



UNBOWED FOR JUSTICE

MISSING VOICES
2025 Annual Report





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Abbreviations and synonyms

AIK	Amnesty International Kenya
CSO	Civil Society Organizations
DC	Defenders Coalition
DCI	Directorate of Criminal Investigation
ED	Enforced Disappearances
EK	Extrajudicial Killings
HAKI	Humanity Activism Knowledge and Activism in Africa
HBF	Heinrich Böll Foundation
HRDs	Human Rights Defenders
CS	Cabinet Secretary
CAT	Convention against Torture
ICC	International Criminal Court
ICCPED	International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance
ICJ - Kenya	International Commission of Jurists - Kenyan Section
IJM	International Justice Mission Kenya
IMLU	Independent Medico-Legal Unit
IPOA	Independent Policing Oversight Authority
KHRC	Kenya Human Rights Commission
KNCHR	Kenya National Commission on Human Rights
KI	Katiba Institute
LSK	Law Society of Kenya
MSJC	Mathare Social Justice Centre
MUHURI	Muslims for Human Rights
MVC	Missing Voices Coalition
NCSA	National Coroners Service Act
NIS	National Intelligence Service
NPS	National Police Service
ODPP	Office of the Director of Public Prosecution
OPCAT	Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment
PBI	Peace Brigades International
PIK	Protection International Kenya
PK	Police Killings
PRWG-K	Police Reforms Working Group Kenya
SJCWG	Social Justice Centres Working Group
UN	United Nations
UNWGEID	United Nations Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances



01

INTRODUCTION

About Us

The Missing Voices Coalition aims to end police killings and enforced disappearances in Kenya by recording, reporting, and conducting advocacy campaigns. From its inception in August 2018, Missing Voices has documented, verified, and disseminated data on police killings and enforced disappearances in Kenya by holding several campaigns aimed at pushing the general public to report incidents of police brutality. These activities are done in partnership with stakeholders to push for justice for victims and survivors and promote police accountability.

What Do We Mean by Extrajudicial Killings And Enforced Disappearances?

Extrajudicial killing (also known as extrajudicial execution or extralegal killing) refers to the deliberate killing of individuals outside any legal framework. These executions include deaths resulting from torture or ill treatment in cells, prisons, or police detention of whatever kind. It also refers to deaths resulting from enforced disappearances and excessive force by law enforcement officials from the different law enforcement agencies in Kenya.

The International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearances defines enforced disappearances as the “arrest, detention, abduction or any other form of deprivation of liberty by agents of the state or by persons or

groups of persons acting with the authorization, support or acquiescence of the state, followed by a refusal to acknowledge the deprivation of liberty or by concealment of the fate or whereabouts of the disappeared person, which places such a person outside the protection of the law.”

Kenya has signed but not ratified this convention.

VISION

Our vision is of a society that enjoys human rights and fundamental freedoms.

MISSION

Our mission is to use data-driven advocacy campaigns towards the prevention and complete eradication of extrajudicial executions and enforced disappearances in Kenya



02

METHODOLOGY &
DATA COLLECTION

01

**Primary approach**

Missing Voices relies on Human Rights Monitors spread across Kenya to document cases of police killings and enforced disappearances, and collect witness statements and further evidence. This information is sent to a central department, where the evidence's integrity is further examined to ensure accuracy through follow-up and, as needed, field visits.

Secondary approach

To complement primary data collection, Missing Voices collects data from open sources, including media outlets, human rights groups, and coalition members. The secondary data is cross-checked against witness statements and police reports. As a result, only verified cases are included in the final list that is published in this annual report.



02



Challenges

These are some of the challenges that the Missing Voices Coalition monitors and partners experience while documenting cases of police killings and enforced disappearances:

- Witnesses and families are unable to share the stories due to economic constraints and, at times, are unwilling to engage the criminal justice system because cases take inordinate time to reach a court ruling; some cases take almost a decade.
- Human Rights Defenders (HRDs) risk their lives and freedoms in the hands of security agents while pursuing cases of extrajudicial executions and enforced disappearances.
- The Independent Policing Oversight Authority (IPOA) is underfunded and understaffed, leading to a backlog of cases and delays; as a result, families give up on pursuing cases with the IPOA.
- Witnesses are unwilling to report cases due to a lack of protection services and widespread mistrust of the Criminal Justice System. The Witness Protection Agency is grossly underfunded and unable to fulfill its mandate effectively, resulting in a loss of public confidence.
- No law in Kenya criminalizes Enforced Disappearance, making it challenging for families to get justice.
- Police killings and enforced disappearances are evolving, and new groups have become targets. For instance, 2023 killings targeted workers in the informal sector, taxi and matatu drivers, boda boda riders, and students; in 2025, Gen Zs were targeted because of their anti-government sentiment, as shall be shown by the data.





03

MISSING VOICES DATA, TRENDS ANALYSIS

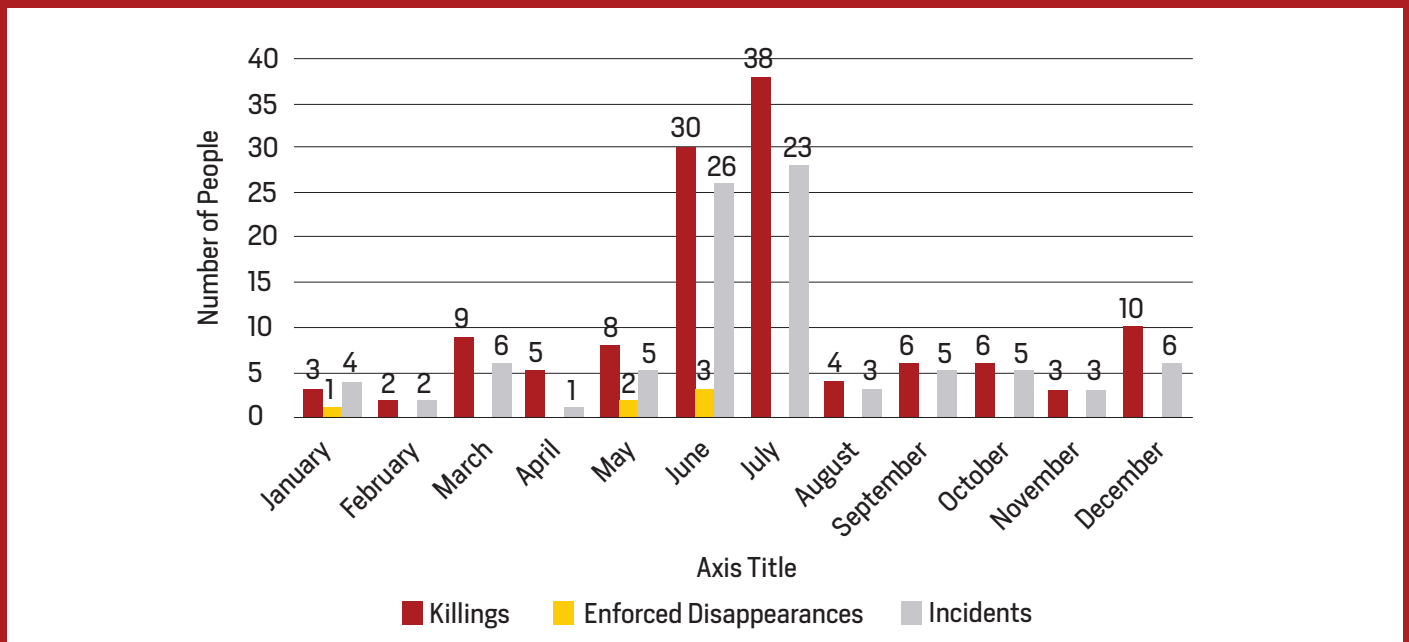
Missing Voices recorded 125 cases of police killings and 6 cases of enforced disappearances from a total of 95 incidents in 2025.

Cases of police killings rose from 104 in 2024 to 125 in 2025, representing a 20% increase. In contrast, enforced disappearances dropped sharply from 55 cases in 2024 to 6 in 2025—an 89% decrease. Taken together, incidents of extrajudicial killings and enforced disappearances fell from 159 in 2024 to 131 in 2025, reflecting an overall decline of 17.6%.

June and July recorded the highest number of police killings in 2025, with the two months accounting for 68 cases. This means more than half (54%) of all killings that year occurred during the protest period in those months.

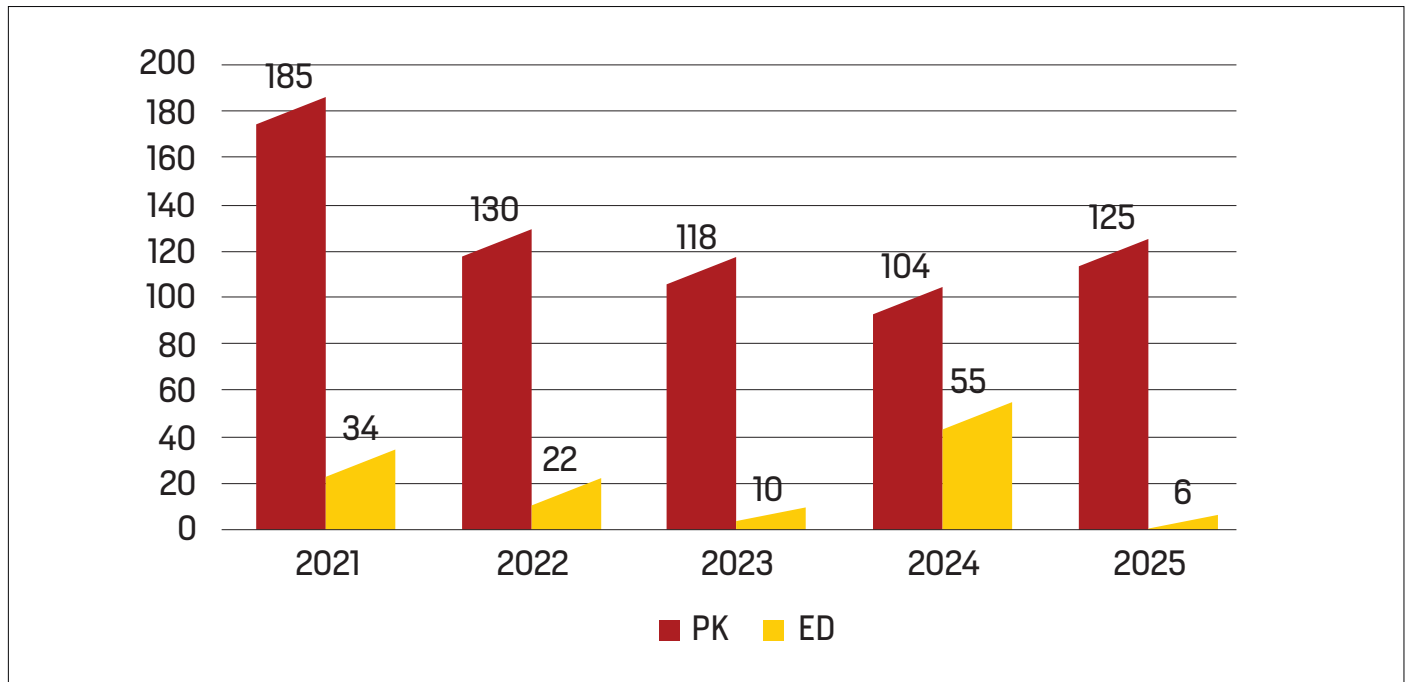
The pattern observed in 2023 and 2024 where police killings spiked during periods of protest, continued in 2025, underscoring persistent concerns about excessive force by law enforcement during public demonstrations.

Police Killings and Enforced Disappearances 2025

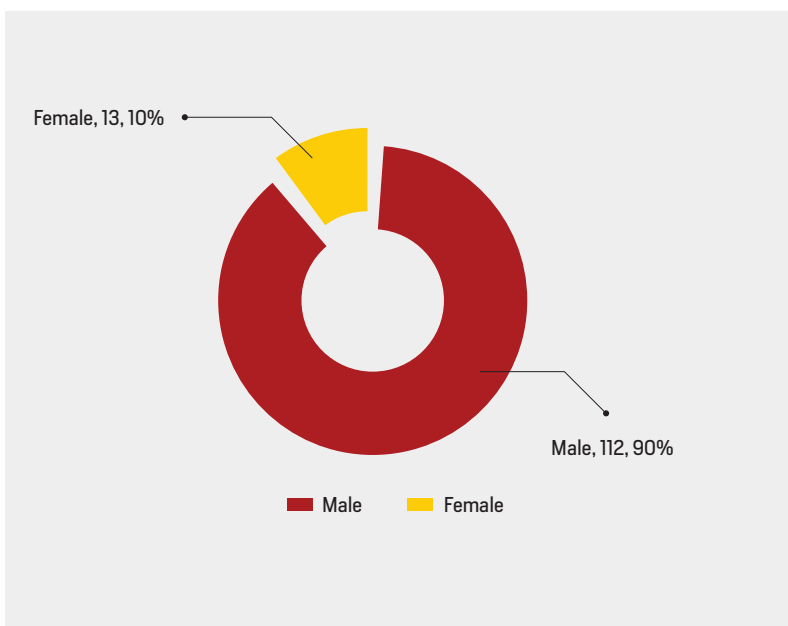


In comparison to previous years, the number of police killings has been declining with very low margins, while those of enforced disappearances fluctuate, as shown in the graph below. It is crucial that more effort is applied to ensure that we reduce the numbers even further.

PK and ED Cases 2021 to 2025



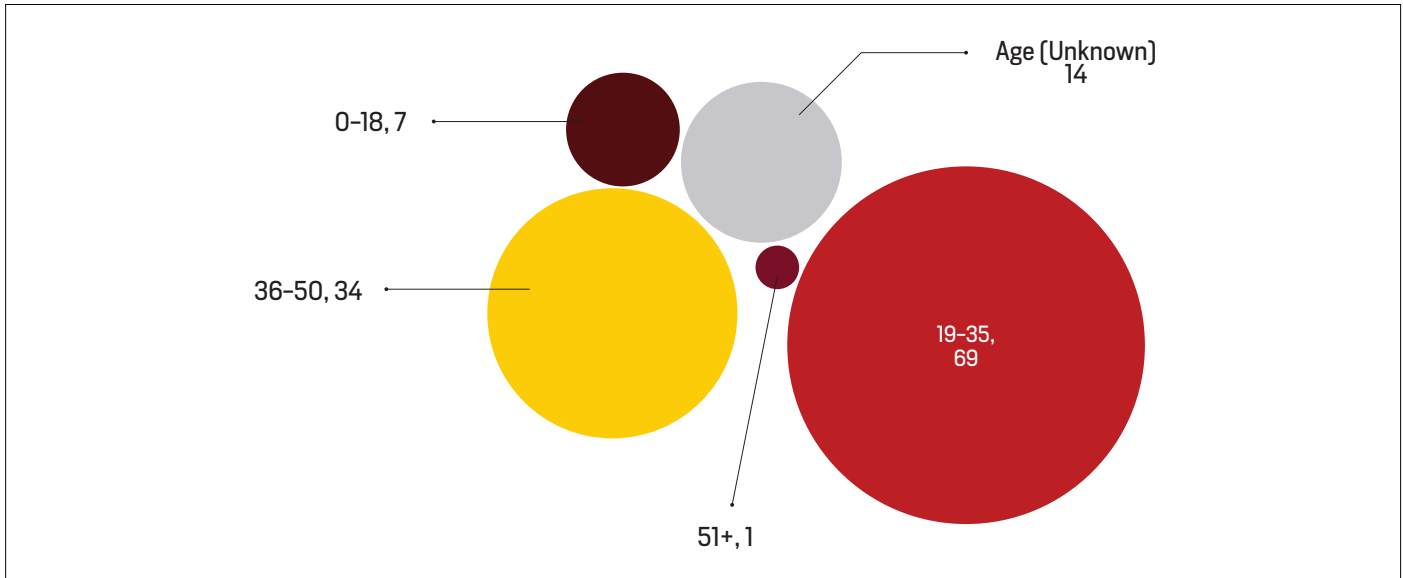
Gender of Victims of PK in 2025



Data on Police Killings

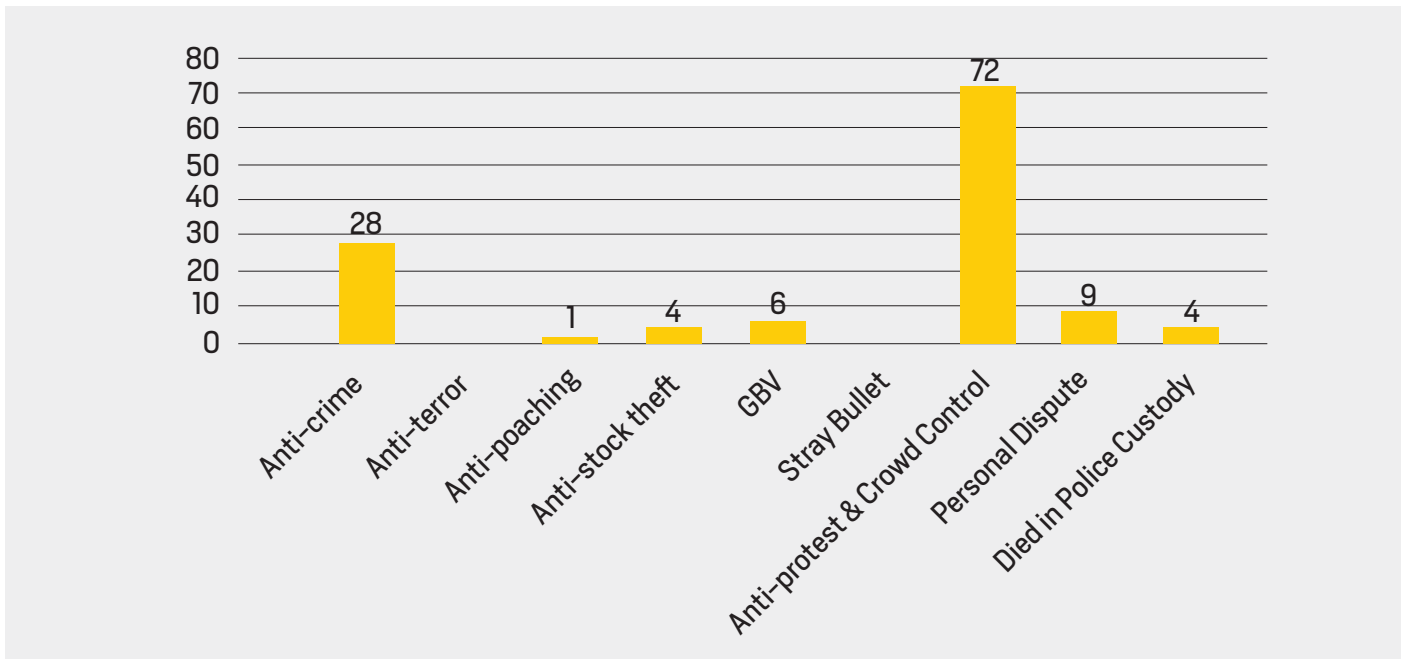
Men are most likely to die in the hands of police officers as opposed to women, as shown in the pie chart above, where 90% of victims of police killings were male. There is less uproar and backlash on the police when men are killed, which has made it easier for trigger-happy police officers to kill men compared to women.

Age Group of PK Victims 2025



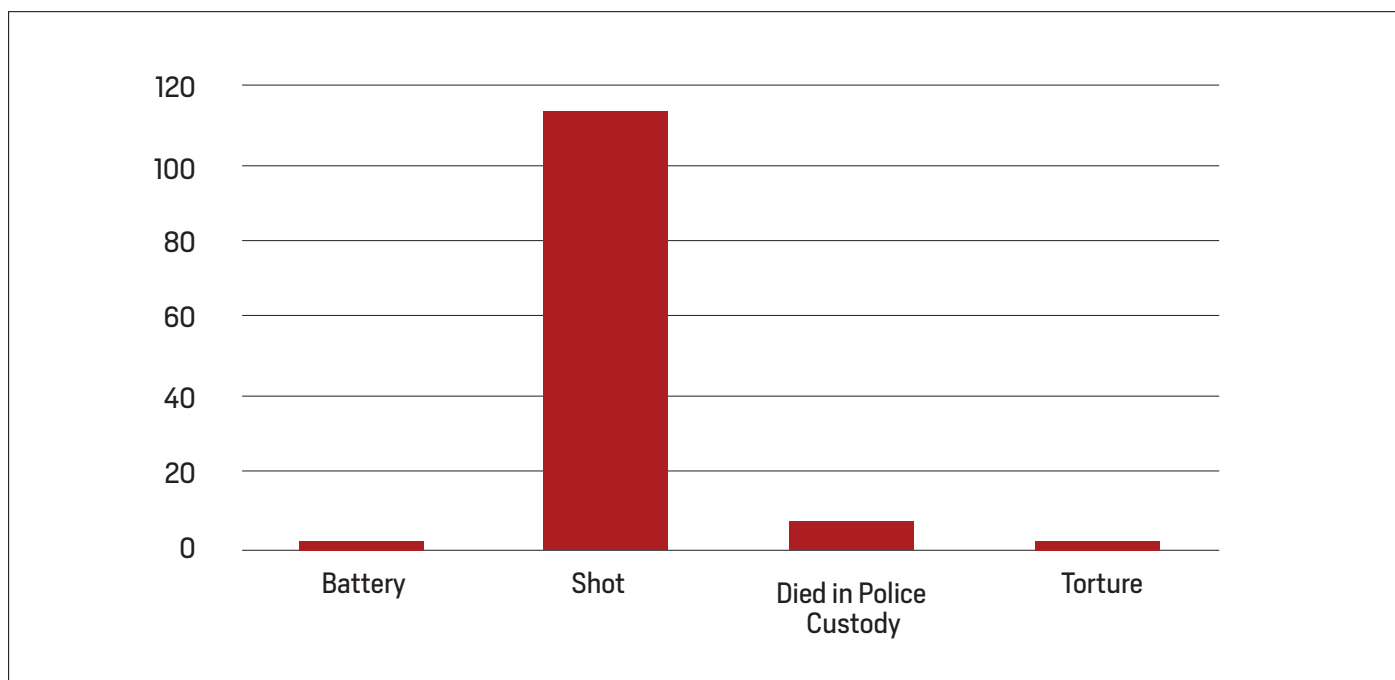
In all the years that the coalition has been collecting and analyzing data on police killings, the age group of 19-35 has suffered the highest number of casualties. In 2022, it was 57; in 2023, 52; in 2024, 31; and in 2025, it reached a high of 69. As explained earlier, there is less backlash when men are killed, especially those within the youth bracket, since they are neither too young nor too old to attract backlash from communities. This age group has also been stigmatized as being most likely to commit crimes, making it a scapegoat for rogue police officers.

Type of Operation for Police Killings

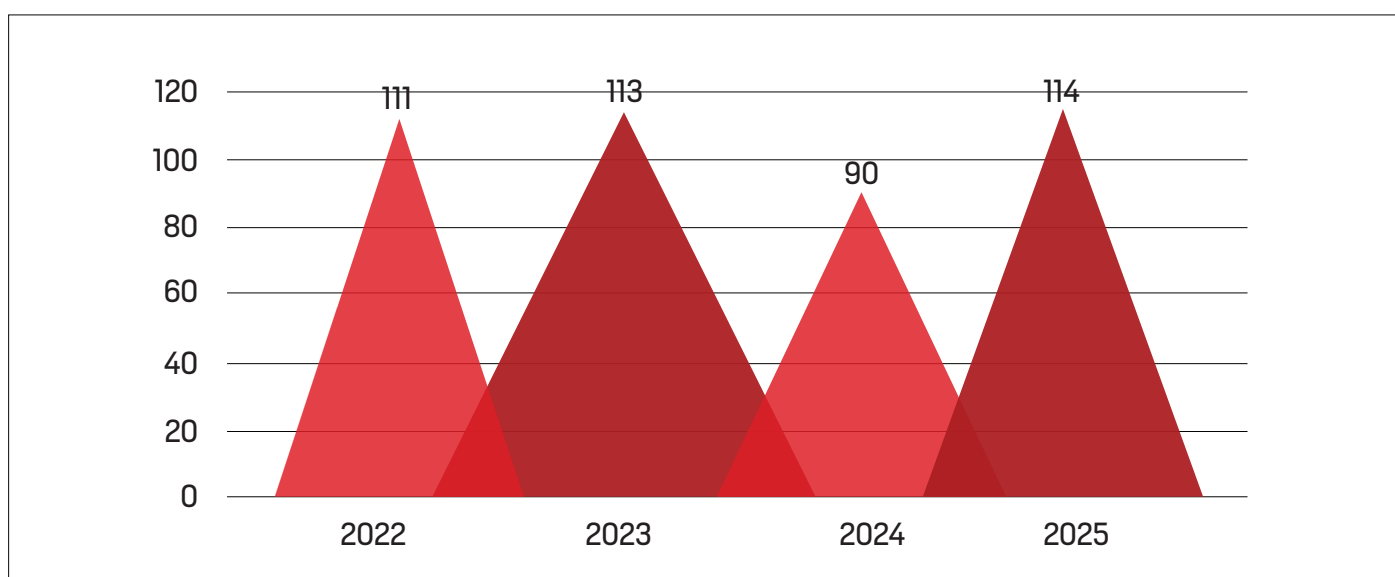


Over the years, Anti-crime operations have been responsible for many of the lives lost at the hands of security agencies. In 2025, however, anti-protest and crowd-control operations accounted for the highest number of lives lost, as shown in the graph above.

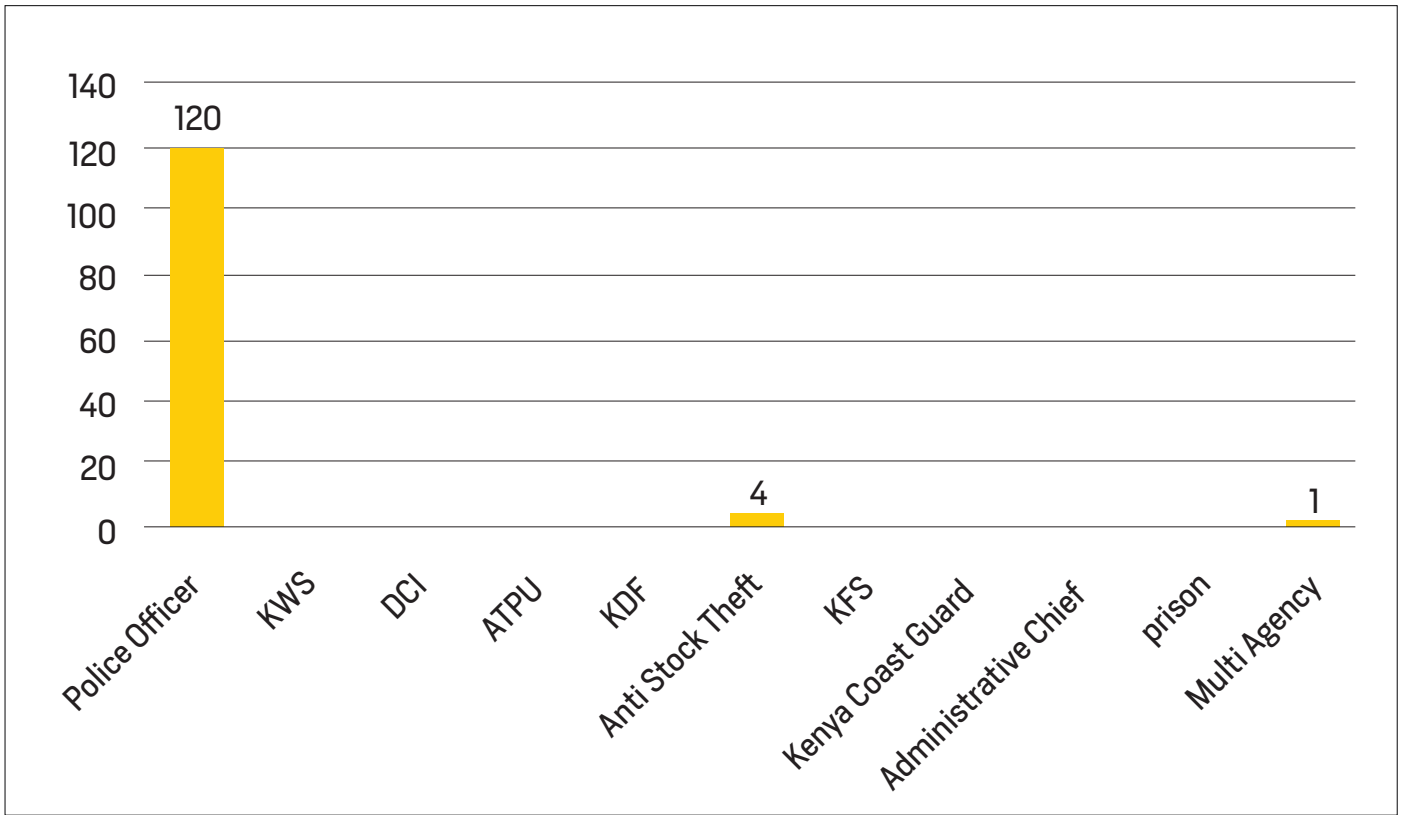
Police Killing Manner of Death 2025



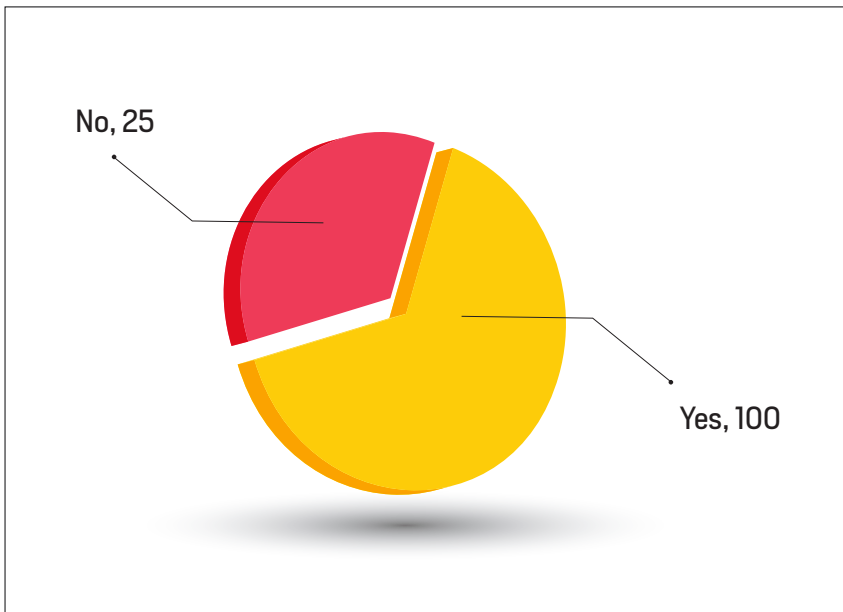
Shootings have emerged as the leading method used in killing by security officials in Kenya at a staggering 114 cases in 2025.



Security Official Responsible

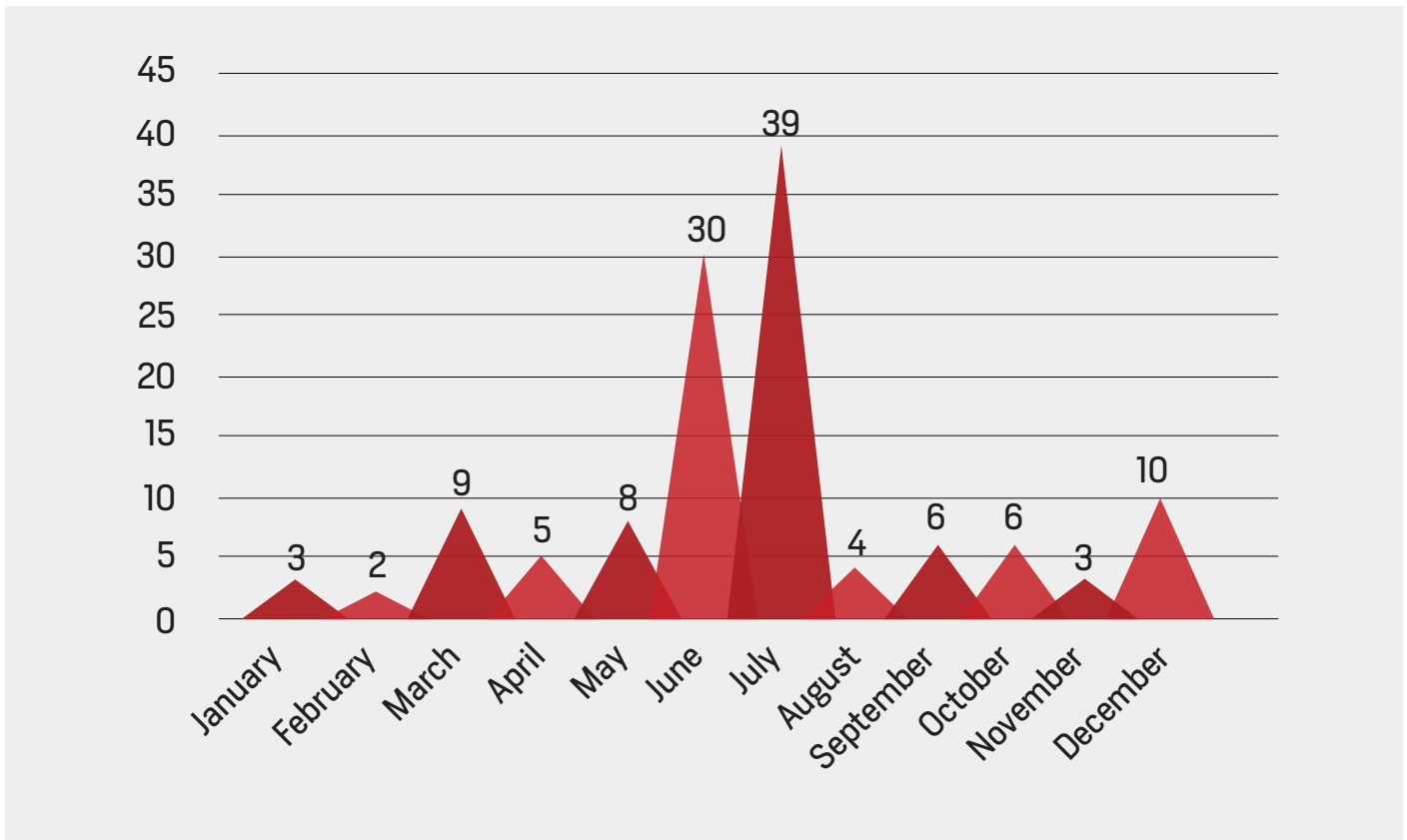


IPOA Investigating/Case in Court



Most of the time, those arrested are released unconditionally without the case proceeding through the criminal justice system. Instead of arrests, the coalition has recorded the number of cases in court or being followed up by IPOA, as shown in the graph above. It has emerged that IPOA has a massive case backlog and not enough resources, including personnel, to investigate extrajudicial executions adequately.

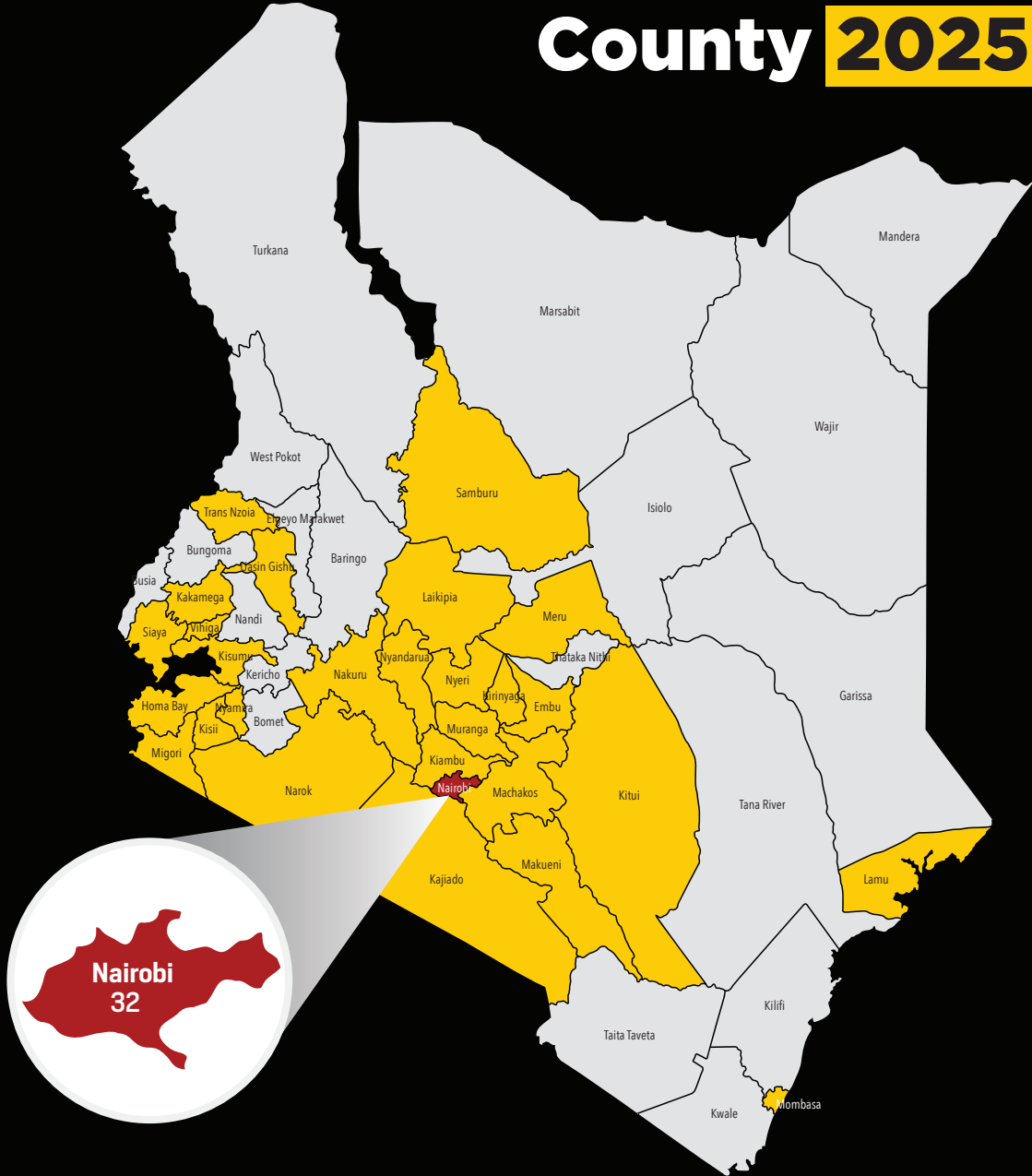
Police Killings per Month 2025



This year, the month of July, when the saba saba protests are usually held, suffered the highest number of extrajudicial killings in Kenya. June came in a close second because of the Gen-Z protests.



Police Killings Per County 2025



Embu	2
Homa Bay	1
Kajiado	7
Kakamega	5
Kiambu	12
Kitui	2
Kirinyaga	3

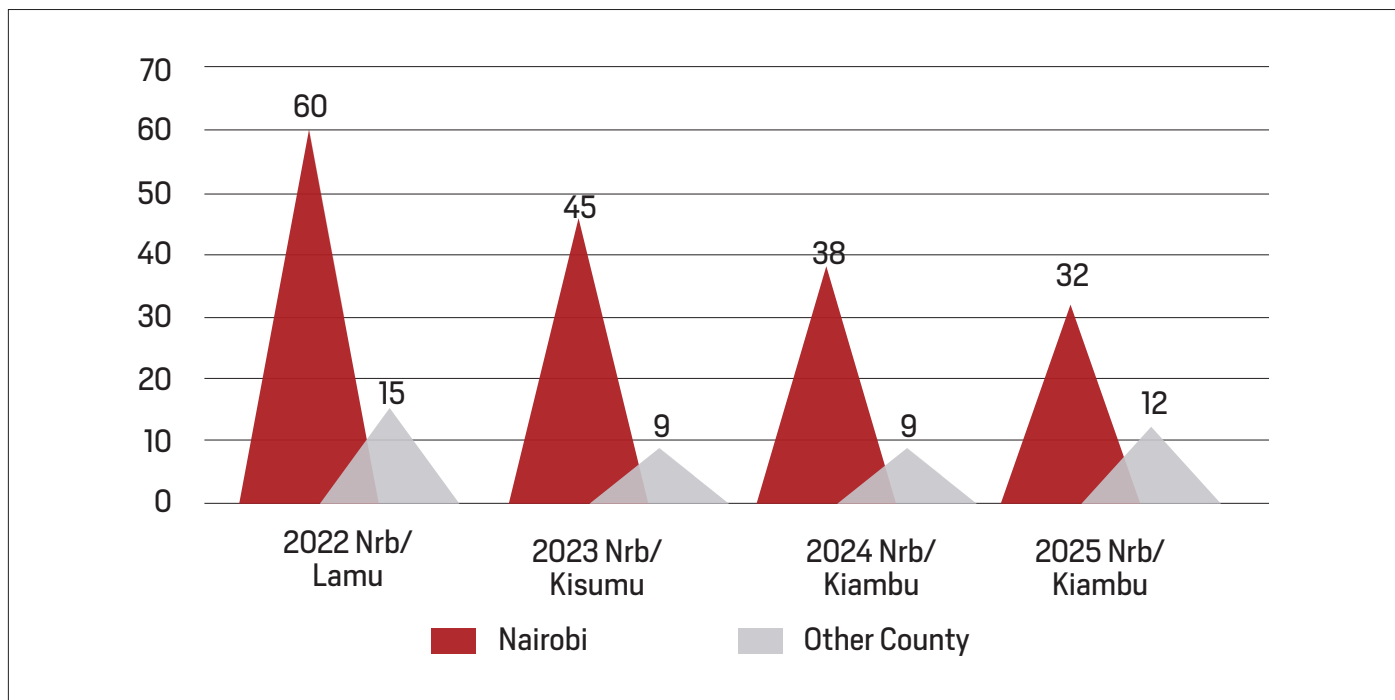
Kisii	4
Kisumu	1
Laikipia	2
Lamu	2
Machakos	2
Meru	7
Migori	1

Mombasa	4
Makeuni	2
Muranga	6
Nairobi	32
Nakuru	7
Narok	5
Nyeri	4

Nyamira	1
Nyandarua	2
Samburu	1
Siaya	3
Trans Nzoia	1
Uasin Gishu	4
Vihiga	1

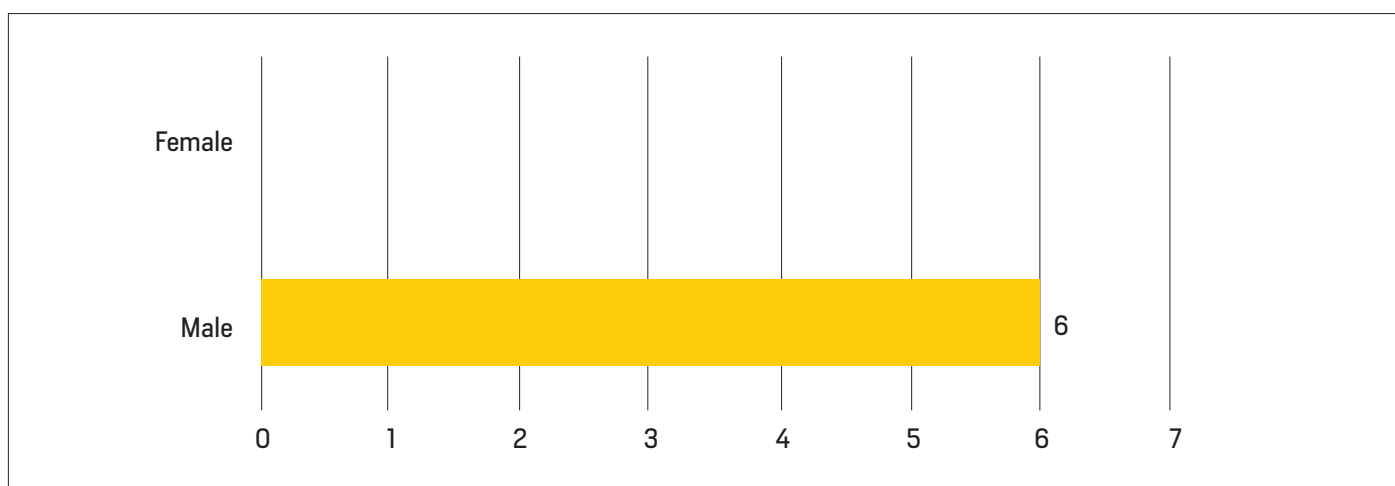
Since 2022, Nairobi has continuously ranked number one in the number of extrajudicial executions, with various counties ranking second, as shown in the table below.

Police Killings in Nairobi vs Other Counties 2022 to 2025



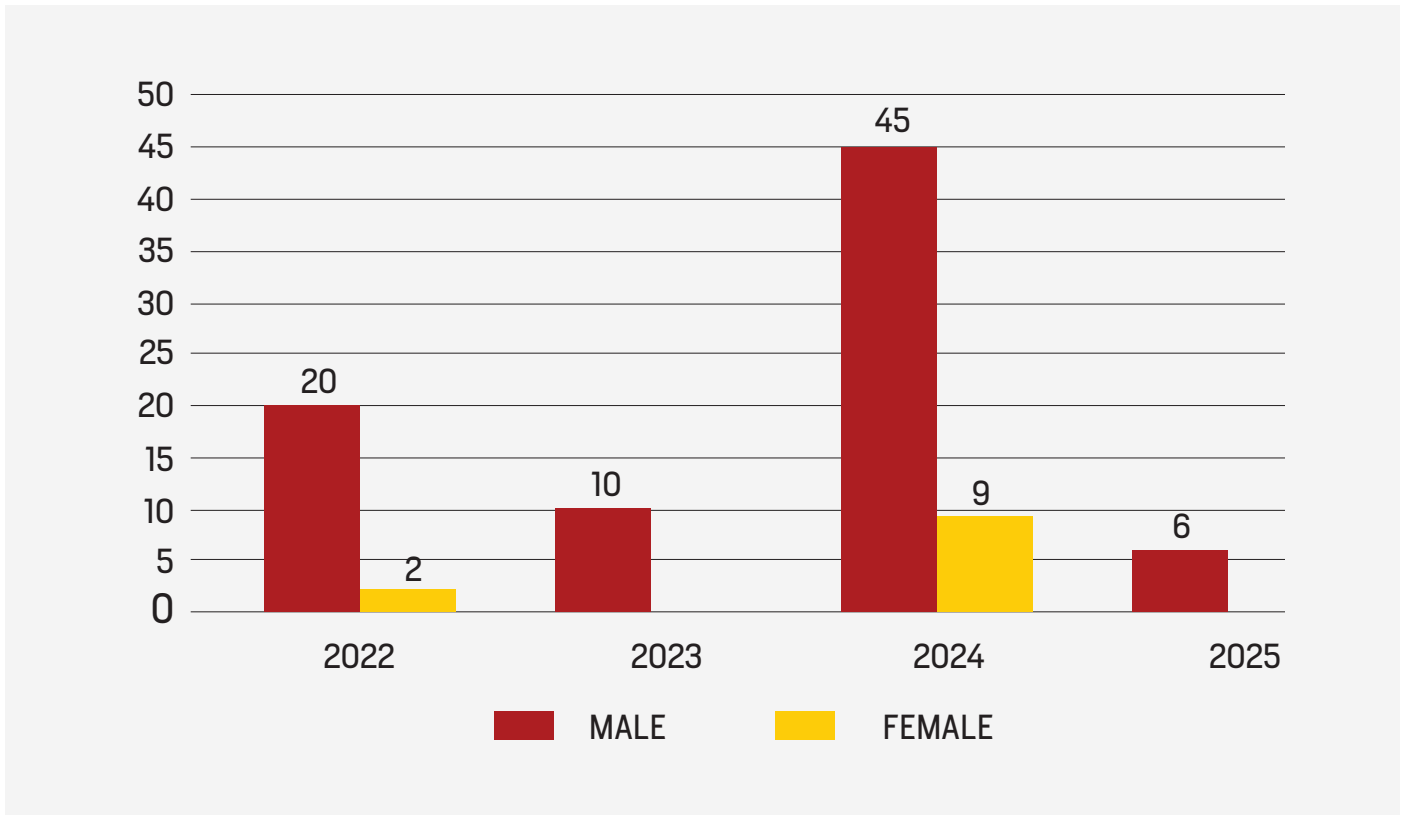
DATA ON ENFORCED DISAPPEARANCES

Gender of victims of ED 2025

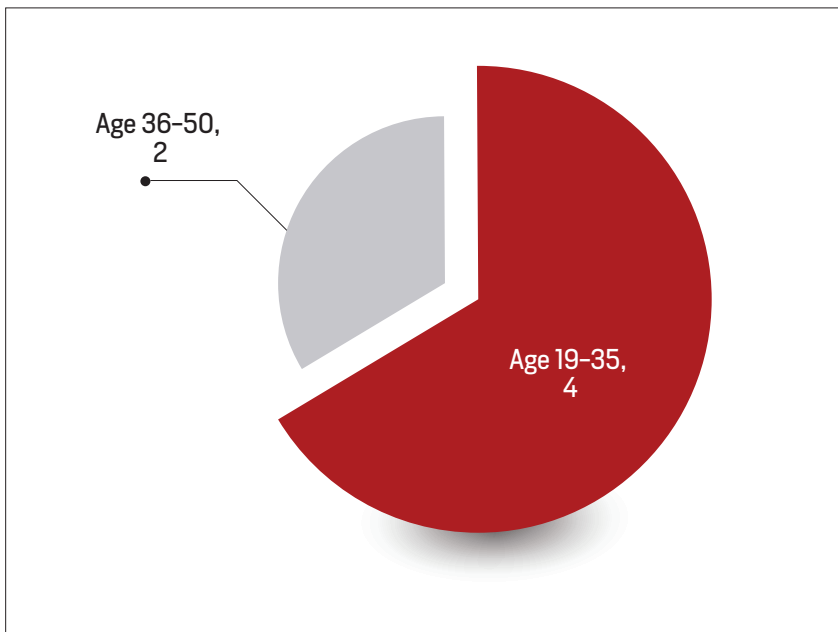


Men have continuously ranked higher than women in terms of the gender of victims of enforced disappearances over the years, as shown in the table below.

ED Cases Male vs Female 2022 to 2025



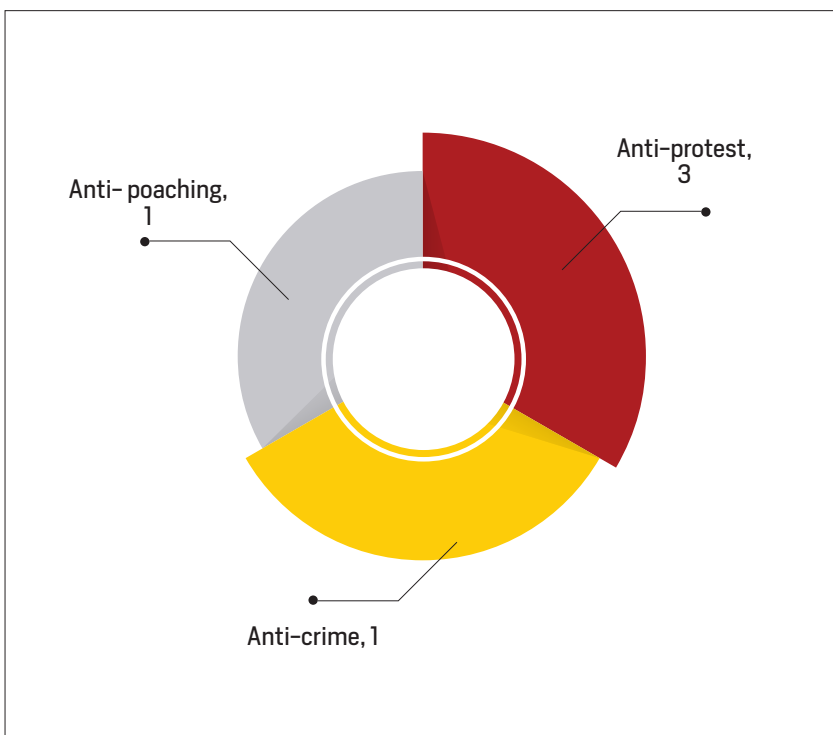
Age Grouping of Victims of ED 2025



The youth have continuously suffered the brunt of enforced disappearances in Kenya compared to any other age group, save for 2024, where adults above the age of 35 years were 23 compared to 21 youth abducted in the same year.

YEAR	NUMBER OF YOUTH ABDUCTED
2022	9
2023	5
2024	21
2025	4

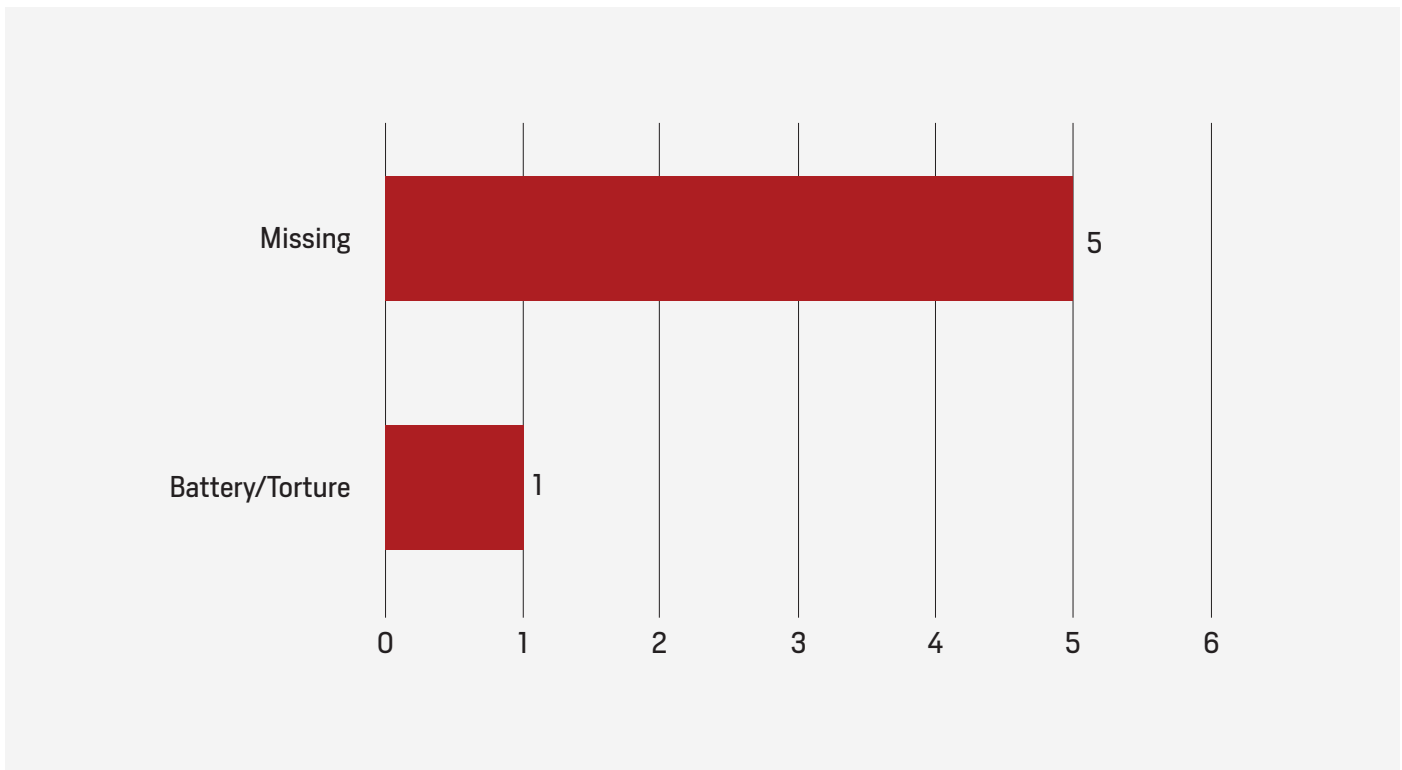
ED Type of Operation 2025



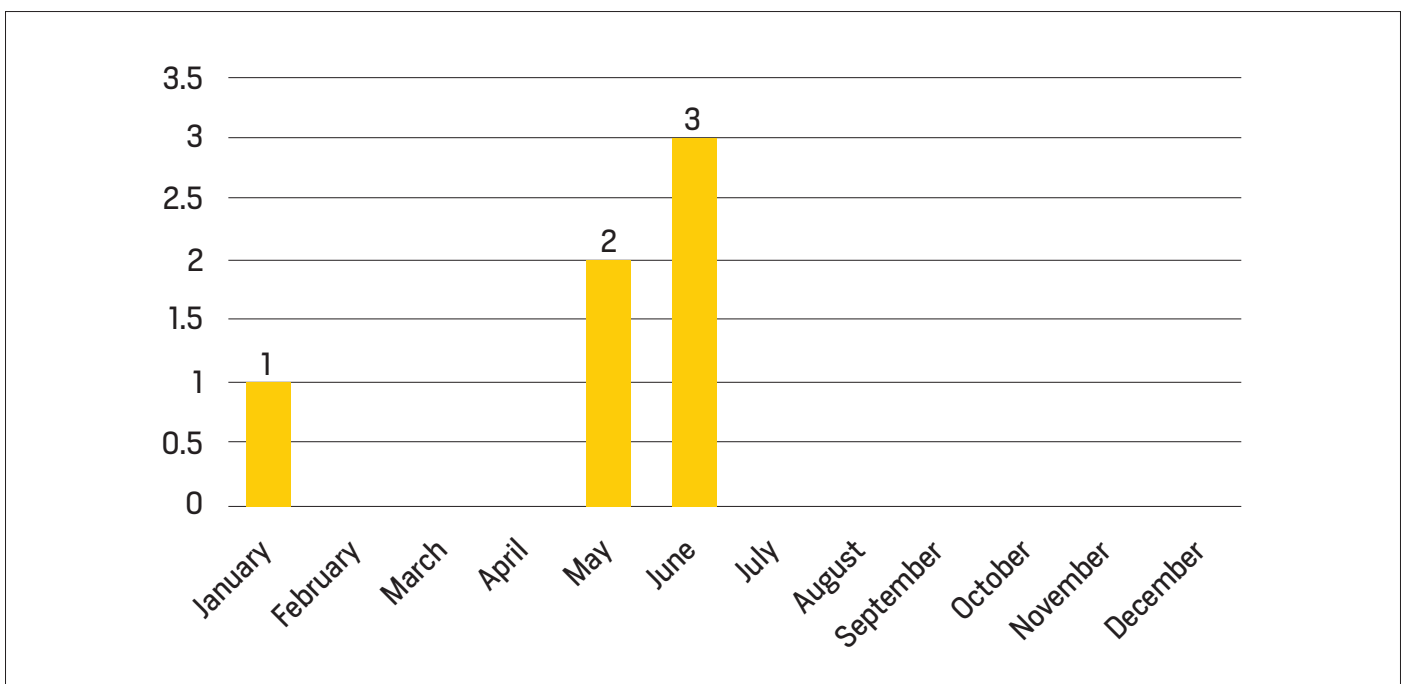
Anti-Government Protest/Anti-Government Riot operations have, for the second year running, emerged as the leading cause of enforced disappearances in Kenya. In the previous years, enforced disappearances were a result of anti-crime and anti-terror operations, as shown in the table below. This is in stark contrast to President Ruto’s promise to put an end to enforced disappearances once elected.

YEAR	TYPE OF OPERATION	NUMBER OF EDS
2022	Anti Crime	8
2023	Anti Terror	5
2024	Anti-Government Protest	32
2025	Anti-Government Protest	3

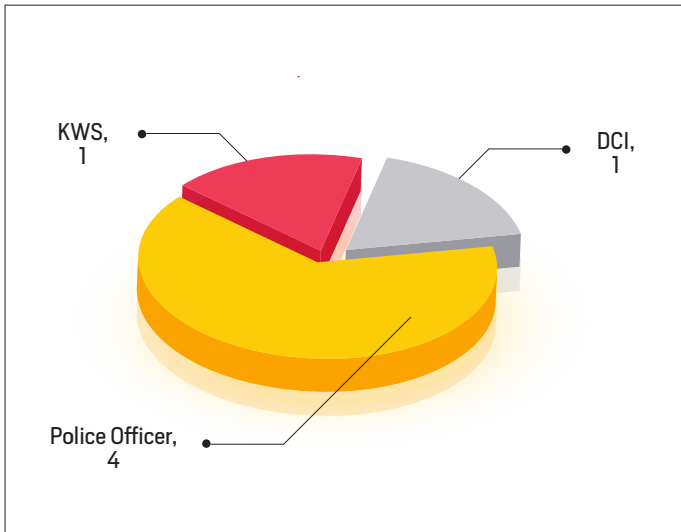
Manner of Death ED 2025



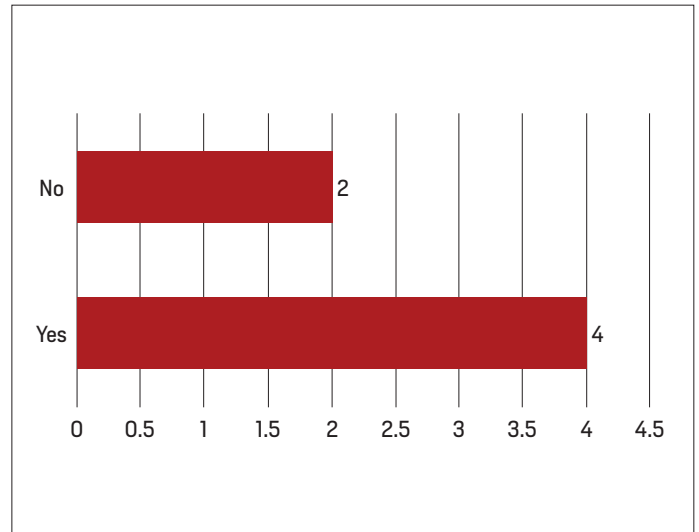
Enforced Disappearances per month 2025



Security Official Involved 2025



IPOA Investigating/ Case in Court?



Save for 2023, the month of June is when most state-sanctioned abductions occur, as shown in the table below;

YEAR	MONTH WITH THE HIGHEST NUMBER OF ABDUCTIONS
2022	June - 6 ED Cases
2023	September - 3 ED Cases
2024	June - 15 ED Cases
2025	June - 3 ED Cases

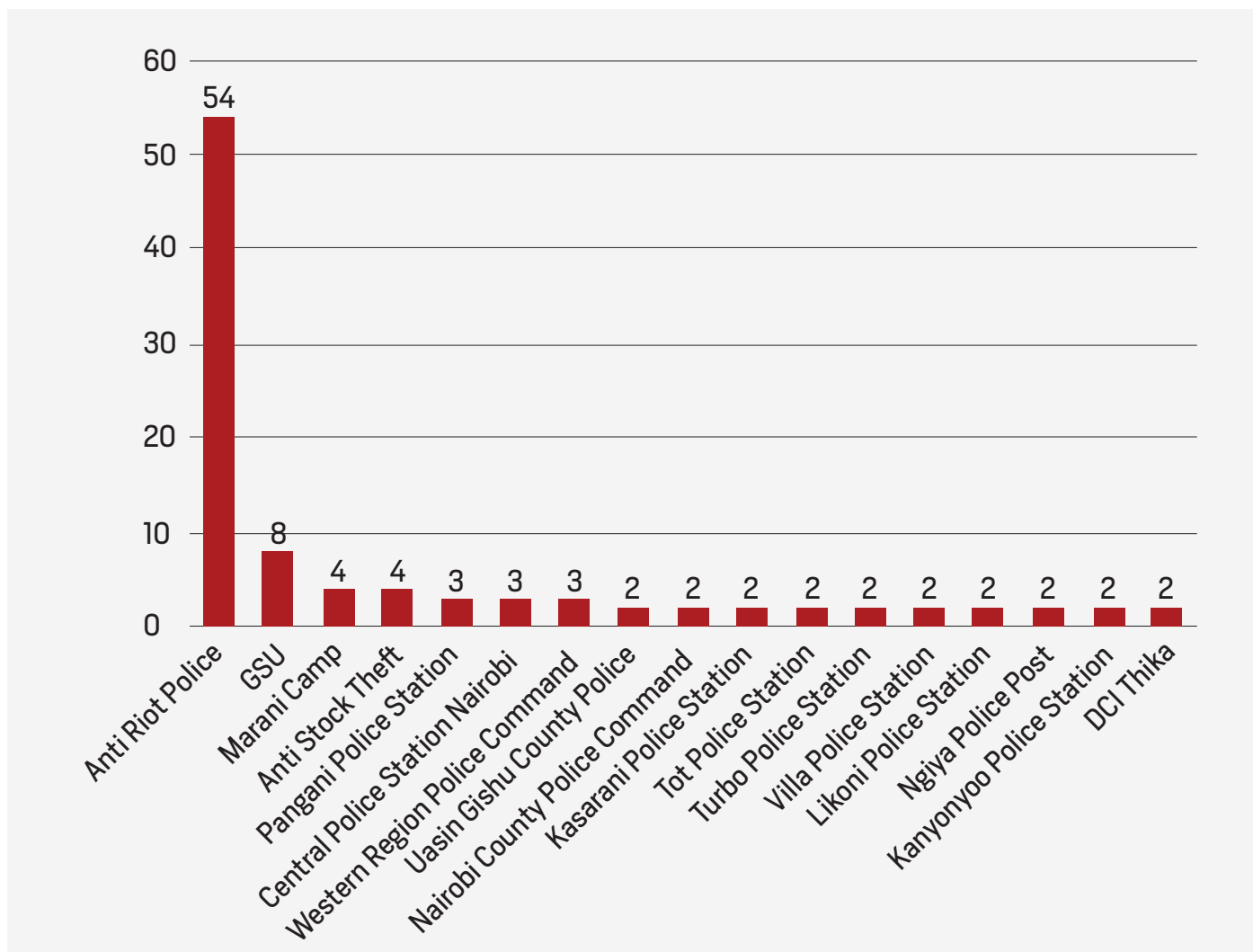
Enforced Disappearances per County 2025



It is noteworthy that the two abductions in Uasin Gishu happened in May and were linked to protests, while the two in Elgeyo Marakwet happened just five days before the Saba Saba protests. In addition to this, all four abductions happened in the Rift Valley region, which is the president’s political backyard.

Police Stations Ranking On Killings And Enforced Disappearances

Police Stations Ranking of EDs & PKs 2025



This year, Anti Riot Police, usually drawn from different police stations, have been responsible for the highest number of extrajudicial executions and enforced disappearances. However, as in previous years, Pangani Police Station still leads as the police station that is responsible for the most extrajudicial executions in Kenya.

04

OUR STORIES



Stories by Marion Charo and her mother-in-law, Fenancia Njeri Njeru, after the death of her husband, Issa Mburu, on Sabasaba Day, 2025.

Police Shooting Leaves Pregnant Widow Raising Three Children Alone

By Marion Charo:

My name is Marion Charo. I am the wife of the late Issa Mburu and a mother of three. My husband passed away after he was involved in a fatal shooting by a police officer while returning home from work.

He had left to work on Saba Saba Day but had to return after a demonstration blocked traffic to Kitengela, where he was going to work as a mason. It was on his way back that he encountered the fatal incident outside a mosque at Embulbul.

At the time of my husband's death, I was seven months pregnant. Our youngest child, Gaceri, is now 1.5 months old (as of November 4, 2025). I have two older children, aged 8 and 7, who are in primary school. My husband was the family's sole provider. Following his death, I have been living with his

parents, who have treated the children and me well. I am currently facing financial difficulties, specifically the challenge of providing for my three children. I want to resume working so I do not have to rely solely on my parents-in-law.

I am skilled in baking cakes and previously sold food to neighbors and others in the neighborhood. I am seeking assistance from the government or well-wishers to raise the capital needed to purchase essential equipment, such as an oven and a mixer.

With this equipment, I plan to bake cakes and sell them to local shops and businesses to support myself and my children and reduce the burden on my in-laws.

I sincerely thank my neighbours, fellow Muslims, and my husband's parents for the support they have given my children and me since my husband's passing.



At the time of my husband's death, I was seven months pregnant.



Marion Charo, Mburu's widow with her mother in Law Financial Njeri Njeru at their Embulbul home on November 4, 2025 holding her newborn baby. She was pregnant when her husband was shot dead by a police officer from Embulbul Police Post during 2025 Sabasaba demonstrations.

Saba Saba Killing Leaves Family Without Their Breadwinner

By Fenancia Njeri Njeru.

My name is Fenancia Njeri Njeru. I am the mother of the deceased Issa Mburu.

Mburu was killed on Saba Saba Day. He was a mason who had secured a year-long contract in Mlologo before his sudden death.

On the day he died, he had left for work, but because of the demonstrations, he returned home. He was killed while heading to the mosque. He told me he was glad to have secured the contract and that he would build a house for me.

Mburu was the primary breadwinner and the family's support system. He had paid his younger sibling's school fees, who was planning to go to university. Mburu's death has left the family without support. The death has caused me so much distress that I am now suffering from high blood pressure, and I have to take medication.

I currently have no means to buy my medication. Mburu was supporting his wife, Marion Charo, and their children, who are now left without a father and a provider.

I was a mother of five, but now the government has killed one, leaving me with four children.



Fenancia Njeri Njeru and her daughter in law Marion Charo at their home in Kajiado county, Embulbul. Pointing to bricks that Charo's husband had bought for building a house in Embulbul on November 4, 2025



Shot During Protests, Young Entrepreneur's Dreams Cut Short

By Susan Njeri

I am Susan Njeri, the mother of Boniface Kariuki. At 22 years, he was a hawker and thought he'd make an extra shilling during the nationwide protests on June 25.

Boni was highly diligent, consistently seeking ways to improve his livelihood. He sold many items, but on that day, he sold masks to the protesters.

I was in my home in Kangema when my younger daughter told me that he had been shot. I couldn't believe it until I saw the videos and images circulating on social media.

“Mom, when I get rich, I'll build you a huge house and start a dairy farming project”

Why would anybody attack my Boni? He kept to himself and focused solely on his job. Soon, journalists began calling me and visiting my home. That's when the truth sank in.

Boni worked with his father, my husband John Kariuki. He joined his father in Nairobi in Form Two and learnt the trade from him.

He kept telling me, 'Mom, when I get rich, I'll build you a huge house and start a dairy farming project. At just 20 years, he bought me a calf for Sh15,000. But I'm just a casual laborer with four children in school, so I sold it at a profit and bought another one. That helped pay for their fees.

Boni and I talked regularly, though not every day. When he was shot, everything changed. We camped at the hospital for days before he died.

His father could not return to work after the burial. The trauma was just too much, and when he eventually did, he found that his home in the Industrial area had been broken into and all his household items stolen.

He returned home and primarily works on our small farm because he can't find any casual jobs. People think he's a city-dweller and therefore can't do any hard labor, which is not true. Life has become very hard because the family is now reliant on my earnings. I work on other people's farms, wash clothes, and do any other work that is available.

Previously, we would consolidate our earnings, which made things easier.

His sisters remain in denial, and as we head into the festive season, things will only get more difficult. Boni loved spending time with them over the Christmas period.

He helped us feed and educate his siblings from his little earnings and had a bright future ahead of him. I know he'd have made something serious out of his life. He made me so proud at his young age.

His death shook our family to the core. The pain of losing him has been immense. I just gathered the courage to hang his last photo in our sitting room. Our hopes are now pegged on the justice system for those who shot him to be held accountable, but I'm happy that the case is progressing in court.

Wife Demands Justice for Husband Missing After KWS Arrest



Where is my Husband

My name is Alvy Aoko Okello, a resident of Flamingo Estate, Nakuru County. My husband Brian Odhiambo, 31, a fisherman, disappeared on January 18, 2025.

Brian went missing in the hands of Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS) rangers. He was arrested, allegedly for illegal fishing inside Lake Nakuru and trespassing in Lake Nakuru National Park.

That fateful morning, I recall leaving home at around 10 am. I left him at home. He said he was going fishing, but promised to be home early. I went to my workplace only to receive a call in the evening from my mother-in-law that my husband had been taken by KWS officers, and she said I should come and rescue him.



She said that Brian was brutally beaten, dragged, and bundled in a Land Cruiser. I rushed to Bondeni Police Station to bail him out, but he wasn't there. I waited until 6 pm, anxious without any news of him. I visited hospitals, police stations, and morgues, but in vain.

Bravely, I went to the KWS office, but they denied the arrest. Initially, my husband had told me of the brutality by KWS officers; I knew my husband had suffered the same fate.

Heard from detectives investigating the case that KWS rangers had secretly buried Brian within the park; they claimed they had credible intelligence on where he might have been buried.

I have not rested; the memories are still fresh. The fact that my husband is still missing 10 months down the line is a pain I can't fathom. My two children need their father, and I also need my husband.

As I hold his portrait, I hope justice will be served. I demand justice and his body. Our family has been through a lot; we have been

arrested, teargassed, harassed, and endured the pain of losing him.

He was the breadwinner, and he could do anything to provide for his family.

My family has faced anguish and misery after police officers arrested us during a protest on March 13.

The police arrested my mother-in-law, brothers-in-law, and two of our friends near the park, accusing us of leading the protest against KWS officers. Eventually, we were released, but the arrest gave me trauma and nightmares.

It changed my life; I had to work extra to pay bills and fend for my family.

Have never heard any positive news. I have been near my mobile phone, but the only calls I received are from the media, neighbours, and friends who have been asking me for updates.

Justice for Brian, we need his body. I want to bury my husband.



UNBOWED FOR JUSTICE



Little did I know I would lose my son, Julius Muli, the first of my seven children, whom we fondly called Julie.

They Killed My Heartbeat. Mother's Grief After Saba Saba

By Susan Nduku

My name is Susan Nduku, and on the morning of July 7, this year, I sensed that something tragic would happen.

Little did I know I would lose my son, Julius Muli, the first of my seven children, whom we fondly called Julie.

My son was 30 and worked casual jobs in Kangari town, Murang'a, to support himself. He was the closest child to me. Any time I was in pain, he'd also be in pain. I still can't believe that they killed him.

He'd make Sh300 from his daily hustles and give me Sh100. He played a key role in raising his siblings.

The last time I spoke with him was on July 6, a Sunday. He had complained that his younger brother was drinking too much and wanted to discipline him. That was the last I saw of him.

On Saba Saba around midday, I felt so uneasy and got a sudden urge to talk to him. Anxious, I called him repeatedly but couldn't reach him. I even sent his younger sister to look for him. Protests had started in our town the previous day.

As we were looking for him in the streets, we heard gunshots, and a lady friend of mine invited me to her house to calm me down. Four of my children were in the protests, but it was Julie I was really worried about, and the anxiety made me feel unwell. I am hypertensive.

As my friend prepared tea, I received a call from a boda boda operator informing me that Julie had been shot by a police officer. He said my son had fallen on the ground but was alive, but I knew this was not true. I knew he was dead. I could feel it in the pit of my stomach that my son was no more.

He had been shot in one hand and the chest. As the ambulance rushed him to Murang'a Level Five hospital, it passed me by the roadside, and I felt faint.

Julie's younger brother hopped on a bodaboda and, together with some friends, followed the ambulance to the hospital, where my fears were confirmed. He had died on the spot.

They did me so wrong when they killed him. They killed my heartbeat. Even worse, the post-mortem was postponed for two weeks. They just kept dragging our pain until I stood my ground and declared that I'd forcefully bury my son without it. That was the last time I talked to the IPOA. The officers present promised to contact me afterward, but did not.

I buried my son in Matuu, Machakos County. Barely a month later, I was told that a police officer was bragging in a bar about how they killed my son, yet no action has been taken against them.

I want the culprits held accountable. That's the only way to stop this from happening again.



They did me so wrong when they killed him. They killed my heartbeat. Even worse, the post-mortem was postponed for two weeks.



He promised to stay home

Then a police bullet took him away

My name is Fatuma Makokha Opango, and my life was shattered on June 25, 2025 — the day my son, Ian Sabatia Opango, was killed by a police bullet.

Ian was only 17 years old. My second-born of five children. A humble, kind, and hardworking boy who had dropped out of school in Grade 6 because I couldn't afford to keep him there. But he refused to give up on life. He started learning welding, hoping to help me provide for the family.

We live in Rongai, in a small rented house that we've always struggled to pay for. I wash clothes for people to feed my children. It's not much, but it's what keeps us going. Ian understood that. He was my helper, my survival partner. Together, we scraped for a living.

He used to tell me, "Mum, one day, we'll leave this place. We'll build our own house back home in Western." We had even started saving — just a few hundred shillings each week. We planned to buy iron sheets, one at a time. He gave me hope.

That morning, before I left for work, I told him to stay home. There were protests planned — I knew how violent they could get. I said, "Ian, please don't go out today." He promised he wouldn't.

When I came back around 3 p.m., I found them all safe. They had eaten, and the little ones were watching TV. Ian's youngest brother, who is disabled, was laughing as Ian helped feed him. Seeing them like that made me so proud.

But later that afternoon, one of his friends came by and asked him to step out — just to see what was happening near the highway. Ian hesitated, then

said he'd go for a few minutes. I didn't stop him. I thought he'd be safe. I didn't know that would be the last time I saw his face alive.

Around 5:30 p.m., as I scrolled through Facebook, I came across a photo that froze me. A boy in a red T-shirt, blue jeans, and a black cap, lying lifeless in a pool of blood on the road. The post read: "If anyone knows this boy, tell his family — he has been shot and is dead."

My heart broke instantly. The clothes — the cap — they were Ian's. I screamed, showing neighbors the photo, begging them to tell me it wasn't him. But deep down, I knew it was.

I ran to the scene, calling his name. He wasn't there. His body was gone. No one could tell me where he had been taken.

At 7 p.m., I went to Saitoti Hospital in Rongai. They wouldn't let me in. The next morning, I rushed to Kenyatta National Hospital, from the emergency section to the mortuary — nothing. Finally, a guard told me to try City Mortuary.

When I got there, I found him. My Ian. He had been brought in at midnight, marked as "unknown."

The bullet had entered his forehead between the eyes and exited through the back of his head. I collapsed on the floor.

He was only 17. He didn't have a weapon. He wasn't a protester. He was just a boy — curious to see what was happening.



Since that day, I have been living with bitterness and pain. The boy who helped me pay rent, who dreamed of building a home with me, who made me believe in tomorrow — is gone. His father lives back home in Western. He hasn't recovered either. Ian was his pride.

The Independent Policing Oversight Authority (IPOA) came to me once — on the day of the postmortem — to record my statement. That was the only time I heard from them. Since then, silence. No updates, no justice, no word from the police.

I still go out to wash clothes every morning because my children must eat. But every time I wring a shirt or hang a line, I remember Ian — how he would come help me rinse, how he'd count the money we earned together and say, "Mum, soon we'll have enough."

Now, I wash alone. I count alone. I cry alone. I want justice for my son — justice for Ian's blood. He was my child, my helper, my hope. He didn't deserve to die like that.

Until justice comes, I will keep speaking his name. I will keep fighting. Because my son's blood cannot be forgotten.



**He was only 17.
He didn't have a
weapon. He wasn't
a protester. He was
just a boy — curious
to see what was
happening.**

Only Son Dies in Police Custody, Father Demands Truth

By Meshack Ojwang

My name is Meshack Ojwang, and my life lost meaning the day my son, Albert, died.

Albert was my only child — my pride, my hope, and my future. He was a teacher, a blogger, a husband, and a father. He was also the reason I woke up every morning with purpose. When police took him away, I waited, believing he would come home as always — tired, maybe bruised, but alive.

But he never did.

Albert died inside a police cell at Central Police Station in Nairobi. They said he had been arrested. They never said why. They never said how he ended up dead. All I know is that my son walked into that cell — and never came out.

Since that day, my world has been nothing but quiet pain. The air in this house is heavy with silence. My wife hardly speaks anymore. She sits by the window, staring at the road, waiting for a voice that will never call out again. Every morning, I imagine Albert walking through the door, asking if we've eaten, how we're feeling, or whether there's anything that needs fixing. But it's only in my mind now.



Albert used to say, “Baba, one day I’ll make things easier for you and Mama.” And he did, in every way he could. He took care of us. He was our strength. He was everything I hoped to become through him. When he died, I lost not just a son, but the meaning of my own life. Sometimes, I wish the police had taken me instead. I’m old. I’ve lived. But Albert still had a life ahead of him — dreams, plans, a family that needed him.

I have worked my entire life to educate him. When money was tight, I borrowed, sold what I could, and used my hands and back to raise his school fees. When he got into university, I paid for his parallel program with pride. He was the first in our family to get that far, and he carried that achievement with humility. He never forgot where he came from.

Now, every time I see his empty room, my heart twists. His clothes still hang in the corner. His notebooks are still on the table. I can’t bring myself to move them. It feels like erasing him all over again. The days after his death were a blur of confusion — police statements, postmortems, journalists at the gate, and crowds of mourners. For a moment, it felt like the world saw our pain. Cameras flashed. Microphones were pushed in my face. People called, promising help, promising justice.

But after a few weeks, the noise faded. The cameras are left. The promises disappeared. And we were alone again — left with nothing but our grief.

The attention also brought problems. People now think we received millions of shillings. They look at us differently, whisper when we pass. But they don’t know the truth.

The little help we got went straight to securing Albert’s son’s future. President William Ruto and the late Raila Odinga sent their condolences and made contributions. Area MP Eve Obara gave us a cheque of Sh50,000 to support Albert’s widow’s

education. Homa Bay Governor Gladys Wanga built us a small house — a place to rest our heads.

And that's all.

We are grateful for every act of kindness, but none of it can bring Albert back. No cheque, no house, no words can replace a son. I still wake up at night and ask God, "Why him? Why my boy?"

He was not a criminal. He was a teacher. He believed in justice, in speaking truth even when it was dangerous. He didn't deserve to die behind those walls.

I want justice — not revenge, but the truth. I want to know what really happened in that cell. Who saw him last? Who failed to protect him? Who will stand up and say, "We were wrong"?

Every time I pass a police station, I feel my stomach tighten. The sight of those blue uniforms brings everything back — the phone call, the disbelief, the body lying cold in that morgue.

Some nights, I sit outside under the stars and talk to him. I tell him how his mother is doing, how his little boy is growing. I tell him we miss him — every single day.

And then I whisper the words that never leave my heart:

They should have killed me, not my son.





Who took my son's life? Police denied it, but I demand Justice

Mother Mourns Only Son Killed During Nyeri Protests

By Esther Nyambura

My name is Esther Nyambura. I am a resident of Bagdad village in Kieni, Nyeri County. I am still reeling from the events of June 25th, 2025, the day I lost my beloved son, Peter Mwangi, to what I believe was police brutality.

The government robbed me of my only child, a 20-year-old young man with dreams and a bright future. Two days before that fateful day, Mwangi called me to ask for money to refill his cooking

gas. He had earned 500 shillings from his industrial attachment and needed only 650 more. He was a second-year student at Nyeri National Polytechnic. I sent what I could. I didn't know then that it would be our last conversation.

On June 25th, I called him three times in the afternoon. He didn't answer. I contacted his roommate, who told me that Mwangi had left for Nyeri town. Worried, I kept calling him through the night. My calls went unanswered. I didn't sleep.

In the morning, I received devastating news: my son

had died during anti-government protests in Nyeri town. My heart shattered.

Peter was my only hope. I never gave birth to any child of my own. I adopted him when he was just three years old. He embraced me wholeheartedly and called me Mum from the very beginning. He became my world.

A postmortem examination conducted at Nyeri County Referral Hospital revealed that he had died from massive Intracranial haemorrhage and a severe head injury caused by blunt force trauma to the skull. He had been hit on the head three times and once on the back. That does not sound like a stray incident. It feels targeted and deliberate.

And yet, when I asked for justice, my cries were met with silence. The police denied responsibility. They issued statements to the media saying they were not involved in his death.

But if it wasn't the police, then who wanted my son dead? On the same day and in the same area where Mwangi died, another person was shot dead by police. What is the truth? Who is responsible?

I want justice for my son. But I am 75 years old, living alone, battling arthritis, and constantly in and out of hospital. I have no one to help me. I sold the only land I inherited from my father to educate him. I gave up everything to give him a future.

And what did I get in return? Death. Silence. Loneliness.

I want justice for my son. But who will help me get it?

The government robbed me of my only child, a 20-year-old young man with dreams and a bright future.



05

MISSING VOICES CAMPAIGNS & ADVOCACY

Journalists' Training on Enforced Disappearances and Extrajudicial Killings

Missing Voices conducted a series of targeted trainings for journalists across Kenya, bringing together media practitioners committed to strengthening human rights reporting. The sessions focused on investigative reporting, journalist safety, and responsible coverage of police accountability, particularly on the critical issues of extrajudicial killings and enforced disappearances. The trainings coincided with the International Day of the Victims of Enforced Disappearances, underscoring the urgency of sustained, informed media attention on these violations.

They form part of a broader, long-term effort by Missing Voices to improve the depth, accuracy, and impact of coverage on human rights abuses. By equipping journalists with the necessary skills and protection awareness, the initiative seeks to ensure that the stories of affected families and communities are told with rigor, sensitivity, and a strong commitment to accountability and justice.





Community Dialogue on Enforced Disappearances

Missing Voices was in Mombasa at the Muslims for Human Rights (MUHURI) Legal Aid Clinic, where member organisations held a community dialogue to commemorate the International Day of Victims of Enforced Disappearances.

The engagement provided a platform for survivors, families, and community members to share experiences, raise concerns, and reflect on the ongoing impact of enforced disappearances. Participants underscored the urgent need for accountability, victim support, and strengthened safeguards to protect the right to life and dignity.

Missing Voices reaffirmed its commitment to remain unbowed in amplifying the voices of affected families and advancing justice for victims of enforced disappearances.



The engagement provided a platform for survivors, families, and community members to share experiences, raise concerns, and reflect on the ongoing impact of enforced disappearances.





Strengthening Justice Through Dialogue

The Missing Voices Alliance convened a high-level meeting bringing together key criminal justice and oversight institutions to discuss how to better protect human rights in Kenya. Member organisations held frank, solutions-focused conversations with the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions, National Police Service, Kenya National Commission on Human Rights, Independent Policing Oversight Authority, Witness Protection Agency, and the Internal Affairs Unit of the National Police Service.

The engagement highlighted persistent challenges, including delays in investigations and prosecutions, gaps in witness protection, and the need for stronger inter-agency coordination. Participants emphasised that meaningful accountability requires sustained collaboration, adequate resourcing of oversight bodies, and transparent processes that build public trust.

The Missing Voices Alliance reaffirmed its commitment to remain unbowed in advocating for a criminal justice system that fully protects the right to life and upholds human rights.



06

RECOMMENDATIONS



Enact a law to criminalize enforced disappearances, or amend existing legislation to do so

To The National Assembly

1. Amend the National Police Service Act and the Independent Policing Oversight Authority Act to grant the IPOA the primary responsibility to investigate crimes alleged to have been committed by police officers. Currently, under Sections 24(e) and 35(a) & (j) of the National Police Service Act, the police are responsible for investigating crimes. However, under sections 6(a) and 25 of the Independent Policing Oversight Authority Act, the IPOA is responsible for investigating crimes committed by the police. The mandate overlap between the DCI and IPOA investigating extra-judicial killings and enforced disappearances has prevented adequate investigations of said crimes.
2. Work with the civil society organizations, amend the Independent Policing Oversight Authority Act, the Wildlife Conservation and Management Act, the Prisons Act, the Forest Conservation and Management Act, and the Kenya Coast Guard Service Act to expand the mandate of IPOA to exercise civilian oversight over them and investigate crimes alleged to have been committed by officers from these agencies.
3. Enact a law to criminalize enforced disappearances, or amend existing legislation to do so. The law should include recourse and reparations for victims and their families.
4. Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance.
5. Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (OPCAT).
6. Allocate sufficient budget to the Independent Policing Oversight Authority and Witness Protection Agency to adequately protect witnesses and families of persons who have been forcefully disappeared.
7. Enact into law amendments to the National Victim Protection Service Amendment Bill (2025).
8. Parliament should expedite the approval of the regulations under the Victim Protection Act to operationalize the compensation framework and ensure that all survivors of police violence can access timely and adequate reparations as well as care.

To the National Police Service

1. Ensure that the occurrence book contains documentation of all persons in police custody to facilitate rapid investigations into enforced disappearances.
2. Ensure that police officers wear uniforms, carry identification badges, and drive police vehicles so they are easily identifiable to the public.
3. Support officers to investigate and obtain evidence to prosecute the perpetrators of enforced disappearances and killings.
4. Provide adequate medical cover, including psychosocial and mental health support, for police officers and their families. This will help end the cases of Gender Based Violence killings among police officers and their colleagues and families.
5. Ensure the hiring of police officers is impartial and end corruption within the NPS. This will help restore public trust in the institution.

The Office of the Director of Public Prosecution

1. Expedite cases on extra-judicial executions and enforced disappearances in court and work with the judiciary to provide realistic timelines for case resolution.
2. Develop a habeas corpus guideline with state oversight agencies, the judiciary, and civil society organizations.
3. Develop ODPP guidelines for investigating enforced disappearances.
4. Fast-track the development of jurisprudence on the prime responsibility and command of responsibility.

To The Attorney General

1. Operationalized the National Coroners Services Act and the Prevention of Torture Act in consultation with the CS National Treasury.
2. Fast-track the payment of court awards and reparations to victims of unlawful police killings in consultation with the CS National Treasury.

To the Judiciary

1. Expedite and finalize enforced disappearances, police killings, and habeas corpus cases before the courts of law.
2. Institutionalises active case management and prioritisation of Police Abuse of Power matters as a standard operating practice across all court stations in the country.
3. Prioritise law reform to address the failure of government officials to comply with court orders to produce in habeas corpus cases.

07

MISSING VOICES DIRECTORS' STATEMENTS



AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL KENYA

Authoritarianism in Kenya and beyond advanced through law, technology, commerce, and diplomacy in 2025. For the eighth year running, Missing Voices Alliance members stood as a consistent counterweight to this trend.

Together with Missing Voices Alliance, Police Reforms Working Group, and the Kenya National Commission on Human Rights, Amnesty International Kenya documented, litigated, and mobilised against police violence, enforced disappearances, and deaths in

custody, while pressing for accountability from the executive and security agencies.

We defended civic space by opposing restrictive public orders and the misuse of cybercrime and security laws. We amplified the risks of digital surveillance and online repression and elevated Kenya's role in resisting transnational repression, warning, stopping, and responding to unlawful extraditions and refoulement. We framed authoritarianism not as an abstract threat but as a governance failure that undermines human rights, the rule of law, national sovereignty, and business continuity.

We will deepen this work in 2026. Amnesty staff will partner with Missing Voices and its members to pursue systemic accountability for protest-related killings and disappearances, as well as resist unlawful extraditions to defend civic space. We will also invest in grassroots networks, digital literacy, and regional advocacy to make repression more costly and difficult. Amnesty's commitment remains clear. No human being should disappear or die in custody or on our streets without justice. No government should quietly trade away rights for political or commercial interest.

IRUNGU HOUGHTON

Section Director.

Amnesty International Kenya



INDEPENDENT MEDICO LEGAL UNIT (IMLU)

The Independent Medico Legal Unit (IMLU) is proud to stand within the Missing Voices Coalition, a collective united by the urgent mission to end extrajudicial executions, enforced disappearances, and all forms of state violence. As a committed member, IMLU continues to anchor the Coalition's work through rigorous documentation, medico-legal expertise, survivor support, and evidence-based advocacy.

In 2025, our collaboration strengthened national accountability efforts, elevated survivors' voices, and pushed for critical policy reforms that challenge impunity. Yet, systemic barriers persist, delayed investigations, intimidation of witnesses, shrinking civic space, and the continued normalization of excessive police force. These challenges reinforce the need for unwavering vigilance.

IMLU remains firmly committed to advancing justice and protecting the dignity of every Kenyan.

We call on state institutions to uphold the rule of law, accelerate accountability mechanisms, and safeguard civic freedoms.

In the year ahead, we will deepen community-centered monitoring, expand legal and psychosocial support for affected families, and amplify evidence to drive transformative policing reforms. Together, we will continue to push for a Kenya where every life is valued, and every violation is met with truth and justice.

WANGECHI KAHURIA,

Executive Director

Independent Medico Legal Unit (IMLU)

Kenyan Section of the International Commission of Jurists (ICJ Kenya)

In Kenya, public order management, particularly during protests and police operations, often results in unlawful policing and serious human rights violations, including disproportionate force, enforced disappearances, torture, and extrajudicial killings. While our courts have affirmed crucial rights, such as declaring police use of masks and balaclavas unconstitutional for undermining transparency and accountability, a grave concern persists. The delay in charging decisions, and the subsequent six to seven years on average to conclude prosecutions for abuses like unlawful killings, severely compromises witness safety and integrity, denying justice to victims and society.

Therefore, the Director of Public Prosecutions must exercise greater due diligence in approving charges, and the judiciary must improve case management to expedite trials. This ensures that only the guilty are convicted after a fair process, that victims see justice, and that innocent officers resume duty. We urge the government to deliberately advance the constitutional police reforms outlined by the Maraga Taskforce to protect all Kenyans and ensure police accountability and professionalism.

As the country approaches the 2027 election period, ICJ Kenya, through the Missing Voices Coalition, will continue documenting extrajudicial killings and disappearances, honouring victims like Albert Ojuang, killed for his online expression. We call on all State organs to recognise and protect the inseparable link between online and offline freedom of expression, the right to protest, and our democracy's health, and to align all laws and practices with these constitutional ideals so that every person may live with dignity.

**DEMAS
KIPRONO**
Executive Director,
Kenyan Section of
the International
Commission of Jurists
(ICJ Kenya)

Heinrich Böll Foundation Nairobi



The Missing Voices Coalition plays a critical role in documenting and confronting enforced disappearances, extrajudicial killings, and police abuse of power in Kenya. At a time when civic space is under pressure and accountability mechanisms remain weak, the Coalition provides an essential platform for truth-telling, evidence-based advocacy, and public accountability.

By bringing together human rights organizations, legal practitioners, researchers, and community-based actors, the Coalition strengthens collective responses to systemic violations. Its emphasis on rigorous data collection, ethical documentation, and sustained engagement with affected families has helped ensure that cases of abuse are documented, analyzed, and made public. This work contributes to informed public debate and supports engagement with state institutions and oversight bodies.

The Coalition's approach demonstrates the importance of coordinated, survivor-centered civil society action in addressing structural patterns of violence and impunity. Through collaboration across sectors and generations, the Missing Voices Coalition has become an indispensable part of Kenya's human rights ecosystem, reinforcing demands for accountability, reform, and the protection of human dignity.

JOACHIM PAUL

Director

Heinrich Böll Foundation Nairobi



The Coalition's approach demonstrates the importance of coordinated, survivor-centered civil society action in addressing structural patterns of violence and impunity



We call on Parliament, oversight bodies, the National Police Service, and the entire justice system to act now—implement the recommendations in this report, end impunity, and protect the right to life, protest, and dissent.

Haki Africa

The Missing Voices 2025 Annual Report exposes a painful truth: extrajudicial executions and enforced disappearances remain an open wound in Kenya’s democracy. Despite constitutional protections, lives—mostly young, poor, and politically vocal—continue to be lost through unlawful police action, while families are denied justice, truth, and dignity.

HAKI Africa, as part of the Missing Voices Coalition, stands with victims, survivors, and frontline human rights defenders who risk their safety to document these violations. The data in this report is not abstract—it represents stolen futures, broken families, and a state that too often chooses force over accountability.

The 2025 findings reveal an alarming pattern: killings and disappearances increasingly occur during protests and public assemblies. As Kenya approaches the 2027 general elections, these trends signal risks. The drums of political violence are beating loudly, and history warns us of the cost of silence.

This is the moment for human rights defenders to rise. Civic space must be defended. State violence must be confronted. Kenya belongs to all of us—not the ruling class, not political elites, not security forces acting with impunity. No election, no power struggle, and no political ambition is worth a single Kenyan life.

We call on Parliament, oversight bodies, the National Police Service, and the entire justice system to act now—implement the recommendations in this report, end impunity, and protect the right to life, protest, and dissent.

This report is a call to resistance against injustice and a demand for accountability. Justice for the victims is the foundation of peace, democracy, and a future free from fear.

YUSUF ABOUBAKAR
Executive Director
HAKI Africa



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In the year ahead,
we will deepen
community-
centered monitoring,
expand legal and
psychosocial support
for affected families

International Justice Mission (IJM-Kenya)

Zero tolerance for extrajudicial killings and enforced disappearances must remain a non-negotiable national commitment in Kenya. The Constitution places a clear obligation on relevant state agencies to protect life, uphold the rule of law, and respect the dignity and human rights of every Citizen.

This commitment must be matched by action. Structured, coordinated collaboration across the criminal justice system is urgently required to ensure accountability, end impunity, and guarantee that victims and survivors receive timely protection, redress, and access to justice.

No Kenyan should lose their life or be forcibly disappeared, especially at the hands of those

entrusted with public safety. The sanctity of life is inviolable and must be defended without exception. We stand in solidarity with survivors and families affected by extrajudicial killings and enforced disappearances, and we remain committed to strengthening the criminal justice system and advancing justice, dignity, and freedom until all are free.

VINCENT CHAHALE,
Country Director
IJM-Kenya

Defenders Coalition

The Constitution of Kenya provides that every person shall enjoy the rights and fundamental freedoms set out in the Bill of Rights. This requires that all State organs and all persons abide by the constitution. Unfortunately, the Missing Voices Annual Report 2025 documents attempts to undermine the supreme law and blatant violations of the Bill of Rights, committed with impunity. We have witnessed amendments to existing laws and the proposals to enact new ones, all aimed at limiting rights and fundamental freedoms guaranteed under the Constitution. The Computer Misuse and Cyber Crimes (Amendment) Act, 2025, and the proposed amendments to the Public Order Act, for example, would have a significant bearing on the right to protest. The high number of documented cases of extrajudicial killings and enforced disappearances in 2025 should be a source of great worry.

The fact that these relate to the state's response to citizen expression of dissatisfaction with transparency and accountability in government and violation of human rights points to retrogressive crowd control and management tactics by our law enforcement agencies of violent and lethal crackdowns in contravention of the Bill of Rights. Human Rights Defenders (HRDs) have not been spared from brutal attacks, threats, arbitrary arrests, and intimidation despite the existing international legal framework requiring states to protect their rights. The 1998 UN Declaration on Human Rights Defenders calls on states to ensure that individuals and groups can defend human rights and hold them to account without reprisals. The preference for terror-related charges against HRDs and other citizens who participated in protests in 2025 is a punitive attempt to silence dissenting voices. This is a concerning trend pointing to a broader pattern of state suppression of activism and the shrinking of civic space.

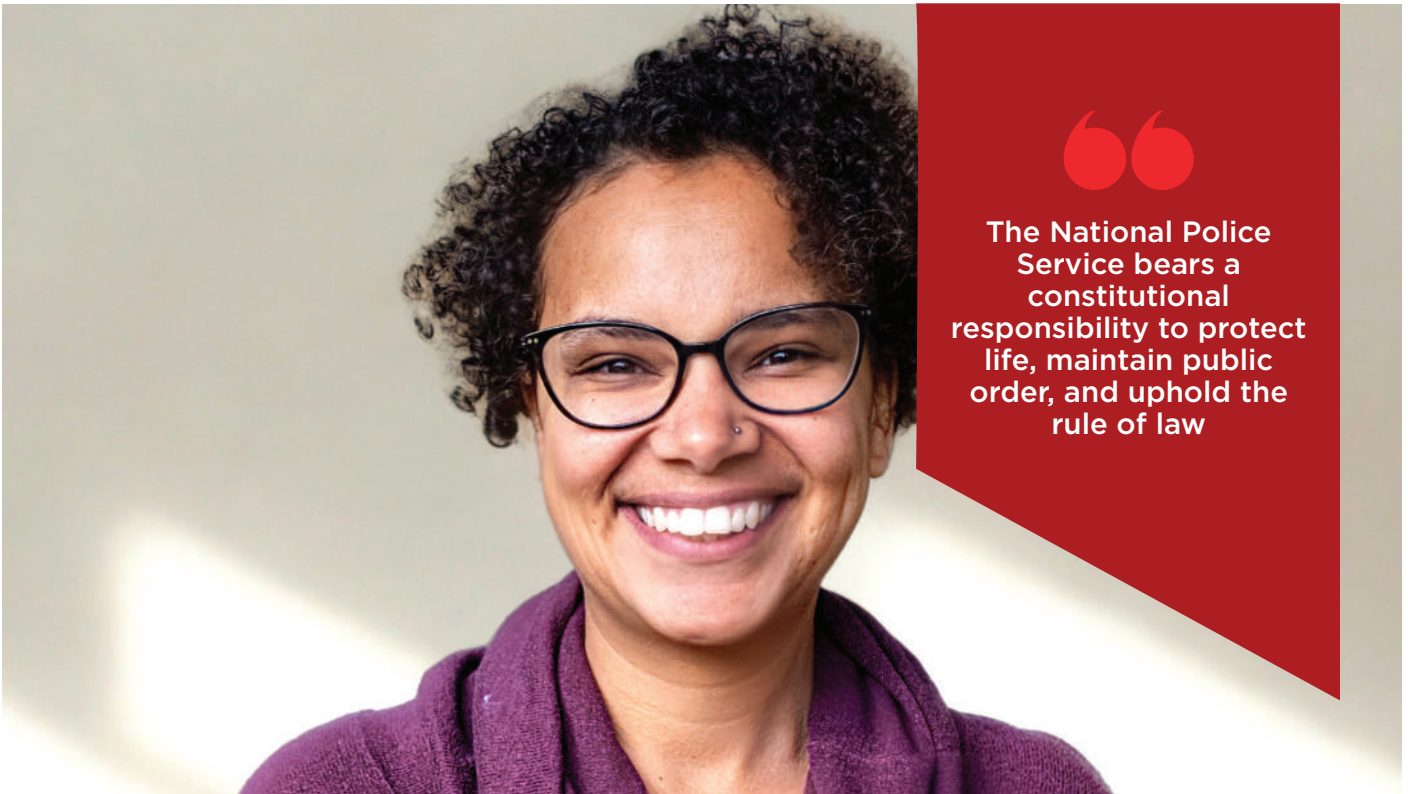
This must stop for active citizen participation. Survivors and families of victims in Kenya continue to suffer profound trauma from the violations and the prolonged delays in accessing justice. As Civil Society Actors continue to provide psychosocial support, among other interventions, it is incumbent upon relevant justice actors to accelerate justice through timely investigations and the prosecution of perpetrators.

The National Police Service (NPS) and the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions (ODPP) must uphold their mandates and build trust in their

institutions among survivors, families of victims, and Kenyans at large by ensuring that justice is served and that impunity is fought. Defenders Coalition believes that radical reforms within the National Police Service is urgent to address violent policing and ensure respect for human rights. Similarly, parliament must prioritize the ratification and full implementation of international human rights frameworks, particularly the UN Guidelines on Enforced Disappearances, and allocate adequate resources to mechanisms that can hold perpetrators accountable. Protecting civic space and reinforcing the rule of law remain essential if Kenya is to reverse these human rights setbacks and foster an environment where human rights are respected and upheld for all citizens.

KAMAU NGUGI,
Executive Director
Defenders Coalition





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The National Police Service bears a constitutional responsibility to protect life, maintain public order, and uphold the rule of law

Katiba Institute

Extrajudicial killings and enforced disappearances violate the sanctity of human life and undermine the rights and fundamental freedoms guaranteed by the Constitution of Kenya, 2010. In supporting the work of the Missing Voices Coalition, Katiba Institute observed that June and July 2025 witnessed a significant increase in police-related killings.

This raises serious concerns among human rights actors and the wider public about the lack of respect for the right to peaceful protest. Equally concerning were public remarks by senior government officials, which were widely interpreted as endorsing the use of lethal force against protesters. Such statements violate constitutional safeguards and weaken public confidence in institutions tasked with protecting Citizens.

The National Police Service bears a constitutional responsibility to protect life, maintain public

order, and uphold the rule of law. Kenya’s legal framework provides mechanisms for investigating and prosecuting criminal conduct, including where state agents are implicated. However, the continued reports of enforced disappearances and unlawful killings point to a persistent lack of enforcement and accountability. Katiba Institute reiterates that the rights to life, to a fair hearing, and to due process remain cornerstones of Kenya’s constitutional democracy. The government, therefore, has an important role in strengthening oversight, ensuring independent investigations, and promoting reforms to prevent future violations.

Katiba Institute will continue to collaborate with Missing Voices Coalition partners to support accountability efforts, promote human rights, and advance security sector reforms grounded in constitutionalism and respect for human dignity.

NORA MBAGATHI,
Executive Director,
Katiba Institute



The violence, killings, and disappearances were painful tragedies that could have been prevented through more measured, compassionate, and professional responses.

Peace Brigade International, Kenya

The 2010 Kenyan constitution is recognized as one of the most progressive in Africa, placing great value on the lives and rights of its people. However, the painful events in 2025, echoing those of 2024, caused immense suffering for families and communities and left Kenyans and many others around the world shocked and concerned.

The violence, killings, and disappearances were painful tragedies that could have been prevented through more measured, compassionate, and professional responses. PBI remains deeply committed to peace and remains engaged in standing with those who work to uphold human rights and raise concerns when police actions fall short of the values enshrined in the country's constitution and laws. Such actions are not only unlawful but also cause real harm, erode trust, and wound the moral fabric of our society.

We sincerely hope, and believe, that our leaders and institutions will continue to grow in empathy, wisdom, and civic responsibility, so that every person in Kenya can feel safe, valued, and respected. Each life matters. Each person deserves dignity and security, and together we can build a more just, compassionate, and hopeful future for all.

ALBERTO FAIT,
Director,
Peace Brigade International, Kenya.

Muslims for Human Rights (MUHURI)

As Kenya marks over six decades of independence and more than fifteen years since the promulgation of the 2010 Constitution, a Constitution born from hard lessons and grounded in the promise of dignity, accountability, and protection from state abuse, we must confront a painful truth: extrajudicial killings and enforced disappearances remain a lived reality for many Kenyans.

The very reforms meant to end police brutality and unchecked state power have not translated into safety for ordinary citizens. For too many families, each week brings another police killing, another disappearance, another life cut short without accountability.

As part of the Missing Voices coalition, we reaffirm that constitutional promises must not remain words on paper; they must be felt in the daily security and dignity of every Kenyan.

WALLID KASSIM SAID
Executive Director,
MUHURI



Protection International Africa



These violations breach not only our Constitution's guarantees of the right to life, human dignity, and freedom from torture, but also Kenya's binding commitments



The right to protest, protected under Article 37 of the Constitution of Kenya 2010, is a fundamental pillar of democratic expression. Yet, our documentation this year shows that young people exercising this right continue to face disproportionate and often lethal force. Between January and October 2025, we verified 109 deaths and 4 enforced disappearances—the majority involving youth whose lives were cut short in contexts where the state is obligated to protect, not harm.

These violations breach not only our Constitution's guarantees of the right to life, human dignity, and freedom from torture, but also Kenya's binding commitments under the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), the UN Basic Principles on the Use of Force and Firearms, and the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights.

While we acknowledge the significant reduction in targeted killings within informal settlements—due in large part to sustained advocacy and community vigilance—the alarming rise in deaths during protest and public order operations demands urgent national attention. Impunity for these violations undermines the rule of law and perpetuates cycles of fear among victims' families and communities.

This report reasserts our commitment to ensuring that every young person's right to protest is protected, and that every family affected by state violence secures truth, justice, and dignity.

PHANICE ODHACHA
Director,
Protection
International
Africa



The coalition remains resolute in documenting every case, centering the voices of affected families and communities

Missing Voices Coordinator

Missing Voices will continue to be unbowed and unwavering in its demand for truth, justice, and accountability for victims of extrajudicial killings and enforced disappearances in Kenya.

The coalition remains resolute in documenting every case, centering the voices of affected families and communities, and pushing for concrete institutional reforms that safeguard the right to life and human dignity.

Through rigorous evidence, strategic advocacy, and sustained public pressure, Missing Voices will persist in confronting impunity and demanding an end to extrajudicial violence and enforced disappearances.

SHUKRI WACHU,
Missing Voices Coordinator



MISSING VOICES

088 TEAM



Ramadhan Rajab



Joseph Kariuki



Albert Nyakundi



Javan Ofula



Shukri Wachu



Naomi Wambui



Eileen Imbosa



Faith Mawia



Edward Mbanya



Kevin Mabonga



Samuel Kiriro



Virry Schaafsma



Mercy Chepnge'noh



Marie Ramtu



Obino Nyambane



Wallace Mbugua



Peter Litonde



Perpetua Kariuki



Collince Maxx



Martin Mavenjina



Mathias Shipeta



Stephen Mukoya



Thuku Mburu

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MISSING VOICES COALITION MEMBERS



www.missingvoices.or.ke

MISSING VOICES 2025 ANNUAL REPORT



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UNBOWED FOR JUSTICE