

NATIONWIDE AND NAIROBI SGBV TRENDS: IMPLICATIONS FOR KAMKUNJI CONSTITUENCY

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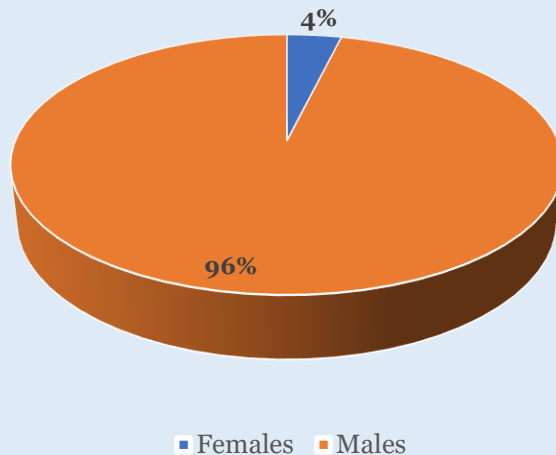
OVERVIEW:

- ❖ Sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) refers to any harmful act that is perpetrated against a person's will and is based on gender norms and unequal power relationships (UNHCR). In Kenya, the World Health Organization (WHO) estimates that about 33% of women and 18% of young boys are at risk of experiencing SGBV.
- ❖ In Nairobi, informal settlements face heightened risks due to poverty, insecurity, and limited social protection. Kamkunji constituency, which accounts for 6.1% of Nairobi's population (KNBS Census, 2019), includes areas such as Majengo, where crime rates and poor living conditions are likely to enhance vulnerability to SGBV.
- ❖ Despite existing laws and interventions, underreporting and limited data remain major barriers to addressing SGBV effectively. For this reason, analyzing nationwide and Nairobi county's broader context provides useful insights that can be applied to local settlements like Kamkunji to guide evidence-based interventions.

BACKGROUND & OVERALL CONTEXT

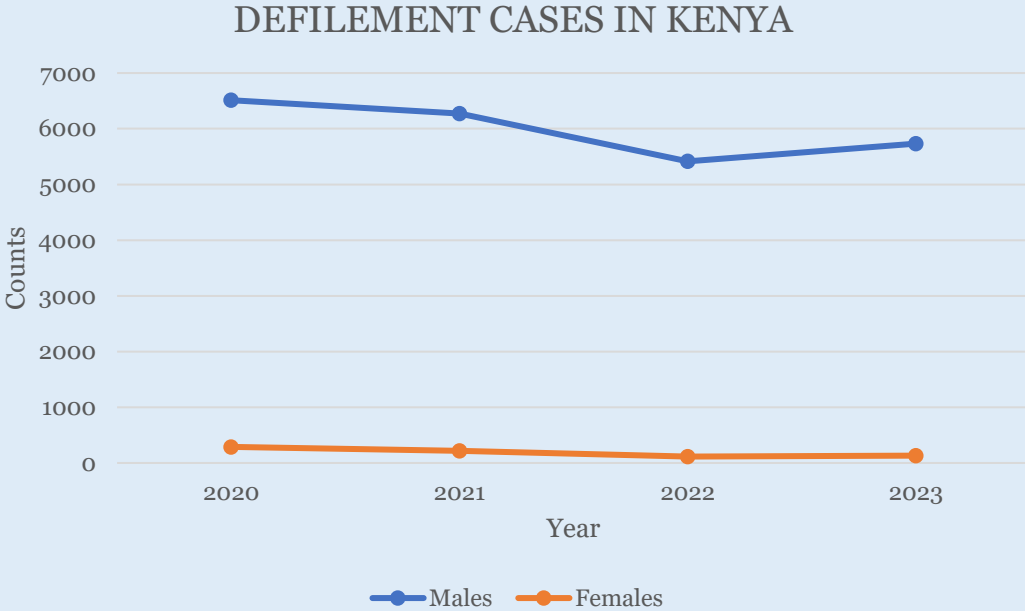
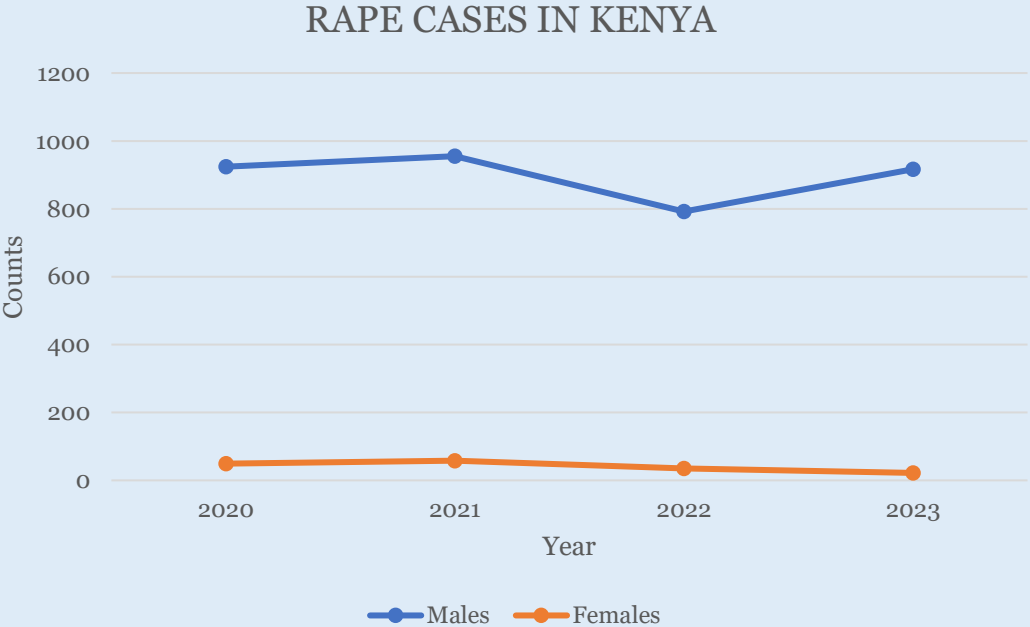
The Government of Kenya, through the National Council on the Administration of Justice (NCAJ), has made efforts to document and report cases of Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV) at both national and county levels. For this analysis, data was drawn from the Annual Report 2023/2024 on the Administration of Justice in Kenya.

PROPORTION OF SGBV OFFENDERS



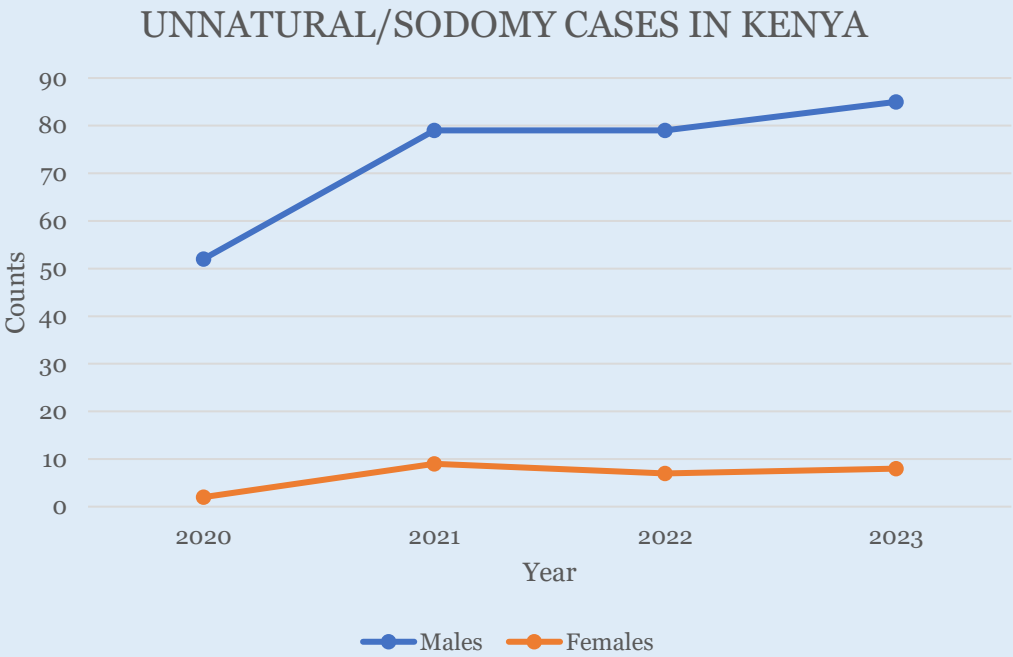
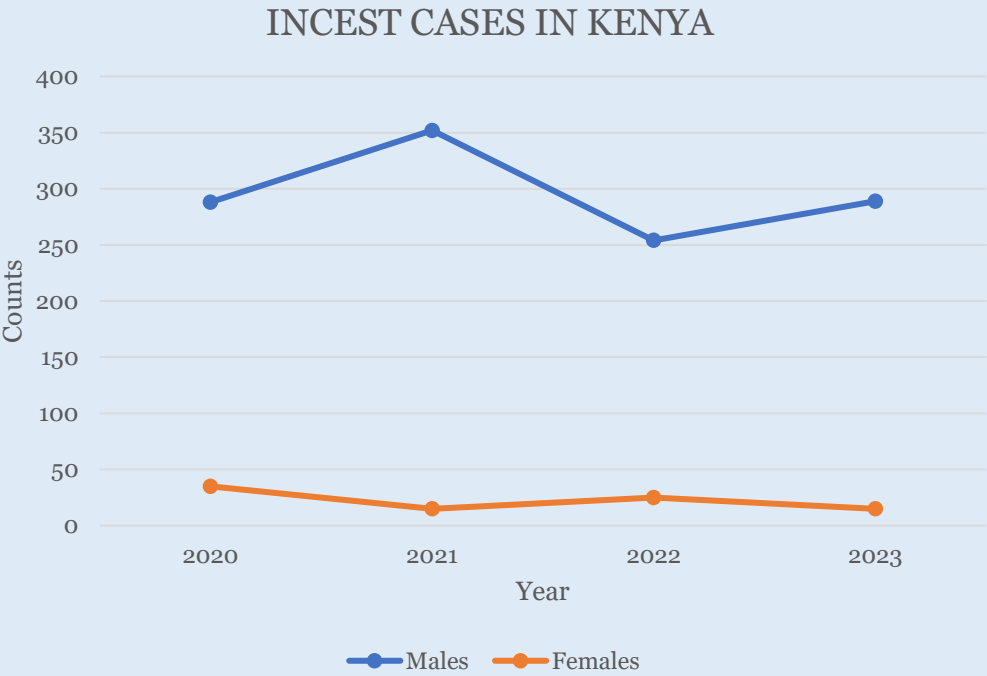
Most SGBV offenders are men, making up 96% of the reported cases, while women account for only 4%. This shows that women and girls face a greater risk of SGBV from their male counterparts. The gap is mainly caused by gender inequality, harmful cultural practices, and power imbalances that leave women and girls more exposed to abuse. This also supports the WHO report that almost 33% of women are at risk of experiencing SGBV.

OVERALL COUNTRY TRENDS



Between 2020 and 2023, most rape and defilement cases were committed by males, placing females at greater risk of such violations. While reported cases involving female offenders remained very low, cases involving males showed an irregular trend, with periods of increase and decrease. This highlights ongoing gaps in prevention and response efforts.

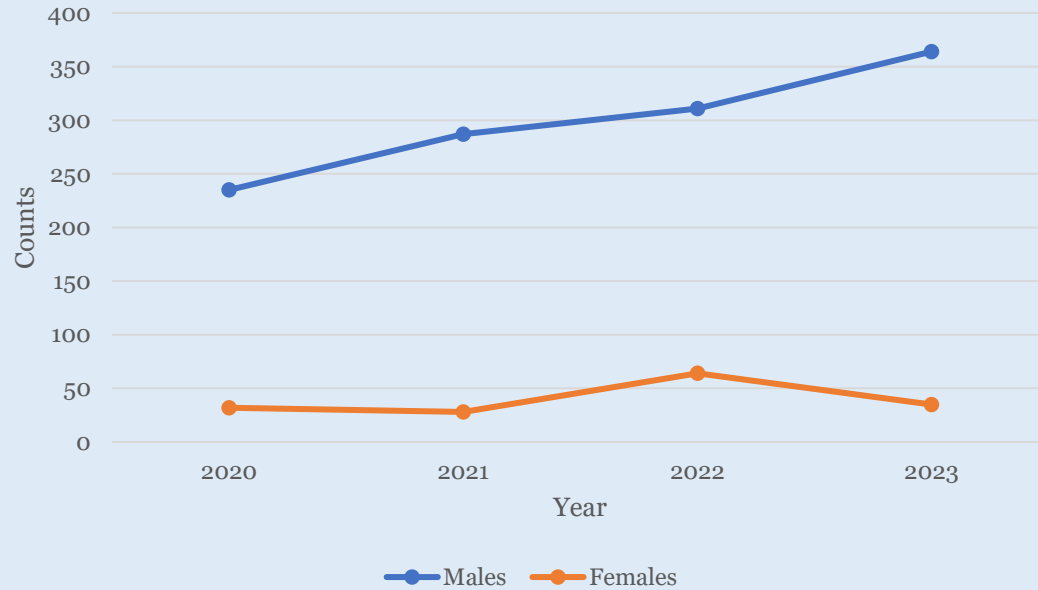
OVERALL COUNTRY TRENDS



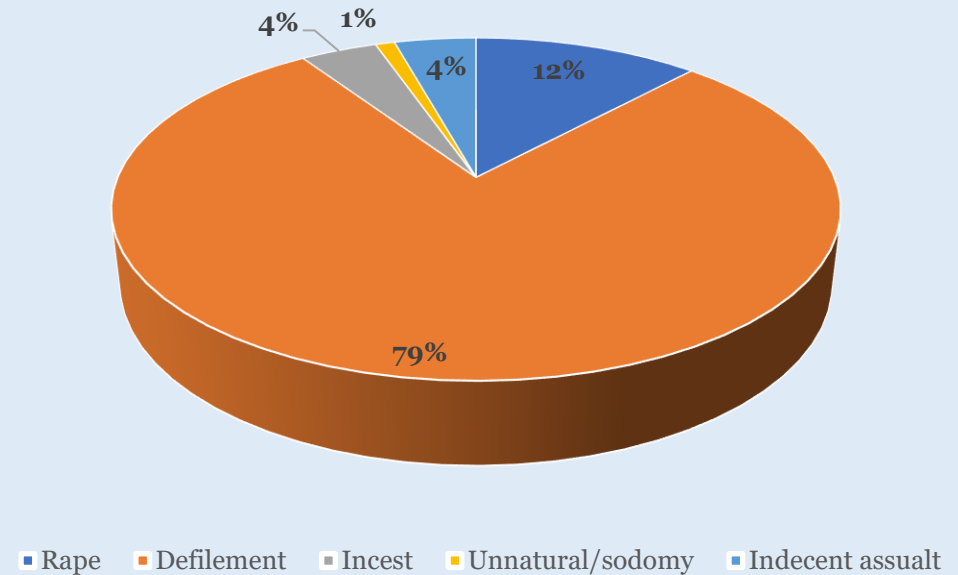
Similarly, most cases of incest and sodomy were committed by males. Since 2020, sodomy cases have been rising among both genders, pointing to gaps in current mitigation measures. In contrast, incest cases have continued to fluctuate and increase, suggesting that existing strategies are either ineffective or not strong enough to deal with these specific forms of SGBV.

OVERALL COUNTRY TRENDS

INDECENT ASSAULT CASES IN KENYA



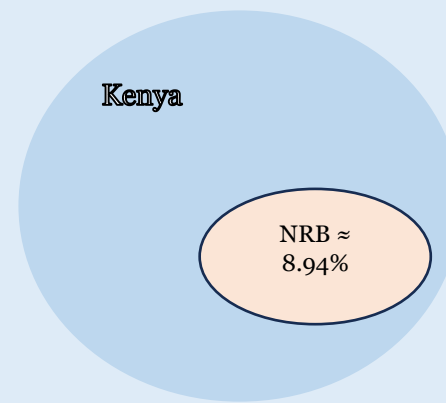
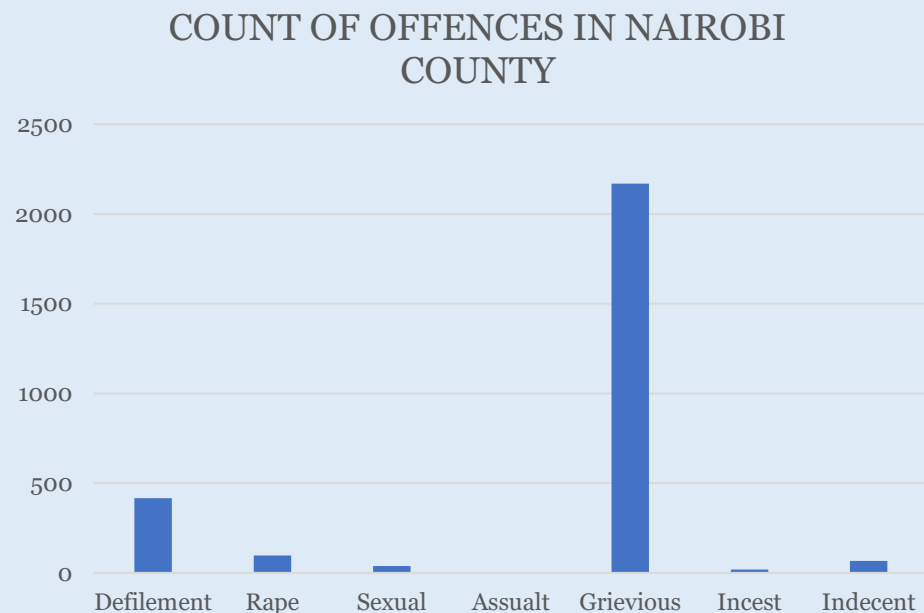
PROPORTION OF OFFENCES



Most indecent assault cases are committed by males. Existing interventions have shown limited success in reducing cases involving female offenders, but they remain largely ineffective in tackling this form of SGBV among males, which has been rising since 2020.

Overall, across the country, defilement is the most common form of SGBV at 79% of the total reported cases, followed by rape, while sodomy remains the least reported.

SGBV TRENDS IN NAIROBI COUNTY



Nairobi County records the highest number of SGBV cases, accounting for 8.94% of all cases reported nationwide. The most prevalent category is grievous cases, where survivors sustain permanent harm or injuries. This is followed by defilement, while assault ranks as the least reported form of SGBV in the county.

KEY TAKE-AWAYS

Nationwide insights

- ❖ Defilement remains the most prevalent form of SGBV, followed by rape, with sodomy being the least reported.
- ❖ Cases of sodomy and indecent assault continue to rise, highlighting weaknesses in community-level awareness, reporting mechanisms, and survivor support systems.
- ❖ Female victims are highly affected compared to males, indicating persistent gender vulnerabilities and systemic inequalities.

Nairobi county insights

- ❖ Nairobi County records the highest number of SGBV cases nationally, accounting for **8.94%** of the total.
- ❖ The most severe forms of SGBV in Nairobi fall under the grievous category, where survivors sustain permanent harm or injury, showing the intensity of cases within the county.
- ❖ Defilement follows as the next most reported form, while assault cases remain the least reported.
- ❖ The high burden of SGBV in Nairobi reflects challenges of rapid urbanization, poverty, insecurity, and limited access to safe spaces and protective services.

IMPLICATIONS OF THESE INSIGHTS FOR KAMKUNJI CONSTITUENCY

- ❖ Since Nairobi records the highest proportion of SGBV cases nationally (8.94%), Kamkunji, as one of its sub-counties, is likely exposed to similar risks. This calls for localized interventions tailored to its urban, densely populated, and diverse setting.
- ❖ With grievous SGBV cases being most common in Nairobi, Kamkunji should prioritize trauma response services, including psychosocial support, medical care, and rehabilitation for survivors sustaining permanent injuries.
- ❖ The high national occurrence of defilements suggests that children and adolescents remain highly vulnerable. In Kamkunji, this implies strengthening school-based awareness programs, safe spaces, and reporting mechanisms.
- ❖ Since mitigation gaps persist nationally, Kamkunji requires community-driven strategies, such as engaging local leaders, religious institutions, and grassroots organizations, to break stigma, encourage reporting, and enhance prevention.
- ❖ The gaps revealed at national and Nairobi levels highlight the need for stronger local enforcement and service coordination in Kamkunji, linking law enforcement, health facilities, and social services more effectively.