

## FDG FOR NAIROBI

### Introduction

After conducting stakeholder workshop which was the first activity for the project there was a need to discuss with residents of various cities such as Nairobi the social, economic and ecological issues affect them in order to plan for better and more sustainable African cities. The FDG report was based on findings from 4 focus group discussion conducted in Nairobi. The groups were based on income levels. Which comprised of middle class, middle upper class, middle lower class and lower class. Classification was based on Nairobi city development ordinances and zones.

### Lower class

The lower class comprises of informal settlements and low income areas.

ZONE CODE	AREAS
11	Kibera
7	Mathare north and mathare valley
	Huruma
	Kariobangi
	Korogocho
	Dandora
8 A Old Eastlands	Shauri Moyo
	Maringo
	Bahati
	Kaloleni
	Makongeni
	Mbotela
	Jericho
	Jerusalem

### 1. Middle lower

They are characterized by high rise buildings, high population and minimal zoning regulations. These areas serve as the perfect start up point for the young population who are just getting started on their career paths. This is so because the rents are fairly affordable

Zone	Areas
2	Eastleigh

	Pumwani
	Ziwani /Starehe
8 B	Makadara
	Doonholm
8D	Uhuru
	Buruburu
	Umoja
	Komarock
	Kayole
15 Dagoretti	Riruta
	Kangemi
	Mutuini
	Waithaka
	Ruthimitu
	Uthiru
16	Baba dogo
17	Zimmerman
	Kahawa West

## 2. Middle upper

These zones are for middle class but with higher incomes than the average characterization of middle class. These are zones for low density houses.

<b>Zone</b>	<b>Areas</b>
13 B	Ridgeways
	Garden estate
	Safari Park
4	Spring valley
	Riverside drive
	Kileleshwa
	Kilimani
	Thompson
	Woodley
3	Parklands
	Westlands
	City park

## 3. Middle class

These zones are for middle class but with medium incomes than the average characterization of lower middle class. They are zones for both high rise and low density houses.

<b>Zone</b>	<b>Areas</b>
10	Nairobi west
	Makadara
	South B
	South C
	Ngummo
	Highview
	Magiwa
	Golf course
	Langata Estates
14	Roysambu
	Thome
	Marurui
18	Kasarani

#### 4. Upper class

These areas consist of prime suburbs such as Karen, Runda and Kitisuru. These zones are for low rise residential developments only and are characterized by palatial villas and bungalows on half acre parcels

<b>Zone</b>	<b>Areas</b>
5	Upper spring valley
	Kyuna
	Loresho
6	Muthaiga
	New Muthaiga
12	Karen
13 A	Gigiri
	Kitisuru

#### Methodology

Four focus group discussions (FGDs) were conducted with 24 participants (residents of Nairobi) identified. The aim of the FDG was to explore the views and experiences of people living in Nairobi city, what the city means to its residents, availability, accessibility and affordability of education, health and other social services in the city, mobility and infrastructural development of the city over time.

The FGDs were held in Nasra estate, Zimmerman and Karura and were held from 13<sup>th</sup> to 15<sup>th</sup> October 2022. The participants were sampled from different zones within the city. The zones were

based on income levels. Which comprised of middle class, middle upper class, middle lower class and lower class. Classification was based on Nairobi city development ordinances and zones.

## **Discussions**

### **1. Meaning of Nairobi to the participants**

#### **a. Nairobi has different meaning to the respondents**

Nairobi is a place of work, it is the capital city of Kenya hence it has everything, It is a place to be, it has many opportunities, it's a place for greener pasture for people in rural areas, has good infrastructure and accessibility to basic things is easier but it depends on income level and it is a place with all tribes and it is centrally located from other counties.

#### **Importance of the city to participants**

- In Nairobi you can access health care facilities easily
- Nairobi has spaces where someone can relax
- You can become creative and easily get ideas in Nairobi
- Government offices are located here
- You get services faster and easily
- Social Services are located closer to the people such as National hospital, Identification Card application, Huduma center
- There are many opportunities for job
- Infrastructure such as roads are improved
- Has many opportunities for job as many activities are done here
- You can easily do business because all goods come from Nairobi hence get money
- It is safe

Even though Nairobi has many opportunities it has lost its glory with time because of air pollution caused by having many cars and industries, high population has led to congested hence people see no need to travel in the city, opportunities go with networks of people you know and the high population leads to scrambling for the services.

#### **How long the participants have lived in the city**

All participants have lived in Nairobi for the past 20 years

Participant group one: *"I came in Nairobi in 1990 and ever since have never left Nairobi"*

Participant group two: *"I was born and grew in Nairobi"*

Participant group three: *“I left Nyandarua when I was 18 years to come to stay in Nairobi because of opportunities. I have stayed here for the past 30 years”*

### **What motivated the participants to come to the city?**

- Following relatives
- Furthering of studies
- Better job opportunities

Some of the services the participants stayed that attract people to come in Nairobi are education, housing, health and good infrastructure

Participant from the 4<sup>th</sup> group ; *“Even though Nairobi has many opportunities it has lost its glory as young people are taking drugs ,the city is congested hence people see no need to travel in the city”*

Participant from 2<sup>nd</sup> group; *“Opportunities in Nairobi go with networks of whom do you know, and one can access the health facilities easily in Nairobi”*

### **Comments on the (un)availability, (in) accessibility to and (non)affordability of education, health and other social services in the city.**

- All participants agreed that in Nairobi health facilities are available everywhere, within a short distance, affordability is the problem and lack enough drugs in these facilities, they only have cheap medicine like aspirin
- Even though the health services are easily available service delivery depends with cost/cash that you have and class
- The poor people are unable to access health services easily because they do not have money to access these services even in some instances even emergencies
- There is corruption in hospitals hence some people give out money in order to be attended for faster
- Nairobi has major equipment’s in the health facilities hence people from other counties come to access health services from Nairobi leading to congestion in the hospitals
- Mama Lucy and Kenyatta National Hospital which is the largest hospital are congested hence patients queue for long in public hospitals
- Since public hospitals are congested, the health practitioners open up other private facilities that they refer the patients to buy drugs that are expensive
- Sometimes a patient is sent back and forth between hospitals
- When you have money it easier to access services in hospitals

*“There was a person who was badly injured and instead of the nurse attending to him, the nurse told him to go and come with 500 ksh before they can treat him. The guy had to go back home like that”*

- Health facilities lack adequate ambulances

- Health workers , doctors and nurses are inadequate hence they are overwhelmed since they work for long leading to congestion
- Due to lack of drugs doctors send patients to facilities outside the lab and pharmacy
- Government do not check the standards of the hospitals and doctors hence the issue of quack doctors, pharmacist that are incompetent and facilities arise
- Negligence in hospitals especially Mama Lucy and Pumwani
- It is pointless to have insurance in Nairobi, since some hospitals only accept NHIF for the employed people ,and the card doesn't cover the eyes and teeth treatment for the old, and for some the card only covers the consultation and some hospitals do not allow payment through this card
- Some people can't afford to pay for the NHIF due to lack of jobs hence these health facilities are expensive for people in the informal settlements and low income areas
- Some hospitals lack equipment's and are not disability friendly environment
- Positive thing highlighted about the health facilities was improvement in the section gender based violence treatments are free

*Participant from group 3: "I have a negative experience with use of NHIF I took my daughter to Radiant hospital I had to pay by cash because they refused payment through the NHIF, and I have been paying for the insurance monthly"*

*Participant from group 3: "According to me there is no need of having the NHIF card because at the ends the hospitals refuse payment through the card"*

*Participant from group 3 : "I have a cousin of mine who lives in Muranga, his baby got sick and needed stomach surgery but he was referred to come to Kenyatta National hospital in Nairobi "*

*Participant from group 4 : "Some hospitals only offer services to people who pay more for NHIF by more we mean those who are employed, they pay more than 500 shillings (monthly payment ) for the NHIF card"*

## **Recommendations**

- Increase the community workers, doctors ,nurses and teachers
- Upgrading health care services in other counties in terms of medicine, qualified doctors in different specialties such as surgery, cancer to limit congestion in the National hospital in Nairobi
- NHIF should be affordable to all people
- Paper work and money to follow later after a patient has been attended to in case of emergencies
- Therapy for disabled should be cheaper at public hospitals

- Build more therapy institutions for disabled
- Make all health facilities to be disability friendly by having ramps and wide lifts

### **Quality of Education Services**

- Nairobi has different categories of schools, they are easily accessible but affordability depends with income level of the parent
- Quality of education depends on the area and type of school.

*An estate like Buruburu has good school facilities with qualified teachers while in Kayole Private Schools do not have qualified teachers. The teachers just read the notes and are not trained*

- Private school offer better services than public school
- In informal settlements public schools are few
- Private schools have low population while public schools are congested and have few teachers
- Private schools are expensive while public schools are cheap
- Private have adequate and good classroom facilities while public schools have inadequate classrooms hence are congested
- Pupils in public schools are many hence teachers do not follow up on them hence children are not mentored in public schools
- Public schools have playgrounds while private schools have no playground

*Respondent from the first group: "School fee vary in the private school in Mathare, each parent pay an amount according to financial ability they have, teachers are changed after a month in these schools, they have no playgrounds and classes are located in high rise plots hence they are not safe for the pupils, and lunch is not cooked in schools forcing pupils to leave school during lunchtime hours"*

- Primary schools around Karura are Kasarini, Cherata and Karura
- Mathare there are two types of schools ( public and private which entails also the NGOs)
- Public schools in Mathare are 8 ( St Teresa, Old Mathare, Kiboro, Huruma, Salama, Duduruma, Daima and Valley Bridge)
  - St Teresa Primary - is expensive hence people of Mathare do not benefit but has adequate classrooms and only lack water
  - Old Mathare- has adequate classes but few teachers , pay or lunch in a mode called tap to eat , quality of education is poor for parents who can't pay or remedial classes
  - Kiboro- has few pupils, quality of education is poor
  - Huruma , Salama, Daima, Duduruma – pupils eat at school quality of education is good
  - Valley Bridge –its special school, has a high dropout rate because of social factors marriage and slaughter house
  - NGOs schools only choose specific pupils

- There are four secondary schools in Mathare ( St Teresa Girls, Mathare Mixed, Huruma Mixed and Ndururumo )
  - St Teresa is a girls school and takes pupils with high marks
  - Parents in Mathare do not want to take pupils to the secondary schools around they prefer boarding schools
- The tertiary institution in Mathare is not functional, it only teaches 3 course mechanic, hair and beauty and tailoring
- Mathare also has a polytechnic but the people of Mathare do not benefit
- In Korokocho there are 2 public school Ngunyumu and Korokocho primary
- In Dandora schools are located closer to the dumpsite like Dandora secondary, Jamii Mixed Secondary and Wangu Primary School. Pupils are affected by the dumpsite hence their performances reduces
- In Kiambio, Kayole there is no public school .the issue of land grabbing led to the school land being sold
- Zimmerman has one primary school, Kahawa West 3 public school, Roysambu there are 4 schools
- The schools offer sport sponsorship for those who did not perform well in school. this will help in nurturing different talents for kids instead of only focusing on class work
- To enhance performance of every pupil schools have abolished sitting of pupils in accordance to performance
- The disabled still suffer as the schools are not yet disability friendly due to this parents opt to keep their children at home
- The schools for the disable lack sport facilities
- The disabled are only restricted to special schools but they also want to lean with other normal students
- In Nairobi getting sponsorship is easy. Those who have talent for example in football get sponsorship

### **Challenges in schools**

- Parents transfer pupils in standard 8 from private to public in order to get scholarship, headmaster allows for these because It lifts the school name
- Pupils who do not go for tuitions during the weekends are punished
- Private schools increase the fee without consulting the parents. If the parents complain the children end up being suspended
- Private schools are reluctant they just focus on profit making hence they employ non-qualified teachers that they pay cheaply and often change teachers
- Private schools forge the marks for the pupils to lie /please the parents that the school performs well
- Open spaces for children to play are not provided in schools that are in estates
- Exploitation of parents “ *like teachers in Matopeni ( Kayole )ask students to buy desks per year this led to parent to riot*”



- Lack of water leading to poor hygiene in some primary schools in Kayole led to pupils getting urinary infections and typhoid but the government has started digging up of boreholes. Pupils were told to carry 30 ksh per pupil if you don't carry water.
- The schools in Kayole do not have water since the estate also does not have water
- Schools lack dispensaries

Even though these schools have challenges they teach pupils good moral values like sharing with each other and train pupils to pass by engaging in sport first then giving a test after hence pupils will pass

*Participant from second group: "I studied in private school with no playground and we never used to play. I studied also in a public school where the teacher did not ever notice if I was present or not. Since we were many the teacher only used to follow up on pupils who sat at the front".*

*Participant from second group: "Schools nowadays team up for example a school in Buruburu called Happyland does not have a field hence they go to play in Rabai playground"*

*Participant from second group: "When I needed to go to the washrooms I had to seek help from my teachers or peers. The schools lack facilities for the disabled such as toilets, sits, sinks. the ones in schools are installed at a higher height instead of lower"*

*Participant from third group: "When I was in form 4 private secondary school, they changed teachers thrice hence it was difficult to understand"*

*Participant from first group: "I studied in a public school in Soweto. The school had many pupils and less teachers"*

## **Recommendations**

To improve the quality of services in schools the participants gave the following suggestions:

- Teachers not to discriminate pupils that do not perform
- To employ more teachers who can teach the disabled
- Provide sport facilities for the schools for disabled since their bodies become weak when they do not do any activity
- Provide oil and massaging areas in the special schools
- Teachers should teach all pupils at the same level not assuming the slow learners will also get
- Increase vocational training centers and make them affordable
- Inclusivity of all schools even the disabled. The disabled should not have their own separate special schools. Create schools that can fit all pupils ( normal and disabled )

**Compared to other cities or rural areas in Kenya, this is how the participants comment on economic opportunities/ challenges in the city**

- In Nairobi you can explore your talents easily
- Licenses for business are high
- High cost of living and competition for business limits opportunities
- Stiff competition among the business owners makes them to reduce the prices to attract more ,this is a challenge
- People have becoming innovative to get customers
- Internet is easily accessible in Nairobi hence people are now using social media to advertise their business through digital marketing space paying for a space is expensive
- People have become innovative in order to attract customers
- Nairobi gives someone opportunity to grow big and creative
- Advantage of Nairobi is that it has many opportunities for business
- Food business and shops thrive around faster

**Challenges in Nairobi**

- No jobs hence people in Mathare opt to be washing clothes for residents in Eastleigh
- Extra judicial killing in Mathare and Korogocho
- There is theft in Korogocho, Dandora and Mathare
- No job opportunities hence the youth start using drugs
- Opportunities are only available to specific people who have connections hence parents that have money opt to start business for their children
- Lack of employment has made pupils not to finish school
- Mental issues
- Suicides
- Gender based violence in informal settlements

**Observations on the size, accessibility, security and sanitation of open spaces in the city (Examples of open space)**

Open spaces acts as lung of the city hence they should be protected. Open spaces are diminishing due to land grabbing like city park. The open spaces are not adequate for the current population

**Examples of open spaces**

- In Dandora there was a community auditorium but it has been grabbed by a church
- Kariobangi has no open spaces
- Open spaces in Mathare are in areas such as Mlango Kubwa and Hospital. These spaces are Msendo ground and Austin ground while area around Mabitini does not have an open space

- In Kayole open spaces have turned to be car park and dumpsites due to grabbing and poor management, but the youths are turning and reclaiming the dumpsites to be community parks
- There is a lot of open spaces in Makadara example Umama grounds, however the Spaces are restricted due to mistrust you have to get an approval before using the space
- *“When people are given an opportunity to use they space with time they start to own the space hence the issue of grabbing occurs”*
- Tom Mboya hall in Jericho has been grabbed
- Michuki park, Aboretum, City park, Karura are around the CBD and Kiambu road
- Geevanjee Gardens is in the CBD but it’s not safe and has become dirty and insecure
- Nyayo stadium is under lock and key
- City park is not safe and clean because it is not protected
- Those open spaces that are protected are safe like Michuki, abortem and Karura. They are fenced and secured and have a security team
- Even though these spaces are in Nairobi there is no accurate land use map showing the allocated open spaces

*“Kenyans has been this mentally of let me grab the land the case will follow later that has cause issue of land grabbing of open spaces and schools. They want to maximize on profit on the open spaces”*

### **Importance of open spaces**

- This spaces are important as they people to relax. Karura forest was not closed during the covid 19 period hence many people used to visit the area
- Open spaces help to create jobs. Karura has over 100 casual workers hence green spaces should be protected by the government while in Jericho talents nurturing happened due to open spaces that were there
- The open spaces have strict rules to promote clean environment by regulating the use of plastics such as Karura you cannot enter with a plastic
- People use these spaces but not often because of security and littering of waste. People do not visit city park it due to poor management , unlike Karura forest which is visited by many people because it’s safe
- Karura is very conducive for walking and the paths have identity you cannot get lost

### **Recommendations**

1. Government should create enough open spaces facilities
2. Government should provide a map but show the allocated open spaces in areas
3. Protect all open spaces to prevent grabbing, insecurity and dumping of waste in these spaces

## **How the mobility and infrastructural development of the city over time**

- There is improvement in the roads in various estates
- There has been change in the infrastructure and service delivery after devolution
- Accessibility of people who are disabled is poor
- Accessibility in informal settlements is very poor hence the disabled children are kept at home
- Scramble for spaces by pedestrians, motorbike and carts in the NMT spaces provided
- Roads are just constructed with no drainage as a case of Baba dogo
- Land lords are encroaching of the road by constructing extensions within the road reserve making the road to be thin hence cars, pedestrians scramble for the small space in the road that is remaining. . For example in Deep sea the roads are narrow
- The landlords crowd on one manhole hence the issue of sewerage overflow
- In Nairobi the roads have an expiry date they are constructed per year. They use a cheaper way of constructing roads.

## **Other residential estates in Nairobi have you lived in before**

The residents have lived in the same area since they either came in Nairobi or born there

### **Key motivation for people to stay in one residential estate**

- . Cheap housing
- i. Work
- ii. Poverty
- iii. Low cost of living
- iv. Family
- v. Tribal factors for example in Pipeline Kambas are the majority people living there

*Participant from third group “Deep sea is closer to Parklands hence people stay around there because of work opportunities. They work for the rich people in parklands. They do jobs such as house girls, shamba boys”*

*Participant from third group “I stay in city park even though the house is small because it’s closer to the place I opened my business”*

*Participant from second group: “I stay in Kayole even though it lacks water because my mum own a plot there”*

## **Kind of leadership do people of Nairobi have for addressing the cities problems**

- Leaders are not up to task because they do not fulfill their promises
- Leaders feel attacked when concerns are raised
- Compared to former regimes NMS did a lot of recommendable work they brought change everyone can see

- The leaders do engage the people but do not implement project the citizens want
- Leaders should bring project that will help people not just implementing projects (for the sake of it and for their benefit ) that are not helpful at the end of the day they should consult with the citizens first to know what issues they want to be solved
- Leaders start considering other people instead of the local people as in case of Kibera they made the houses expensive for the people not to be able to afford to pay
- Check the project they implement for example for affordable housing, the leaders should check if these people can be able to buy food first hence they can be able to pay for the affordable house
- They should implement quality, accessibility, durability projects and not override on mega projects that they did not implement
- Citizens should be active to make leaders accountable. *The citizens in Baba dogo decide to plant a tree on a pothole road to tell the leaders that the roads are bad*
- No inclusivity of all citizens in projects implemented
- Leaders are not working after being elected
- Leaders do not implement long term projects so that they swindling the funds
- The leaders duplicate the services hence misuse the funds
- The leaders have the power to improve the livelihoods of people
- The leaders approve quality projects that would last for many years instead of implementing project each year for example *Kiambu road is repaired each year*
- Corruption has even affected allocation of school bursaries.

*The person who was helping my mum to get the bursary wanted 5,000 while the bursary was 15,000*

- The leaders have found a way of making people to shut up by giving them a job so that in the end they won't advocate for the citizens right

*Respondent from second group: I have attended a public participation meeting and people were not many because they were not informed. The people who attended the meeting were the friends of the MCA and they are bribed to say projects that do not help. In Matopeni ( Kayole ) we wanted a social hall but the friends of the MCA advocated for putting up of street lights.*

*Respondent from second group: If leaders are up to task it means quality, accessibility of services, durability, affordable, equity and inclusivity for all people*

## **Recommendations**

- Citizen should know their rights and be active citizens
- Leaders should consult with the community on what they want

## **How has the leadership impacted public spaces, water supply, solid waste management, energy supply, and sanitation/pollution in the city?**

- Leaders instead of dealing with the issue they start attacking the activist for example in *Kayole water scarcity is caused by cartels who sell water*
- Dandora dumpsite cannot be relocated, it has cartels, and it's a source of livelihood for some people
- Poor management of open spaces had led to insecurity and littering of waste in city park and Geevanjee
- Leadership have led to grabbing of land in slums in Mathare and Kibera
- The leaders have tried to improve water supply and electricity supply in Mathare to limit the issue of fire disaster caused by electricity faults due to lack of transformers
- Kenya power has put an office in Mathare to stop issues of illegal connections of electricity

## **Future of Nairobi**

- Schools should be affordable to all not in terms of classes.
- Have qualified teachers in all schools
- Leaders should work for the people instead of cartels
- Nairobi to have improved health care services for example cancer facilities so that people will not be going to India
- Have a health system that is functional with better health services, have a universal coverage of health insurance. *A health nation is a wealthy nation*
- Improve on the supply of medicine in hospital
- Have easy accessibility of bursaries
- Community health workers to be paid well
- Have a health center in each sub county in Nairobi
- Implement the SDGs especially the coordination of services
- Have inclusivity, equity and affordable of housing
- Nairobi without street children
- Restore the glory of Nairobi improve housing, we expect to have slum upgrading, make amenities better
- Improve system for the disabled
- Attended the public participation meeting to air your voices
- NHIF to cover on mental health
- Employment for all people regardless of their disability
- Have special school and therapy centre in each sub county
- To have a clean city
- Opportunities should not be based on class
- Government and private sector can work together

## Recommendations for leaders to promote better future for Nairobi

- Leaders to put more sanitation facilities
- Implementation of bylaws
- Put up bins for disposing waste in the estate
- Leaders to fulfill their promises
- Leaders to be more accountable on the projects they implement
- Leaders use the system implemented by NMS
- Empower the young people
- Leaders to engage the public before implementing any projects
- End corruption
- Provide more economic opportunities
- Governors to improve the other counties to stop congestion in Nairobi
- Enhance more civic education for the youths to limit the issues of goons and theft
- Create committee for different areas within Nairobi.
- Citizens to Keep leaders accountable
- Enhance more public participation
- Ensure inclusivity of all people in the projects
- Citizens to vote for people who related with the problem in informal settlements
- Promote good water supply and clean environment

## Limitations of the FDG

The data collected was qualitative hence it was presented in narrative form hence it can be used to generalize all the views of residents in Nairobi. Only 24 members were chosen to participate which might not be a good sample size of the all the residents in Nairobi. **To get the views of people with disability 3 participants involved were disabled.** The study was limited to questions included in annex I to manage time used in discussing. Since the sampling technique used was snowballing the participants did not represent the residential areas as per the income levels.

*Table 1: Details of group participants in the FDGs*

No of Participants	Estate	Sector /occupation	Location	Moderator	Group
5 2 female 3 male	Kariobangi Korogocho Dandora	Chief Gender champion	IECE Nasra estate	Dr Peter wangai	Lower class 1 <sup>st</sup>

	Mathare Mathare valley				
5 3 female 2 male	Embakasi West (Mwole) Embaaksi central (Kayple) Baba ogo Buruburu Harambee/Uhuru	2 Human right defender Community health volunteer Capacity builder	IECE Nasra Estate	Dr Peter Wangai	Middle lower 2 <sup>nd</sup>
7 4 female 3 male	3 City park Deep sea 2 Huruma Huruma	6 Casual worker 1 Tour guide	Karura	Dr Peter Wangai and Dr David Mugo	Middle upper 3 <sup>rd</sup>
7 5 female 2 male	Kasarani Zimmerman Kahawa west Kamulu	3 Business 1 Director 1 Social entrepreneur 1Community development officer	Zimmerman church	Dr Peter Wangai and Dr David Mugo	Middle class 4 <sup>th</sup>

## Annex I

1. What does Nairobi city mean to you?

### *Probing questions*

- How long have you lived in the city?
- How do you feel about Nairobi as your home city

2. How important is the city to you?

### *Probing questions*

- How would you comment on the (un) availability, (in) accessibility to and (non)affordability of education, health and other social services in the city.
  - Compared to other cities or rural areas in Kenya, how would you comment on economic opportunities/ challenges in the city?
  - What are your observations on the size, accessibility, security and sanitation of open spaces in the city? ( Examples of open space )
3. How has been the mobility and infrastructural development of the city over time? [One city, different feeling, different aspirations

### *Probing questions*



- a. Which other residential estates in Nairobi have you lived in before?
  - b. What were the key motivation for people to move from one residential estate to another?
  - c. How sensible are the development activities to the needs of city's residents?
4. What kind of leadership do people of Nairobi have for addressing the cities problems

***Probing questions***

- a. How has the leadership impacted public spaces, water supply, solid waste management, energy supply, and sanitation/pollution in the city?
  - b. Do you think the leadership is up to task in addressing the listed issues?
  - c. If, yes or no, give reasons.
  - d. What kind of leadership do people of Nairobi have for addressing the cities problems?
5. How would sustainable development for the city be manifested?

***Probing questions***

- a. Is the current manifestation of the city's development to the expectation of residents?
- b. If no, how could the development of the city be planned and implemented for the ideal future?
- c. If yes, what control and monitoring activities were necessary to sustainably maintain the 'good face' of the city?
- d. Do you have anything else you would like to say about future making of this city?