

# Public Green Spaces And Recreational Parks In Nairobi, Kenya: An Assessment Of Accessibility, Importance, And Future Prospects

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## Abstract

Public green spaces play a pivotal role in contributing to sustainable urban development with an array of social, ecological and economic benefits. Nonetheless, the rapidly growing population and increased urbanization particularly in developing countries has spurred concerns on the continuous decline of green spaces. Nairobi, the capital of Kenya is one of the largest and fast-growing cities in the country resulting from the urbanization. This research examines the critical role of public green spaces in Nairobi, Kenya, amidst rapid urbanization. The paper assesses the accessibility, benefits, challenges and future prospects of Nairobi's public green spaces and recreational parks with focus on prominent parks like Uhuru Park, Karura Forest, and the Nairobi Arboretum. Further, the paper identifies key challenges such as urban encroachment, poor maintenance, safety and security concerns, and inadequate policy enforcement. Through an analysis of existing policy and management frameworks, the paper proposes strategies for enhancing the sustainability and accessibility of Nairobi's green spaces. The findings underscore the need for integrated urban planning, community participation, innovative management approaches, and government-private sector collaboration to preserve and expand Nairobi's green spaces for future generations.

**Keywords:** Public green spaces, urbanization, sustainability, accessibility, social, ecological and economic benefits.

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## I. Introduction

Mwangi (2019) avers that public green spaces have been defined by social scientists, economists, ecologists as well as urban planners as open spaces that are primarily covered by vegetation either directly (passive or active recreation) or indirectly (such as its positive influence on urban environment) available for the users. Additionally, the UN Habitat (2020b) intimated that open spaces are sites that are accessible and enjoyable by all without a profit motive observing that they often take on various spatial forms, including playgrounds, parks, sidewalks, streets and markets. According to Odongo and Gichuki (2018), urban green spaces and recreational parks are essential in promoting sustainable development and enhancing urban resilience, especially in rapidly growing cities. These spaces foster recreational opportunities, environmental education, and social integration while supporting biodiversity conservation, pollution reduction, and improved mental health. In a study conducted by Omangi (2023), quoting Biodiversity (2018) observes that urban landscape green spaces are extensively important in enabling ecosystem benefits to combat urban ills and promote the lives, wellbeing and health of its residents. Green spaces act as natural pockets for the residents of the specific city maintained by the relevant institutions for the purposes of leisure and recreation (Rojas et al., 2016). While over time cities including Nairobi CBD have developed without putting into consideration the human and environmental aspects, particularly attributed to densification tendencies; the green spaces in the county provide a refuge from the city's hustle, support local wildlife, and enhance the city's aesthetic and cultural value (NMS, 2022). This paper therefore examines Nairobi's public green spaces, discussing their roles, accessibility, management challenges, and strategies for improvement.

## II. Overview Of Public Green Spaces In Nairobi

Public green spaces and recreational parks are integral components of urban development, offering social, economic, environmental and health benefits (Makworo & Mireri, 2017). Nairobi, Kenya's capital, is one of the leading East African cities in terms of green space presence, serving as vital ecological and recreational hubs and providing essential services that enhance the quality of life for its residents (Nyasimi et al., 2016). Nevertheless, rapid urbanization and economic development pose significant risks to their sustainability, necessitating proactive interventions. The Kenya

National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS) report indicated that between 2013 and 2020, the years Kenya was largely hit by the COVID 19 pandemic, Nairobi's contribution to the Country's economy stood at 27.5% of the gross value added (GVA) (KNBS, 2022a). The report indicated that Nairobi's per capita gross county product (GCP), Ksh. 596,467 was far above Mombasa's Ksh 394,281 per capita. With the city being central to the country's economy, it acts as a key battleground and hub for business networks as well as national and transnational trade, which the elite regularly exploit to generate rents (Sverdlik et al., 2025). This section thus outlines key sites in Nairobi city that have largely contributed to the unique benefits of green spaces to residents and the environment.

### ***Uhuru Park***

Located in central Nairobi, Uhuru Park has served as a social and recreational landmark since its establishment in 1969. With open lawns, boating areas, and shaded relaxation spaces, Uhuru park is considered one of Nairobi's most iconic green spaces, centrally located and serving as a major recreational area for city dwellers and numerous visitors. The park is also often used for public gatherings, political rallies, and social events. However, overcrowding, limited maintenance, and periodic urban redevelopment proposals pose challenges to its preservation (Njiru & Mwangi, 2021; NMS, 2022).

### ***Karura Forest***

The importance of suburban recreational forests is globally increasing with the rapid increase in urbanization. Song et al. (2016) in their study found that residents in urban cities often retreat to forests seeking relief from stress that results from residing in artificial environments. In this respect, sustainable cities like Nairobi, require ample open and green spaces due to the environmental and health benefits they provide (Shah & Irandu, 2022).

Karura Forest, an urban reserve near the city center, offers walking trails, picnic areas, and educational programs. Managed by Friends of Karura Forest, it exemplifies community-driven conservation (Kiguru & Juma, 2020). The forest's popularity among locals and tourists reflects a demand for accessible and well-maintained green spaces in Nairobi (Ngigi & Tateishi, 2016). The forest plays an important role in the sustainable development of Nairobi city contributing to the city's environmental conditions which promotes outdoor recreational spaces. The forest also protects biodiversity by enabling habitats for wildlife. In addition, Karura forest is key in carbon sequestration which enhances air quality in the city. Consequently, the forest significantly plays a role in improving the health of residents in the city.

### ***Nairobi Arboretum***

Established in 1907 as an experimental site for forestry trees, Nairobi Arboretum, a 30-hectare botanical garden with over 350 tree species, serves as both a recreational and research site. Despite its environmental and educational value, the arboretum faces challenges such as infrastructure limitations and encroachment (UN-Habitat, 2019). Omondi (2021) avers that the arboretum's proximity to Nairobi's CBD makes it a preferred spot for relaxation and fitness activities for residents though concerns over its management remain significant. The Nairobi Arboretum offering numerous earth-track trails for visitors to explore, is also renowned for its diverse array of flora and fauna, boasting an impressive collection of trees sourced from Kenya, East Africa, and beyond (Omangi, 2023).

### ***Jeevanjee Gardens***

Located in the heart of Nairobi's Central Business District (CBD), The accessibility of Jeevanjee Gardens by foot, private vehicles or public transport (matatus) is convenient. City workers, visitors and residents often find this centrally located green retreat space a convenience (Ewendu, n.d.). As one of the oldest public gardens in Nairobi, established in the early 20th century by Asian entrepreneur Jeevanjee, A.M. the garden holds historical and cultural significance serving as a vital 'green lung' in the densely populated CBD. Besides hosting occasional cultural events and performances, contributing to the city's vibrancy, Jeevanjee provides a space for relaxation, social interaction, and a break from the urban hustle (Thrillophilia, 2010). Notably, it is reported to be the only park in Nairobi directly owned by the people, held in trust for public use (Wikipedia, n.d.). Its continued existence as a public space is crucial given increasing urbanization and the scarcity of green areas in the central business district. There is however need for continued maintenance and potential upgrades to its facilities to enhance its usability and attractiveness while preserving the space's historical character.

### ***Kamukunji Grounds***

Located in the Eastleigh area, Kamukunji Grounds is accessible to the public and serves the wider Eastleigh and Nairobi metropolitan area. The Kamukunji Grounds is historically significant as a venue for

political rallies and public gatherings, particularly during Kenya's struggle for multiparty democracy (Eastleigh Voice, 2024). In addition, the Grounds has been recently revitalized into a community recreational park, providing a much-needed green space for children and families in the densely populated Eastleigh area (Eastleigh Voice, 2024). It now features a children's play area, leisure spaces, and areas for relaxation, offering a safe environment for recreation and social interaction in a neighborhood with limited such spaces. Its recent transformation highlights a positive trend towards reclaiming and re-purposing public spaces for recreational use. There is need to however further develop the facility's amenities, ensuring its maintenance, and fostering community ownership to sustain its role as a vital recreational hub. Challenges in sustaining the green space include financial instability and potential privatization attempts.

#### ***Michuki Park (John Michuki Memorial Park)***

John Michuki Memorial Park is located along the Nairobi River, stretching from Globe Cinema Roundabout to Museum Bridge. This park represents a significant transformation of a previously derelict and dangerous area (a dumpsite and criminal hideout) into a green recreational space (Macharia, 2025). Named in honor of the late Environment Minister John Michuki, who spearheaded the cleanup of the Nairobi River, the park symbolizes environmental rehabilitation and the potential to reclaim urban spaces for public benefit (Macharia, 2025). It offers recreational activities, walking paths along the river, and is home to diverse birdlife, crocodiles, and fish, contributing to both ecological and social well-being. Continued efforts to maintain its ecological health, security, and infrastructure are crucial. There is potential for further development of its recreational and educational facilities to enhance its value as an urban green space and a memorial to environmental conservation efforts in Nairobi.

#### ***City Park***

Located a few minutes from Nairobi's CBD, between Forest Road and Limuru Road, with the main entrance on Limuru Road opposite Aga Khan Hospital, City park is accessible by public and private transport. As one of the oldest and largest green spaces in Nairobi (over 60 hectares), City Park is ecologically significant, containing one of the few remaining intact portions of the indigenous forest that once covered the area (Mwanzu et al., 2023). It supports a rich biodiversity, including Sykes monkeys, numerous bird species, and diverse flora (Friends of City Park, AJLA, 2024). The park also holds historical significance with veteran cemeteries (World War I and II), and the burial site of freedom fighter Pio Gama Pinto and former Vice-President Joseph Murumbi, who also has a memorial garden within the park (Friends of City Park, n.d.). It serves as a vital recreational space for nature walks, picnics, and offers a respite from urban life for Nairobi residents (AJLA, 2024). City Park faces challenges related to degradation, pollution, and encroachment due to rapid urbanization (AJLA, 2024). The park's future prospects depend on continued collaborative efforts between the Nairobi City County, National Museums of Kenya (which gazetted it as a National Monument), and community initiatives to ensure its preservation as a valuable ecological, historical, and recreational resource for future generations (Mwanzu et al., 2023; AJLA, 2024).

#### ***Ololua Nature Trail***

Located in the Karen area of Nairobi, approximately 20 km from the city center, Ololua Nature Trail is a green space serving the Karen suburb. Situated within the indigenous tropical dry Ololua Forest, this 5-km nature trail offers a serene escape into nature. It's managed by the Kenya Institute of Primate Research (KIPRE) and provides opportunities for nature walks, bird watching, and enjoying the natural environment (KIPRE, n.d.). Key attractions include a 37-meter deep natural cave (historically used by Mau Mau fighters), a beautiful waterfall draining into the Mbagathi River, a bamboo resting point, and a papyrus swamp (KIPRE, n.d.; Kenya Wildlife Safaris, n.d.). It serves as a valuable site for recreation, environmental education, and even events like photoshoots and camping (Magical Kenya, n.d.). As a managed nature trail, its future likely involves continued conservation efforts of the Ololua

Forest, maintenance on the trail and its attractions, and potentially enhancing its role in environmental awareness and education. The management's commitment to conservation, such as the ban on single-use plastics, indicates a focus on sustainability.

#### ***Uhuru Gardens National Monument and Museum***

Located along Lang'ata Road, Uhuru Gardens is easily accessible by private and public transport. Uhuru Gardens is Kenya's largest memorial park and holds immense national historical significance as the site where Kenya attained its independence on December 12, 1963 (National Museums of Kenya, n.d.). The iconic independence monument stands as a testament to this pivotal moment in Kenyan history. The park also features other monuments commemorating various aspects of Kenya's history and national identity. It serves as a space for national celebrations, public events, and offers recreational areas for families and individuals. The recent

addition of the Uhuru Gardens National Monument and Museum aims to further enhance its role in preserving and showcasing Kenya's history and heritage (State House Kenya, 2022). With the ongoing development of the National Monument and Museum, Uhuru Gardens is poised to become an even more significant cultural and educational landmark in Nairobi. Ensuring its maintenance and security will be vital to preserving its national importance.

### **III. Benefits Of Green Spaces In Nairobi**

Besides the clear evidence in this paper on the importance of green spaces in improving the residents' quality of life and providing environmental services like air and water purification, public green spaces play a pivotal role socially, economically and psychologically (Wood et al., 2018). They offer multiple benefits that enhance the urban environment and improve residents' well-being:

#### ***Environmental Benefits***

The quality of life in cities is positively influenced by an array of significant roles that urban green spaces play. To a larger extent green spaces in the context of the city contribute to a sustainable city and the improvement of its environment (Shah & Irandu, 2022). The specifically reduce urban air pollution, improve urban climate, and support biodiversity, providing habitats for various plant and animal species (Odongo & Gichuki, 2018). By moderating temperatures and improving air quality, green spaces mitigate the urban heat island effect, thus contributing to climate resilience (UN-Habitat, 2019). According to Njenga et al. (2023), green spaces enhance the air quality through carbon sequestration and pollutant absorption.

#### ***Health and Well-being***

Green spaces improve mental health, reduce stress, and encourage physical activity. In Nairobi, they provide avenues for residents to engage in jogging, walking, and yoga (Nyasimi et al., 2016). Research highlights the positive effects of green spaces on reducing stress levels and enhancing physical fitness (Ngigi & Tateishi, 2016). Studies have shown that public green spaces such as forests, in which case Karura forest is a point of reference in this study, serve as a valuable resource for relaxation providing emotional warmth (Shanahan et al., 2016). It has been found that if one spends minimum of five hours per week in a garden for instance, this would largely reduce their level of depression. It is for this reason that most mental health facilities are hosts to green garden and parks (Cox et al., 2017). Their study also argue that patients whose rooms face a green space like a garden or a park tend to recover much faster. This clearly shows that urban green spaces can improve the psychological and physical wellbeing of the citizens (Cox et al., 2017). Additionally, evidence shows that both children and adults who spend their recreational time in outdoor settings often experience low stress levels, cholesterol, normal blood pressure and basically tend to have a positive outlook of things. Green spaces further assist in regulating temperatures by creating a cooling effect, providing shades and reducing the risk of heat-related health problems among city residents (Wolch et al., 2014). In agreement, Shah (2011) pointed out in a study on urban green spaces an intergartive approach to sustainable environment that green urban areas alleviate urban heat thus reducing the eurban heat islands' ffects and improves the general wellbeing of the city dwellers.

#### ***Social and Economic Value***

Public green spaces are known for providing social benefits such as leisure and recreation across the globe. In China, studies have shown that a significant number of residents in the urban cities use green spaces for leisure and recreational purposes like taking leisurely strolls with pets, children play activities and relaxation in nature parks (Cai, 2018; Xing et al., 2018). In a study conducted by Zhang et al. (2015), they found out that public green spaces such as parks and gardens function as gathering spots where individuals can relax and unwind. These spaces provide recreational facilities like interacting with nature, sports, excercises, relaxation and social engagement, contributing to social cohesion. In this sense, public green spaces are considered investments that benefit the entire urban population. Nairobi's parks act as gathering spots, encouraging social interaction across diverse populations not just for city dwellers but also for visitors. They also support small businesses and attract vendors, thereby generating economic value (Njiru & Mwangi, 2021). Public events in these spaces contribute to the city's cultural vibrancy (Kiguru & Juma, 2020). In addition, Kimani and Wambui (2022) established that green spaces are largely used as tourism and job creation avenues through eco-tourism and park management initiatives. Nonetheless, there is increased property values in areas surrounding well-maintained green spaces thus the economic benefit.

#### **IV. Challenges Facing Green Spaces In Nairobi**

Despite their benefits, Nairobi's green spaces face challenges that affect their potential:

##### ***Urban Encroachment and Land Use Conflicts***

Urbanization has increased pressure on land, resulting in threats of encroachment on public green spaces through infrastructural and residential developments (Makworo & Mireri, 2017). It is undeniable that Nairobi city is rapidly growing and the increased population has negative effects on the green spaces within the city due to overuse. As a result, these spaces are shrinking, limiting their availability for recreational and ecological functions (NEMA, 2021).

##### ***Inadequate Funding and Maintenance***

Inadequate funding has greatly impacted the regular and proper maintenance, with many parks suffering poor sanitation, damaged facilities, and limited security (Njiru & Mwangi, 2021). With poor management, green spaces continue to be degraded making them unappealing for public use. This lack of resources compromises visitors' experiences and restricts accessibility (NEMA, 2021).

##### ***Safety and Security Concerns***

Safety concerns, particularly in poorly lit and minimally patrolled areas, deter visitors, especially women and children (UN-Habitat, 2019). Improving safety in parks is essential for encouraging their use by all demographics. A report by NEMA (2023) shows that even though there is existences of policies on management and security enforcement, they still remain weak leading to mismanagement and unauthorized developments. This results into increased insecurity issues.

##### ***Limited Accessibility for Marginalized Groups***

In order to meet social and psychological needs of citizens satisfactorily, green spaces in the city should be easily accessible and adequately optimal in quality and quantity. Green spaces need to be uniformly distributed throughout the city area, and the total area occupied by green spaces in the city should be large enough to accommodate the city population needs (Shah, 2011). Access to parks is sometimes restricted by social and economic barriers, including entrance fees and distance from lower-income neighborhoods (Ngigi & Tateishi, 2016). Improving accessibility through reduced fees, better public transport links, and increasing the number of public parks across the county could increase park use among marginalized groups.

#### **V. Policy And Management Framework**

The quality of cities depends on how the public green spaces are designed, managed and protected. The management, planning, design, policy implementation of urban green spaces as the key discussion issues of sustainable environment are highly integrated and incorporated into the sustainable development at local and global level (Shah, 2011). There are several policy and management frameworks guiding the development of Nairobi's green spaces and these include: ***Kenya's Vision 2030***

As a national blueprint, Vision 2030 emphasizes environmental sustainability, aiming to improve urban planning and expand green spaces in cities like Nairobi (Vision 2030 Secretariat, 2015). This initiative highlights the government's commitment to long-term sustainability.

##### ***Nairobi Metropolitan Services (NMS)***

The NMS has spearheaded the rehabilitation of Nairobi's parks, including Uhuru Park and Central Park, increasing green spaces and supporting public health through these initiatives (NMS, 2022).

##### ***Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and Community Involvement***

Organizations like Friends of Karura Forest and the Green Belt Movement play crucial roles in conserving green spaces. Public-private partnerships and community initiatives help manage these spaces sustainably, exemplifying the potential of collaborative management approaches (Kiguru & Juma, 2020).

#### **VI. Future Prospects For Nairobi's Green Spaces**

A report on advancing nature-based solutions for sustainable urban development in Nairobi presented by Bett in a workshop held on January, 2025 argued that in order to address urban environmental challenges and enhance resilience; sustainable river restoration, improved waste management, and the creation of green urban spaces were key. The latter is our focus in this paper. In particular, the report indicated that while the county focuses on riparian buffers and green infrastructure projects to foster biodiversity, community engagement in promoting rban sustainability and climate resilience was inevitable (Bett, 2025). To enhance the accessibility and sustainability of green spaces, Nairobi must focus on the following strategies:

### ***Inclusive and Sustainable Urban Planning***

Urban planners should prioritize green spaces in new developments, ensuring inclusive designs that address the needs of diverse communities, including the elderly, disabled, and economically disadvantaged (NEMA, 2021).

### ***Improved Funding and Resource Allocation***

Increased funding from both government and private sectors can enable infrastructure improvements, staffing, and programming. Partnerships with private organizations could also facilitate long-term park maintenance (UN-Habitat, 2019).

### ***Public Education and Awareness***

Educational initiatives can encourage responsible use of green spaces, such as appropriate waste disposal and environmental conservation practices (NEMA, 2021).

### ***Technology and Innovation in Park Management***

Using technology for security, maintenance tracking, and visitor engagement can enhance the safety and functionality of green spaces. Apps could also provide park information, environmental education, and event schedules (NMS, 2022).

## **VII. Conclusion**

This paper identifies leisure, sports and livelihood related activities as the main activities in public open green spaces across Nairobi city. Focusing on Uhuru park, Karura forest and the Nairobi arboretum, the study points out that distribution of public open spaces these areas reinforces the environmental, social and economic benefits. While the government places various interventions in restoring green spaces in Nairobi city, these efforts are slowly picking up despite these initiatives being still minimal as more vegetation and forest cover continue to be replaced with the grey infrastructure. This therefore calls for all stakeholders to put more effort in greening the city to successfully restore the green city in the sun. Public green spaces and recreational parks are vital to Nairobi's urban environment, offering recreational, environmental, and economic benefits. Addressing challenges related to encroachment, funding, and accessibility can help maximize their potential especially through targeted policy making in the line of green spaces and recreational areas. By enhancing community engagement, investing in resources, developing and implementing sustainable policies, Nairobi can ensure its green spaces remain essential assets for future generations.

With urban growth, prioritizing green spaces will be crucial for building a resilient, inclusive, and vibrant city. Through an elaborate legal framework, policies and partnerships with various actors, promote governance and management models that foster social inclusion, universal accessibility and safety of public green spaces while maintaining sustainability of the quality of the services therein.

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