



## UTALI TOUR

- the main tour through Nairobi city center
- visit the most important places in the city
- receive explanation of historical sites
- visit good cafeshops
- get to know traditional kenian food
- a brief insight into kenyan politics

2 - 2 1/2 hrs.

## ADDITIONAL SIDE TOURS



### SERIKALI - TOUR

- visit the center of kenyan politics
- check out the Serikali (government) district
- incl. city hall, ministry houses and parliament

add 30 min.

### RELI - TOUR

- visit the railwaymuseum
- hear legends about the founders time
- check out the thrilling story of the lioness
- see the first trains and machines of this time

add 1 hour

### RIVER ROAD - TOUR

- visit the old buzzing business center of Nairobi
- see Matatus , old shops and interesting people
- walk on River Road & get a capital city feeling

add 30 min.

### MAASAI MARKET

- visit the city's colourful Maasai Market
- only thursdays, saturdays and sundays
- our guides will assist you bargaining

add 1 hour



*THANK YOU  
FOR TOURING WITH US &  
HAVE A GREAT STAY IN KENYA!*



## CONTACT

Mathare Children's Fund panairobi

P.O.Box 15315, 00100 Nairobi

office@panairobi.com

Visit our center in the mathare slum:

in english and kiswaheli:

Titus Mwangi +254 722 469 322

in german and portugese:

Susi Kerschbaumer +254 706 618 810



## LEAVE A POSITIVE FOOTPRINT!



You like our work?

You want to give streetchildren a chance  
for a better life through education?

**YOUR DONATION IS GIVING THAT CHANCE!**

In Kenya:

AcctName: Mathare Children's Fund panairobi, Bank:  
Standard Chartered Bank Kenya Ltd.

Ksh Account No: 0102098166400

Euro Account No: 93020981664400

In the USA:

[www.mathari.org](http://www.mathari.org) (find different ways to support us on our  
donors web-page)

In Europe:

Bank: Salzburger Sparkasse, Account No: 0000 996 801,  
BLZ: 20404, IBAN: AT 772040400000996801, BIC: SBSAT2S  
AcctName: Verein für Straßenkinder in Nairobi - panairobi

# SPACE FOR SPONSORS



# mcf panairobi

## Tours

## NAIROBIS ONLY WALKING TOUR



## THAT BENEFITS CHILDREN!!

## THE PROJECT - MCF PANAIROBI

Mathari Children's Fund panairobi (MCFpanairobi) was set up 1999 to assist former street children and give them a real chance and a change in life through education.

In close partnership with rehabilitation centers in the Mathare slum, MCFpanairobi started supporting children with a one year programme to get away from street life, drugs, casual jobs or violent gangs.

Currently there are 114 children under the school sponsorship programme. The organization deals with cases ranging from street children, destitute, orphans to abused children.

The organisation is situated within the Mathare slums. Our office is work place for three Kenyan Social workers and offers children a place to learn and do their homework. They have access to showers, a kitchen, facilities to wash their clothes, counseling and life skill trainings.

With a booking of a tour or a donation to MCFpanairobi you make a difference for those who need it most.

## WHAT YOUR MONEY CAN DO:

40.000 ksh  
1 child can be sponsored for 1 year

12.000 ksh  
holiday workshop for 10 children can be organized

5.000 ksh  
books and school uniforms can be bought for 1 child

100 ksh  
secures 1 full meal per day



## A BRIEF HISTORY OF NAIROBI

Nairobi's history as a city started in May 1899 when the British built the railway line from Mombasa to Uganda and had to stop to build a base camp for the most difficult part between the highlands. Engare Nyarobe (the cold river) was the perfect place for a longer stay because it was cool and well supplied with water. Also the swampland reduced the likelihood of an encounter with man-eating lions. The fear was reasonable: During the construction of a bridge at Tsavo a year earlier, two very large male lions killed and ate more than 135 of the railway workers!

With the railway line complete, the history of Nairobi continued when the British moved their administrative headquarters from the hot and humid town of Mombasa to the cooler, swampy town of Nairobi, making it the capital of British East Africa. In 1919, the Nairobi municipal community formally became the Nairobi City Council. Its boundary was extended to include surrounding part-urban settlements and again extended in 1927 to cover 30 square miles (48 sq.km). Geographically, the city of Nairobi now occupies approximately 425 square miles (684 sq.km).

During the struggle against British colonialism, the city served as an important meeting point for political activists. In 1906, the city had a population of 10,512. By 1963, when Kenya received independence from Britain, its population rose to 350,000. Nairobi was the heart around which the predominantly agricultural economy pulsated. The population was mainly comprised of English settlers, Asians and ethnic communities of the Kikuyu and Kamba whose origins were in close proximity to the city. The Maasai had been relocated by the British a few years earlier to make way for settler occupation.

Today, Nairobi has grown to a 4 million metropolis and is one of the most important capitals in Africa. Over 1.5 Mio. tourists visit the town every year.

