

1. Why are there war graves in Nairobi?

During the First World War (1914-1918) Nairobi was the headquarters of the King's African Rifles and became the main hospital centre for the fighting which took place in East Africa. Cemeteries were used to bury those who had died of wounds, injury or illness while in military service.

During the Second World War (1939-45), Nairobi was the main base for the East African Force. It was also a hospital centre with two military hospitals treating those from the East African Force. Today, there are war graves from both world wars in cemeteries across Nairobi.

2. Where are the war graves in Nairobi?

There are CWGC war graves and memorials at ten locations across Nairobi. Study the map below to see where they are.

3. Discover where these people came from

Use the modern flags to discover where some of the soldiers who are buried and remembered in Nairobi came from.

Quarry Road Muslim Cemetery

33 war graves
From: Ghana, Nigeria, and Zimbabwe



Park Cemetery

1 war grave
From: Great Britain



Forest Road Cemetery

78 war graves
From: Australia, Botswana, Great Britain, India, Kenya, South Africa, Tanzania, Zimbabwe



Kariokor Cemetery

59 war graves
From: Ghana, Kenya, Nigeria, Zimbabwe



Nairobi British and Indian Memorial

1234 names
From: Great Britain, India, Kenya, Nepal, Pakistan, South African, Zimbabwe



South Cemetery

157 war graves
From: Belgium, Canada, Germany, Great Britain, India, Kenya, Pakistan, South Africa, Zimbabwe



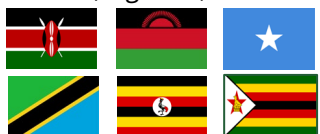
Nairobi War Cemetery

1,952 war graves
From: Australia, Canada, Great Britain, Ghana, Kenya, Malawi, Mauritius, New Zealand, Nigeria, Somalia, South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda, Zimbabwe



Nairobi African Memorial

From: Kenya, Malawi, Somalia, Tanzania, Uganda, Zimbabwe



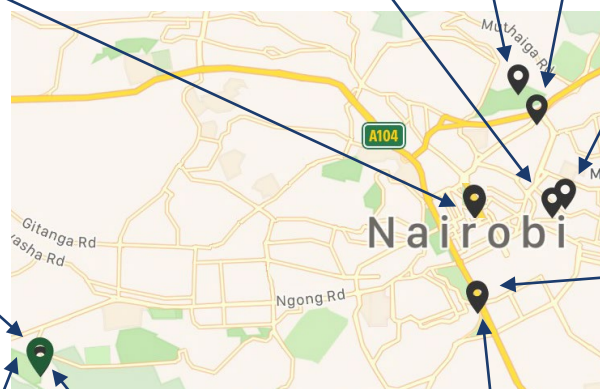
East African Memorial

2213 names
From: Ghana, Great Britain, India, Kenya, Malawi, Nigeria, Pakistan, Somalia, South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda, Zimbabwe



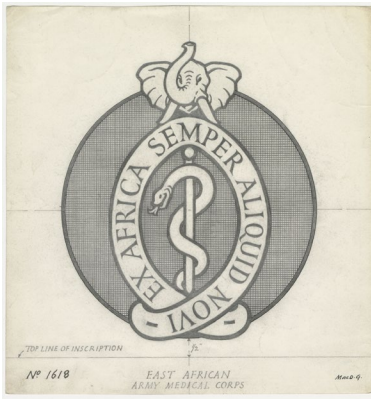
Nairobi Memorial

477 names
From: Great Britain, Kenya, Malawi, Somalia, South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda, Zimbabwe



4. Discover more about the service of those buried at Kariokor Cemetery

As you explore the cemetery, look at the different badges on the headstones. These will give you a clue as to the role the soldier had in the army and maybe where they came from. As you find each badge, write down the name of the soldier who served with that unit in the box next to the badge.



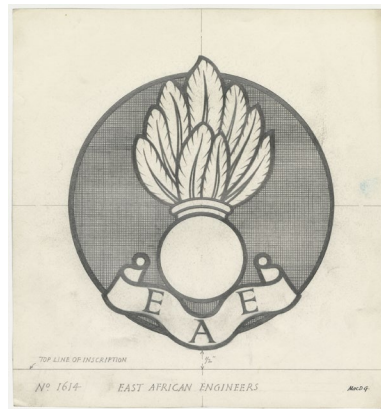
The East African Army Medical Corps provided medical support to the armies in East Africa.



The East African Army Service Corps was responsible for making sure the army was well supplied.



The Royal West African Frontier Force was an infantry unit which recruited in Gambia, Ghana, Nigeria and Sierra Leone.



The East African Engineers were responsible for specialist building, engineering and maintenance tasks.



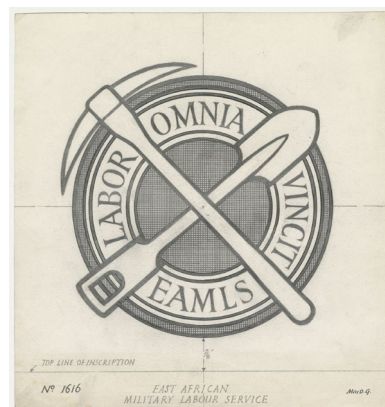
The East African Artillery fought in East Africa and in Burma during the Second World War.



The King's African Rifles was an infantry unit. It recruited in Kenya, Malawi, Somalia, Tanzania and Uganda.



The Northern Rhodesia Regiment was recruited in Zimbabwe. They fought in Somalia, the Middle East and Burma.



The East African Military Labour Force provided the army with manual labourers.