

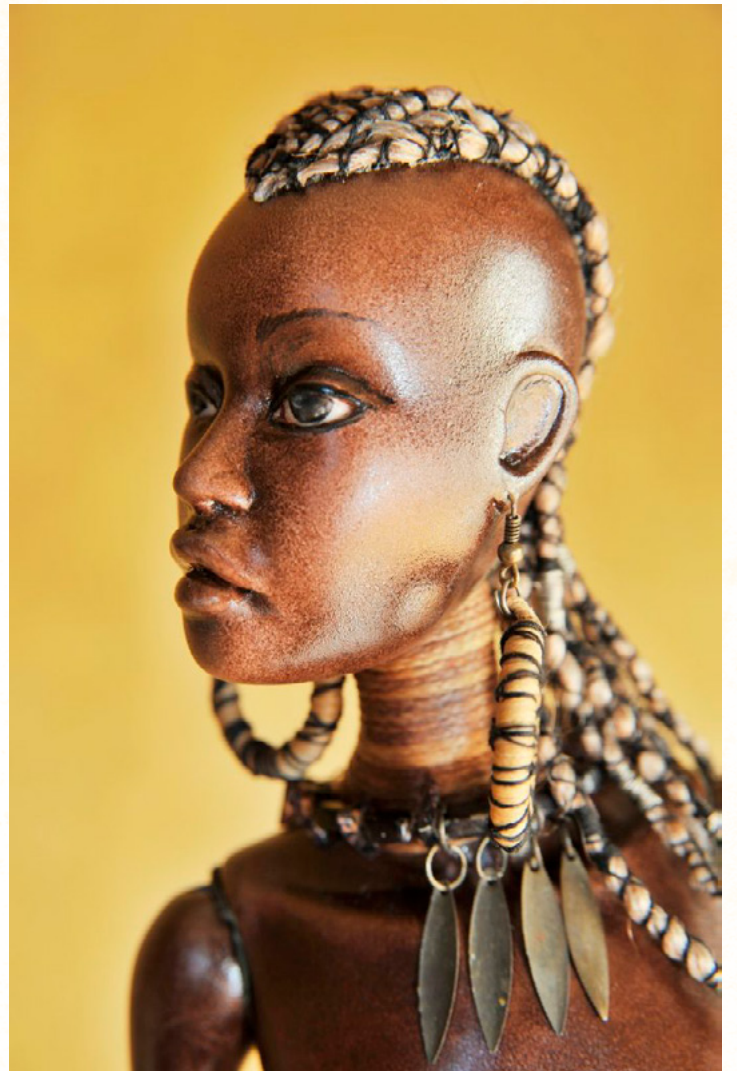


. O L A P A .



**O**lapa, Goddess of the Moon, is a majestic figure representing fertility and renewal. With skin as dark as night, bright eyes, and hair as long as an ebony river, she carries with her the luminosity of the moon. However, she is distinguished by a singular feature: a single eye, the result of a mythical confrontation with her husband, Enkai, the sun god. This feature is symbolically linked to the phases of the moon, reflecting both her integrity during the full moon and her wound during the waning quarter. Olapa is a life force that influences the earth, the cycles of life, and the order that emerges from chaos. Her power encompasses the fertility of women and cattle, as well as the fertility of the earth itself, guiding the rhythms of life. In addition, her rule extends to the realm of dreams, where she grants wisdom and clarity to those who seek guidance. In her role as guardian of the night and the cycles of life, Olapa has a protective and renewing nature, providing balance after times of disorder.

She is a symbol of connection to the cosmos and the feminine influence on nature. Her story and attributes are intertwined with





the practices and beliefs of her culture, keeping alive a cosmology that values balance, fertility, and the power of nature. Today, her figure is still present in rites, ornaments, and ceremonies, representing the strength of the feminine and the constant cycle of renewal. Olapa is a reminder that even in darkness there is clarity and order.



Olapa is a **MASAI** creature

Current population: 2.000.000



**T**he Maasai, the Nilotic people, migrated from the Nile region to East Africa between the 15th and 18th centuries. During their



migration, they settled in areas of present-day Tanzania and Kenya, where their traditions and identity were consolidated, surrounded by Bantu peoples dedicated to agriculture.

The Maasai have traditionally been pastoralists, raising cattle as their main source of livelihood, social status and spirituality. Their diet is based on milk, meat and occasionally the blood of cattle. They are organized into clans and divided into age groups, with each stage of life marked by rites of passage. Men undergo initiations to become warriors and later community leaders, while women play a central role in family management.

In Maasai religion, Enkai is the unique, incorporeal creator god who communicates with humans through nature. Their connection to nature permeates their worldview, and cattle are considered a divine gift. They celebrate rituals such as harvests and initiations, with priests acting as spiritual intermediaries.

The Maasai resisted European colonialism with guns in hand, but eventually lost vast tracts of land to European settlers. Today, they face challenges such as limited access to resources and pressure to abandon nomadism. Yet they continue to promote their culture, defend their territorial rights, and preserve their unique way of life.

