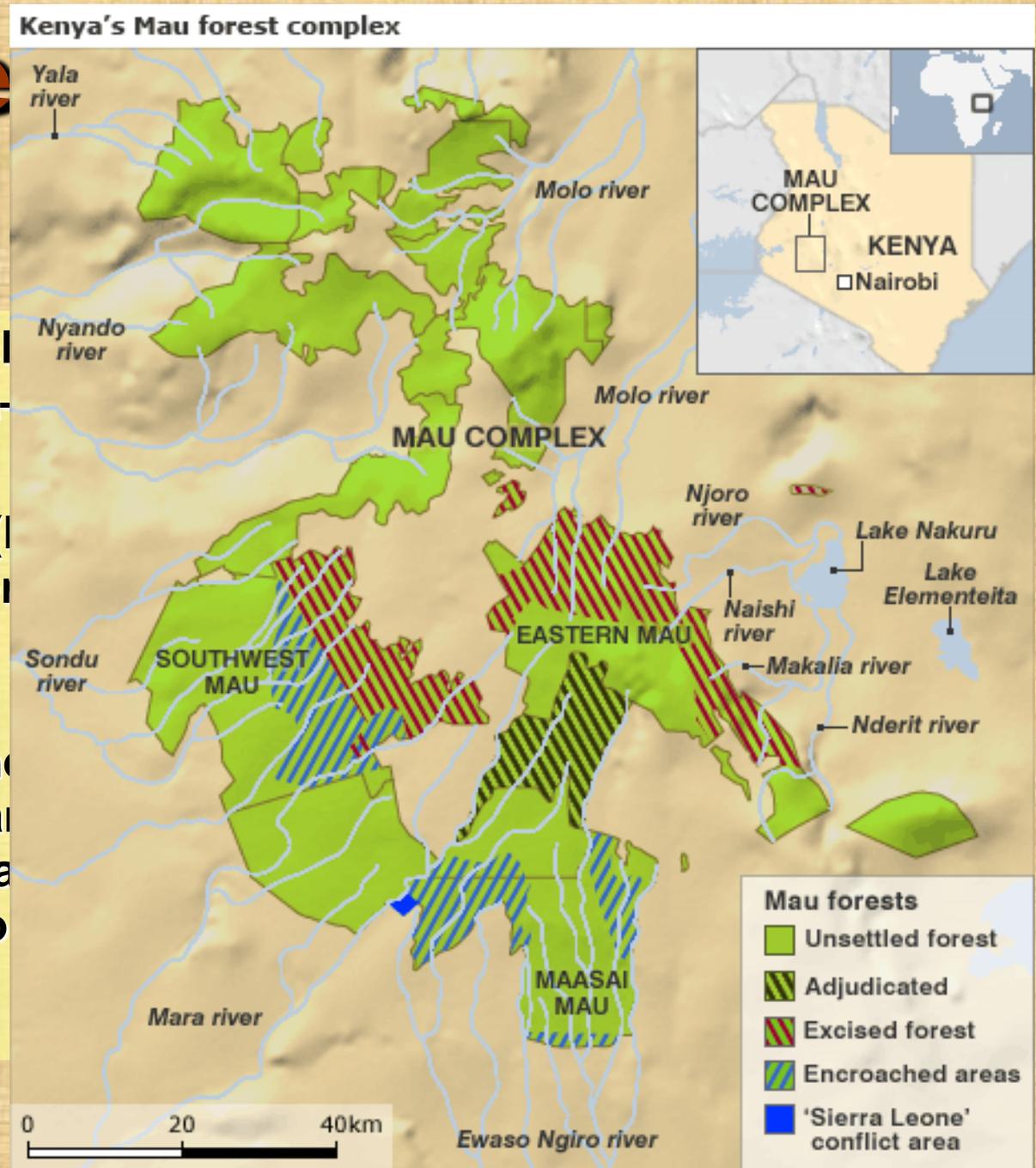




What is the

- Largest remaining block of forest in Eastern Africa - > 400,000 ha.
- 21 Forests, 1 of which (1 managed by local government County Council)
- One of 5 'water towers' upper catchments of the Nyando, Sondu, Mara and rivers → E. Africa lakes and Victoria, Baringo, Natron Nakuru and Naivasha



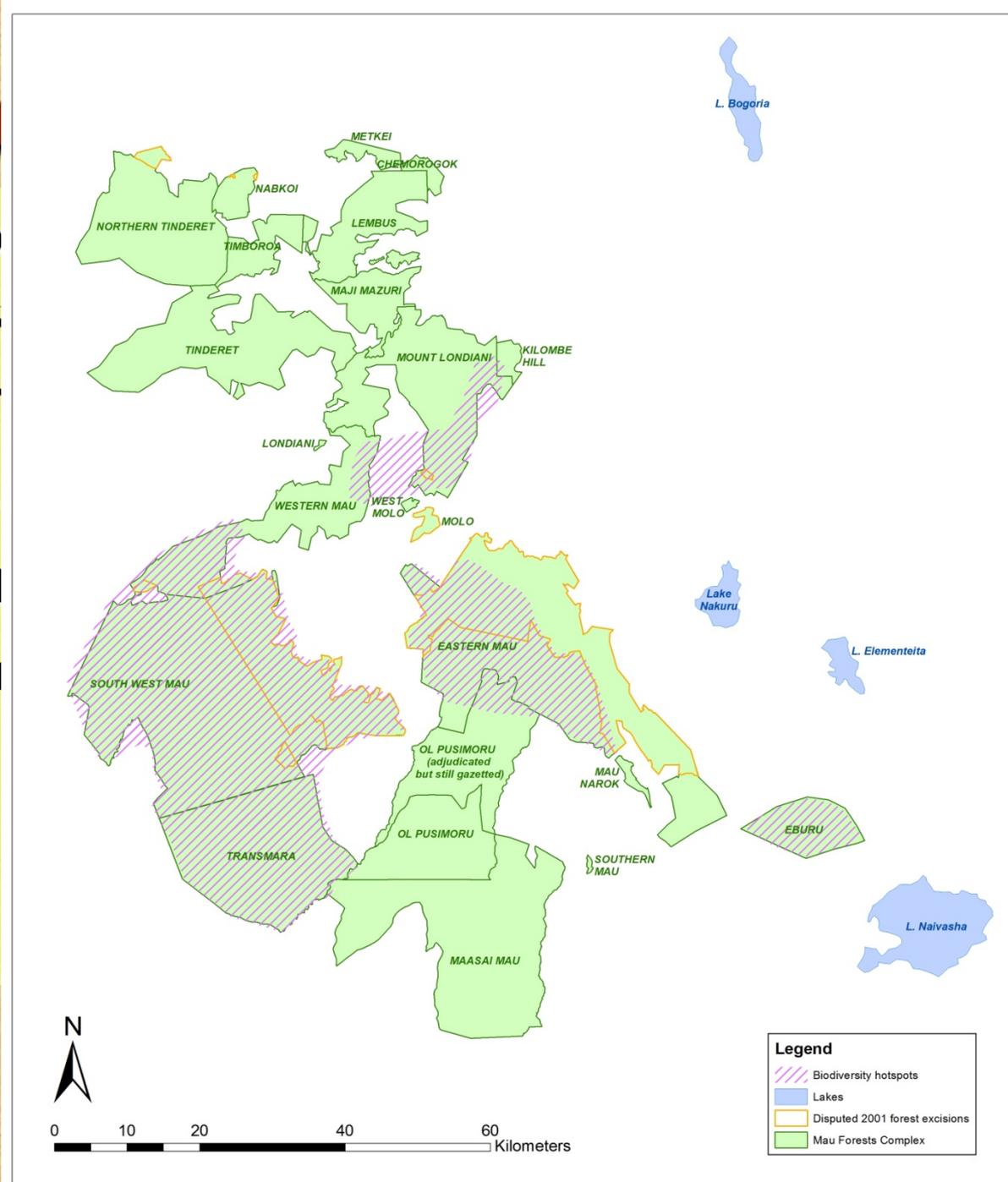
Importance of the Mau

- The Mau complex nourishes Kenya's two largest foreign exchange earners—tea and tourism—in addition to many smallholder livelihoods (cattle, crops, forest products)
- A significant portion of Kenya's—as well as Tanzania's—key wildlife populations depend on the Mau complex for water



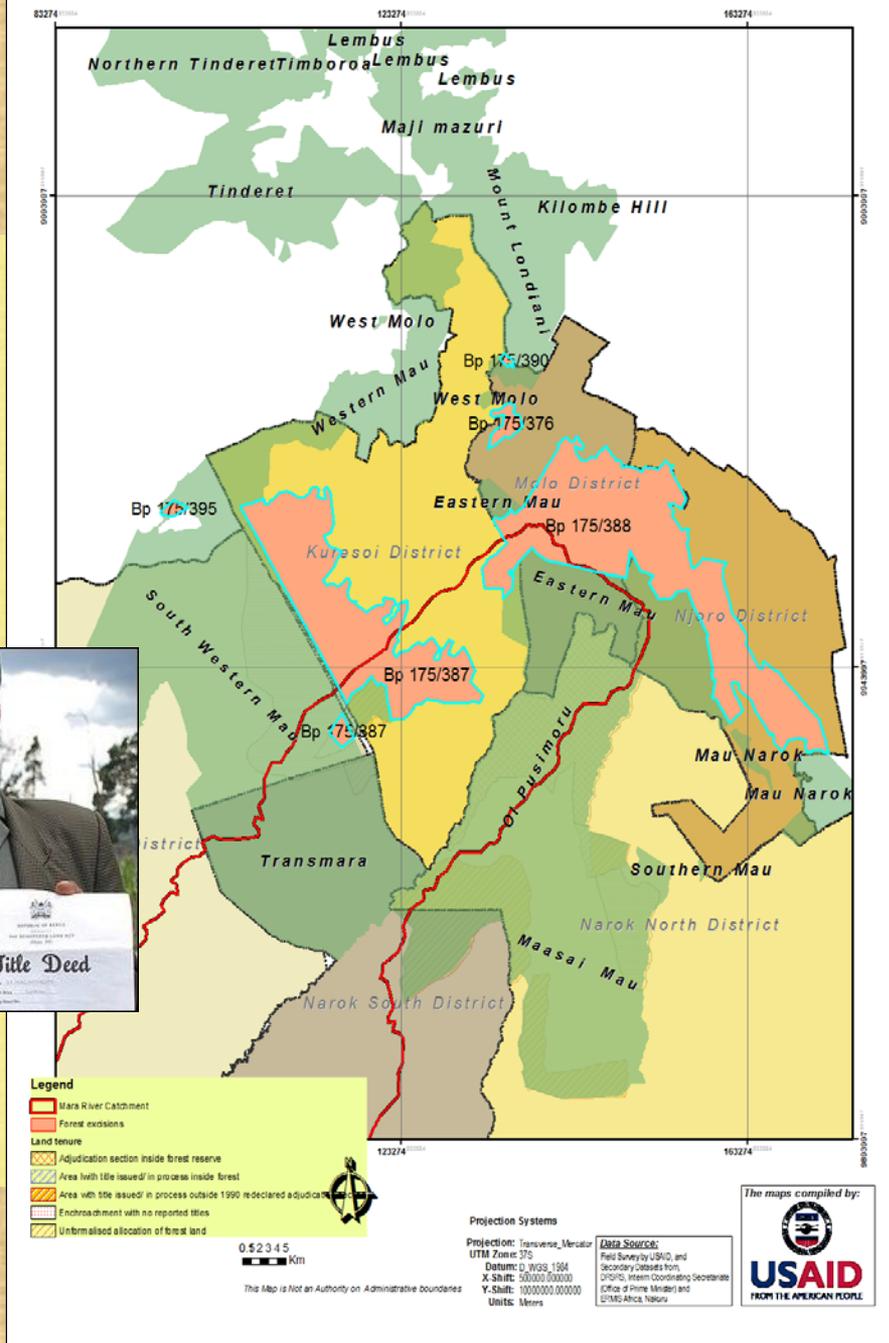
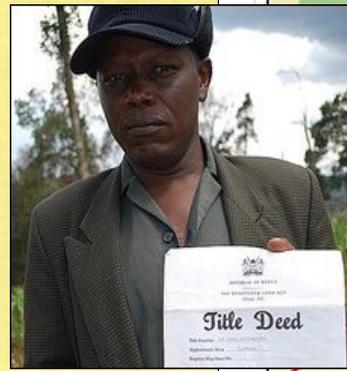
Biodiversity

- Contribution to p conservation area
- Freshwater biodi
- Indigenous fores
- Important Bird A
- Farms & agrobio



LTPR dynamics

- Reserve forests (government owned)
- Maasai group ranches increasingly fragmented
- Ogiek territory
- Titled land
 - Legitimate
 - Non-legitimate
 - ???
- Refugee camps



LTPR dynamics



Indigenous people

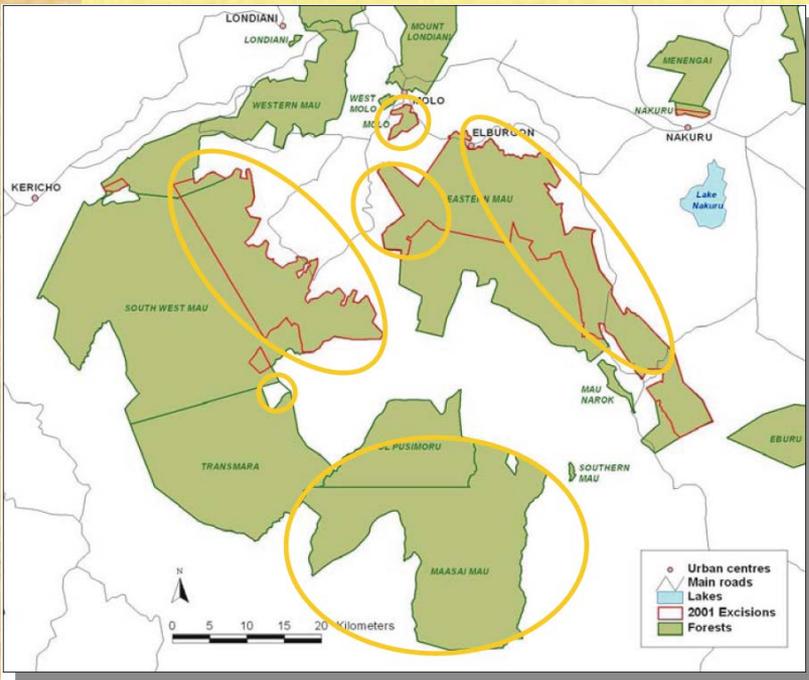
Direct conflict drivers

- **Excisions**

- **Removals**

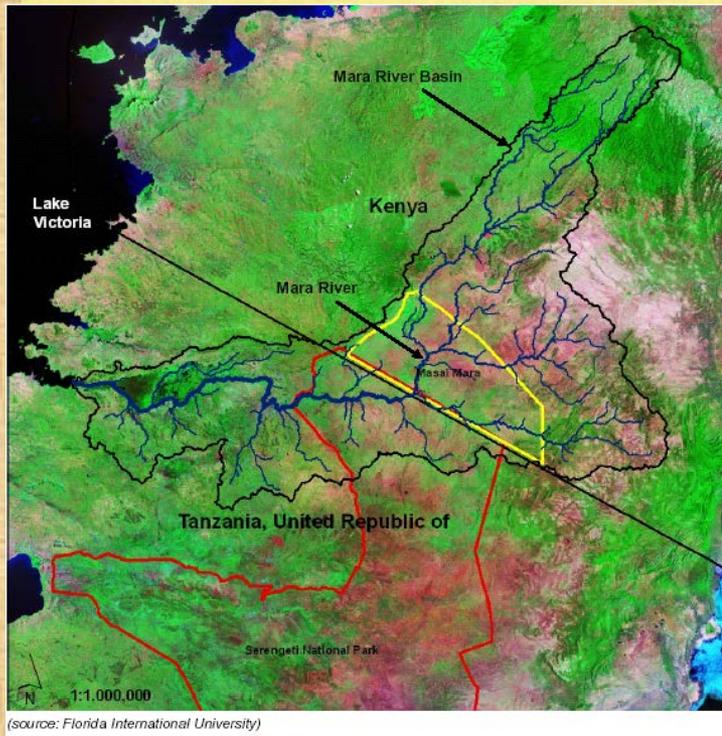


- **Unsustainable and inequitable forest management**



Underlying dynamics: demand for land and water

- Population pressure and immigration



- Uncontrolled water use

Underlying dynamics: power struggles and patronage

- Corruption and ethnically-manipulated land concessions combined with drought led to violence and population displacement
- Lack of opportunity for youth
- Proliferation of management units, no coherence; struggling over jurisdiction and benefit
- Marginalization and “developmental distance”



PROMARA interventions

- **Community center**
- **Information and legal advice on land rights targeted at vulnerable populations**
- **Alternatives to land alienation and evictions**
- **Integrated governance and co-management of natural resources providing livelihood and ecosystem service benefits**

