



CASSANDRA

CASSANDRA LOCAL CLIMATE FORUM FACTSHEET

KENYA





CASSANDRA TOPICS IN KENYA: HEALTH, GENDER, MIGRATION AND CONFLICT

HEALTH

Kenya, like many developing nations, faces significant challenges in ensuring the health and well-being of its population. While the country has made strides in improving access to healthcare and combating infectious diseases, the effects of climate change are increasingly straining the health system. Rising temperatures, erratic rainfall, prolonged droughts, and extreme weather events are exacerbating existing health issues and introducing new challenges.

Infectious diseases remain the leading cause of morbidity and mortality in Kenya. Malaria, HIV/AIDS, and tuberculosis (TB) are among the most significant public health concerns. According to the Kenya Malaria Indicator Survey, malaria accounts for a significant proportion of outpatient visits, particularly in endemic regions such as the Lake Victoria basin. HIV/AIDS continues to pose challenges despite a decline in prevalence due to antiretroviral therapy (ART) programmes and awareness campaigns. Tuberculosis, often linked with HIV, is a persistent problem, exacerbated by the rise of drug-resistant strains.

Maternal and child health indicators in Kenya have improved but remain below global targets. The maternal mortality rate stands at 342 deaths per 100,000 live births, attributed to factors such as limited access to skilled birth attendants, inadequate healthcare facilities, and cultural barriers. Similarly, while infant and under-five mortality rates have decreased, preventable conditions like pneumonia, diarrhoea, and malnutrition still claim many young lives.



The burden of Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs) is rising rapidly in Kenya, fuelled by urbanisation, lifestyle changes, and aging populations. Cardiovascular diseases, diabetes, cancer, and respiratory diseases are now significant contributors to morbidity and mortality. Limited awareness, high treatment costs, and inadequate screening services make these



conditions particularly challenging to address. In many rural and informal urban settlements, inadequate water and sanitation facilities lead to outbreaks of waterborne diseases such as cholera, typhoid, and diarrhoea. These issues are further compounded by climate change, which disrupts water supplies and sanitation infrastructure.

Some progress has been seen. Over the past decade, Kenya has invested heavily in healthcare infrastructure and services. The introduction of Universal Health Coverage (UHC) in pilot counties aims to ensure equitable access to affordable healthcare. Mobile clinics and outreach programmes have also increased access to care in remote areas.

Kenya has made significant progress in immunisation coverage, with programmes targeting diseases such as measles, polio, and pneumonia. The introduction of the Human Papillomavirus (HPV) vaccine for adolescent girls is a major step toward reducing cervical cancer rates.

The roll-out of ART programmes has transformed HIV from a fatal condition to a manageable chronic disease for many. Similarly, efforts to combat malaria, such as the distribution of insecticide-treated mosquito nets and indoor residual spraying, have reduced prevalence in high-risk areas.

Despite these positive aspects, numerous barriers hinder the achievement of health equity in Kenya. Rural areas often lack adequate healthcare facilities, forcing residents to travel long distances for treatment. Out-of-pocket expenses remain high, deterring many households from seeking timely medical care. Kenya faces a deficit of healthcare workers, particularly in specialised fields, which limits the quality of care available whilst traditional beliefs and gender norms often prevent individuals from accessing necessary healthcare services.

MIGRATION



Migration has been a significant phenomenon in Kenya, shaped by historical, economic, social, and environmental factors. As a country with diverse ethnic communities, rich cultural traditions, and varied geographical landscapes, Kenya has experienced internal



and international migration for decades. However, in recent years, climate change has emerged as a major driver of migration, intensifying the movement of populations and compounding socio-economic challenges.

Migration in Kenya occurs in various forms, including rural-to-urban migration, nomadic pastoralism, displacement due to conflicts, and international migration. Rural-to-urban migration is the most prevalent form, driven by the pursuit of better economic opportunities, education, and access to services in cities such as Nairobi, Mombasa, and Kisumu. Rapid urbanisation has led to the expansion of informal settlements, posing challenges to infrastructure, housing, and service delivery.

Kenya also has a long history of pastoral migration. Nomadic communities, such as the Maasai, Turkana, and Samburu, traditionally move with their livestock in search of pasture and water. This movement is vital for their survival and a defining aspect of their cultural identity. However, the frequency and nature of pastoral migration have been changing due to environmental degradation and climate variability.

In addition to internal migration, Kenya is a key destination and transit country for international migrants, particularly refugees from neighbouring countries such as Somalia, South Sudan, and Ethiopia. Refugee camps such as Dadaab (the largest in the World) and Kakuma host hundreds of thousands of displaced persons fleeing conflict and economic instability.



Climate change has profoundly influenced migration patterns in Kenya, intensifying the frequency and scale of population movements. Kenya is highly vulnerable to drought, with the arid and semi-arid lands (ASALs) covering about 80% of the country. These regions, home to pastoralist communities, are experiencing prolonged droughts that deplete water sources and pastureland. Consequently, pastoralists are forced to migrate more frequently and farther in search of resources. This heightened mobility often leads to resource-based



conflicts, particularly over grazing land and water. For example, the Turkana and Pokot communities in northwestern Kenya frequently clash over scarce resources during drought periods. These conflicts not only exacerbate insecurity but also displace individuals, creating a cycle of instability and migration.

While drought is a dominant feature, the country also experiences episodes of heavy rainfall and flooding, often linked to phenomena such as El Niño. Floods displace communities, destroy homes, and damage critical infrastructure such as roads and schools. The destruction of farmlands during floods leaves many families without livelihoods, prompting migration to urban centres or neighbouring regions.

In western Kenya and parts of the Rift Valley, flooding along rivers such as the Nzoia and Tana has led to repeated displacement of thousands of people. These displacements often strain local resources in host communities and create humanitarian crises. Agriculture is a cornerstone of Kenya's economy, employing about 75% of the population. Climate change has disrupted agricultural productivity through changes in rainfall patterns, reduced soil fertility, and increased incidences of pests and diseases. Smallholder farmers, who depend on rain-fed agriculture, are particularly vulnerable. Declining crop yields and food insecurity push many rural residents to migrate to urban areas in search of alternative livelihoods, contributing to the growth of informal settlements. As rural areas become less habitable or economically viable due to climate change, cities such as Nairobi are experiencing an influx of migrants. This has led to rapid urbanisation, with over half of Nairobi's population living in informal settlements such as Kibera, Korogocho and Mathare. These areas are prone to environmental risks, including flooding, which compounds the vulnerability of migrants seeking refuge in urban spaces.

GENDER EQUALITY

Kenya faces the triple challenges of gender inequality, sextortion, and climate change, each of which undermines social equity, economic development, and human rights. The interplay between these issues exacerbates their impact, creating a vicious cycle of vulnerability and oppression, particularly for women and marginalised communities. Climate change, with its severe economic and social consequences, has worsened the prevalence of gender inequality and sextortion, as resource scarcity and displacement increase women's dependence on systems that are often rife with exploitation.

Gender inequality is deeply rooted in Kenya's cultural, economic, and political systems. Despite constitutional guarantees of equality, disparities persist in education, economic opportunities, and political representation. Girls are often disadvantaged in access to education, particularly in rural and pastoralist communities where early marriages and cultural norms prioritize boys' education. Women in the workforce are overrepresented in low-paying informal sector jobs, with limited access to land, credit, and formal employment. Women's participation in political leadership is still significantly below the constitutional target of one-third representation in elective and appointive bodies. This lack of representation limits women's influence on policies that could address gender disparities.



SEXTORTION

Sextortion is a particularly insidious form of corruption, which the CASSANDRA Programme is identifying in numerous countries. At present, CASSANDRA is compiling a specific report on this horrendous phenomenon where sexual favours are demanded in exchange for such necessities as access to clean drinking water, services or opportunities. This practice, which disproportionately affects women, thrives in various sectors including education, employment, and the justice system not only in Kenya, but in many other countries in Africa, Asia, the Americas and Europe.

Female students frequently face sextortion from teachers or administrators in exchange for grades, scholarships, or admission. This exploitation undermines their academic progress and erodes trust in institutions. Women seeking jobs or promotions are often coerced into providing sexual favours. This form of corruption not only exploits their economic vulnerability but also perpetuates gender-based inequality in the workforce.

Sextortion is prevalent within the justice and law enforcement sectors, where women seeking protection or legal redress are often victimised by those meant to safeguard their rights. Climate change has exacerbated Kenya's existing social and economic inequalities, amplifying the challenges of gender inequality and sextortion. The impacts of climate change—droughts, floods, and shifting weather patterns—disproportionately affect women due to their reliance on natural resources for livelihood and the gendered division of labour.

As climate change depletes natural resources, women, especially in rural areas, face greater challenges in accessing water, firewood, and food. These scarcities often force women and girls to travel longer distances, exposing them to physical and sexual violence.



Women are also more likely to depend on local officials or intermediaries for access to these resources, creating opportunities for sextortion. Climate-induced disruptions to agriculture and informal economies disproportionately affect women, as they constitute the majority of subsistence farmers and informal workers. The loss of livelihoods increases their economic vulnerability, making them more susceptible to sextortion when seeking jobs, loans, or humanitarian aid.



Climate-related disasters such as droughts and floods displace millions in Kenya, with women and children comprising the majority of those affected. Displacement often leads to the breakdown of social structures, leaving women at higher risk of exploitation, including sextortion, in camps and resettlement areas. Furthermore, it has been clearly demonstrated that climate change exacerbates poverty, forcing families to withdraw girls from school to save costs or contribute to household income. This reduces educational opportunities and increases the likelihood of girls facing sextortion when attempting to re-enter education or seek vocational training.

In patriarchal societies, women are often excluded from decision-making about climate adaptation strategies. This exclusion perpetuates policies and practices that fail to address their unique vulnerabilities, leaving them reliant on corrupt systems. As climate change intensifies, humanitarian aid becomes critical. However, women and girls often face sextortion to access food, shelter, or resources in times of crisis. When seeking healthcare, women may face sextortion by providers or officials, further entrenching systemic exploitation.



To address this situation in Kenya and in many other countries where CASSANDRA is establishing Local Climate Forums and beyond, laws addressing gender-based violence, corruption, and environmental protection must be enforced with greater rigour. Creating confidential reporting systems for sextortion and safeguarding whistleblowers can encourage victims to seek justice. Climate adaptation and mitigation policies must explicitly address gender inequalities. Empowering women through access to resources, education, and decision-making roles can mitigate their vulnerability to exploitation. Public campaigns highlighting the links between gender inequality, sextortion, and climate change can challenge cultural norms and foster accountability. Engaging community leaders, civil society organizations, and the media can amplify these efforts.

Investing in community-based climate adaptation strategies, such as water conservation and agroforestry, can alleviate resource scarcity and reduce the conditions that enable sextortion. Empowering women as leaders in these initiatives can shift power dynamics whilst digital platforms for reporting corruption and sextortion, coupled with data-driven monitoring, can enhance transparency and accountability in aid distribution and public services.

It is important to repeat that sextortion is not exclusively a Kenyan nor an African problem. Such brutal behaviour is taking place around the globe and must be addressed as a global issue and one that is being worsened directly because of climate change. CASSANDRA will disseminate a specific paper on this issue in the coming months.

CONFLICT

Kenya has faced persistent challenges related to conflict. Kenya's conflicts are deeply rooted in a mix of historical, political, and socio-economic factors. Ethnic rivalries have long played a role in shaping political competition, particularly during election cycles. Politicians have often exploited ethnic identities to mobilise support, fuelling divisions that sometimes erupt into violence, as seen in the aftermath of the 2007-2008 elections, which left over 1,000 people dead and hundreds of thousands displaced.

Resource-based conflicts are another major concern. Kenya's arid and semi-arid regions, home to pastoralist communities, have historically experienced disputes over grazing lands and water. Population growth and urbanisation have intensified competition for these limited resources. Moreover, land tenure disputes, often tied to colonial-era legacies, remain unresolved in many parts of the country. Climate change has magnified these issues by placing additional pressure on Kenya's already scarce natural resources. Competition for resources has increased dramatically, leading to violent clashes in many cases.

Kenya's arid regions, such as Turkana and Marsabit, are particularly vulnerable to drought. Pastoralist communities, who depend on livestock for survival, are forced to migrate in search of water and pasture. These migrations often bring them into conflict with other communities over access to these resources. Prolonged droughts have also strained water resources in urban areas, leading to tensions between urban and rural populations.

Climate change has disrupted rainfall patterns, leading to poor harvests and food insecurity. As farmers compete for fertile land and access to irrigation, disputes over land use have intensified. In some cases, these disputes have escalated into ethnic or political



violence, particularly in regions where land ownership remains contested. Climate-induced displacement has driven many rural Kenyans to migrate to urban centres in search of better opportunities. This rapid urbanisation has created tensions over housing, infrastructure, and employment. In informal settlements, resource scarcity can lead to localized conflicts, further straining social cohesion in cities like Nairobi and Mombasa.



Climate change has also affected Kenya's iconic wildlife, which is central to its tourism industry. As water and grazing lands diminish, wildlife increasingly encroaches on human settlements, leading to conflicts between communities and conservation authorities. This dynamic undermines both livelihoods and conservation efforts, creating a complex conflict nexus.

The Kenyan government, civil society organizations, and international partners have recognised the need to address the links between climate change and conflict. Several initiatives have been launched to mitigate these challenges. Grassroots organisations are working to foster dialogue between communities in conflict-prone areas. Programmes that promote resource-sharing agreements and traditional dispute resolution mechanisms have shown promise in mitigating violence, but there is much work to be done.

CASSANDRA PILOT LOCAL CLIMATE FORUMS IN KENYA

KOROGOCHO - NAIROBI

Komb Green Solutions is a community-based organisation formed in 2017 in Korogocho, one of Nairobi's largest informal settlements, home to approximately 200,000 people. Driven by the vision of creating clean, safe, and green spaces, Komb Green has transformed lives and the environment along the Nairobi River, addressing critical issues such as crime, pollution, and community wellbeing. The concept of the CASSANDRA Local Climate Forum was inspired to a high degree by the work of Komb Green Solutions. They are a shining example of how local community grassroots initiatives can address environmental degradation, reduce crime, and improve community wellbeing. From providing a safe space for children to creating livelihoods for former criminals and sex workers, their work demonstrates the power of community-driven action. It is Komb Green who teaches the



stakeholders of CASSANDRA. We have much to learn from an organisation that should disseminate its experiences to local community initiatives around the World. Through their unwavering dedication, they continue to transform one of Nairobi’s most challenging areas into a beacon of hope and sustainability.



Before its formation, Korogocho faced numerous challenges, including rampant crime that claimed the lives of over 50 young people through mob justice and police killings. Many youths were driven to illegal activities to survive, risking death or incarceration. A turning point came in 2017 when a bridge was constructed under a slum upgrading programme to link Dandora and Korogocho. The project employed local youths as labourers and security officers, providing temporary relief. However, once the construction was completed in early 2018, fear of slipping back into criminal activities loomed. Recognizing this threat, two community leaders, Fredrick Okinda and Christopher Waithaka, mobilised young people to clear a nearby dumpsite along the Nairobi River. This effort marked the beginning of Komb Green Solutions. The site, once a haven for thieves and drug peddlers, was transformed into what is now known as the “People’s Park,” a safe and green space for the community.

Clearing the dumpsite was no small feat. Komb Green removed solid and human waste that had accumulated for nearly 20 years. Over a year, the team constructed gabion walls to prevent soil erosion and planted grass and bamboo trees. Bamboo was chosen for its ability to absorb carbon and release oxygen efficiently, aiding in combating air pollution from the nearby Dandora dumpsite. The People’s Park officially opened on November 19, 2018, becoming the first resident-initiated green space along the Nairobi River. It now serves as a safe haven where children play freely, women find respite, and the entire community gathers for events such as weddings and meetings.

Komb Green has grown from its five founding members to 60 active participants. Their impact extends beyond the park. They grow vegetables to enhance local food security. They provide an alternative to crime and sex work through environmental conservation. They



place great importance on training. 20 women have undergone carpentry training and 27 members environmental management certification for 27 members. The organisation empowers members financially through savings and loans, educates the community about organic farming and family planning and is constantly expanding its cleanup efforts along the Nairobi River to combat pollution and improve water quality.

Despite their success, Komb Green faces ongoing challenges, including insufficient funding and damage caused by climate change-induced flooding. Recent floods washed away parts of the park, destroying months of hard work.



Chairperson Fredrick Okinda emphasised the emotional toll: “The floods affected our emotions too, when we saw it sweep away the trees we planted in April.” To address these challenges, Komb Green aims to install more gabion walls, extend river restoration efforts, and build septic tanks to reduce pollution. The organisation is also piloting innovative solutions such as using goat manure for organic farming.

One of the local crises identified by Komb Green has been the dumping of babies and fetuses. Describing her work, one member of Komb Green was quoted in the Daily Telegraph as she explained, ‘Sewage, bottle-tops, needles – people chuck everything in here. We also keep finding babies.’¹ This has led CASSANDRA to produce an initial document on the subject and has subsequently led to CASSANDRA learning far more about women’s rights in the countries where it is acting and to uncover far more recording gender issues such as sextortion. Komb Green leads family planning and sexual health campaigns in partnership with organisations such as Population Matters. These efforts include distributing condoms, painting murals, and hosting radio programmes to raise awareness about gender-based violence and health.

¹ <https://www.telegraph.co.uk/global-health/women-and-girls/dumped-babies-just-tip-iceberg-deadly-consequences-curbing-reproductive/?msocid=11e3edbbdaae608d0115f903db00611e>



KIBERA - NAIROBI

Kibera, located in Nairobi, Kenya, is Africa's largest slum, home to over 2 million residents living on less than \$2 a day. Amid these challenging conditions, transformative initiatives are reshaping the community's future. One such initiative is The Watoto Library, co-founded in 2022 by local resident Brandon Okoth with the support of Norwegian sponsor Magnus Heide. The library serves as a sanctuary for Kibera's children, offering education, hope, and empowerment. Based on the library, the Kibera Local Climate Forum was launched in 2023, which tackles environmental and community challenges, its work closely interconnected with the newly established Watoto Academy Sponsorship Junior School, which addresses the critical need for educational continuity.

The Watoto Library emerged as a solution to the significant educational challenges faced by Kibera's children. Over 260 young learners now benefit from the library which provides free study materials, including textbooks, writing pads, pens, and pencils. Watoto provides a child-friendly space conducive to focused study, free from the distractions and dangers of the slum. A committed team of tutors invest over 8 hours daily to enhance academic performance and nurture the potential of each child.

In Kibera's overcrowded public schools, where classrooms often host over 130 students with one teacher, children frequently drop out due to poor performance and economic pressures. The Watoto Library addresses this by providing essential support that inspires dreams of a brighter future.

The Watoto Library's success inspired a broader community initiative, the Kibera Local Climate Forum, originally launched as the Kibera Local Water Forum in 2023. This volunteer



driven group addresses pressing environmental and social issues by utilising available urban spaces to grow vegetables, thus combating food insecurity while creating economic opportunities for residents. The produce is used locally and sold for income generation, promoting self-sufficiency. The forum is implementing a waste management system that ensures proper collection, sorting, and disposal of garbage. This programme has significantly reduced environmental pollution while fostering awareness about responsible



waste practices. Workshops, campaigns, and community engagement activities empower residents with knowledge regarding sustainable practices. These efforts cultivate environmental stewardship and collective responsibility for a cleaner Kibera.

By involving women, men, and youth in its initiatives, the forum strengthens community ties and enhances collaboration for shared goals. The forum has contributed over 800 volunteer hours to river cleanup alone, thus reinforcing its commitment to environmental restoration and community empowerment.



In 2024, the co-founders of The Watoto Library launched The Watoto Academy Sponsorship Junior School, addressing the urgent need to keep children in school despite financial hardships. The school provides a holistic approach to education that nurtures mental, physical, social, emotional, and spiritual growth. By reducing dropout rates, the academy ensures that children remain in school beyond the age of 12, empowering them to realise their full potential. The school focuses on creating well-rounded individuals equipped for academic success and personal resilience. This initiative not only enhances educational outcomes but also lays the groundwork for long-term community development by investing in its youngest members.

The Watoto Library, Kibera Local Climate Forum, and Watoto Academy are more than isolated projects; they are interconnected efforts driving transformational change in Kibera.

NORTHERN KENYA

Northern Kenya, characterised by its vast Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (ASALs), is a region of immense potential but has long suffered from social and political marginalisation. Chronic poverty, underdevelopment, and the escalating effects of climate change have compounded its challenges. Prolonged droughts, erratic floods, and rising temperatures have placed immense strain on limited resources, intensifying conflicts among communities and negatively impacting education, gender equality, and social cohesion.

Northern Kenya is home to numerous tribes, (six in Marsabit, alone) many of whom depend on pastoralism for their livelihood, cultural identity, and sustenance. However, changing weather patterns have rendered this lifestyle increasingly unsustainable. Grazing lands and



water sources have dwindled, forcing communities to migrate in search of pasture and water. This movement often leads to encroachment on neighbouring territories, fuelling conflicts over land and resources. Prolonged droughts have devastated livestock populations, which represent wealth and stability in these communities. Desperate measures, such as cattle raiding, have become more common as herders seek to recover losses. These violent clashes, often rooted in competition for scarce resources, have escalated over time, leaving behind a trail of death, displacement, and property destruction.

In counties such as Marsabit, Isiolo, and Turkana, resource-based conflicts have taken on ethnic dimensions. In Marsabit, tensions between the Borana, Gabra, and Rendile communities have intensified as the impacts of climate change deepen. Isiolo County, a cosmopolitan area with both herders and farmers, has seen disputes arise from migrating herders encroaching on farmland. Cross-border conflicts between the Turkana and communities in South Sudan and Ethiopia further illustrate the far-reaching consequences of resource scarcity.

The ripple effects of these conflicts extend to various aspects of society. As communities flee violence, children are pulled out of schools. Incidents such as the Turbi Massacre in Marsabit highlight the vulnerability of schoolchildren during raids. Hunger, displacement, and insecurity prevent students from attending school, eroding the region's prospects for future development.

Women in Northern Kenya bear the brunt of climate change and conflict. They walk longer distances for water and firewood, and in some cases, families resort to marrying off young girls to restock lost livestock. This practice often involves female genital mutilation (FGM), perpetuating cycles of gender inequality and denying girls access to education and opportunities. Despite being disproportionately affected, women remain underrepresented in decision-making processes, leaving their voices unheard.

Amid these challenges, Move Northern Kenya, another exemplary entity created in Kenya and the CASSANDRA Local Climate Forum in the region, is a grassroots organisation, which envisions a transformed, sustainable, and resilient Northern Kenya.





Guided by the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the organisation seeks to empower communities, promote resource access, and foster resilience. Under the banner of the "Tujikimu" (Swahili for "self-reliance") project, Move Northern Kenya is implementing various initiatives to address climate change and promote development. The project is rolled out in phases, with each phase targeting specific SDGs.

Fruit trees have been planted in schools to provide fresh fruits, support feeding programmes, and combat climate change. Students and young people are being educated on climate action and trained in biodiversity-promoting activities, such as beekeeping.

Furthermore, youths are trained in modern farming techniques and introduced to drought-resistant crops. Bee and organic farming initiatives are also promoted. Seeds are distributed to young farmers to enhance food security and create alternative income sources, reducing the reliance on cattle raiding.



Engagement programmes aim to raise awareness of women's rights and gender equality, tackling harmful practices such as FGM and early marriages. The programme is providing sanitary products to schools to ensure that girls remain in school and practice menstrual hygiene. Textbooks have been donated to students, and school feeding programmes have been introduced to keep children in school.

Despite the obvious challenges, Northern Kenya is a land of opportunity. Through initiatives such as the Tujikimu project and partnerships with local communities, Move Northern Kenya is paving the way for a brighter, more sustainable future. By addressing the interconnected issues of climate change, conflict, and underdevelopment, the organisation strives to create a greener, more peaceful region where equality and opportunity thrive.



CASSANDRA LEADERS IN KENYA

KOROGOCHO – NAIROBI

Komb Green Solutions

Fredrick Okinda

Christopher Wairimu

KIBERA - NAIROBI

Brandon Okoth

Anham Salyani

Magnus Heide

The Watoto Library

The Watoto Academy

NORTHERN KENYA

MOVE NORTHERN KENYA

Riptoya Elema

Susan Nyamunga

Lilian Kiboi

Enock Kitheka

IF YOU WANT TO BECOME INVOLVED IN CASSANDRA

1: Cassandra extends an invitation to all interested parties, be they governmental agencies, NGOs, research entities, cultural actors, interest groups or concerned members of the public to participate in the establishment of Local Climate Forums and /or become involved in the initial observation and monitoring of the progress of the actions of the programme.

2. Cassandra invites any interested stakeholder to attend and actively participate in the online forums organised by Eurecat which will take place in December 2024 and June 2025.

3. Cassandra invites participation in the third Cassandra Conference coordinated by Eurecat which will be held in November 2025.

FURTHER INFORMATION

For a detailed explanation of CASSANDRA see:

https://cdn.eurecat.org/PDF/Cassandra2023/Cassandra_conclusions.pdf



All sessions of the Cassandra Conference 2021 and 2023 are available on YOUTUBE and can be accessed at the following link: <https://cassandraconference.org/>

For any further information, suggestions or enquiries please contact: Dr Richard Elelman richard.elelman@eurecat.org

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