

a Cluster of Research Excellence (CoRE)  
exploring & responding to migration & health along the AU-EU corridor

## Cluster of Research Excellence in Migration & Health

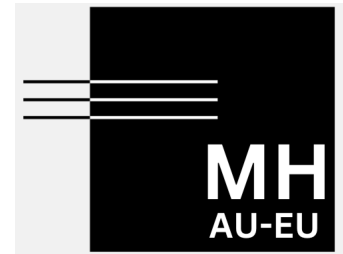
CoRE-MH

[www.mighealth-au-eu.org](http://www.mighealth-au-eu.org)

## INAUGURATION EVENT REPORT

Uppsala University | 13-14 May 2024

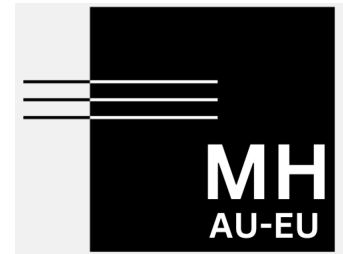




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## 1. About the CoRE-MH

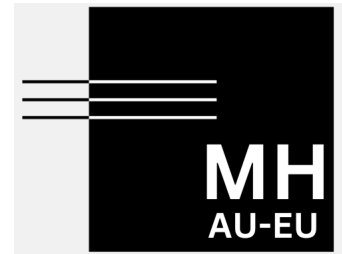
*The focus of the Cluster of Research Excellence in Migration & Health (CoRE-MH) is unique, centring on the African Union-European Union migration pathway with the aim of developing a whole-of-route approach to research and policy development in the field of migration and health. This includes reorienting conceptual and theoretical approaches to understanding and responding to migration & health, particularly in the context of both internal, intra-regional and inter-regional migration patterns.*

The African (AU) - European Union (EU) migration corridor is one of the biggest migration corridors in the world and is associated with multiple health concerns that are determined by a range of structural and social factors. These factors are experienced differently by diverse migrant groups and the communities within which they move, live and work; and change across key phases of the migration continuum, namely: origin; transit - including arrest, detention and deportation; destination; and, for some, return.

To date, the connections between migration and health (MH) across the AU and the EU remain poorly understood: current public health interventions fail to engage with migration and responses to the governance of (im)migration fail to engage with health. Research most often looks the African and European contexts separately. They are seldom looked together as a continuum. In an increasingly nationalist, xenophobic and racist world, the varied forms of contemporary population movements that connect Africa and Europe and associated health concerns need to be better understood in order to develop evidence-informed and contextually relevant interventions.

To address this, the CoRE-MH brings together a diverse membership bringing together partners across the AU, EU and the Middle East, including the three World Health Organization (WHO) and five International Organization for Migration (IOM) regional offices working along the AU-EU migration corridor.

*The CoRE-MH centres a whole-of-route, whole-of-society and whole-of-governance approach to defining our research and uptake agenda.*



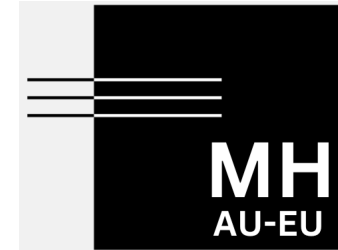
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### 1.1. A diverse membership

Reflecting the mutuality of research challenges and contributions between African and European partners, the CoRE-MH is co-led by an African and a European partner, both hosting centres of excellence in migration and health. As outlined in Figures 1 and 2, the CoRE-MH involves a diverse membership.

**FIGURE 1: The CoRE-MH involves diverse membership along the AU-EU migration corridor**

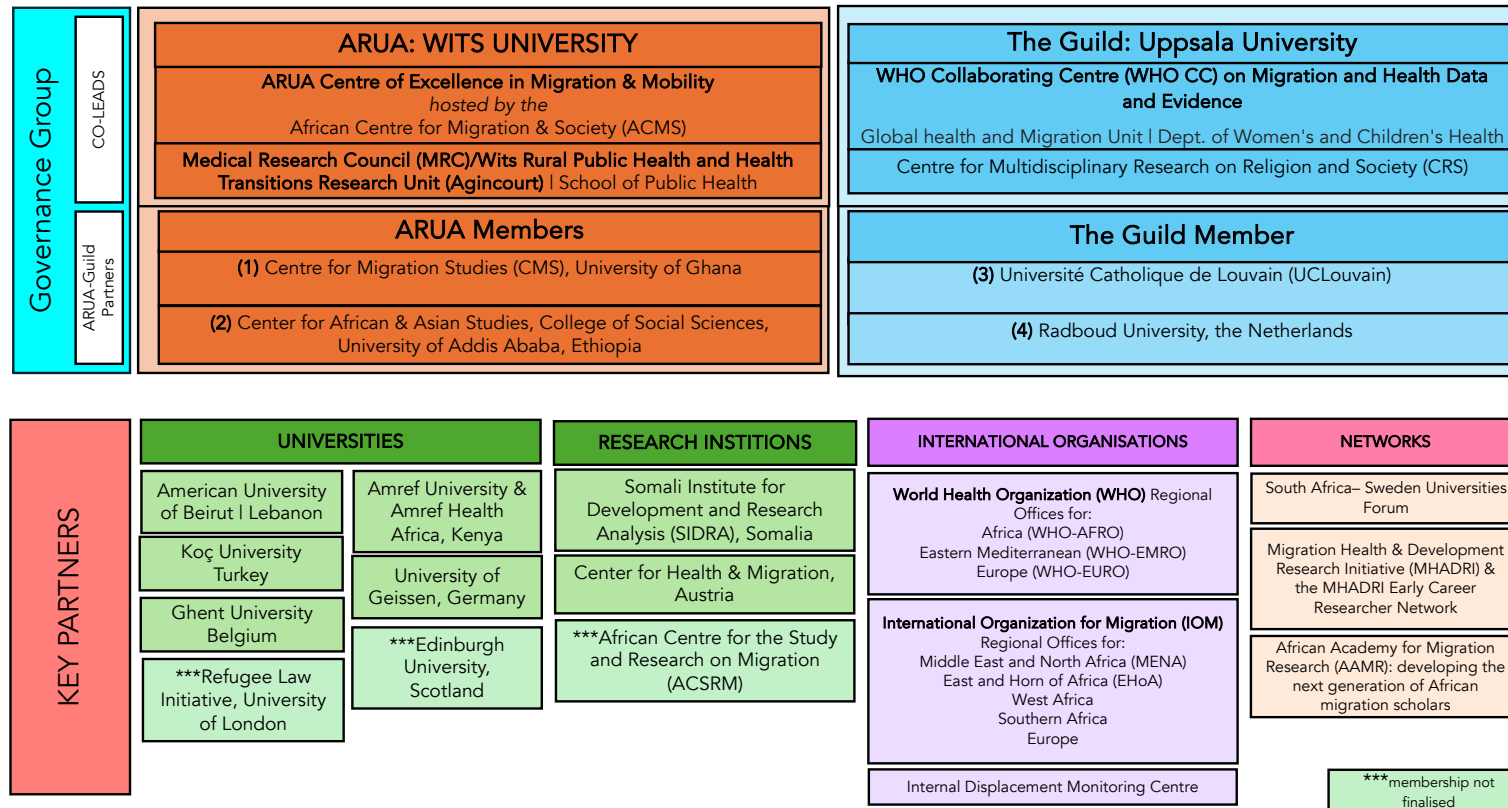




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Figure 2: The CoRE-MH brings together academia, research institutions, international organisations & existing networks

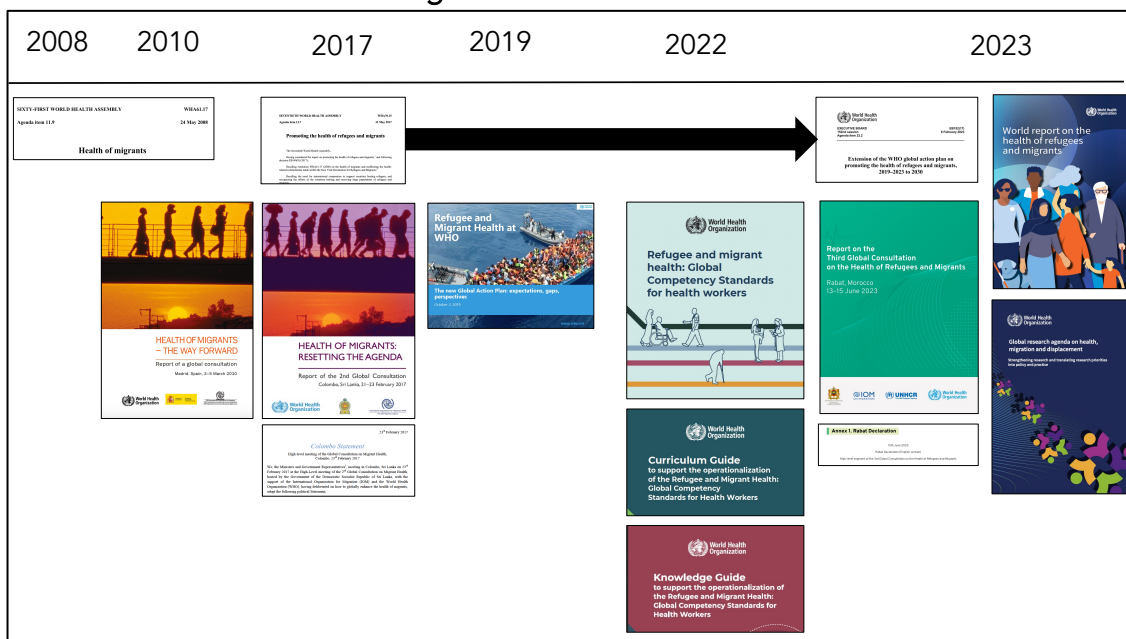
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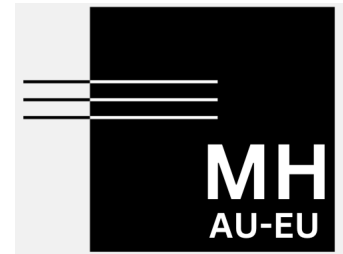
## 1.2. Co-producing a research agenda

To support efforts to inform policy and practice to improve health for all along the AU-EU migration corridor, the CoRE-MH engages with – amongst other things - the [WHO's Global research agenda on health, migration & displacement](#) and the [WHO's Global Action Plan to promote the health of refugees and migrants](#). To this end, we aim to actively inform and facilitate evidence informed policy making that will enhance the positive outcomes of migration. This involves the co-producing a research agenda with academic and non-academic actors across three adjoining World Health Organization (WHO) regions: (1) African (AFRO), (2) Eastern Mediterranean (EMRO), and (3) Europe (EURO) Regional WHO Offices.

**Figure 3: The CoRE-MH engages with key global migration & health research and governance activities**



This co-produced research agenda will involve a transdisciplinary approach, supported by an interdisciplinary team, including active involvement of stakeholders such as researchers, teachers, intergovernmental agencies, NGOs, religious institutions, health system, relevant government authorities and migrants. Specific focus areas – such as climate change, non-communicable or communicable diseases - will be informed by an initial situational analysis of migration and health research and policy priorities across the respective countries and regions.



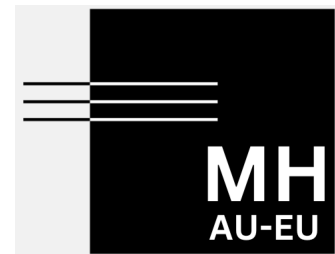
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## 2. Inauguration of the CoRE-MH: public symposium

In May 2024, the CoRE-MH was officially launched at Uppsala University. This involved a two days event, including public panel discussions and a closed participatory workshop with all partners to identify key thematic research areas for the CoRE. The first day started with an introduction to the CoRE-MH by co-Leads Jo Vearey and Soorej Jose Puthoopparambil and was followed by two keynote addresses to set the scene.

**Sarah Thomsen, Lead Policy Specialist Health and SRHR, SIDA – The Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency** spoke about Sweden’s health cooperation with African institutions, outlining SIDA’s development assistance for health in Africa, highlighting that – in 2023 – funding was distributed primarily to reproductive healthcare and basic healthcare in Africa. SIDA prioritizes health funding in Africa, with DRC as one of the largest recipients, and supports gender equality. Sweden has supported African institutions through bilateral collaboration and regional economic commissions for over 30 years and has contributed to research capacity building in Africa through the Consortium for Advanced Regional Training and the African Capacity Building Foundation. Thomsen emphasised the importance of long-term engagement with African research institutions to strengthen capacity and build trust and the need for regional programs and strategies to address migration and access to health care.

**Irene Norstedt, Director of ‘People: Health & Society’, DG Research and Innovation Research and Innovation, European Commission** spoke about the role of the European Commission in supporting evidence informed policy and practice through supporting research and Innovation. Norstedt emphasised the need to consider future research challenges in migration (5-10 years) and how to foster use of research findings to support migrants’ health and access to health care systems. She provided an overview of the current landscape of migration research in European Union and world, including investments in 40 projects under EU’s Third Framework Program, with a focus on integration, education, governance, and forecasting. The EU invests in health research through partnerships to address global challenges, and prioritizes supporting countries hosting high number of migrants by improving health care access and training health care professionals. Norstedt emphasised that research findings on migration are crucial for informing and refining policy decisions, but recognised that there is a gap between research and policy implementation.



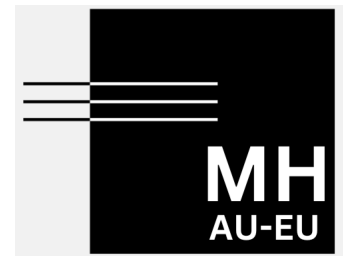
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## Panel 1: The role of research and innovation in enhancing positive outcomes of migration for all: working with academia and civil society

### Key takeaway messages

- Develop courses for a proposed research school to build research capacity.
- Explore how research results and ongoing studies can better support migrants' health and healthcare systems.
- Consider future research challenges related to migration and health over the next 5-10 years.
- Explore opportunities for long-term structured collaboration between different stakeholders
- Consider intersectional approaches that look at interplay between refugees and host communities
- Give more attention to research on internal displacement and IDPs
- Strengthen capacity of health systems to respond to migration challenges
- Work on understanding root causes of migration in an integrated manner
- Develop interdisciplinary research projects and engage with conceptual and theoretical challenges in the field.
- Develop guidance for member states to implement research agendas on migration and health.
- Strengthen research collaboration between civil society organizations, academia, and policymakers and utilize findings to support implementation to of evidence-informed policy.
- Consider psychosocial and mental health challenges faced by vulnerable migrant groups in interventions and ensure programs are trauma-informed.
- Explore strategies to motivate countries to dedicate resources to migration health given budget constraints.
- Academics could help build public health arguments to advocate for better implementation and prioritization of migration health.

The first panel was chaired by **Philippe Bocquier, UCLouvain**, a core GUILD member of the CoRE-MH. Panelists were: **Jocelyn DeJong, Associate Provost, American University of Beirut**; **Pieter-Jan van Eggermont, Humanitarian Advisor, Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF)**; **Josef Prygodzicz, Global Health Innovation Manager, LM International**; **Jesper Bjarnesen, Senior researcher, The Nordic Africa Institute**; and, **Getahun Fenta, Assistant Professor, Addis Ababa University**. The panel considered key questions relating to the development of evidence-informed policy and practice, focusing on the role of academia and civil society organisations, separately and combined, in the process of evidence informed policy making and practice. The discussion explored how well academia and civil society is performing these roles, including how to improve engagement with partners in



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other sectors to respond to the migration and health challenges across AU-EU. Panelists shared insights into the opportunities that exist (or should be developed) for academia and civil societies to actively and efficiently engage in the process of evidence informed practice and policy development

During the conversation, participants discussed the significance of understanding the impact of migration on health and the need to bridge the gap in visa policies. The current landscape of research in this area was highlighted, emphasizing the need for innovation and research to support migrants' health and healthcare systems in Europe and worldwide. The conversation centred around the health consequences of migration, particularly in protracted displacement and refugee crises. This included the importance of addressing health needs, and recognising the effects of migration policies on people's health. Loss of access to healthcare resources and social support networks to migrants during migration was highlighted. Key topics engaged with include:

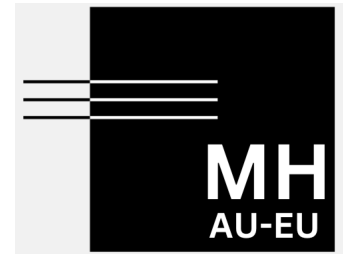
**Displacement, health, and migration policies:** examining the intersection of displacement, health, and education in the context of the Syrian war; creating a university research chair to study displacement and its impact on public health; MSF work with migrant workers and their policies.

**Health consequences of EU migration policies, focusing on data gaps and lack of attention to affected populations:** compromised healthcare access due to social determinants and policy developments; lack of access to services, including healthcare, for refugees in limbo; and the importance of data-driven policies to mitigate medical health consequences of migration.

**Supporting vulnerable populations in Africa through partnerships and research:** organizations seek to enhance voices and inform policy through systematic research and collaboration.

**African migration to Europe, focusing on conceptual and political aspects:** conceptual and theoretical challenges need to be addressed by the CoRE-MH; challenges in delimiting migrant groups and ignoring diverse backgrounds; and political implications of terminology used in migration conversations.

**Migration challenges and how academia and civil society can work together to provide evidence for policymaking:** researchers and civil society organizations must work together to address the gaps in migration research and policy; a holistic approach to migration is needed, including education and health systems strengthening; and, questions raised about how academia and civil society can provide evidence for policymaking.

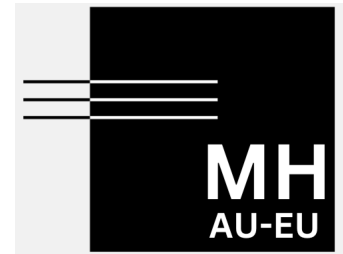


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**Humanitarian aid, policy, and international solidarity:** the importance of humanitarian agencies in search and rescue operations on the Mediterranean; successful examples of international solidarity in humanitarian work emphasised, including African Union and African CDC.

**Research gaps and challenges in understanding migration and its impact:** challenges of communicating nuanced research findings on migration to the general public and policymakers; public opinion on migration is more nuanced than expected; universities have an important role in working with civil society institutions, while acknowledging challenges in aligning timeframes and cultural differences; academics emphasize interdisciplinary approach to refugee research and policy.

**Migration health gaps and impact on lives:** research gaps in migration health nexus and need for dynamic communication.



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## Panel 2: The role of International and regional organisations and agencies in promoting migrant health across AU-EU

### Key takeaway messages

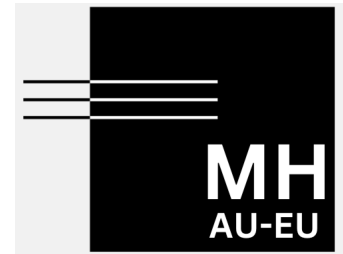
- An urgent need for better implementation of strategies
- Essential to connect academia, international organizations, and member states
- A need to understand and respond to challenges in emergency response and humanitarian aid, including the need for contingency planning, coordination, and support for affected populations.

This panel was chaired by **Mary Setrana Boatemaa, University of Ghana**, a core ARUA member in the CoRE-MH. The session began with a recorded intervention from **Christelle Cazabat, Head of Programmes, Internal Displacement Monitoring Center (IDMC)** followed by a panel discussion with: **Jozef Bartovic, Regional Technical Officer, WHO EURO**; **Tonia Rifaey, Regional Technical Officer, WHO EMRO**; **Elena Val, Migration Health Officer, IOM Regional Office EU, EEA, NATO**; **Bekalu Tesfa Mulu, IOM focal person for Africa Union Commission (AUC) /Africa CDC Migration Health Initiatives**; **Hatem F. Amer, Assistant Minister of health, Ministry of Health & Population, Egypt**; and, **Isabel de la Mata, Principal Advisor for Health and Crisis management, DG Health and Food Safety, European Commission**.

The panel discussed the different roles of international and regional agencies compared to their national counterparts and academia, and explored how far these roles can take research and innovation into consideration while working at the country level. The ways in which international and regional organizations can(not) leverage data and research to inform policy development and program implementation related to migrant health across the AU-EU region was also discussed, including insights into the challenges faced in responding to migration and health challenges across AU-EU corridor.

Panellists reflected on how they work with academia and other partners to address migration and health challenges, and considered the opportunities that exist (or should be developed) for academia and civil societies to actively and efficiently engage in the process of evidence informed practice and policy development. Key topics engaged with included:

**Managing large numbers of refugees and migrants in a compassionate and comprehensive approach:** this is a shared responsibility; for example, in 2019, the African



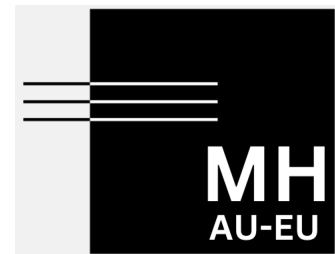
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Union launched a migration policy framework to address the needs of 80% of Africans living outside the continent.

**Migrant rights, integration, and healthcare:** panellists emphasised the importance of human rights and access to healthcare for all; the challenges in accessing healthcare for marginalized groups in Europe; mental health and psychosocial challenges among refugees, integration of migrants, and EU's global health agreement.

**Emergency response strategies for refugees and displaced populations:** emergency response protocols for large-scale displacement events and emergency response efforts in Ukraine, including collaboration with civil society and academia; challenges in implementing policies to address migration and resource constraints.

**Migration challenges and the need for data-driven policies:** the importance of including a health system and incident management team in emergency response efforts; the importance of contingency planning and international support; the need for the international community to address the root causes of migration, including conflict and financial crisis, and to provide universal health coverage for all migrants who face barriers to accessing healthcare, academics advocate for better implementation of strategies; the importance of international cooperation in achieving global access to healthcare; and, the need for a holistic approach to addressing migration challenges.



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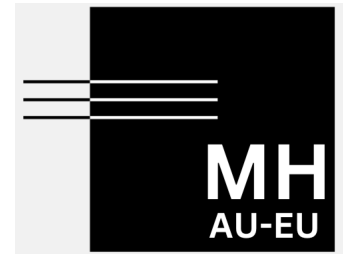
### Panel 3: Role of national agencies, ministries in promoting refugee and migrant health by supporting evidence to policy and practice translation across the AU-EU migration corridor

#### Key takeaway messages

- We need to integrate research into policy and practice
- There is a need for a more nuanced approach that considers social, economic, and health factors to address the social determinants of health
- A human rights approach is required
- Consider the relationship between integration in host communities and the health of migrants
- Explore connections between universities and policymakers to better inform policy with evidence.
- Provide examples of how research has been translated into specific policies and practices in different countries.
- Involve all stakeholders including international agencies, private sector, communities in the policy process.
- Data reliability and comparability is key

The third panel was chaired by **Ilker Kayi of Koç University in Turkey**, a key partner in the CoRE-MH and focused on exploring how national agencies and ministries in both the AU and EU could collaborate to address the health needs of refugees and migrants within the migration corridor. Panelists were: **Moeketsi Modisenyane, Director, International Health and Development, National Department of Health, South Africa**; **Gunilla Backman, Senior advisor in health and sexual and reproductive health and rights, SIDA**; **Agneta Carlberger Kundoori, Head of Secretariat, The Migration Studies Delegation (DELM)**; and, **Hatem F. Amer, Assistant Minister of health, Ministry of Health & Population, Egypt**.

Discussions considered the ways in which national agencies and ministries strive to ensure that national policies and practices are evidence informed and the challenges faced in doing so. Panellists shared how they work with academia and other partners to address migration and health challenges and discussed the opportunities that exist (or should be developed) for academia to actively and efficiently engage in the process of evidence informed practice and policy development. The discussion explored how academia could better engage with key governance actors to respond to the migration and health challenges across AU-EU. Key topics engaged with included:



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**Health and migration policies:** panellists reflected on translating evidence to policy and practice at national level, including the need to advocate for improved human rights and displacement support.

**Egypt:** Egypt aims to integrate migrants & refugees into society through whole-of-government & whole-of-society efforts, including education & healthcare services.

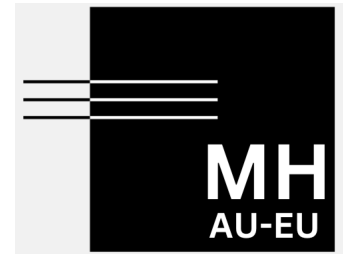
**South Africa:** challenges in conducting research with marginalized communities, including lack of trust and access; the importance of understanding the perspectives of the host population and engaging with them meaningfully; and the importance of independent research entities in government.

**Migration, healthcare access, and policy influence:** challenges in translating research into policy recommendations, with limited dialogue between academia and politicians; lack of access to healthcare for undocumented migrants in Sweden; MSF and partners use a human rights-based approach to address health crises, involving multiple sectors and stakeholders; highlighted the lack of understanding of the African problem and how the “solutions” are often being brought from outside, plus the burden being not shared proportionally

**Migration, integration, and social determinants of health:** added value of the constellation of the CoRE-MH, suggesting a focus on unique areas not addressed elsewhere; relevance of existing discussions on migration and integration’ ways to make Diaspora Studies more palatable to practitioners, including engaging the elderly and focusing on positive narratives; and the importance of addressing social determinants of health in migration.

**Migration challenges and policy priorities in Africa:** concerns about the impact of putting caps on number of migrants; migration challenges in Africa, including policy coherence gaps and lack of information; and emphasis on the importance of research and policy for migrant integration.

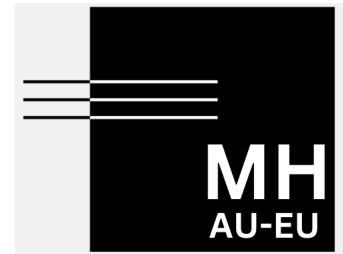
**Migration policies and regular migration with international organizations:** importance of integration and encouraging regular migration; use of international aid to discourage illegal migration; EU and African Union collaborate on migration issues, including medical screenings; the need for labour migration to Europe, particularly in Scandinavia, and proposes ways to encourage it.



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**Healthcare, education, and employment for migrants:** a comprehensive approach to health policy analysis, including social and contextual factors, is needed; importance of healthcare and education for successful integration; and need for data reliability to inform policies.

**Migration policies and their implementation:** need for cross-border collaboration, harmonized travel policies, and emergency preparedness; current policies lack specificity in implementation, particularly regarding detention; challenges exist in creating effective policies for migrants, including balancing precision and vagueness, and the importance of addressing mental health and vulnerability.



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### 3. Closed workshop with CoRE-MH partners

The full day workshop focused on identifying key focus areas for the CoRE-MH; mapping key short and long-term priorities; and developing action plans to guide the next steps of an ambitious 10-year plan. Small group discussions focused on the following guiding questions:

- What is the added value of the CoRE-MH?
- What should the CoRE-MH focus on that is not already being done/discussed by other, existing initiatives?
- How can we ensure that actions move beyond research and centre effective engagement with policy/governance spheres to support action?

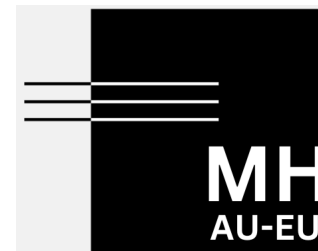
The key areas identified were presented to the whole group and are synthesised in the table below, providing the scaffolding for a co-created research agenda.



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### CoRE-MH: key issues identified in co-creating a research agenda

CoRE-MH: cross-cutting principles for a whole-of-route research agenda to understand and respond to migration and health along the AU-EU migration corridor			
<p><b>(re)Conceptualising the relationship between migration and health along the AU-EU migration corridor</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop a whole-of-route approach</li> <li>• Generate relevant, local knowledge to inform responses</li> <li>• Move beyond a public health research focus to include multiple disciplinary perspectives</li> <li>• Build local research capacity</li> </ul>	<p><b>Methodological innovation</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Create inclusive and multidisciplinary research methodologies to reach migrants, host communities and key governance actors</li> <li>• Develop methods to support effective translation of evidence into policy and practice</li> </ul>	<p><b>Improved and ethical data collection and use</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Emphasise the importance of research transparency and standardization of data definitions for better data quality</li> <li>• Increase the use of DHSS data</li> <li>• Create good practice guidelines to prevent misuse of data including in application of digital technologies</li> <li>• Build data sharing processes across countries</li> </ul>	<p><b>Establishing ethical, intersectoral, multilevel partnerships</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Build trusted partnerships with key actors</li> <li>• CoRE-MH as a reference point for research along the AU-EU migration corridor</li> <li>• Facilitate knowledge sharing, including identifying good practice examples</li> <li>• Identify strategic opportunities to participate in governance discussions and development of policies/frameworks</li> <li>• Co-develop a whole-of-route research agenda</li> </ul>



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## CoRE-MH: priority areas identified for a whole-of-route research agenda

### **Universal Healthcare Coverage (UHC): *improving access to quality healthcare services for all***

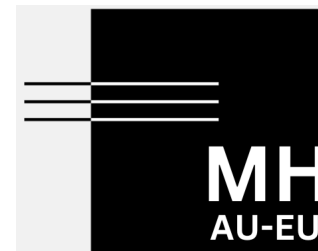
- What financing mechanisms are required to support migrant-inclusive UHC responses and what evidence is needed to develop these?
- What are the best practices for upskilling healthcare workers to support the promotion of good health for migrants?
- What would a personalised approach to care for migrants entail?
- What is required to improve continuity of access to care for migrants and what role can bilateral agreements play?
- What is needed to support key actors to commit to improving responses to migration and health along the AU-EU corridor?
- How do we encourage migrant-inclusive approaches to UHC in hostile environments that are associated with racism, nationalism and xenophobia?

### **Social and structural determinants of the health of migrants**

- What additional disciplinary perspectives are needed to improve our understanding of the determinants of the health of migrants along the AU-EU corridor?
- What would a whole-of-route response addressing the social and structural determinants of the health of migrants entail?
- How do these determinants affect different migrant populations and change over time and place along the AU-EU corridor, including in contexts of internal displacement, return and reintegration?
- What is needed to improve understanding, awareness and responses to the drivers of vulnerability among migrants?
- What role does environmental change play in determining the health of migrants?
- What are the determinants of poor mental health among migrants along the AU-EU corridor and how should these be addressed?

### **Emergency responses and preparedness planning**

- What does a whole-of-route response to emergency preparedness planning and responses involve?
- How can capacities to respond be strengthened in a joined-up-way across borders?
- What impact does a global health security agenda have on migration-aware emergency preparedness planning and responses?
- What data is required to inform improved planning? How can this data be accessed?



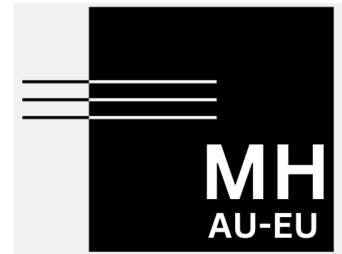
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### Improving access to information for migrant communities

- What is needed to improve access to information relating to health promotion for migrant communities as they move along the AU-EU migration corridor?
- What communication barriers exist, how do these manifest, and how should they be addressed - including between migrants and host communities?
- What approaches are needed to improve access to information for different stakeholders including migrants, host communities, healthcare providers and political leaders?
- What role could digital technologies play and what impacts does this have for ethical information sharing?

### CoRE-MH: developing an online platform for health and migration research along the AU-EU corridor

- Establish a quarterly webinar series on key areas identified above that will bring together CoRE partners and other actors and build inter-regional research networks
- Link with existing migration and health research networks to connect with members working along the AU-EU migration corridor including MHADRI
- Collate and share open access resources for postgraduate teaching and research training in the field of migration and health, including reading lists, recorded lectures, and multi-media training resources (including linking to IOM's global mapping of training in the field of migration and health)
- Explore opportunities to build open-access self-directed training modules on migration and health along the AU-EU migration corridor
- Identify and share resources and/or opportunities for funding to support sustainable research and interventions
- Create a platform for information sharing that addresses challenges with data accessibility and data quality
- Explore potential funding models for open access and open data repositories to build a platform that brings together existing data that would be accessible to multiple actors, including healthcare providers
- Provide opportunities for early-career researchers and postgraduate students to create and manage a blog series/similar on new research and support the development of an ECR network, in collaboration with the MHADRI ECR network



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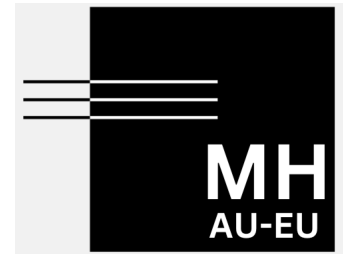
#### 4. Next steps

The CoRE members, in discussion with current and new partners, will now process the inputs gathered during the launch and the following workshop, and will develop an action plan that will guide the activities for the CoRE for the next decade. For further information, please get in touch with [Soorej.jose@uu.se](mailto:Soorej.jose@uu.se) and/or [Jo.Vearey@wits.ac.za](mailto:Jo.Vearey@wits.ac.za)

The CoRE-MH will be strengthened by the addition of two new members – the University of Ghent and Radboud University, a Guild Network Member – in the second half of 2024.

A second launch event and symposium is planned to take place at Wits University, Johannesburg on 12 September 2024. Should you be in Johannesburg at this time, please do reach out to [jo.vearey@wits.ac.za](mailto:jo.vearey@wits.ac.za) as we would be delighted to welcome you to the symposium and launch.

**we invite you to subscribe to our mailing list [here](#)**



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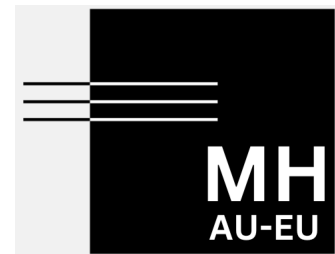
## Appendix 1: Programme

### Inauguration of the Cluster of Research Excellence (CoRE) in Migration & Health *exploring & responding to migration & health along the AU-EU corridor*

Monday 13 May 2024

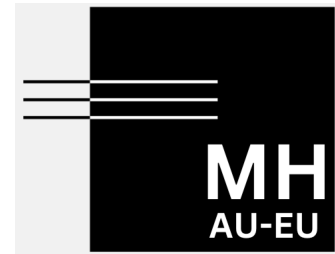
Venue: **Room IV**, Uppsala University main building, [Biskopsgatan 3](#), 753 10 Uppsala

9:30 - 10:00	Registration and coffee
10 – 10:15	<p><b>Welcome</b> Mats Larhed, Vice-Rector, Disciplinary Domain of Medicine and Pharmacy, Uppsala University Inger Sundström Poramaa, Head of Department, Department of Women’s and Children’s Health</p>
10:15 –10:40	<p><b>Introduction to the Cluster of Research Excellence (CoRE) in migrant health along the AU-EU migration corridor: the role of research and education</b> Jo Vearey, AU Co-Lead CoRE, Wits University &amp; Soorej Jose Puthoopparambil, EU Co-Lead CoRE, Uppsala University</p>
10:40 - 10:45	Leg stretch
10.45 – 12.15	<p><b>The role of research and innovation in enhancing positive outcomes of migration for all: working with academia and civil society</b></p> <p><b>Panel 1</b></p> <p><b>Chair:</b> Philippe Bocquier, UCLouvain</p> <p><b>Sweden’s health cooperation with African institutions</b> Sarah Thomsen, Lead Policy Specialist Health and SRHR, SIDA - The Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency</p> <p><b>The role of the European Commission in supporting evidence informed policy and practice through supporting research and Innovation</b> Irene Norstedt, Director of ‘People: Health &amp; Society’, DG Research and Innovation Research and Innovation, European Commission</p> <p><b>Panellists</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Jocelyn DeJong, Associate Provost, American University of Beirut</li> <li>Pieter-Jan van Eggermont, Humanitarian Advisor, Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF)</li> </ul>



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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Josef Prygodzicz, Global Health Innovation Manager, LM International</i></li> <li>• <i>Jesper Bjarnesen, Senior researcher, The Nordic Africa Institute</i></li> <li>• <i>Getahun Fenta, Assistant Professor, Addis Ababa University</i></li> </ul>
<b>12.15 -13.15</b>	<b>Lunch</b>
<b>13.15 – 14.15</b> <b>Panel 2</b>	<p><b>The role of International and regional organisations and agencies in promoting migrant health across AU-EU</b></p> <p><b>Chair:</b> Mary Setrana Boatemaa, University of Ghana</p> <p><b>Internal displacement and health (recorded)</b> Speaker: Christelle Cazabat, Head of Programmes, Internal Displacement Monitoring Center (IDMC)</p> <p><b>Panellists</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Jozef Bartovic, Regional Technical Officer, WHO EURO</i></li> <li>• <i>Tonia Rifaey, Regional Technical Officer, WHO EMRO</i></li> <li>• <i>Elena Val, Migration Health Officer, IOM Regional Office EU, EEA, NATO</i></li> <li>• <i>Bekalu Tesfa Mulu, IOM focal person for Africa Union Commission (AUC) /Africa CDC Migration Health Initiatives</i></li> <li>• <i>Hatem F. Amer, Assistant Minister of health, Ministry of Health &amp; Population, Egypt</i></li> <li>• <i>Isabel de la Mata, Principal Advisor for Health and Crisis management, DG Health and Food Safety, European Commission</i></li> </ul>
<b>14.15 – 14.45</b>	<b>Break</b>
<b>14.45 – 15.45</b> <b>Panel 3</b>	<p><b>Role of national agencies, ministries in promoting refugee and migrant health by supporting evidence to policy and practice translation across the AU-EU migration corridor</b></p> <p><b>Chair:</b> Ilker Kayi, Koç University</p> <p><b>Panellists</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Moeketsi Modisenyane, Director, International Health and Development, National Department of Health, South Africa</i></li> <li>• <i>Gunilla Backman, Senior advisor in health and sexual and reproductive health and rights, SIDA</i></li> <li>• <i>Agneta Carlberger Kundoori, Head of Secretariat, The Migration Studies Delegation (DELM)</i></li> <li>• <i>Hatem F. Amer, Assistant Minister of health, Ministry of Health &amp; Population, Egypt</i></li> </ul>
<b>3.50 – 4pm</b>	<b>Concluding remarks</b>



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## CoRE Partner Workshop (closed session)

Tuesday 14 May 2024

Venue: **Room XI**, Uppsala University main building, [Biskopsgatan 3](#), 753 10 Uppsala

9:00 – 9:15	<b><i>Ethiopian and AU perspective on migration and health across the AU-EU corridor</i></b> <i>Ambassador Mehreteab Mulugeta, Ambassador of Ethiopia to Sweden</i>
9:15 – 9:45	<b><i>Reflecting on day 1: identifying synergies and priorities for the CoRE</i></b> <i>Facilitated by: Jo Vearey &amp; Soorej Jose Puthoopparambil</i> <i>Reflections: all</i>
9:45 – 10.15	<b><i>Aligning the CoRE's goals with existing frameworks and initiatives-</i></b> <i>Overview of key frameworks</i> <i>Alina Zoë Mracsna, Julia Mångsåker, Samaha Masroor Saqib</i>
10.15 - 10.45	<b><i>Coffee break</i></b>
10.45 - 12:15	<b><i>Defining short- and long-term priorities for the CoRE: facilitating evidence-informed policy and practice</i></b> <i>Discussion in group</i>
<b>12:15 - 1pm</b>	<b><i>Lunch</i></b>
1 – 2.30	<b><i>Developing an action plan: addressing our priorities</i></b> <i>Discussion in group</i>
2:30 – 2.35	<b><i>Leg stretch</i></b>
2.30 – 3	<b><i>Wrap up and way forward</i></b> <i>Facilitated by: Jo Vearey &amp; Soorej Jose Puthoopparambil</i>
3:00	<b><i>Coffee and Networking</i></b>