

Background Paper¹

Roundtable 6:

Multi-level governance: bringing together the various stakeholders for improved migration management

Introduction and key concepts

A complex and cross-cutting topic such as multi-level governance requires the definition of key terms before discussing context, background and key issues:

Multilevel governance concerns the vertical and horizontal integration of governance systems, necessary to enable efficient policy making, service delivery, and cohesive leadership by and among all spheres of governance. Effective governance is to be understood as not limited to governments but involving the wide array and engagement of all relevant stakeholders, such as, but not limited to, civil society, migrant and diaspora communities and the private sector.

Migration governance has traditionally been managed at national level and in alignment with the sovereign right of States to determine their national migration policy. Yet migration in all its forms affects and is affected by all levels and sectors of governance and as such is now recognized as a cross-cutting aspect of broader governance and a key success factor for achieving the 2030 Agenda. Rooted in the 2030 Agenda, the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (GCM) has dedicated two of its ten principles to the importance of whole-of-government and whole-of-society approaches through which all relevant actors are called to work together.

The past two decades have seen concrete efforts and programmes rolled out worldwide by various actors to support multi-level governance of migration with a view to helping bolster development efforts.¹

¹ This background paper outlines discussion areas for the Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD) Round Table Six (RT6) Multi-level governance: bringing together the various stakeholders for improved migration management. It has been written in consultation with members of RT6 by the International Organization for Migration, as penholder, under the leadership of the co-chairs Azerbaijan, Kenya, and the Mayors Mechanism. Please note that the content of this paper does not necessarily reflect the views and official positions of the penholder, the GFMD Chair or the governments or international organizations involved in the GFMD process.

- Nearly 65 per cent of governments reported having provisions in place for migration governance.ⁱⁱ
- Some countries work to integrate mobility considerations into policy and development planning. For example, migrants are regularly consulted by government in 12 out of 56 countriesⁱⁱⁱ.
- Human mobility is also increasingly being integrated into global dialogues on sustainable development.
- Considerations also feature increasingly frequently in the Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs) and the Voluntary Local Reviews (VLRs) presented by national and local governments at the yearly meetings of the HLPF on their efforts to implement the SDGs and the 2030 Agenda in their national contexts.
- It is also increasingly weaved and mainstreamed into joint UN strategic planning processes at the country level, notably the Common Country Analysis (CCA) and the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks (UNSCDF).

Further discussion of these opportunities and lessons from these efforts are timely in the face of the current global development challenges:

- Changing demographics, higher migration within countries than across borders, global urbanization and the prevalence of rural-to-urban migration mean that local and city governance levels have never been more critical for the success or failure in establishing social cohesion and local development across our societies.
- Climate change, conflict and human mobility are inextricably linked, yet human mobility is not integrated consistently across relevant policy frameworks and processes. Integrating mobility considerations is integral to peace (SDG 16) and climate crisis response (SDG 13), and can save lives and aid development.^{iv}
- Digitalisation brings opportunities and challenges and evidence suggests that mobile populations have less access to technologies, information, education and employment opportunities^v.
- Inequalities are on the rise around the globe^{vi} and with inequality comes different reasons and drivers of migration. The world is experiencing the highest number of conflicts since the end of World War II^{vii}. Conflict, violence and disasters are the main drivers of internal displacement and are reversing progress toward the SDGs.
- In addition, exclusion from decision-making and hyper-individualism mean that governance systems are suffering from mistrust^{viii}. Fewer than one-third of respondents in a survey^{ix} conducted in OECD countries, cross-nationally, feel the political system in their country allows them to have a say in government decision-making.

The world now stands at the mid-way point of the 2030 Agenda with just 12 percent of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) targets on track; progress on a further 50 percent is weak and insufficient; and we have stalled or gone into reverse on more than 30 percent of the SDGs. In response to these new and complex challenges, the UN Secretary General is calling for a renewal of the social contract between Governments and their people and within societies through the Our Common Agenda^x.

This paper will serve to frame a discussion around multi-level governance of migration in the face of these challenges and endeavour to produce concrete ideas for action at all levels to ensure that migration governance, including the involvement of all relevant stakeholders, is leveraged as part of the development solution moving forward.

The principles of multi-level governance of migration

Multi-level governance of migration in support of the 2030 Agenda relies on various techniques that have been tried and tested^{xi} over the past two decades and which can bring significant benefits:

1. Vertical coordination and sharing of roles of competencies and decision making at different levels of government can support the efficiency and legitimacy of migration governance. For example, national governments can deliver public goods at scale by centralizing costs and widely sharing benefits. Local levels of government may have better knowledge of the nuances of local contexts and migrants' needs.

- For example, in [Ecuador](#), the Organic Law on Human Mobility (*LOMH*) (2017) ensures the rights of people in situations of human mobility in Ecuador and of the diaspora, with clarified definitions, improved institutional coherence including between sub-national and national levels of governance and increased protection people in vulnerable situations. These have been aligned with Ecuador's national development priorities founded on a human rights-based approach. It also builds the competencies of provinces and cities to create more inclusive cities where the rights of all people on the move are protected.

2. Coordinating across sectors of governance through a whole-of-government approach ensures policy coherence and enhanced impact.

- For example, in [Serbia](#), the national and local governments are working together and across several policy areas including youth, migration, employment and education sectors to ensure livelihoods opportunities for youth. The National Employment Strategy, Economic Migration Strategy, National Youth Strategy and National Youth Law all include mobility considerations and aim to provide opportunities for youth at home and abroad. Municipalities then establish Local Migration Action Plans, Local Youth Action Plans and Local Employment Action Plans to support and roll out active measures towards their employment in close collaboration with Municipal Youth Offices, local education and youth centers, businesses and CSOs to upskill young people, providing direct training to employment pathways to fill local vacancies.
- Similarly, in [Kenya](#), many Ministries, Departments and Agencies of Government all provide services based on the multiagency arrangements and decision-making process related to migration governance. The National Coordination Mechanism on Migration (NCM) engages both state and non-state actors including the private sector, academia, civil society, regional and international organizations, rights-based organizations to contribute to national migration governance and policy dialogues to create consensus on national, regional and global migration agenda. See further detail in the Annex. The NCM has also designed a County Outreach Programme to create awareness on migration in devolved governance units in the context of cooperation and consultation with the local communities.
- The Mayors Mechanism' [Call to Local Action for Migrants and Refugees](#), also showcases the vast experience of local and regional governments in implementing the Migration and Refugee Compacts in unison. It shows the critical role of local governments in fostering a whole-of-government approach at local level, but also advocates for greater inclusion of LRGs in national and regional policy planning and implementation. So far, the Call to Local Action has collected over 120 concrete city pledges.^{xii}

3. Civil society, youth, migrant associations, diaspora, private sector, trade unions and other key actors at all levels, when engaged through **whole-of-society approaches** as partners in the design, implementation and review of the governance of migration can enhance its impact.

- For example, In the **Republic of Moldova**, national and local government partners have a strong model of consultation and engagement with their diaspora abroad to support national and local development planning. For example, the online platform for diaspora interaction, expertise sharing and involvement called "eMoldovaTa.gov.md" ("It's Your Moldova") facilitates the engagement of Moldovan diaspora in joint development initiatives at central and local levels. Local governments successfully piloted a [Hometown Associations model](#) with [more than 160 registered associations](#) that systematically engage the diaspora in local development projects and initiatives.
- [São Paulo's Municipal Plan of Policies for the Immigrant Population 2021-2024](#) commits to take 80 actions to achieve the GCM and GCR and was developed together with migrants and refugees through the Municipal Council of Immigration, an elected body consisting of refugees and migrants, created to enable them to participate in political decisions. It aims to ensure access to public services and programmes related to health care, education, social and labour programmes, childcare and child protection, and human rights. The plans also include training municipal staff and service deliverers for the provision of intercultural assistance to all migrants.

4. By applying a **whole-of-community approach** aimed at ensuring inclusive services and actions for all community members, regardless of migratory status, entire communities can benefit from socio-economic growth.

- For example, In [Morocco](#), the National Health and Immigration Strategic Plan mandates that all migrants (documented or undocumented) have the right to access free or low-cost essential health care. This national framework is localized through regional policies like the Oriental Regional Health Strategy, which jointly provide the legal foundations for community well-being. A local CSO called Maroc Solidarité Medico-Sociales (MS2) has created Cellules d'Ecoutes (listening centres) to assist members of the Oriental community – including migrants regardless of migratory status, women and survivors of violence – to access local public health services and fully realize these policies in practice.

5. Migration is a transboundary issue: Migration, by its very nature, transcends borders and involves multiple stakeholders. As such, a holistic response requires not only the involvement of individual countries but also a broader, cross-border perspective. An example of this is bilateral labour agreements (BLAs). Having a joint committee that spans the countries involved can streamline this process and ensure a comprehensive approach, though further cooperation beyond BLAs is crucial. Inclusive governance models become even more essential as starkly evidenced by the COVID-19 pandemic which saw many migrants left stranded due to a lack of cross-border coordination.

6. To make all of these approaches work, **coordination mechanisms** are key and experience shows that ensuring the right type of coordination at the right levels and between levels is crucial. As is having one entity be responsible and drive the process as well as ensuring clear terms of reference, responsibilities and adequate human and financial resources. Learning from the experience here is timely given that the UN Secretary General has called for unprecedented coordination and

cooperation across sectors and actors in order to achieve the targets globally agreed to mitigate climate change.^{xiii}

- For example, the **Forum des Organisations de Solidarité Internationale** issues des Migrations (FORIM), a national platform that brings together international solidarity organizations with a migrant background, includes in its governance eight local collectives (COSIM) based in the French regions, which represent the voice of the territories at national level and develop international solidarity actions in partnership and close dialogue with France.

7. There is **no one-size fits all approach**: While the above principles can provide helpful guidance, multi-level governance takes many forms and shapes and there is no one-size-fits-all approach. The extent to which multi-level governance of migration is successful also depends on the overall multi-level governance structures in place. What works in one context may not work in another and sharing of good practices and guidance at the international level has to be considered carefully against the governance structures at play in any given country but also in countries across migratory corridors or in neighbouring countries. See further examples outlined in the [Annex to this paper](#).

Key challenges and controversies^{xiv}:

Shared responsibility and accountability: the spread of authority to a broad range of actors can blur lines of **responsibility and accountability**.^{xv} National governments cannot deliver migration governance that supports sustainable development on their own and they depend on the different levels of government as well as the plethora of other actors to respect, uphold and deliver these. This includes the challenge of distributing powers and competencies between national and sub-national levels of governance. There is also a tendency for responsibility to land squarely on national governments, yet response tends to take place at sub-national levels of government, and accountability to be the role of civil society. Often, appropriate legal and regulatory frameworks may not be available to empower local levels of governance to act. More participation by civil society and others at all levels in principle is thought to enhance responsibility and thus bolster accountability. Yet conflicting opinions around migration governance can mean any programme, approach or policy can take a long time to agree on.

The coordination dilemma: multi-stakeholder approaches across levels of governance. It requires continuous coordination and negotiation, but the greater the range of stakeholders and levels that are involved, the higher the costs of coordinating among them.^{xvi} The cross-cutting nature of migration governance only exacerbates this. Establishing cross-sectoral governance is particularly challenging in the migration field as migration governance is rarely setup as a horizontal system. This may lead to cooperation gaps between actors working on migration and actors working on integration. These governance gaps are problematic given the direct effects of migration movements on integration and vice versa. Moreover, proportionally to the increasingly cross-cutting and multidisciplinary approach to migration governance, the number and type of actors involved has also increased. This adds to the necessity, as well as the challenge, of coordinated action.

The migratory context: international context matters and has an impact on how migration governance is understood and implemented at different levels. Countries of origin can often be impacted by foreign policies, development aid and immigration policies of countries of destination. Countries of

destination can come under pressure and scrutiny to support regular pathways. Transit countries can often be overlooked for international support and yet serve a critical function of saving lives, combatting migrant smuggling, modern slavery and trafficking in persons, supporting short term livelihoods needs and transit migration flows can even boost economies at the local level. Increasingly, countries tend to be a combination of these, with human mobility becoming more and more increasingly mixed and complex. Bilateral labour agreements, agreements of free movement of people such as [ECOWAS](#) or [Schengen](#), or the participation of countries in regional consultative processes^{xvii} such as [EUROMED Migration V](#) The Prague Process, the Rabat Process (funded by the EU and facilitated by ICMPD) or the [Puebla Process](#) also provide further opportunities for coordination and cooperation on a wide range of migration-related policy issues and topics that will have an impact on multi-level governance of migration

True representation is not always assured or equal: Ensuring migrants, diaspora, communities and affected populations are not only informed or consulted but fully part of the design, implementation and review of migration governance will enhance effectiveness and serve also to empower those actors. The need to understand and ensure inclusion of specific migrant types adds to this complexity and efforts to ensure this can be limited to tokenism and reduced to a tick-the-box approach due to limited time, resource, capacity and political will. Thus the status quo of governing through top-down approaches continue to limit participatory approaches. This is compounded by negative narratives around migrants and migration, which may make civic participation feel unsafe for those with insecure migration status.

The politicization of migration can hamper action: the public perception and government discourse on migration are highly interlinked. Xenophobia and criminalization of migration have led to polarizing debates that affect voting patterns and development approaches. National governments are rightfully constrained to serve the people's interests. Yet interests can be influenced by racism, xenophobia, fear or misinformation as well as the political discourse. This in turn can lead to more restrictive migration policies that may even go against other policies and needs where migration could be beneficial. Many efforts to promote the positive impact of migration have led to communication campaigns showcasing people's stories, combined with data and facts to debunk myths and misunderstanding as well as efforts like [social-mixing and community sponsoring](#) are breaking down barriers to social cohesion. Yet xenophobia prevails and inequalities persist.

Financing migration governance remains a challenge: the UN Secretary General has affirmed that the current global financial system is now no longer fit for purpose. He has called for a 'radical transformation'^{xviii} of global financing system to tackle pressing global challenges, while achieving sustainable development'^{xix}. France, for example, has recently hosted a Summit on the New Global Financing Pact with the aim to set the foundations for a renewed international financial system. This focused on the need to deliver existing commitments, mobilising more public resources and using them more effectively and the essential role of the private sector. At the international level, the challenge is also getting funding delivered to where it matters most. At the national level, the policy-implementation gap is also linked to resourcing. Having action plans, human and financial resources to roll out policies to support migration governance are crucial. Yet at local level, and despite efforts like the Global Cities Fund for Migrants and Refugees (see annex), and the M-MPTF, local governments and other local actors often receive limited financing and sometimes can lack the clear transfer of competency to act. Financial systems and political sensitivities can make it hard for international organisations or entities to support directly at the local level without going through cumbersome or costly transfers through national levels or their own systems. Management and allocation of funding can also be, or be perceived to be, inefficient, unfair or ineffective.

Predictions related to the financial needs for the humanitarian response to deal with the impact of climate change and rising conflict paint a bleak picture. Getting the balance right between responding to humanitarian needs and still prioritizing mid to long term development planning is crucial. At the same time, long-term financing allows for relationship building, coordination and institutionalization and could also be a determinant for peace and security and climate resilience.

Finally, while remittances are private resources, migrants' remittances and transfers are a lifeline during times of crisis, as shown during the COVID 19 pandemic and Ukraine war. Exceeding 1 trillion USD per annum globally (and not counting informal transfers), they have a knock-on effect on development and societies. They are greater and more stable than both foreign direct investment (FDI) and official development assistance (ODA). Yet transfer costs of remittances remain high both in sending and receiving countries. FDI more broadly is also central to economic development, including aspects of diaspora engagement and remittances. Emigration policy often can have an impact on how and if FDI can be maximized positively. This can be in stark contrast with immigration policy that prefers to deter rather than apply the same positive approach to maximizing its potential, effectively creating an impression of double standard that limits transboundary partnerships and collaboration on migration governance.

The potential of human resources and human capital in relation to migration governance can often be overlooked: migrants and displaced persons tend to be categorized by all levels of governance as inherently vulnerable and in need of protection. Protection links to reducing vulnerabilities and inequalities but must be complemented with efforts towards empowerment, a pre-requisite for contributing to sustainable development. Truly tapping into the development potential of human mobility remains limited while this is not considered an integral part of the development solution. Communities, migrants and diasporas can contribute knowledge transfer, values, cultural exchange and transboundary networks that help spur the economic, social and cultural development of countries and communities of origin, transit and destination.^{xx}

The balance between access to **data**, the resources and capacities needed to compile data, the compatibility and comparability of data and the sensitivity of data protection, transparency and human rights continue to be a source of controversy, aggravated by the new opportunities and challenges of technology and big data: Advances in technology and digitization mean that data is increasingly complex. Arguments for what data can do in terms of mapping migrants and diaspora and their needs and showcasing the positive impact of migration are countered by concerns around misinformation, data protection and firewalls in relation to immigration policy. Yet without data, how can policies and actions be designed for impact? Collecting data on all population groups, including migrants, is crucial in identifying the challenges they face and understanding who are being left behind. Objective 1 of the Global Compact on Migration commits to improving and investing in the collection, analysis and dissemination of accurate, reliable, comparable data, disaggregated by sex, age, migration status and other characteristics relevant in national contexts. Of the many challenges with data, disaggregating by migratory status is of key importance and necessitates an unprecedented scale of effort to integrate data disaggregation by migratory status across relevant sectors and levels of governance from all actors involved. Even within a state and at local level, data, context and needs can be different and thus disaggregation by locality is also essential yet tends not to be a consideration in national data collection efforts.

Modern approaches to data and research can often also overlook local and indigenous knowledge embedded in cultural traditions of regional, indigenous, diaspora or local communities. This means

tapping into people and communities not only to understand their needs, in line with participatory governance approaches, but to tap into local knowledge to co-create more grounded and effective solutions. These unique ways of knowing are important facets of the world's cultural diversity and provide a foundation for locally appropriate sustainable development approaches.^{xxi} This is considered increasingly crucial in relation to local knowledge on land and resources particularly in the face of the climate crisis and adaptation planning.

Addressing these issues is complex and the various perspectives, points of view and approaches are outlined in more depth in the next section for consideration. These are not exhaustive though were the agreed essential aspects to cover in the context of the Round Table discussion. Many other key issues were also raised in relation to the importance of a focus on youth, a gender-based approach and the key role of specific actors such as the private sector or civil society. While crucially relevant, these lie outside the scope of this brief paper which is focused on the process of ensuring multi-level governance of migration and its role in the context of supporting broader sustainable development challenges and the future of the 2030 Agenda.

Ideas for action:

- Promotion of compatibility of domestic legal frameworks with international human rights, refugee and humanitarian law and related standards
- Linked to this, ensure data collection processes on all sectors of community life are disaggregated by locality and by migratory status in order to gather sufficient data and understanding to adapt local planning and inform national policy making.
- Advocate through all necessary means, for recognition and empowerment of migrants and displaced persons as agents of change and human mobility as part of the development solution to achieve Our Common Agenda. This should include meaningful participation, facilitating engagement and working to increase their capacity to engage and self-organise.
- Migration affects and is affected by all areas of governance. There is a duty to consolidate and bring lessons and practices from applying multi-level governance approaches across sectors into supporting joint efforts in tackling complex and global challenges such as the climate crisis, rising inequalities and mistrust and social exclusion.
- Linked to the above, further show the potential of multi-level governance of migration by prioritising holistically addressing the needs of entire communities, including specific barriers that may limit the contributions of those at risk of being left behind, by integrating migration and displacement into all sectors of community life, including health, employment and job creation, housing, education, and more.
- Multi-level governance should be recognized in itself as a networked way of governing and understood and realised on the basis of shared responsibilities, which is the basis for success and sustainability. Responsibility should not only remain centered at one level but shared with regional and local coordination hubs, so that coordination is flexible and context-specific and the risk of top-down coordination that may become disconnected from specific local contexts is minimized.
- This needs to go hand in hand with the promotion of vertical policy coherence and cooperation between all levels of government, encouraging decentralised approaches that the realities at local level
- Invest further in dialogue forums between countries of origin, transit and destination, particularly at regional level
- Donors and international organisations could expand programming and monitoring and evaluation instruments to include whole of government and whole of society tools for designing, implementation and evaluating multi-level governance approaches for migration.

- Donors, international financing institutions, banks and philanthropists should create more flexible funding mechanisms that allow for innovation, failure, learning and adaptations that are also applicable across the humanitarian-development-peace nexus.
- All actors should work to carry out stakeholder assessments that apply an inter-sectoral approach with emphasis on gender, age, disability etc. that result in clear strategies to enhance equal and diverse representation and engagement.
- All actors should continue to enhance the inclusion and active participation of sub-national levels of government and other local actors including civil society, migrant and diaspora associations, trade unions and the private sector, in national and global dialogues on migration and sustainable development
- Donors, IFIs, national governments and international organisations should prioritize funding and support for local levels of government, communities and civil society organisations that are focusing on empowering and co-creating innovative solutions that are inclusive of migrants and displaced people and indigenous communities. This would necessitate ensuring that information about funding opportunities are available in local languages and paying special attention to ensuring information and coordination efforts reach border regions, which are often spaces of transit or migratory flows.
- Prioritize and invest in the development of non-discriminatory digital services that are inclusive and accessible for migrants and displaced populations that incorporate their needs and perspectives across the migrant journey while putting systems in place to ensure privacy, security and data protection.
- Develop and review urban, regional and national development plans to prepare for internal and international mobility; to integrate human mobility in national policies and plans on climate change, disaster risk reduction and development; and integrate climate risks into humanitarian response plans and programming to ensure response to climate related displacement
- Ensure that local and regional governments have an appropriate legal framework on migration governance in key areas including but not limited to: equal access to services, diaspora engagement, private sector, public-private partnerships etc. This should also include an assessment of the strengths and weaknesses of the legal framework to understand the extent of rights and legal protections afforded to migrants at all levels of governance.
- National and local governments could implement after action reviews around COVID-19 response and how this was coordinated across all levels of government as part of efforts to enhance multi-level governance and applying this to how multi-level migration governance can be enhanced.

Guiding questions:

1. What innovative ways to apply the whole of government and whole of society approaches within migration governance for development exist? How can these approaches help prepare for the multi-faceted implications of climate change?,
2. Is the international financing system fit for purpose to support multi-level governance of migration, including in times of emergencies and sudden – onset disasters? What vision for a reformed international financing system? How can flexible funding across the HDPN and agile governance be leveraged for those most in need? How can good multi-level migration governance be leveraged as an integral part of the solution to a new way of financing for development?
3. How can the design, implementation and review of local, regional and global governance actions and policies be more jointly designed between government, industry and private sector and communities, including migrants and displaced persons?

-
- ⁱ The GFMD has accompanied these efforts, representing an important platform to discuss the different facets of *multi-level governance* of migration as a success factor for ensuring sustainable development. This is outlined in more detail in the Annex.
- ⁱⁱ [IOM, 'Leave No Migration Behind: The 2030 Agenda and Data Disaggregation', 2021](#)
- ⁱⁱⁱ [Migration Integration Policy Index, 2020](#)
- ^{iv} [IOM, Leveraging Human Mobility to Rescue the 2030 Agenda, IOM Flagship Report for the SDG Summit, 2023](#)
- ^v Alam, K. and S. Imran, "The Digital Divide and Social Inclusion among refugee migrants: a case in regional Australia", *Information Technology and People*, 28(2), (2015): Accem, Brechas: Impacto de las brechas digitales en la población extranjera, Accem, 2018
- ^{vi} [United Nations, The Sustainable Development Goals Report, 2023: Special Edition UN](#)
- ^{vii} United Nations, [Press Release SC/15184](#), 2023 (Last accessed 29th November 2023)
- ^{viii} [United Nations, Our Common Agenda: Report of the Secretary General, 2021](#)
- ^{ix} OECD, [Building Trust to Reinforce Democracy: Summary Brief presenting the main findings from the OECD Trust Survey, 2022](#)
- ^x [United Nations, Our Common Agenda: Report of the Secretary General, 2021](#)
- ^{xi} Please note that much of the experience and examples have been extracted from the Global IOM-UNDP Making Migration Work for Sustainable Development Programme (2011-23) and the Joint Migration and Development Initiative (2008-17) and will be shared in further detail through the forthcoming report related to the former by IOM and UNDP.
- ^{xii} The Call to Local Action is a collaborative effort from the [Mayors Mechanism](#) steering committee members, [United Cities and Local Governments](#) (UCLG), the [Mayors Migration Council](#) (MMC) and the [UN Migration Agency](#) (IOM) — in partnership with the [UN Refugee Agency](#) (UNHCR).
- ^{xiii} IPCC, 2023: Sections. In: [Climate Change 2023: Synthesis Report. Contribution of Working Groups I, II and III to the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change](#), IPCC, Geneva, Switzerland
- ^{xiv} Addressing these issues is complex and the various perspectives, points of view and approaches are outlined in more depth in the next section for consideration. These are not exhaustive though were the agreed essential aspects to cover in the context of the Round Table discussion. Many other key issues were also raised in relation to the importance of a focus on youth, a gender-based approach and the key role of specific actors such as the private sector or civil society. While crucially relevant, these lie outside the scope of this brief paper which is focused on the process of ensuring multi-level governance of migration and its role in the context of supporting broader sustainable development challenges and the future of the 2030 Agenda.
- ^{xv} Bache, Ian, 'Multi-Level Governance in the European Union', in David Levi-Faur (ed.), *The Oxford Handbook of Governance* (2012; online edn, Oxford Academic, 18 Sept. 2012), <https://doi.org/10.1093/oxfordhb/9780199560530.013.0044>, accessed 29 Nov. 2023
- ^{xvi} Hooghe, L. and G. Marks, Multilevel Governance and the Coordination Dilemma, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, USA. Free access at: [2021_Hooghe-and-Marks_Multilevel-Governance-and-the-Coordination-Dilemma.pdf \(unc.edu\)](#)
- ^{xvii} See here a non exhaustive list of examples [Regional Consultative Processes on Migration | International Organization for Migration \(iom.int\)](#)
- ^{xviii} This topic has been discussed during the Summit for a New global financial Pact held in Paris on 22 and 23 June 2023 which has called for further action in coordination with the private sector. The common vision that resulted from the Paris Summit is summarized in the Paris Agenda for People and the Planet, which include a reform of MDB's.
- ^{xix} United Nations: [Press Release: UN Secretary-General calls for radical transformation of global financial system to tackle pressing global challenges, while achieving sustainable development - United Nations Sustainable Development, 2023](#)
- ^{xx} Adapted from the GFMD Background Paper for Round Table 3 on Diasporas as actors of economic, social and cultural development
- ^{xxi} UNESCO, Local and Indigenous Knowledge Systems (LINKS), Last accessed on 29th November, 2023: [Local and Indigenous Knowledge Systems \(LINKS\) \(unesco.org\)](#)