

Municipality of San Cristóbal de La Laguna (Spain) |  
PROFILE 2022

MIGRATION

GOVERNANCE

INDICATORS

LOCAL



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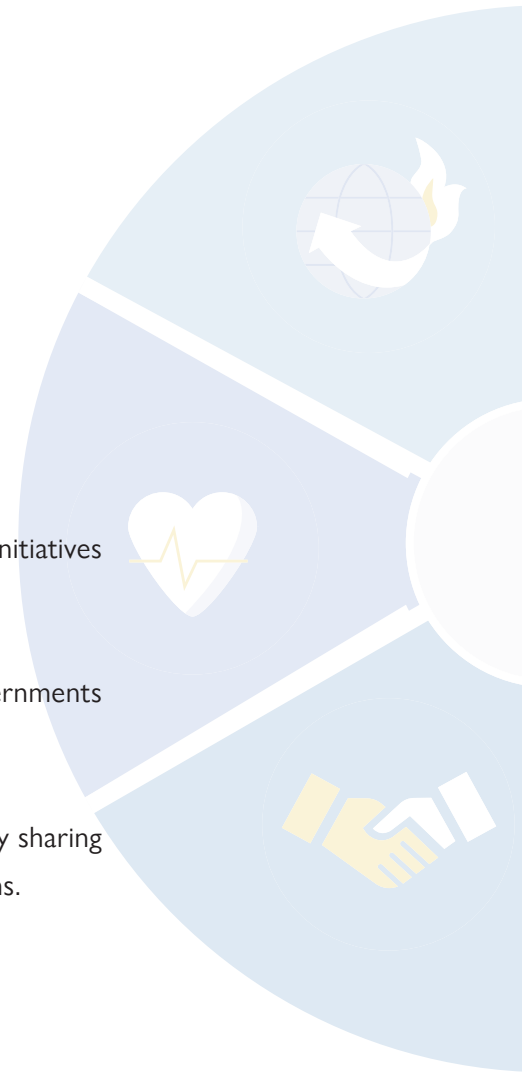
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## OBJECTIVES

- 1 Help local authorities take stock of the migration initiatives they have in place.
- 2 Foster dialogue on migration between national governments and local authorities.
- 3 Enable local authorities to learn from one another by sharing common challenges and identifying potential solutions.



“Rapid urbanization continues to transform the demographic landscape of many countries around the world. Cities are already home to the majority of international migrants, driven by opportunity as well as necessity, and local authorities are becoming leaders in finding creative solutions for rapid social change, supporting communities through innovation.”<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> António Vitorino, IOM Director General, [Report to the 109th Session of the IOM Council](#) (November 2018).

# INTRODUCTION

## The Migration Governance Indicators<sup>2</sup>

The need to maximize the opportunities and face the challenges that mobility brings has been recognized with the inclusion of migration in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and with the adoption of the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration.<sup>3</sup> The incorporation of target 10.7 into the 2030 Agenda created the need to define “planned and well-managed migration policies”. This is why, in 2015, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) developed the Migration Governance Framework (MiGOF). This Framework offers a concise view of an ideal approach that allows a State to determine what it might need to govern migration well and in a way that suits its circumstances. That same year, IOM in collaboration with Economist Impact developed the Migration Governance Indicators (MGIs), a set of almost 100 indicators that help States assess the comprehensiveness of their migration governance structures.

The indicators constitute a starting point to engage governments in a consultative process that allows them to identify areas that are well-developed and others that would benefit from further development, and most importantly, priorities that are in line with the specific challenges and opportunities that a given country is facing.

The MGIs are characterized by three main fundamental attributes:

1. The MGI process is a **voluntary** exercise: The MGIs are conducted in countries that have requested to be part of the process.
2. The MGIs are **sensitive to national specificities**: The MGIs recognize the different challenges and opportunities of each context, and therefore, do not propose a one-size-fits-all solution, but rather aim to spark a discussion on what well-governed migration can mean.
3. The MGIs constitute a **process**: The MGI process is not a static tool to collect data on countries’ migration frameworks. It is rather the first step of a dynamic exercise that can enable governments to identify areas of their migration policy in need of further development, or that could benefit from capacity-building.

## Migration Governance Indicators: From national to local

The role of cities and municipalities in migration governance<sup>4</sup> has grown significantly in recent decades, given the rapid pace of urbanization and the importance of cities as destinations for all forms of migration and displacement. Researchers, policymakers and international development agencies have all highlighted the crucial role of cities and municipalities in both accommodating migrants and formulating sustainable responses to migration-related matters.

The role of local governments, not only in the management of migration at the local level, but also in realizing the urban dimensions of the 2030 Agenda, has been recognized in the New Urban Agenda at the Habitat III Conference in Quito (Ecuador), the Global Compact for Migration, and the Call to Local Action, to mention a few.

<sup>2</sup> All terms used in the report are defined in the IOM *Glossary on Migration* (2019).

<sup>3</sup> “The *Global Compact* is the first inter-governmentally negotiated agreement, prepared under the auspices of the United Nations, covering all dimensions of international migration in a holistic and comprehensive manner. It is a non-binding document that respects States’ sovereign right to determine who enters and stays in their territory and demonstrates commitment to international cooperation on migration. It presents a significant opportunity to improve the governance of migration, to address the challenges associated with today’s migration, and to strengthen the contribution of migrants and migration to sustainable development.”

<sup>4</sup> “Migration governance” refers to the system of institutions, legal frameworks, mechanisms and practices aimed at regulating migration and protecting migrants. It is used almost synonymously with the term “migration management”, although the latter is also sometimes used to refer to the narrow act of regulating cross-border movement at the State level.



To support the discussion between levels of governments on migration governance, IOM has adapted the MGIs<sup>5</sup> to the local level. The local MGIs seek to offer a more comprehensive picture of a country's migration governance landscape by juxtaposing a local dimension to MGI national assessments. The **local MGIs** are based on a set of about 80 indicators helping local authorities take stock of local migration strategies or initiatives in place and identify good practices as well as areas with potential for further development. The aim of the exercise is to foster dialogue on migration between national governments and local authorities and enable local authorities to learn from one another by discussing common challenges and identifying potential solutions.

While the local MGIs retain the attributes of the national MGIs, they are also anchored in the notion that cities and local authorities have different capacities, competencies and added value when it comes to governing migration. Therefore, the methodology has been adapted to reflect the fact that the degree of fiscal and political autonomy of participating cities influences the kind of migration governance they can practically and legally engage in. Furthermore, new indicators of the level of autonomy and capacities have been added to give some context to the results of the assessment.

Given the differences outlined between the MGIs at the national and local levels, the purpose of the local MGIs is to be a tool for government authorities to use in taking an introspective look at the measures they have in place to manage migration, as well as to share their experiences. Furthermore, the local MGIs recognize that good practices can take different forms depending on the division of competencies between local and national authorities. Therefore, the local MGI analysis should not be interpreted as an invitation to change the division of competencies, but rather be understood as a catalyst to open dialogues on what cities can do with regard to migration within the scope of their mandate. A comprehensive picture of migration governance can be captured only by looking at the different levels of government.

In 2022, IOM conducted two local MGI assessments in Spain: in Málaga<sup>6</sup> (Málaga Province) and in San Cristóbal de La Laguna (Santa Cruz de Tenerife Province). This report is the result of the local MGI assessment conducted in the municipality of San Cristóbal de La Laguna (hereinafter referred to as La Laguna). It summarizes key examples of well-developed areas and areas with potential for further development of local migration governance.

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<sup>5</sup> The [Migration Governance Indicators](#) were developed in 2015 by IOM in collaboration with Economist Impact.

<sup>6</sup> The 2022 Migration Governance Indicators Local Profile for the city of Málaga is available [here](#).



CONTEXT

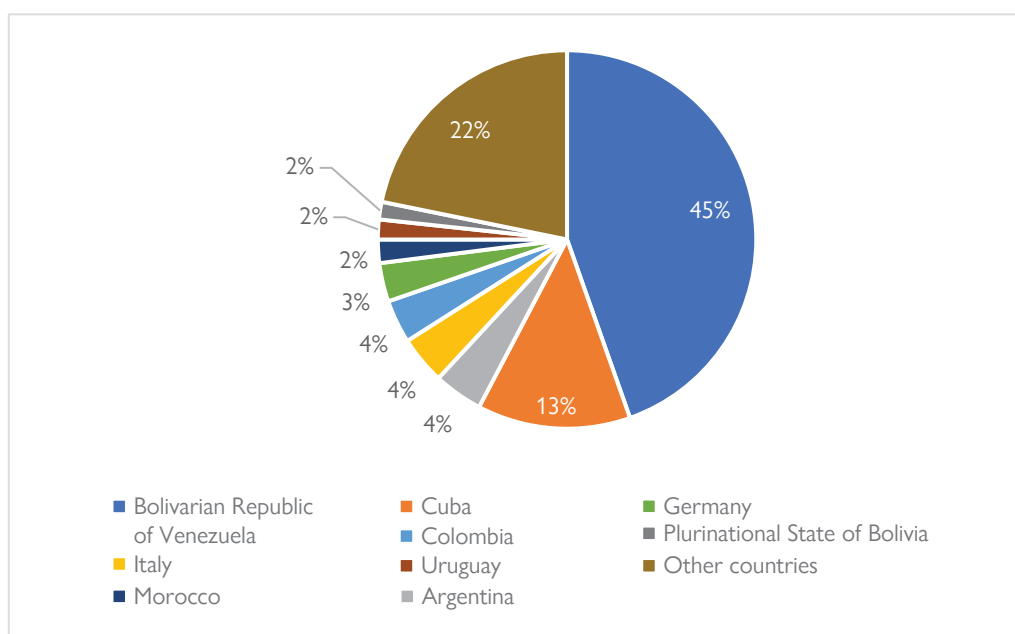
## Migration trends

La Laguna is a municipality in Santa Cruz de Tenerife Province, on the island of Tenerife, in the Autonomous Community of the Canary Islands. It is mainly a destination for migration. According to the Residential Variation Statistics published annually by the Canary Islands Statistics Institute, in 2021 La Laguna registered 7,830 immigrations and 7,071 emigrations,<sup>7</sup> resulting in a positive balance of 759.<sup>8</sup> Of the immigrants, 48 per cent were men (3,796) and 52 per cent were women (4,034); also, 20 per cent (1,580) came from abroad. The majority of the immigrants from abroad were from countries in the Americas (56%), followed by the European Union (27%), Africa (6%), the rest of Europe (2%), Asia (1%) and Oceania (0.1%).<sup>9</sup>

Of the total of 7,071 emigrants in 2021, according to the Statistics Institute, 49 per cent were men (3,478) and 51 per cent were women (3,593). Most were internal emigrants moving within the Autonomous Community of the Canary Islands (65%), followed by those emigrating abroad (18%) and emigrants to other Spanish autonomous communities (17%).<sup>10</sup>

According to information published by the National Statistics Institute, in 2021 (the last year for which data are available) La Laguna had a population of 158,010,<sup>11</sup> of which 33.2 per cent had been born in La Laguna, 52.4 per cent elsewhere in Spain and 14.4 per cent in other countries. The immigrant population originated mainly from the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela (44.6%), followed by Cuba (13.1%), Argentina (4.2%) and Italy (4.1%) (Figure 1).<sup>12</sup>

**Figure 1.** Nationality of foreigners in the municipality of La Laguna, 2021



Source: Foro-Ciudad, based on National Statistics Institute data for 2021.

<sup>7</sup> More information on the [internal migration rate of the Canary Islands](#) is available on the web page of the Canary Islands Statistics Institute.

<sup>8</sup> The data comprise immigration and emigration within the Canary Islands, from and to other autonomous communities, and from and to other countries.

<sup>9</sup> More information on [registrations from abroad in the Canary Islands](#) is available on the web page of the Canary Islands Statistics Institute. The remaining 7.9 per cent is marked "not available".

<sup>10</sup> Read more on the [Demography of San Cristóbal de La Laguna](#) on the website of Foro-Ciudad.

<sup>11</sup> See the National Statistics Institute's page on the [Population of the continuous register by population unit](#).

<sup>12</sup> Ibid.

## Competencies of the municipality

### Level of decentralization of local authorities

Under Article 137 of the Spanish Constitution (1978), municipalities, provinces and autonomous communities enjoy self-government for the management of their respective interests. The decentralized system is organized into 17 autonomous communities, 2 cities with autonomous status (Ceuta and Melilla) and 8,125 local entities.<sup>13</sup> Strictly speaking, the autonomous communities have four types of competencies: (a) exclusive legislative and executive competencies; (b) competencies to develop and implement basic State legislation; (c) competencies to execute legislation approved exclusively by the State; and (d) legislative and executive competencies that are indistinct from those of the State on the same matter, so that both administrative levels can carry out the same initiatives.<sup>14</sup>

Under Article 140, the Spanish Constitution establishes that the municipalities enjoy full legal personality. Their government and administration are the purview of their respective municipal councils, which consist of a Mayor and Councillors. The Mayor is elected by the Councillors or by the municipality's residents, while the Councillors are elected by the municipality's residents by universal, equal, free, direct and secret suffrage, in the manner established by law. The municipal organization also comprises the Municipal Plenum and the Local Government Board.<sup>15</sup> In accordance with Law No. 7/1985 Governing the Bases of the Local Regime, the Plenum, made up of the Mayor and the Councillors, is the highest body representing the citizens in the municipal government (Art. 122), while the Local Government Board (Art. 126), which is chaired by the Mayor, provides collegial political leadership and exercises executive and administrative functions, such as approving the draft budget, development planning instruments and urban planning projects (Art. 127).

The autonomous communities are authorized to develop and execute basic State legislation. The Statute of Autonomy of the Canary Islands is the basic institutional law of the Autonomous Community of the Canary Islands. It was established by Organic Law No. 10 in 1982 and last amended in 2018, by Organic Law No. 1 amending the Statute of Autonomy of the Canary Islands. The Statute establishes the Canary Islands as an autonomous community within the framework of the unity of the Spanish nation and outlines its competencies in terms of the exercise of the right to self-government recognized in the Spanish Constitution.

Accordingly, the municipal political structure of La Laguna comprises the Municipal Plenum, the Local Government Board and the Office of the Mayor.<sup>16</sup> As established in Article 59 of the Organic Regulations of the Municipality of San Cristóbal de La Laguna (2009), the Municipal Plenum is authorized, inter alia, to call for a vote of no confidence in the Mayor; to approve and modify organic regulations, ordinances and other municipal regulations;

<sup>13</sup> More information on the autonomous communities is available on the Government of Spain's website.

<sup>14</sup> Ibid.

<sup>15</sup> The Mayor, the Deputy Mayors and the Plenum exist in all municipalities, whereas the local governing board exists only in municipalities with a population of 5,000 or more, or with rules of procedure or a plenum decision to that effect.

<sup>16</sup> See the Municipality of La Laguna's governing bodies page.

### The competencies of municipal authorities in relation to migration

to approve budgets and staff numbers; and to validate spending in areas under its jurisdiction.<sup>17</sup> The Local Government Board, for its part, is responsible for submitting agreements for adoption to the Plenum, authorizing and allocating spending, recognizing and liquidating obligations in line with the Bases for Budget Execution, and approving all types of municipal development plans and programmes (ibid.). Lastly, under the Law Governing the Bases of the Local Regime (1985), the Office of the Mayor is the highest authority representing the municipality and is responsible for its political management before the Plenum. In particular, it is the Office's responsibility to direct municipal policy and administration, establish general guidelines for municipal government action, and ensure its continuity (ibid.).

In Spain, migration policy is formulated at the national level. Under Article 149 of the Spanish Constitution, the State has exclusive jurisdiction over “nationality, immigration, emigration, the status of aliens and the right to asylum”.

Pursuant to Article 144 of Organic Law 1/2018 amending the Statute of Autonomy of the Canary Islands, the Autonomous Community's competencies in terms of immigration include exclusive authority to provide migrants with social and health assistance and guidance; development of the integration policy within the framework of its competencies; and adoption of a reference frame and the measures required for the reception and social/economic integration of migrants, including unaccompanied minors. In addition, the Community has executive authority in matters pertaining to work permits and must be involved in State decisions on immigration with special significance for the Canary Islands, through coordination bodies provided for in the relevant legislation.

Organic Law No. 4/2000, on the Rights and Freedoms of Foreigners in Spain and Their Social Integration, also grants the autonomous communities and local entities the following attributes when it comes to the integration of migrants: “The public authorities shall promote the full integration of foreigners into Spanish society, in a framework in which diverse identities and cultures coexist. Public administrations shall mainstream the objective to integrate immigrants into the host society across all public policies and services, promoting the economic, social, cultural and political participation of immigrants, in the terms set down in the Constitution, in the Statutes of Autonomy and in other laws, under conditions of equal treatment.” The Law further establishes: “The General State Administration will cooperate with the Autonomous Communities, the Cities of Ceuta and Melilla and the Municipalities to achieve the purposes described in this article” (Art. 2).

<sup>17</sup> Other functions include the transfer of functions or activities to other public administrations; acceptance of delegations or management commissions, unless they are compulsorily conferred by law; determination of the forms of management for services; and the agreements establishing autonomous bodies, public business entities, and commercial companies for the management of municipal services and the approval of municipalization files.

### Local financing mechanisms and the restrictions on their use

The Spanish system of local financing is governed by Royal Legislative Decree No. 2/2004 approving the Law Regulating Local Fiscal Authorities. This law ensures that local entities have sufficient financial resources, grants municipalities greater capacity to develop tax policies, and empowers them to raise or lower their tax rates and establish optional tax benefits; in other words, it ensures greater municipal fiscal co-responsibility. Lastly, provinces and municipalities that are the capitals of a province or autonomous community, or that have more than 75,000 inhabitants (as is the case with La Laguna), are allocated a share of personal income tax, value added tax, and special taxes on alcohol, hydrocarbons and tobacco products (between 1% and 3%, approximately, depending on the tax and whether the entity concerned is a municipality or a province).<sup>18</sup>

Thus, in accordance with Article 2 of Decree No. 2/2004, the resources of local Spanish entities include revenues from the administration of their assets, their own taxes (levies, special contributions and taxes), their share of the tax revenues of the State and the autonomous communities, subsidies, and revenues generated by the services that they provide.

### Local participation in the formulation of migration policy

Article 68 of Organic Law No. 4/2000 stipulates that the Sectoral Conference on Immigration is the body coordinating public administrations with regard to immigration matters. In accordance with its Rules of Procedure (2008), the Conference is comprised of the head of the Ministry of Labour and Immigration (now the Ministry of Labour, Migration and Social Security) and by the heads of the ministries with jurisdiction over immigration in each autonomous community; the Rules of Procedure do not mention representatives of the municipalities (MPT, 2008). The Conference last met in 2018 (SESSP, 2018).

At the time of writing, the State Secretariat for Migration was working on the new Strategic Framework for Citizenship and Inclusion against Xenophobia and Racism (2021–2027), which will guide regional and local authorities as they develop strategies to integrate and include immigrants and to prevent xenophobia and racism. The Strategic Framework is being developed in a participative process involving ministerial departments, autonomous communities, 57 local entities (21 participating through the Spanish Network of Intercultural Cities), representatives of the academic world, trade unions and civil society organizations.<sup>19</sup>

<sup>18</sup> More information on local financing is available on the website of the Ministry of Finance and Public Service.

<sup>19</sup> More information on the Strategic Framework for Citizenship and Inclusion against Xenophobia and Racism (2021–2027) is available on the website of the Ministry of Inclusion, Social Security and Migration.



## KEY FINDINGS

The local MGIs are composed of approximately 80 indicators grouped under the six different dimensions of migration governance that draw upon the MiGOF categories:<sup>20</sup>



MIGRANTS' RIGHTS  
PAGE 17

Indicators in this category look at the extent to which migrants have access to certain social services such as health, education and social security. They also examine measures to ensure integration and access to work.



WHOLE-OF-GOVERNMENT  
APPROACH  
PAGE 20

Indicators in this category assess the institutional frameworks of cities, municipalities or states for migration. This area also examines the existence of migration strategies consistent with development objectives, as well as institutional transparency and coherence in migration management.



PARTNERSHIPS  
PAGE 22

Indicators in this category focus on cities', municipalities' or states' efforts to cooperate on migration issues with the national government as well as other cities and relevant non-governmental actors, including civil society organizations and the private sector.



WELL-BEING  
OF MIGRANTS  
PAGE 23

Indicators in this category assess cities', municipalities' or states' initiatives in terms of international student mobility, access to the labour market and decent working conditions for migrant workers. Aspects related to diaspora engagement and migrant remittances are also included in this domain.



MOBILITY DIMENSION  
OF CRISES  
PAGE 25

Indicators in this category examine the type and level of readiness of cities, municipalities or states to deal with aspects of mobility crises. The questions focus on the processes in place for citizens and non-citizens in relation to disasters and climate change, especially whether humanitarian assistance is available for migrants and citizens.



SAFE, ORDERLY AND  
REGULAR MIGRATION  
PAGE 27

Indicators in this category look at the cities', municipalities' or states' approaches to migrant safety as well as return and reintegration policies and the fight against trafficking in persons.

<sup>20</sup> IOM Council, Migration Governance Framework, 106th Session, C/106/40 (4 November 2015).





## ADHERE TO INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS AND FULFIL MIGRANTS' RIGHTS

### 1.1. Migration governance: Examples of well-developed areas

The municipality of La Laguna implements national and autonomous community legislation<sup>21</sup> to facilitate access to health services for the entire population, including migrants. Thus, in accordance with the Statute of Autonomy of the Canary Islands (1982, as amended in 2018), the Government of the Canary Islands has jurisdiction over health matters, and its Department of Health and Health Service<sup>22</sup> provide public health services in terms of treatment, prevention and rehabilitation. The Health Service has developed health protocols specifically aimed at migrants, such as the Action and Coordination Protocol for Health Care for Immigrant Minors (2021). The Protocol defines lines of action guaranteeing health care for minors residing in Immediate Reception Centres and Reception Centres for Foreign Minors, and it facilitates assistance for accompanied and unaccompanied migrant minors by incorporating them into the Child Health Programme. At the national level, Article 12 of Organic Law No. 4/2000, on the Rights and Freedoms of Foreigners in Spain and Their Social Integration, establishes the right to health care for migrants, in accordance with the provisions of the legislation applicable in health matters. In addition, Law No. 7/2018, on Universal Access to the National Health System, establishes that migrants in the country have the right to health protection and “health care under the same conditions as persons of Spanish nationality”.

Similarly, the municipality implements autonomous community measures to ensure that migrants are integrated into public primary and secondary education. In accordance with the Statute of Autonomy of the Canary Islands, “Everyone has the right to a free, non-denominational and quality public education.” According to the *Guía informativa: Alumnado extracomunitario en situación de vulnerabilidad (2022)*, published by the Government of the Canary Islands, the Islands’ educational centres provide several measures of support for migrants arriving from non-European Union countries for reasons related to conflicts and/or underprivileged socioeconomic environments. These measures include curriculum adaptations, different modes of schooling<sup>23</sup> and language support.<sup>24</sup> In addition, the Government’s *Incorporación Tardía al Sistema Educativo* programme, implemented in La Laguna, provides reception classes, a methodological resource adapted to students’ linguistic and cultural needs and which promotes Spanish language teaching, knowledge of and integration into local customs, and learning under the curriculum. In 2021, the University of La Laguna<sup>25</sup> launched a language training project for the migrant community in Tenerife, enabling newly arrived migrants to attend Spanish and literacy classes.

La Laguna has specific mechanisms to help all foreigners obtain access to municipal services, regardless of their migration status. The Municipal Information and Social Assistance Bureau, a service of the Social Welfare Office available since 2021, provides information and advice on municipal social services<sup>26</sup> in person and by telephone.<sup>27</sup>

<sup>21</sup> Health is part of the remit of the autonomous community and the national Government.

<sup>22</sup> The Health Service is part of the Spanish National Health System and was established by Law No. 11/1994, on the organization of the Health System in the Canary Islands.

<sup>23</sup> These are in the form of an ordinary centre for preferential educational assistance for students with special needs resulting from a hearing or motor disability, safe classrooms, or special education centres.

<sup>24</sup> Other measures include learning/performance enhancement and curriculum diversification programmes, language support, placement classrooms, home care, hospital classrooms, an online education centre, material and personal resources that are difficult to generalize, and programmes to improve coexistence. Specific programmes facilitate foreigners’ access to public education.

<sup>25</sup> This is a public university established in 1927.

<sup>26</sup> Information is provided, for instance, on municipal social aid, employment and training initiatives, processing of telehealth requests, aid for returning Spanish migrants, and applications for recognition of dependency. For more information, see: Municipality of La Laguna, 2022a.

<sup>27</sup> During its first year of operation (June 2021 to May 2022), a quarter of the Bureau’s users were foreigners, mainly from Colombia, Cuba and the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela.

In addition, five Social Work Units serve to decentralize municipal services and bring them closer to the population.<sup>28</sup> Lastly, the municipality's *Carpeta Ciudadana* portal<sup>29</sup> facilitates access to civic assistance services, providing general information about administrative procedures, documentation registration and access to self-service offices.

Local authorities have a strategy to combat hate crimes, violence, xenophobia and discrimination against migrants, and have carried out information and awareness-raising campaigns aimed at fighting xenophobia and exclusion. The Anti-rumour Strategy for the Prevention of Racism and Xenophobia in the Municipality of San Cristóbal de La Laguna 2022–2023 (2021) tackles negative stereotypes, prejudices and discrimination in the municipality. It was developed as part of La Laguna's Anti-rumour Project, which was launched in 2021 by the Social Welfare and Quality of Life Office in collaboration with the General Foundation of the University of La Laguna. The aim of the Project is to generate a communication and advocacy strategy, in order to prevent racism and xenophobia and counter negative stereotypes, prejudices, and fake news about immigration and cultural diversity. Under the Project, in July 2021 the Department of Social Welfare launched the Municipal Anti-rumour Network, a community network of people and entities qualified and trained to prevent racism, xenophobia and discrimination. Likewise, the municipality's Social Welfare and Quality of Life Office, in collaboration with the General Foundation, presented the *Diagnosis on Rumours related to Migrants and Cultural Diversity in San Cristóbal de la Laguna (2021)* and the *Brochure Advocating Coexistence (2022)*, which debunk the main falsehoods related to cultural diversity and the migrant population. In addition, the Board of Spokespersons of the Municipality of La Laguna<sup>30</sup> reached an institutional agreement on immigration in 2020, noting the municipality's commitment to be an "open and welcoming place, respectful of diversity and opposed to any form of xenophobia or racism" (Municipality of La Laguna, 2020a).

La Laguna also has specific procedures and measures aimed at ensuring the protection of migrant children, unaccompanied minors and children left behind. The Minors and Family Unit, which is operated by the municipality's Social Welfare and Quality of Life Office, is authorized, *inter alia*, "to promote and control the application of regulations and procedures for the protection of minors".<sup>31</sup> La Laguna implements the Canary Islands Childhood, Adolescence and Family Strategy 2019–2023 (2018), one of the objectives of which is to foster the personal autonomy of young people previously placed under guardianship, especially those whose circumstances are an impediment to independence, such as foreign minors. The Strategy includes measures such as encouraging young people to sign up for the *Prestación Canaria de Inserción*, a stipend intended to cover the basic needs of people who, owing to a lack of material resources, find themselves in a situation of social inequality. The Action and Coordination Protocol for Health Care for Immigrant Minors defines procedures for assisting accompanied and unaccompanied foreign minors and the institutions responsible for ensuring that they receive health care. For example, the first respondents for unaccompanied immigrant minors are the Red Cross and the Autonomous Community's resources activated by dialing 112. They are then referred to Immediate Reception Centres and/or Reception Centres for Foreign Minors, where staff members apply for individual health cards for their health care. On application, they are assigned a social security number and referred to health professionals.

La Laguna has eight reception centres for immigrant minors, to promote their social integration. Since 2021, its Directorate General of Youth, together with the Youth Department of the Government of the Canary Islands, has been promoting the integration of migrant minors through sports and games. For example, Spanish classes have been offered since March 2022 at the Centro Atlántico de la Juventud.<sup>32</sup>

<sup>28</sup> More information on these [Social Work Units](#) is available on the website of the Municipality of La Laguna.

<sup>29</sup> There is an administrative barrier to this service, which operates in Spanish only and exclusively for regular migrants who have the valid documents required for access. More information is available on the Municipality of La Laguna's [Tu Carpeta Ciudadana](#) page.

<sup>30</sup> This entity enables parliamentary groups to help organize the municipality's work. It is made up of the spokespersons of the political groups.

<sup>31</sup> More information on the [Minors and Family Unit](#) is available on the website of the municipality of La Laguna.

<sup>32</sup> This is a multipurpose centre run by the regional executive and used for sports and recreational activities for minors and young people.

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## 1.2. Areas with potential for further development

The development of specific measures ensuring migrant participation in occupational training programmes is an area with potential for further development. Canary Islands Law No. 6/2014 on Non-university Education establishes that the occupational skills modules are to be delivered by the Government of the Canary Islands (Art. 33), but it does not explicitly state that they are accessible to migrants. In addition, Article 43 establishes that measures to ensure diversity at each educational centre must be incorporated into the Strategic Plan for Diversity, through which the educational administration must promote, among other initiatives, programmes for the admission and integration of immigrant students.

The municipality does not provide legal counselling services for migrants. One of the proposals set out in its *Informe de resultados: Valoración Social del procedimiento de acogida a personas migrantes (2021)* for the comprehensive management of migrant needs is as follows: “Guarantee access to individualized legal assistance that provides information about procedures and rights and ensures that they are understood by the migrants.” Migrants can access advisory services provided by non-governmental organizations, such as the Spanish Commission for Refugees<sup>33</sup> and the Red Cross, which offer advice on legal matters such as asylum and immigration, alongside sociocultural mediation.

La Laguna does not have cultural mediation services to help resolve disputes among migrants or between local residents and migrants. From 2015 to 2021, La Caixa Banking Foundation implemented a mediation model in the Taco area,<sup>34</sup> working with the municipalities of La Laguna and Santa Cruz de Tenerife, along with the University of La Laguna, through the Intercultural Community Intervention Project (Municipality of La Laguna, 2021a). In 2016, the strategic framework for intercultural coexistence, *Tenerife vive Diversidad*, was approved, and a methodological guide was developed with the participation of representatives of associations and groups of various origins in La Laguna.<sup>35</sup> At the time of writing, however, the strategic framework was yet to be implemented.

The development of mechanisms to facilitate access to local housing and the expansion of local residential and housing capacity are considered areas with potential for improvement. Housing resources are outstripped by demand, and one of the requirements for the Spanish registration process is a document certifying that the person resides in and uses the home (for example, a lease or contract of sale). This makes it difficult for irregular migrants to obtain housing and other social services.

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<sup>33</sup> This is a civil, not-for-profit association.

<sup>34</sup> This encompasses the municipalities of La Laguna and Santa Cruz de Tenerife.

<sup>35</sup> More information on *Tenerife vive Diversidad* is available on the website of Juntas en la misma dirección.



## 2

## FORMULATE POLICY USING EVIDENCE AND WHOLE-OF-GOVERNMENT APPROACH

### 2.1. Migration governance: Examples of well-developed areas

Since 2021, La Laguna's Municipal Board for the Reception of Migrants and Refugees has acted as a coordination mechanism and provided a space for reflection and social work in which all the institutions, organizations and associations assisting these groups participate. The Board was established after the municipality of La Laguna joined the Network of Refuge Cities in 2021, to promote small reception centres guaranteeing the well-being of migrants and combating racism and xenophobia. The first Board meeting was held in October 2021 and the second in April 2022; the participants included representatives of the Municipal Corporation, the Directorate General for Child and Family Protection of the Government of the Canary Islands, civil society organizations and IOM.<sup>36</sup>

The Municipal Board has a coordinating system to improve vertical coherence, the implementation and management of migration policies, and migrant integration. In addition, the Island Council of Best Practices of the Tenerife Office for Foreign Action and Migrants, an advisory body established in 2020, "is tasked with advising the Council of Tenerife on matters of solidarity, international cooperation and development cooperation, proposing the priorities and criteria on which action plans must be predicated and issuing reports and proposals".<sup>37</sup> Lastly, at the regional level, the Canary Islands Immigration Forum<sup>38</sup> is a participative, advisory and consultative body established by the Autonomous Community of the Canary Islands to address the plight and needs of immigrants, refugees, asylum-seekers and displaced persons. The Forum's tasks include the coordination of institutional relations and the exchange of proposals, opinions, and suggestions among institutions and organizations that work for the social integration of migrants.<sup>39</sup>

La Laguna has a coordinating mechanism for addressing migration issues at the local level, the Single Permanent Committee, which was established in May 2021 by unanimous agreement of the Municipal Plenum for the inter-administrative and citizen coordination of migration management in La Laguna, specifically in Las Canteras and Las Raíces.<sup>40</sup> The Committee's first meeting, held in May 2021, was chaired by the Mayor of La Laguna and attended by various stakeholders.<sup>41</sup>

### 2.2. Areas with potential for further development

No department has been formally delegated to coordinate the implementation and management of services for migrants, which are provided by the Municipal Citizen Participation and Social Welfare Offices. In addition, the migration web page of the Social Welfare Office<sup>42</sup> provides information on the previously

<sup>36</sup> Other participating organizations include the Asociación Comisión Católica Española de Migraciones (ACCEM), the Asamblea de Apoyo a Migrantes de Tenerife, Asociación Coliseo, Cáritas Diocesana de Tenerife, the Red Cross, the Ataretaco Foundation, the Don Bosco Foundation, the Institute of African Studies, the Tenerife Immigration Observatory and the Tenerife Migrant Network. They also included the Canary Islands Primary Health Care Service, the Tenerife Diocesan Migration Delegation, professional schools of psychology and law, the University of La Laguna, and various neighbourhood entities.

<sup>37</sup> More information on the *Island Council of Best Practices of the Tenerife Office for Foreign Action and Migrants* is available on the website of the University of La Laguna.

<sup>38</sup> More information on the *Canary Islands Immigration Forum* is available on the website of the Government of the Canary Islands.

<sup>39</sup> The following participate in the Forum: on behalf of the local administration, two representatives proposed by the Island Councils, depending on the presence of immigrants in their respective territorial areas; and two representatives of the Canary Islands municipalities, proposed by the most representative organization of their groups or federations, based on the presence of immigrants in their respective territorial areas. No indications were found that La Laguna was an active participant in the Forum.

<sup>40</sup> Emergency Reception Facilities for assisting migrants on their arrival in the municipality are provided by the Ministry of Inclusion, Social Security and Migration, through the State Secretariat for Migration.

<sup>41</sup> The participants included the Director General of Reception and Humanitarian Assistance Programmes of the State Secretariat for Migration, the Subdelegate of the Government, the Island Director of Socioeconomic Development of the Municipality of Tenerife, the Tenerife Primary Care Manager and the representative of the Tenerife Immigration Observatory. The following also took part in the meeting: the heads of the organizations in charge of managing the reception centres, ACCEM, IOM, representatives of the local and national police forces, various spokespersons from the Las Canteras and Rodeo Alto area, and councillors from the municipal groups.

<sup>42</sup> More information is available on the [migration web page](#) of the Social Welfare Office.

described Anti-rumour Project. La Laguna has one-stop shops to ensure access to services for the municipal population, but it does not have such a service specifically for migrants. The Community Social Services, which are part of the Municipal Social Welfare Office, are the gateway to and backbone of the public system of social services. They deal with a wide variety of personal, family and social situations, but do not have services specifically aimed at the migrant population.

The preparation of a local migration strategy is considered an area with potential for further development. Objective 9 of the Strategy for Sustainable and Integrated Urban Development of La Laguna (2021) (“To promote social inclusion and fight poverty”) acknowledges that immigrants are subject to processes of social marginalization and integration problems. It therefore sets out lines of action, including the creation of a social community action plan and the inclusion of underprivileged groups. However, neither migrants nor migration is mentioned in La Laguna’s *municipio en Transición 2030* programme (Municipality of La Laguna, n.d.a), which is run by the Department of the Environment, Climate Change Action and Animal Welfare; the Economic Diagnosis of the Municipality (2014); or the document entitled *Situación estratégica del municipio de San Cristóbal de La Laguna en la Isla y en el Archipiélago: Retos para un futuro de crecimiento sostenido* (n.d.).

Local authorities do not regularly collect or publish data related to migration or migrants. However, the Canary Islands Statistics Institute annually publishes up to 50 migration-related indicators, including for internal migration (arrivals and departures from one Canarian municipality to another, including La Laguna), external migration to and from Spain’s other autonomous communities, and emigration abroad and final migration numbers. It also has annual records for the municipalities of the Canary Islands from 1988 to 2021.

The provision of clear and transparent information on the rights of migrants is another area with potential for further development. The Citizen Participation Office has means for residents to transfer or request information at Las Raíces Reception Centre and an email address to clear up any doubts. On its website, the Social Welfare Office lists the activities of, and provides information on, the Anti-rumour Project, but it does not provide information on the rights of migrants. The Council of Tenerife, for its part, has an assistance service on the premises of the Service for Migrants, but no physical office in La Laguna.

The implementation of information campaigns for migrants, to publicize their rights and explain how they can access services such as health care and education, is another area with potential for further development.

## 3

## ENGAGE WITH PARTNERS TO ADDRESS MIGRATION AND RELATED ISSUES

## 3.1. Migration governance: Examples of well-developed areas

Local authorities cooperate with non-governmental and civil society organizations, and with migrant associations, to set the agenda and provide additional assistance and information services for migrants. La Laguna's Municipal Board for the Reception of Migrants and Refugees brings together professionals, organizations and citizens to coordinate migration-related action.<sup>43</sup>

The Office of the Mayor collaborates on a formal basis with academia to inform local migration-related policies and programmes. In 2021, the Department of Citizen Participation established a coordination service at the University of La Laguna for municipal action to promote its migrant reception policies (Municipality of La Laguna, 2021b). In addition, the Council of Tenerife works with the University of La Laguna in the Tenerife Immigration Observatory,<sup>44</sup> which conducts migration-related research, advisory, training, information dissemination and awareness-raising activities.

There are bilateral programmes for cooperation on international migration between Spanish cities. The municipalities of La Laguna and Barcelona established a technical cooperation agreement in 2021 to manage the reception of migrants between them.<sup>45</sup> In addition, in 2022 La Laguna joined the Network of Refugee Host Municipalities of the Spanish Federation of Municipalities and Provinces (*Federación Española de Municipios y Provincias*, FEMP) (Municipality of La Laguna, 2022b).<sup>46</sup> Likewise, the Tenerife Immigration Observatory has been a member of the Spanish Network of Intercultural Cities since 2012, enabling exchanges of lessons learned, experiences and objectives with numerous Spanish territories that work in the management of cultural diversity and interculturality.

Local authorities actively cooperate on addressing migration issues with IOM and other United Nations agencies. As an example, from February 2021 to June 2022, IOM worked with the municipality of La Laguna, under an agreement with the Ministry of Inclusion, Social Security and Migration, to manage the Las Canteras Emergency Reception Facility opened in the city.<sup>47</sup>

## 3.2. Areas with potential for further development

Formal cooperation between the municipality and the private sector to set the agenda and implement local policies and programmes on migration is seen as an area with potential for further development. The participation of private-sector representatives in the Municipal Board for the Reception of Migrants and Refugees is another such area.

Coordinated management of the emergency and reception centres in the territory of La Laguna – by local authorities together with the Ministries of the Interior and of Inclusion, Social Security and Migration (who are responsible for their management), the Council of Tenerife, and the autonomous government – is another area with potential for further development.

The exchange of ideas and experiences of La Laguna with other local entities belonging to the Network of Refugee Host Municipalities represents an area that could potentially be strengthened.

<sup>43</sup> More information on the [Municipal Board for the Reception of Migrants and Refugees](#) is available on the website of the municipality of La Laguna.

<sup>44</sup> Visit the [Observatory's website](#) for more information.

<sup>45</sup> More information on the [2021 technical cooperation agreement](#) is available on the website of the municipality of La Laguna.

<sup>46</sup> The [Network](#) works, for example, to make information available and foster a positive response to foreseeable refugee arrivals.

<sup>47</sup> The project was financed by the European Commission. For more information, see: IOM, 2021.





## 4

## ADVANCE THE SOCIOECONOMIC WELL-BEING OF MIGRANTS AND SOCIETY

### 4.1. Migration governance: Examples of well-developed areas

In January 2022, La Laguna's Local Development Department launched a personalized job search, counselling and assistance service for residents of the municipality, including migrants. The service provides employment guidance, support for entrepreneurship, and a training and occupational specialization programme that offers 20 or so free courses each month, in line with local demand. The counselling service offers support face to face,<sup>48</sup> virtually and by telephone to anyone interested in joining the municipal employment exchange.<sup>49</sup> The service is intended for people who are registered in the municipality and preferably unemployed, but it does not exclude anyone based on their migration status. In addition, migrants can access the services of the *Acércate* project,<sup>50</sup> which was launched in 2017 by the Council of Tenerife and is coordinated by the Island Foundation for Training, Employment and Business Development. The project's services provide guidance and advice, inter alia, on social and legal matters, administrative regularization, nationalization procedures, certification of studies and asylum applications. The aim is to help migrants improve their employability.

La Laguna's Local Development services have a section specifically dedicated to business and entrepreneurship. The business advisory service assists entrepreneurs and already established businesses, is accessible to migrants, and provides guidance, such as help with legal forms and procedures for establishing and starting up a business, social security subsidies, and financing sources and information on extraordinary measures taken during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Local authorities have adopted general measures to promote gender equality, which are also applicable to migrants. Activities under the open-ended Equal Opportunities Plan of the Women's Unit include the development of projects and activities facilitating the economic empowerment of especially vulnerable women, including migrant women, thus ensuring that municipal resources for assistance and intervention are provided from a gender perspective.

### 4.2. Areas with potential for further development

The Local Development Department hosts employment guidance services – the municipal employment exchange and training for employment. The adoption of specific measures to promote the ethical recruitment of migrant workers is nonetheless an area with potential for further development, as is the development of specific measures to promote gender equality for migrants in the workforce.

At the local level, no evaluations have been carried out with regard to the local labour market demand for immigrants. At the national level, some studies have been conducted on the impact of immigration on the labour market. For example, the Ombudsman's *Informe annual 2019 (2020)* analyses the contribution of immigration to the Spanish economy, and the *Informe del Mercado de Trabajo de los Extranjeros Estatal* published by the Public State Employment Service of the Ministry of Labour and Social Economics (2022) presents key 2021 population and labour market indicators. The studies do not, however, contain data disaggregated at the local level.

<sup>48</sup> The service is open from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m., by appointment requested via email to [empleo@lalaguna.es](mailto:empleo@lalaguna.es) or by phone.

<sup>49</sup> To register with the [municipal employment exchange](#), applicants must send an email with an up-to-date curriculum vitae and copies of their national identity document and the document certifying that they are registered and seeking employment.

<sup>50</sup> More information on the [Acércate project](#) is available on the website of [Barrios por el Empleo](#).

The implementation of specific local programmes to support financial literacy or promote the financial inclusion of migrants and their families is an area with potential for further development. At the national level, the Bank of Spain implements the National Financial Education Plan 2022–2025 (2022), which states that specific training initiatives are to be promoted for the most vulnerable, specifically, “low-income groups, disabled persons, immigrants and the elderly”.





## 5

## EFFECTIVELY ADDRESS THE MOBILITY DIMENSIONS OF CRISES

## 5.1. Migration governance: Examples of well-developed areas

The municipality's Citizen Security and Mobility Service is the public service working to study and prevent situations of serious risk, disaster or public calamity, and to protect and assist people.

La Laguna adopted its Municipal Civil Protection Emergency Plan in 2011. In the event of a local emergency, the Plan is activated, and the Municipal Coordination Centre is established as the emergency command and control centre. The Council of Tenerife, for its part, updated the Territorial Island Emergency Plan in 2020. A technical instrument rolled out in 2004, the Plan determines the organizational and functional structure of all means and resources, both public and private, called into play during an emergency to protect people, property and the environment; the mechanisms and procedures for their mobilization; and the requisite coordination at the regional and local levels. It enables the Council to respond in an organized manner to any extraordinary emergency situations arising in Tenerife, including in La Laguna.

The Municipal Board for the Reception of Migrants and Refugees established in 2021 brings together relevant institutions, organizations and groups to coordinate municipal activities to strengthen the management of large-scale population movements. In addition, in 2022 the Government of the Canary Islands issued a document entitled *Atención sanitaria a migrantes recién llegados a Gran Canaria en situación irregular por vía marítima*, which discusses the pre-arrival coordination of resources for irregular migrants, essentially with a view to “[p]roviding adequate urgent health care when shipwrecked dugouts and small boats come ashore on the coast of the Canary Islands”.

At the local level, communication systems have been set up to receive information on crisis developments and how to access assistance services. In La Laguna, emergency notifications are received in two ways: via the emergency services or through the Emergency and Security Coordination Centre operated by the Government of the Canary Islands. The Centre receives early warnings, categorizes them and automatically passes them on to the various response services, such as the fire department, the local police, the health emergency, maritime rescue and civil protection systems. In parallel, under La Laguna's Municipal Civil Protection Emergency Plan, the information network, a mechanism used by the municipality to communicate with the population, is to be centralized and coordinated with the Emergency and Security Coordination Centre to disseminate any information required by the public.<sup>51</sup> The Plan describes the Information Network, which is used by organizations able to establish communication with public and private mass media to make available information on changes in the situation or request the population to take specific action. In addition, the municipality uses its website and social networks<sup>52</sup> to spread information of interest in the event of a crisis or local emergency.

## 5.2. Areas with potential for further development

Although La Laguna is home to two Emergency Reception Facilities, opened in the wake of the 2020 migration crisis in Las Canteras and Las Raíces, local authorities have yet to develop a contingency plan for managing large-scale movements of people in times of crisis. Similarly, the development of a local disaster risk reduction strategy, with specific provisions to prevent and address the impacts of disaster displacement, is considered an area for improvement.

<sup>51</sup> In Spanish only.

<sup>52</sup> Visit the [website](#) and the [Facebook](#) page of the municipality.

No coordination agreements, partnerships or referral systems have been established with key stakeholders, such as consulates, to provide assistance to foreigners in the city in the event of a local emergency. The Municipal Civil Protection Emergency Plan does not refer to the international dimensions of a local crisis, nor does it establish referral and coordination mechanisms.

Similarly, La Laguna has no communication system enabling members of the public to communicate their needs to local authorities in an emergency, and no mechanism that takes into account the specific vulnerabilities of migrants, including the need for information in languages other than Spanish. At the national level, the Ministry of the Interior is responsible for civil protection and counts on the Directorate General for Civil Protection and Emergencies to assist the head of the department. The Directorate General coordinates with the different stakeholders involved in civil protection, both from the autonomous communities and the cities of Ceuta and Melilla, and from supranational and international organizations. The description of its services makes no reference, however, to immigration.

Local authorities have drawn up no strategies to address migratory movements caused by natural disasters, environmental degradation and the adverse effects of climate change. Neither the various sections of the Municipal Civil Protection Emergency Plan nor the municipality's Action Plan for Climate and Sustainable Energy (2021) addresses migratory movements caused by environmental degradation and the adverse effects of climate change. La Laguna's *municipio en Transición 2030* programme refers to three areas of action (the transitions towards economic sovereignty, food sovereignty and energy sovereignty), but none of these priorities mentions displacement as a result of weather- or climate-related disasters.



## 6

## ENSURE THAT MIGRATION TAKES PLACE IN A SAFE, ORDERLY AND REGULAR MANNER

### 6.1. Migration governance: Examples of well-developed areas

In July 2021, workers from the local administration participated in the anti-rumour training programme organized by the Department of Social Welfare in collaboration with the General Foundation of the University of La Laguna, receiving information and tools to eradicate prejudices against migrants and enhance coexistence (Municipality of La Laguna, 2021c).

The municipal government implements autonomous community mechanisms to guarantee the access of migrants to justice, including public security. The Government of the Canary Islands provides free legal assistance to irregular migrants who enter the national territory through the archipelago. Two officials are involved – the ombudspersons at the national level and in the Autonomous Community of the Canary Islands. Although neither has an office in La Laguna, the local social services submit requests and inquiries from citizens to both.

### 6.2. Areas with potential for further development

La Laguna's local police force received training on gender issues in 2020, but there is no indication that they have been trained in skills related to migration issues or the migrant population. In 2021, the Canary Islands Police Force attended training courses on migrant assistance and action that addressed, among other topics, the circumstances and characteristics of the migrant population, how to assist them, and the keys to dialogue and mediation (*MassCultura*, 2021). The training afforded to municipal officials on a regular basis does not, however, address migration norms or the rights of migrants.

Although some steps have been taken in this regard, La Laguna still has no municipal agency or strategy to combat human trafficking, or specific measures to combat the labour exploitation of migrant workers. At the national level, the Ministry of the Interior's Strategic Plan against Trafficking and Exploitation of Human Beings 2021–2023 (2022) sets priority objectives for a multidisciplinary and comprehensive approach to this serious and highly complex criminal phenomenon.



## PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE PROTOCOLS ON THE RISKS OF THE NOVEL CORONAVIRUS (COVID-19)

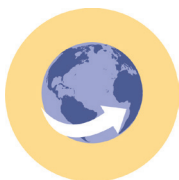
This annex summarizes key local COVID-19 policy responses in the municipality of La Laguna from a migration governance perspective. It is based on 11 questions that were added to the standard [Migration Governance Indicators \(MGIs\)](#) assessment in the city in order to effectively assess local migration governance in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic.



In May 2020, the municipality of La Laguna published the COVID-19 Contingency Plan (2020), with a view to gradually restoring daily life and economic activity while minimizing risks for the population's health.<sup>1</sup> The Plan does not mention health measures focused on migrants. However, at the level of the Autonomous Community, the Canary Islands Department of Health explicitly stated, in May 2021, that foreigners residing regularly in the archipelago who did not have a health card could be immunized against COVID-19.<sup>2</sup> It did not explicitly mention irregular migrants.<sup>3</sup>



The municipality implemented measures to reduce the negative effects of the COVID-19 crisis. For example, in June 2021 the Social Welfare Office approved an emergency package of rent subsidies for 155 people from the municipality who are at risk of social exclusion.<sup>4</sup> In March 2020, the Department of Finance and Economic Services agreed to modify the municipality's tax schedule regarding garbage and solid waste collection fees, property taxes, and road use charges, delaying the period of payment for two months.<sup>5</sup> It is not specified whether these measures apply to migrants as well.



La Laguna applied national guidelines to help migrants stranded during the COVID-19 crisis. In 2020, the Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality approved Order 421 adopting measures related to the extension of stay/residence and/or work permits and to other situations experienced by foreigners in Spain. Through this Order, and during the state of emergency,

<sup>1</sup> Municipality of La Laguna, [Plan de Contingencia Frente a COVID-19 \(Coronavirus\) \(2020\)](#).

<sup>2</sup> To do this, they can go in person to the nearest health centre to update their contact information, providing a registration certificate that effectively proves they are residents of the Islands, along with their identification document (such as a passport).

<sup>3</sup> Government of the Canary Islands, [Los extranjeros residentes legalmente sin tarjeta sanitaria pueden acudir a los centros para ser citados](#). 13 May 2021.

<sup>4</sup> Municipality of La Laguna, [La Laguna aprueba ayudas de emergencia al alquiler para 155 familias en riesgo de exclusión social](#). 1 June 2021.

<sup>5</sup> Municipality of La Laguna, [La Laguna ultima medidas para paliar el impacto económico de la crisis del coronavirus en el municipio](#). 14 March 2021.



## PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE PROTOCOLS ON THE RISKS OF THE NOVEL CORONAVIRUS (COVID-19)

all temporary stay/residence and/or work permits, study permits and so on<sup>6</sup> are automatically extended, without the Office for Foreigners having to issue an individual decision in each case.<sup>7</sup> The Order applies nationwide and therefore also in La Laguna.

In 2020, the municipality launched the *Comunidad* initiative,<sup>8</sup> in collaboration with the University of La Laguna, to address the challenges it faces from a community perspective. In 2021, the initiative published *Monografía comunitaria – La COVID-19 en San Cristóbal de La Laguna: una mirada desde la comunidad*, which analyses the impact of the crisis on the municipality and sets out community proposals for dealing with the pandemic, but it does not mention migration or migrants.<sup>9</sup>



On its *Transparencia* webpage, the municipality of La Laguna publishes measures and regulations related to the management of the health crisis, but not statistical data on the population affected by COVID-19.<sup>10</sup> The data published by the Government of the Canary Islands on confirmed and recovered cases of COVID-19 and on deaths are not broken down by immigration status or municipality, only by island,<sup>11</sup> and national data on COVID-19 are not broken down by immigration status.<sup>12</sup>

<sup>6</sup> Other authorizations include movements for non-employment-related purposes or volunteer services stipulated in the immigration regulations, the validity of which expire during the state of emergency, along with their successive extensions, or expired during the 90 calendar days prior to the date on which the state of emergency was decreed.

<sup>7</sup> Ministry of Health, Orden SND/421/2020, por la que se adoptan medidas relativas a la prórroga de las autorizaciones de estancia y residencia y/o trabajo y a otras situaciones de los extranjeros en España, en aplicación del Real Decreto 463/2020, por el que se declara el estado de alarma para la gestión de la situación de crisis sanitaria ocasionada por la COVID-19 (2020). In: *COVID-19: Derecho Europeo y Estatalo* (Agencia Estatal Boletín Oficial del Estado, Madrid, 11 January 2023), section 200.

<sup>8</sup> *El Día*, La Laguna inicia un proyecto comunitario frente a la crisis. 21 May 2020.

<sup>9</sup> Other project resources are available on the website of the Municipality of La Laguna.

<sup>10</sup> Municipality of La Laguna, *Transparencia*.

<sup>11</sup> Government of the Canary Islands, *Datos COVID-19*.

<sup>12</sup> Ministry of Health, *Enfermedad por SARS-CoV-2 en España*.



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MIGRATION  
GOVERNANCE  
INDICATORS

LOCAL



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*\* All hyperlinks were working at the time of writing this report.*

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# ANNEXES

## MiGOF: Migration Governance Framework<sup>53</sup>

In an attempt to define the concept of “well-managed migration policies”, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) devised a Migration Governance Framework (MiGOF), which was welcomed by the IOM Council in November 2015. For the purposes of the Migration Governance Framework, IOM defines governance as “the traditions and institutions by which authority on migration, mobility and nationality in a country is exercised, including the capacity of the government to effectively formulate and implement sound policies in these areas”.

The Framework sets out the essential elements of “good migration governance” – three principles and three objectives which, if respected and fulfilled, would ensure that migration is humane, safe and orderly, and that it provides benefits for migrants and societies.<sup>54</sup> IOM’s view is that a migration system promotes migration and human mobility that is humane and orderly and benefits migrants and society:

When it:

- (i) Adheres to international standards and fulfils migrants’ rights;
- (ii) Formulates policy using evidence and a whole-of-government approach;
- (iii) Engages with partners to address migration and related issues;

As it seeks to:

- (i) Advance the socioeconomic well-being of migrants and society;
- (ii) Effectively address the mobility dimensions of crises;
- (iii) Ensure that migration takes place in a safe, orderly and dignified manner.

The MiGOF does NOT create new standards or norms. In drafting the Framework, IOM relied on its expertise and analytical work, as well as on existing commitments, non-binding declarations and statements. It does NOT address global migration governance that is the international architecture for dealing with issues related to migration and human mobility. Instead, the focus is on the governance and management of migration from the point of view of the State as the primary actor. It does NOT propose one model for all States. The Framework presents a “high road” or ideal version of migration governance, to which States can aspire.

The MiGOF is based on the understanding that, as the primary actor in migration, mobility and nationality affairs, a State retains the sovereign right to determine who enters and stays in its territory and under what conditions, within the framework of international law. Other actors – citizens, migrants, international organizations, the private sector, unions, non-governmental organizations, community organizations, religious organizations and academia – contribute to migration governance through their interaction with States and each other.

<sup>53</sup> IOM Council, *Migration Governance Framework*, 106th Session, C/106/40 (4 November 2015).

<sup>54</sup> *Migration Governance Framework infosheet*, 2016.

## The MGI process



### 1 Launch of the local MGI process

The first step of the process is to explain to key national and local government officials what the local MGIs entail, in order to ensure full understanding of the project and complete buy-in at both levels.



### 2 Data collection

The second step of the process is to start the collection and analysis of data based on adapted indicators from the MGIs. A draft local migration governance profile based on analysis of the findings is then shared with the government counterparts.



### 3 Multi-stakeholder discussions on the results of the MGIs

The third step of the process is to convene a consultation where local and national government officials and other stakeholders discuss the good practices and main gaps identified in the draft local migration governance profile. It is also an opportunity for them to comment on and provide suggestions to the draft profile.



### 4 Final report

The last step is to finalize the local migration governance profile, obtain final validation from the local authorities, and publish a printed version of the report as well as an online version on the [Migration Data Portal](#) and upload it on the [IOM Publications Platform](#).





[www.migrationdataportal.org/mgi](http://www.migrationdataportal.org/mgi)

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