

primacenters

Primacenters' Framework

Belgium's Country Report

Co-funded by the European Union

Table of Contents

Executive Summary 3
3.1 Statistical Overview 4
3.2 Demographic and Socioeconomic Features 4
3.3 Challenges for Migrants and Employers 5
4. Primary sector 6
4.1 Economic Significance of the Primary Sector 6
4.2 Migrant Labour in the Sector 6
5. Legal and Policy Framework 7
5.1 Work Permits and Residence Legislation 7
5.2 Regional Variations and Labour Market Needs 7
5.3 Migrant Rights and Monitoring Mechanisms 8
6. Stakeholder consultations Findings 8
6.1 Methodology 8
6.2 Integration Experiences of Migrants 9
6.3 Structural Gaps in Integration Support 10
6.4 Good Practices Identified through Secondary Analysis 10
7. Recommendations for Action 11
7.1 Systemic Reforms 11
7.2 Tools for Local Action 12
7.3 Support Measures for Migrant Women 12
8. The PRIMACENTERS Framework – Key Recommendations 13
8.1 7.1 Role definition and Governance model 13

Co-funded by the European Union

Funded by the European Union. Views and opinions expressed are however those of the author(s) only and do not necessarily reflect those of the European Union or the European Commission. Neither the European Union nor the granting authority can be held responsible for them. Project Number: 101140836

8.2 Monitoring, evaluation and Policy Feedback Mechanism 13
9. Conclusions 14
10. References: 14
11. Annex A: WP2 – Activities Numbers 16

Co-funded by the European Union

Funded by the European Union. Views and opinions expressed are however those of the author(s) only and do not necessarily reflect those of the European Union or the European Commission. Neither the European Union nor the granting authority can be held responsible for them. Project Number: 101140836

Executive Summary

The PRIMACENTERS Belgium Country Report highlights the primary sector's increasing dependency on migrant and seasonal labor to combat severe workforce shortages. While the sector accounts for roughly 0.7% of the GDP, it remains a strategic economic pillar. Migrant workers, particularly women, encounter significant administrative and linguistic barriers, complex "single permit" procedures, and uneven regional integration support, rendering them vulnerable to informal employment and exploitation. The report advocates for systemic reforms, including the streamlining of administrative processes, robust labor inspections in remote areas, multilingual rights literacy, and the promotion of ethical employment initiatives such as the Fair Labour Label.

Co-funded by the European Union

Funded by the European Union. Views and opinions expressed are however those of the author(s) only and do not necessarily reflect those of the European Union or the European Commission. Neither the European Union nor the granting authority can be held responsible for them. Project Number: 101140836

1.Introduction

This national report focuses on the case of Belgium and provides a contextual analysis grounded in desk research, stakeholder interviews and insights gathered during the transnational Online Networking Event held on 28 May 2025.

The scope of the report includes:

- An overview of Belgium's demographic and policy context;
- An assessment of migrant participation in the primary sector;
- A review of the relevant legal and institutional frameworks;
- A synthesis of key challenges, promising practices, and field-informed recommendations.

2.Migration overview

2.1 Statistical Overview

Belgium is characterised by its multicultural population. As of 1 January 2024, the country had a total population of 11,763,650 people (Statbel, 2024). Of these, 1,617,535 (13.8%) held a foreign nationality, and a further 1,898,412 were Belgian nationals with a foreign background. This means that 30% of the country's population is either foreign-born or of foreign descent. The highest concentration of migrants is found in the Brussels-Capital Region, where 76% of the population is of foreign origin (Statbel, 2023).

Migrant populations in Belgium are diverse. Older waves of labour migration include Italian, Turkish, and Moroccan nationals, who have contributed to Belgium's post-war industrial and construction sectors. More recent flows originate from Eastern Europe (notably Romania, Poland, and Bulgaria), Sub-Saharan Africa (notably the Democratic Republic of Congo, Rwanda), and countries affected by conflict or humanitarian crises (Syria, Afghanistan, Ukraine). Many migrants come under different legal statuses: some are long-term residents, others are asylum seekers or undocumented workers, and increasingly many arrive under temporary labour migration or family reunification schemes.

2.2 Demographic and Socioeconomic Features

The migrant population displays a diverse range of educational backgrounds, employment profiles, and linguistic capacities. Many recent arrivals speak one or more foreign languages and often lack proficiency

Co-funded by the European Union

Funded by the European Union. Views and opinions expressed are however those of the author(s) only and do not necessarily reflect those of the European Union or the European Commission. Neither the European Union nor the granting authority can be held responsible for them. Project Number: 101140836

in one of Belgium's national languages (Dutch, French, or German). Gender-specific dynamics are relevant. Women constitute approximately 51% of the migrant population but often face disproportionate structural barriers due to family responsibilities, gender-based violence, and intersectional forms of discrimination (OECD, 2023).

Children of migrant background represent a growing share of pupils in urban schools. In some municipalities of Brussels, over 70% of pupils speak a language other than French or Dutch at home (CIRÉ, 2022). This growing diversity is reshaping Belgium's demographic profile and prompting policy reforms on education, employment integration, and anti-discrimination.

2.3 Challenges for Migrants and Employers

Migrant workers in Belgium encounter a series of systemic and administrative barriers that hinder their effective integration into the primary sector. Among the most significant challenges are language barriers, a lack of knowledge regarding labour rights, and complex procedures for social security registration. Furthermore, many migrants are unaware of their legal entitlements or the appropriate channels to report abusive or exploitative practices (Myria, 2023).

In addition to linguistic and institutional difficulties, migrants frequently face documentation-related constraints. As highlighted by both national observatories and civil society organisations, a large proportion of migrant workers express confusion or uncertainty regarding their rights, compounded by fear of retaliation, limited access to legal support, and insufficient information in accessible formats. These factors serve as significant deterrents to seeking redress or formal assistance when rights are violated (Myria, 2023; CIRÉ, 2022).

From the perspective of employers, the current administrative framework presents several disincentives to formal employment. The management of single permit applications—which consolidate residence and work authorisation—has become increasingly burdensome, particularly for small and medium-sized enterprises. Stakeholders report that the increased complexity and delays in processing permits often push employers toward informal hiring practices (Federal Public Service Employment, Labour and Social Dialogue, 2023; Statbel, 2023).

Moreover, structural issues such as dependency on seasonal labour, short-term residence permits, and language mismatches contribute to the proliferation of undeclared work and labour market segmentation. These dynamics reinforce precarious working conditions and limit opportunities for long-term integration and upskilling within the sector.

Co-funded by the European Union

Funded by the European Union. Views and opinions expressed are however those of the author(s) only and do not necessarily reflect those of the European Union or the European Commission. Neither the European Union nor the granting authority can be held responsible for them. Project Number: 101140836

3. Primary sector

3.1 Economic Significance of the Primary Sector

The primary sector in Belgium—comprising agriculture, forestry, and fishing—contributes modestly to national GDP, accounting for approximately 0.7% as of 2023 (Eurostat, 2023). Despite its relatively small economic share, the sector retains strategic importance due to its role in food sovereignty, land stewardship, biodiversity, and rural employment (SPF Économie, 2024).

Regionally, agricultural production and sectoral dynamics vary significantly:

- In Flanders, agriculture is highly intensive and export-oriented, particularly in West Flanders and East Flanders. Key activities include greenhouse horticulture, livestock farming, and industrial-scale arable crops. The region represents nearly 75% of Belgium's total primary sector value added, underscoring its dominant role in national production (May & Istaz, 2016).
- In Wallonia, the sector is more extensive and diversified, characterised by mixed farming systems, dairy production, and beef cattle breeding. Although the primary sector contributes just 0.76% to Wallonia's regional added value, it plays a vital role in territorial cohesion and rural development, particularly in the south of the Sambre-Meuse axis (May & Istaz, 2016).
- In the Brussels-Capital Region, the primary sector is almost negligible. Activities are limited to urban agriculture, including community gardens and educational farming projects, with no significant contribution to regional GDP (SPF Économie, 2024).

The sector faces persistent challenges, including the ageing of the farming population, rising costs linked to climate adaptation and EU environmental regulations, and an enduring labour shortage in physically demanding, low-wage jobs. This shortage has led to increasing reliance on foreign and seasonal migrant labour, especially in horticulture, fruit and vegetable harvesting, and meat processing (Myria, 2023; OECD, 2024).

3.2 Migrant Labour in the Sector

Quantifying the number of migrant workers in Belgium's primary sector remains challenging due to fragmented data and the prevalence of informal employment. Trade unions and NGOs estimate that thousands of seasonal and undocumented migrants are engaged annually in agriculture and agri-food processing (Myria, 2023).

In 2022, Belgium issued 1,209 permits to temporary and seasonal migrant workers, primarily for agriculture and horticulture (OECD, 2024). Migrants are also employed via temporary staffing agencies or

Co-funded by the European Union

Funded by the European Union. Views and opinions expressed are however those of the author(s) only and do not necessarily reflect those of the European Union or the European Commission. Neither the European Union nor the granting authority can be held responsible for them. Project Number: 101140836

posted worker schemes, often leading to substandard working conditions. Migrant workers are disproportionately represented in low-paid and low-protection jobs. They are frequently housed in employer-provided accommodation, and some report having limited access to labour rights, legal support, or complaint mechanisms (ACV-CSC, 2022).

Although Belgium's 2018 integration decrees aimed to improve support for newcomers, regional implementation remains uneven. For example, language courses are mandatory in Flanders but not in Wallonia.

A critical challenge lies in labour standards enforcement. Even when legal permits are granted, monitoring in remote agricultural areas is rare, largely due to understaffing within the National Labour Inspectorate (UNIA, 2023).

4. Legal and Policy Framework

4.1 Work Permits and Residence Legislation

Since 2019, Belgium has applied the "single permit" system for non-EU nationals intending to stay and work for more than 90 days. Under this scheme, residence and work permits are merged into one procedure (Federal Public Service Employment, 2023). The application process involves both regional employment offices (VDAB in Flanders, FOREM in Wallonia, Actiris in Brussels) and the Federal Immigration Office.

For stays under 90 days, seasonal workers must apply for a "work permit B" which is also regionally administered. Employers are required to justify labour shortages and prove that no Belgian or EU citizen could fill the vacancy. This is known as the "labour market test."

4.2 Regional Variations and Labour Market Needs

Belgium's federal structure results in distinct regional approaches to regulating migrant labour in the primary sector. While national migration and employment frameworks set overarching principles, implementation varies across Flanders, Wallonia, and the Brussels-Capital Region.

- In **Flanders**, the shortage occupation list was revised in 2024 to restrict access to certain low-skilled professions for third-country nationals. Nevertheless, the agricultural sector remains exempt, acknowledging persistent seasonal labour shortages (Vlaamse Overheid, 2024).

Co-funded by the European Union

Funded by the European Union. Views and opinions expressed are however those of the author(s) only and do not necessarily reflect those of the European Union or the European Commission. Neither the European Union nor the granting authority can be held responsible for them. Project Number: 101140836

- In **Brussels**, regional authorities have adopted more inclusive procedures, facilitating the transition from reception centre status to legal employment for eligible migrants, especially in cooperation with integration services and CPAS structures (Actiris, 2024).
- **Wallonia** has focused on simplifying single permit procedures for small-scale agricultural enterprises and worker cooperatives, aiming to improve access to legal employment in rural areas (SPW Économie, 2024).

Despite these regional innovations, structural barriers remain. Many migrants continue to encounter administrative burdens, opaque procedures, and legal dependency on employers, particularly when working under short-term or irregular contracts. These conditions increase their vulnerability to exploitation and hinder access to decent work (Myria, 2023; CIRÉ, 2022).

4.3 Migrant Rights and Monitoring Mechanisms

Labour inspections in Belgium are under the responsibility of the Federal Social Inspectorate and the regional services. Due to limited staff capacity and lack of systematic outreach, agricultural sectors in remote areas often fall outside routine inspections (UNIA, 2023).

Understaffed inspections and uneven permit enforcement across Belgian regions contribute to migrant exploitation, particularly in isolated agricultural settings (UNIA, 2023; OECD, 2023).

Trade unions (e.g. ACV-CSC and FGTB) have called for stronger whistleblower protections and union access to workplaces employing seasonal migrants.

Civil society organisations (e.g. FairWork Belgium, OR.C.A., CIRÉ) also support migrants by documenting abuses and providing legal counselling. Recent initiatives, such as the “Fair Labour Label” pilot project in Limburg, aim to create incentives for ethical employment practices in agriculture.

5.Stakeholder consultations Findings

5.1 Methodology

As part of WP2 activities, KMOP Policy Center conducted a mixed-methods field research phase. This included:

Co-funded by the European Union

Funded by the European Union. Views and opinions expressed are however those of the author(s) only and do not necessarily reflect those of the European Union or the European Commission. Neither the European Union nor the granting authority can be held responsible for them. Project Number: 101140836

- Semi-structured interviews with selected stakeholders from trade unions, public institutions, and NGOs working on migrant integration in Belgium;
- Secondary analysis of presentations and exchanges from the PRIMACENTERS Online Networking Event held on 28 May 2025, including contributions from the Collectif des Femmes, AER, and other institutional actors.

Participants provided informed consent and were briefed on confidentiality measures and data usage in compliance with GDPR standards.

5.2 Integration Experiences of Migrants

Stakeholder consultations highlighted a range of obstacles faced by migrants in their efforts to integrate into the primary sector. These include administrative barriers, language proficiency gaps, limited awareness of legal rights, and a structural dependency on employers for work and housing. These factors create conditions of vulnerability, particularly in rural or temporary employment settings.

Gender-specific challenges were frequently noted. Migrant women are at heightened risk of social isolation and labour exploitation, especially when employed in sectors with limited oversight. Testimonies referenced cases of excessive working hours, lack of rest periods, and verbal abuse, affecting both physical and psychological well-being (OECD, 2024; ACV-CSC, 2022). Cultural norms within certain communities may also restrict women's participation in training or public-facing roles, thereby limiting their visibility and professional growth (Collectif des Femmes, 2025; Myria, 2023).

Stakeholders also reported that women with caregiving responsibilities, particularly those with young children, are pressured to accept unstable contracts or risk losing access to integration support services following short periods of absence. These dynamics reinforce cycles of precariousness and economic dependency.

Discriminatory perceptions further hinder integration. Migrants are often stereotyped as less productive, non-permanent, or unwilling to learn the language. Pervasive assumptions such as *"they work for less," "they won't stay,"* or *"they don't speak the language"* discourage employers from investing in their long-term upskilling or retention.

Additional insights shared during the PRIMACENTERS Online Networking Event (28 May 2025) revealed challenges specific to the Flemish Brabant region. Employers reported difficulties in aligning job offers with the available migrant workforce due to permit expiration, bureaucratic delays, and language mismatches. These barriers often lead to a preference for so-called *"reliable returnees"*—workers with previous seasonal experience—thereby reducing access for newly arrived or less-established migrants.

Co-funded by the European Union

Funded by the European Union. Views and opinions expressed are however those of the author(s) only and do not necessarily reflect those of the European Union or the European Commission. Neither the European Union nor the granting authority can be held responsible for them. Project Number: 101140836

The testimonies underscore the structural imbalances that shape recruitment practices and reinforce the urgency of implementing inclusive matching mechanisms and streamlined permit facilitation (Provincie Vlaams-Brabant, 2025).

5.3 Structural Gaps in Integration Support

Stakeholder interviews revealed persistent fragmentation in the delivery of integration support services. Local employment agencies, public welfare centres (CPAS/OCMW), and civil society organisations often function in parallel rather than in coordination, resulting in duplication of efforts, delays in service delivery, and inconsistent information-sharing.

A key concern is the disconnect between formal employment activation frameworks and the lived realities of many migrant workers. These frameworks often assume a baseline level of administrative stability, legal residence, and language proficiency—conditions that many newcomers or seasonal migrants do not meet. As a result, migrants are frequently excluded from activation trajectories despite their willingness to work.

Further barriers include limited coordination between actors, unclear responsibilities, and insufficient outreach to rural areas, and the absence of accessible entry points where migrants can receive coordinated, localised support. These gaps hinder both service efficiency and migrant trust.

5.4 Good Practices Identified through Secondary Analysis

The presentations and exchanges during the PRIMACENTERS Online Networking Event (28 May 2025) highlighted several notable practices that serve as models for improving the integration of migrant workers in the primary sector. Among the most comprehensive gender-sensitive programmes identified was **Nyampinga**, implemented by the **Collectif des Femmes**. This initiative adopts a holistic and trauma-informed approach to migrant women's empowerment, offering a combination of professional French language instruction, psychosocial support, art therapy, and job orientation. The programme is specifically designed for women living in precarious conditions and addresses the intersectional challenges related to migration, gender, and trauma—dimensions often neglected in traditional activation pathways (Collectif des Femmes, 2025).

Co-funded by the European Union

Funded by the European Union. Views and opinions expressed are however those of the author(s) only and do not necessarily reflect those of the European Union or the European Commission. Neither the European Union nor the granting authority can be held responsible for them. Project Number: 101140836

In addition to targeted empowerment models, regional partnerships in both **Flanders and Wallonia** were identified as facilitating temporary agricultural employment by combining seasonal work with language courses and rights-based orientation sessions. These schemes aim to reduce isolation and promote legal awareness among migrant workers.

Another promising initiative is **FairWork Belgium**, which works directly with both seasonal migrant workers and employers to encourage compliance with labour standards and facilitate access to legal assistance. This programme contributes to a more transparent and rights-based employment framework.

At the European level, both the **FairWork model** and the **Assembly of European Regions (AER) approach** were cited as successful examples of regional cooperation. These models incorporate employer accountability mechanisms, support policy transfer, and promote multi stakeholder engagement as levers for inclusion (AER, 2025; OECD, 2023).

Together, these good practices underscore the importance of integrated, participatory, and context-sensitive approaches, particularly when working with female migrants and structurally vulnerable populations in the primary sector.

6. Recommendations for Action

6.1 Systemic Reforms

To promote sustainable and inclusive integration of migrants in the primary sector, several systemic reforms are recommended at both national and regional levels. First, the development of dedicated integration plans for the primary sector is essential. These should be supported by targeted funding mechanisms and accompanied by measurable inclusion indicators to monitor impact over time.

Second, streamlining and digitalising administrative procedures—including work permit applications and the recognition of qualifications—would significantly reduce bureaucratic delays and improve accessibility for both employers and migrants. These improvements should be accompanied by stronger mechanisms for labour inspection, integrated into local social dialogue structures, to enable early detection of abuse and irregular practices.

Co-funded by the European Union

Funded by the European Union. Views and opinions expressed are however those of the author(s) only and do not necessarily reflect those of the European Union or the European Commission. Neither the European Union nor the granting authority can be held responsible for them. Project Number: 101140836

In parallel, local coordination platforms—such as municipalities, public social assistance centres (CPAS), and civil society organisations—should be strengthened to create referral networks for employment, housing, and legal support. These actors play a critical role in linking migrants to available services and ensuring a more holistic approach to integration.

Addressing communication barriers is also key. Multilingual rights literacy campaigns are urgently needed to respond to widespread language and literacy gaps, which continue to hinder access to services and legal protection (UNIA, 2023; CIRÉ, 2022).

Finally, it is recommended to introduce a "migrant integration scorecard" for employers, evaluating both legal compliance and the degree of workplace inclusion. Inspired by successful certification models in Flanders and among AER member regions, such tools would foster transparency, accountability, and trust between employers and migrant workers (AER, 2025; ACV-CSC, 2022).

6.2 Tools for Local Action

Effective local integration requires practical tools tailored to on-the-ground realities. Establishing mobile PRIMACENTERS units in rural areas would extend essential services—such as legal advice and language support—to migrant workers in underserved regions.

Multilingual helplines, publicly funded and accessible, should be created to guide both migrant workers and employers through administrative and legal processes, reducing miscommunication and isolation.

Finally, regional integration compacts should be developed to formalise cooperation between local actors, including CPAS, VDAB/FOREM, trade unions, and NGOs. Clear role definitions and shared responsibilities would enhance coordination and ensure more effective support at the community level.

6.3 Support Measures for Migrant Women

Migrant women face specific barriers that require targeted support. Expanding childcare services linked to training and employment pathways is essential to improve participation and retention.

To address communication gaps and cultural barriers, public funding should be allocated for community interpreters and cultural mediators. These roles are critical in enabling access to services and ensuring respectful, inclusive engagement.

Finally, psycho-social support should be integrated into work-related activation programmes, recognising the intersection of trauma, migration, and gender-based vulnerabilities.

Co-funded by the European Union

Funded by the European Union. Views and opinions expressed are however those of the author(s) only and do not necessarily reflect those of the European Union or the European Commission. Neither the European Union nor the granting authority can be held responsible for them. Project Number: 101140836

7. The PRIMACENTERS Framework – Key Recommendations

7.1 7.1 Role definition and Governance model

The PRIMACENTERS model, as presented by KMOP during the Online Networking Event on 28 May 2025, is built on a participatory and gender-sensitive methodology. It acknowledges the diversity of migrant backgrounds as well as the varying legal and institutional contexts across EU Member States. KMOP emphasised that for the model to be effective, it must be co-designed with local stakeholders and tailored to the specific legal, administrative, and cultural conditions of each country.

A multi-actor coordination board is essential to ensure participatory governance. This board should include representatives from public employment services, civil society organisations, employer federations, and migrant community representatives. Such inclusive structures would ensure transparency, responsiveness, and alignment with regional priorities.

The governance model should also draw on successful regional frameworks, such as those developed by the Assembly of European Regions (AER). During the Networking Event, AER underscored the importance of empowering local and regional authorities to co-create intercultural and replicable integration strategies. The regional level plays a key mediating role between national frameworks and local implementation, ensuring policy transferability and long-term sustainability (AER, 2025).

7.2 Monitoring, evaluation and Policy Feedback Mechanism

Effective implementation of the PRIMACENTERS model in Italy, Spain, Cyprus, Germany and Greece, requires concrete monitoring, evaluation, and policy feedback mechanisms. A common data framework should be established to track service usage, integration outcomes, and labour conditions for migrants in the primary sector. This data must be disaggregated by gender, region, permit status, and employment type, allowing for evidence-based adjustments.

PRIMACENTERS should collaborate with **academic institutions**, **public employment services**, and **independent observatories** to ensure transparent and regular evaluation. Key indicators may include: number of migrants served, job placement rates, legal support accessed, and satisfaction levels.

Co-funded by the European Union

Funded by the European Union. Views and opinions expressed are however those of the author(s) only and do not necessarily reflect those of the European Union or the European Commission. Neither the European Union nor the granting authority can be held responsible for them. Project Number: 101140836

8. Conclusions

The findings of this country report confirm that the Belgian primary sector relies increasingly on the labour of migrants—many of whom experience precarious working conditions, limited access to legal protections, and fragmented support mechanisms. Migrants, particularly women, face multiple intersecting challenges including administrative complexity, language barriers, and regional disparities in service provision.

9. References:

- ACV-CSC. (2022). *Rapport sur le travail des migrants dans l'agriculture*. https://www.acv-csc.be
- Actiris. (2024). *Mesures d'intégration professionnelle en Région de Bruxelles-Capitale*. Brussels Regional Employment Office.
- AER – Assembly of European Regions. (2025). *Empower regional action for an intercultural Europe* [Presentation]. PRIMACENTERS Online Networking Event, 28 May 2025.
- Brussels Economy and Employment. (2024). *Work permits: Recent changes and regional criteria*. https://economy-employment.brussels
- CIRÉ. (2022). *L'accueil et l'intégration des migrants en Belgique francophone*. Coordination et Initiatives pour Réfugiés et Étrangers. https://www.cire.be
- CIRÉ. (2022). *Migrations et parcours d'intégration: Enjeux et pratiques en Belgique*. https://www.cire.be
- Collectif des Femmes. (2025). *Nyampinga Empowerment Programme* [Presentation]. PRIMACENTERS Online Networking Event, 28 May 2025.
- Eurostat. (2023). *National accounts and GDP by industry – Belgium*. https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat
- Federal Public Service Employment, Labour and Social Dialogue. (2023). *Single permit guidelines*. https://werk.belgie.be
- KMOP. (2025). *PRIMACENTERS project overview* [Internal presentation]. PRIMACENTERS Online Networking Event, 28 May 2025.

Co-funded by the European Union

Funded by the European Union. Views and opinions expressed are however those of the author(s) only and do not necessarily reflect those of the European Union or the European Commission. Neither the European Union nor the granting authority can be held responsible for them. Project Number: 101140836

- May, X., & Istaz, D. (2016). *Valeur ajoutée du secteur primaire en Belgique*. Atlas des dynamiques territoriales, Université libre de Bruxelles.
- Myria. (2023). *Rapport annuel sur la migration: Exploitation et droits des travailleurs migrants en Belgique*. Centre fédéral Migration. https://www.myria.be
- OECD. (2023). *Indicators of immigrant integration: Settling in 2023*. https://www.oecd.org/migration/settling-in-2023.htm
- OECD. (2024). *International migration outlook: Belgium chapter*. https://www.oecd.org/migration/migration-outlook/
- Provincie Vlaams-Brabant. (2025). *Keynote on migrant employment in agriculture* [Presentation]. PRIMACENTERS Online Networking Event, 28 May 2025.
- SPF Économie. (2024). *Aperçu de l'activité économique en Belgique*. Service Public Fédéral Économie. https://economie.fgov.be
- SPW Économie. (2024). *Simplification des procédures de permis unique en Wallonie*. Service Public de Wallonie – Direction générale de l'Économie.
- Statbel. (2023). *Foreign population by municipality*. https://statbel.fgov.be
- Statbel. (2024). *Population by nationality and origin*. https://statbel.fgov.be
- UNIA. (2023). *Discrimination monitoring report: Labour market and migrant status*. Centre interfédéral pour l'égalité des chances. https://www.unia.be
- Vlaamse Overheid. (2024). *Knelpuntberoepen en sectorale afwijkingen 2024*. Departement Werk en Sociale Economie. https://werk.be
- Walloon Public Service. (2024). *Facilitation des permis de travail pour les secteurs prioritaires*. https://emploi.wallonie.be

Co-funded by the European Union

Funded by the European Union. Views and opinions expressed are however those of the author(s) only and do not necessarily reflect those of the European Union or the European Commission. Neither the European Union nor the granting authority can be held responsible for them. Project Number: 101140836

10. Annex A: WP2 – Activities Numbers

County	**Belgium**
Name of the event	**Number of participants**
Networking event 1	42
Interviews	10

Co-funded by the European Union

Funded by the European Union. Views and opinions expressed are however those of the author(s) only and do not necessarily reflect those of the European Union or the European Commission. Neither the European Union nor the granting authority can be held responsible for them. Project Number: 101140836

primacenters

primacenters-project.eu

