

primacenters

Primacenters' Framework
Spanish Country Report

Co-funded by the
European Union

Table of Contents

Executive Summary 2
2. Introduction 2
3. Migration overview (From the desk research): 3
4. Primary sector (From the desk research): 5
5. Legal aspects (From the desk research): 6
6. Focus group and interviews findings: 8
7. Conclusion 12
8. Annexes: 13
8.1 Additional data and references. 13
8.2 WP2 – Activities Numbers 14

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 Spanish Country Report details the vital contribution of migrant labor to the Spanish primary sector, which relies on foreign nationals for nearly a quarter of its workforce and over 35% in seasonal agriculture. Although Spain possesses robust legal regularization mechanisms (such as the "arraigo" settlement) and circular migration schemes, migrants continue to face hurdles like bureaucratic delays, language gaps, and labor discrimination. The report strongly recommends the promotion of social economy and workers' cooperative models as effective tools for socio-labor integration, coupled with targeted vocational training, streamlined regularization processes, and community-engaged rural revitalization.

1.Introduction

The objective of this country report is to provide a concise and evidence-based overview of Spain's primary sector, with a particular focus on the role of migrant labour. The report pretends to give a framework, detailing the context, needs and gaps in the field & the main findings of the focus groups and the knowledge exchange activities. It also presents effective proposals, measures and support mechanisms for migrants' employment in the primary sector.

Brief description of the perspective of migrants in the country and the integration of migrants.

Migrants in Spain contribute significantly to key economic sectors—particularly agriculture, domestic work, and hospitality—yet often face challenges related to job insecurity, temporary contracts, and limited upward mobility. Despite legal protections under Spanish labour law, many migrants encounter barriers such as language difficulties, lack of credential recognition, and precarious living conditions, especially in rural areas with high seasonal labour demand.

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

Nonetheless, Spain maintains mechanisms for regularization and legal aid, offering pathways to stability for undocumented migrants through social and labour settlement provisions ("arraigo").

Integration efforts are guided by national and regional policies that promote social inclusion, language acquisition, and equal access to public services. The Strategic Plan for the Integration of Migrants ("Marco Estratégico de Ciudadanía e Inclusión, contra el Racismo y la Xenofobia" (2023–2027)) outlines coordinated actions to improve educational outcomes, labour market participation, and civic engagement among migrant communities. Municipal integration services, civil society initiatives, and targeted employment programs also play a vital role in supporting the long-term inclusion of migrants in Spanish society.

2. Migration overview (From the desk research):

- Statistics of migrants' population in the country.

As of January 1, 2025, Spain's population reached a historic high of 49,077,984 inhabitants, primarily driven by immigration. The foreign population in Spain increased by 100,793 individuals in the last quarter of 2024, totalling approximately 6.85 million people, which represents 13.4% of the total population. (National Institute of Statistics, "Instituto Nacional de Estadística – INE") Following "INE" statistics too, in the first quarter of 2025 alone, Spain welcomed 39,800 Colombians, 25,900 Ukrainians, and 25,000 Venezuelans. This demographic shift has not only contributed to population growth but has also played a crucial role in revitalizing Spain's economy. In 2024, the country experienced a 3.2% GDP growth, with immigration being a key factor. Foreign workers filled a substantial portion of new jobs, bolstering the labour market and supporting economic expansion.

- Demographics of migrants (e.g. origin, languages, gender). The typology of migrants in Spain is diverse, shaped by historical ties, geographical proximity, labour market needs, and asylum trends. Broadly, migrants in Spain can be categorized into the following types:

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. Economic Migrants: The largest group, composed of individuals seeking employment and improved living conditions. These migrants often engage in sectors such as agriculture, construction, domestic work, and hospitality.
2. Family Reunification Migrants: This group consists of relatives of settled migrants, especially spouses and children.
3. Asylum Seekers and Refugees: Spain has seen a sharp increase in asylum applications in recent years.
4. Irregular Migrants: These are individuals residing without legal authorization, either due to irregular entry (e.g., maritime arrivals via the Canary Islands and Mediterranean routes) or visa overstays.
5. EU and Highly Skilled Migrants: Citizens from EU/EEA countries also form a significant share of the foreign population. Additionally, Spain has attracted skilled professionals and digital nomads, particularly in urban centres such as Madrid and Barcelona, due to lifestyle advantages and favourable visa schemes.
6. Seasonal and Circular Migrants: Notably present in the primary sector, seasonal labor migrants are contracted for agricultural harvests (e.g., in Huelva or Almería). These include both foreign nationals under temporary labour schemes and irregular workers recruited informally.

In general, and regarding their countries of origin, the largest groups originate from Morocco, Romania, Ukraine, Colombia, Venezuela, and other Latin American countries, followed by nationals from Sub- Saharan Africa and South Asia. Considering the Spanish National Institute of Statistics ("INE"), in the first quarter of 2025 alone, Spain welcomed 39,800 Colombians, 25,900 Ukrainians, and 25,000 Venezuelans.

Considering the data from the "INE" and its statistics, and from sectoral reports, the following information can also be given:

Most migrants reside in urban areas such as Madrid, Barcelona, and Valencia, while significant numbers are also concentrated in agricultural regions like Andalusia and Murcia due to seasonal and agricultural work opportunities.

Spanish remains the predominant language among migrants, especially those from Latin American countries, facilitating their integration due to linguistic and cultural affinities. Arabic, Romanian, French, Portuguese and Chinese are also important foreign languages spoken by migrants in Spain.

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

Gender distribution is relatively balanced, though certain sectors show notable disparities—female migrants are predominantly represented in domestic and caregiving roles, while male migrants are more common in agriculture and construction ("*Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development*").

3. Primary sector (From the desk research):

- Importance of the primary sector to the country's economy:

The primary sector—comprising agriculture, forestry, fishing, and mining—remains a foundational pillar in Spain's economy, albeit with a modest economic footprint. As of early 2025, the primary sector contributes approximately 2.7% to Spain's Gross Domestic Product (GDP), reflecting a slight increase from previous years due to favourable agricultural conditions and growth in the fishing sector (CaixaBank Research, 2025).

Despite its limited weight in the overall economy, the sector plays a significant role in rural development, environmental sustainability, and national food security. It provides employment to around 4% of the national workforce (*"INE" 2024*), particularly in depopulated rural areas where alternative job opportunities are scarce.
Spain continues to be a leading agri-food producer and exporter in the European Union. The country holds top positions globally in the production of olive oil, wine, citrus fruits, vegetables, and cereals, and the agri-food industry accounts for around 10% of Spain's industrial GDP and approximately 16% of total exports (Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, *"Ministerio de Agricultura, Pesca y Alimentación"*, 2024).

The fishing sector is especially important in coastal communities, with Spain operating one of the largest fishing fleets in Europe (European Commission, 2023). Meanwhile, the mining sector, though relatively small, remains relevant in certain regions for its extraction of materials like copper, sepiolite, and tungsten.

The sector is also central to the implementation of the EU's Common Agricultural Policy *("Política Agraria Común"*, PAC) and climate resilience strategies, given its role in land management, biodiversity conservation, and carbon sequestration. Future development of the primary sector is expected to hinge on sustainability, innovation, and digital transformation.

- Extent of migrant involvement in this 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

Migrant labour continues to be a cornerstone of Spain's primary sector in 2025, playing a pivotal role in sustaining the country's agricultural productivity and seasonal operations. As labour shortages in rural areas have intensified, foreign workers have increasingly filled the gaps, ensuring the continuity of essential economic activities, particularly in agriculture and horticulture.

According to recent data from the Spanish Social Security system, foreign nationals now account for approximately 24.6% of all workers employed in the broad category of agriculture, livestock, forestry, and fishing. Following the data offered by the Spanish government ("La Moncloa" 2025) and within the Special Agricultural System, which governs a large portion of seasonal and intensive farming activity, the presence of migrant workers is even more pronounced, exceeding 35% of all registered contributors. Besides, seasonal labour programmes have facilitated the recruitment of thousands of agricultural workers—primarily women—from Morocco under bilateral agreements.

In terms of origin, most migrant workers in Spain's primary sector come from Morocco, Romania, Colombia, Venezuela, and Ukraine.

4. Legal aspects (From the desk research):

- Legal Framework for Migration

The cornerstone of Spain's migration regime is the "Ley Orgánica 4/2000, of 11 January 2000", regulating the rights and freedoms of non-nationals in Spain and their social integration (Official State Bulletin, "Boletín Oficial del Estado, BOE, 11 January 2000"). Over the past two decades, this Organic Law has been amended repeatedly to adapt to evolving socioeconomic needs and EU-level directives:

Under the current framework, non-EU nationals must obtain either a residence permit, a work and residence authorization, or a temporary visa (for short-term stays up to 90 days). Each pathway is governed by specific articles of *Ley Orgánica 4/2000* and subsequent Royal Decrees issued by the Ministry of Inclusion, Social Security and Migration ("*Ministerio de Inclusión, Seguridad Social y Migraciones"*.

Admission Categories and Quotas

Spain's annual Immigration Quota system ("*cupos*") is established each year. Employers must justify unfilled national applications before requesting foreign worker quotas. Employers

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

submit certified offers to the Foreigners Office, which in turn issues work and residence authorizations for selected migrant applicants. For 2025, the Ministry of Inclusion, Social Security, and Migration, has set the following quotas:

Seasonal Agricultural Workers: 55,000 permits; **Care and Social Services:** 15,000 permits; **Hospitality and Tourism:** 10,000 permits; **Construction and Industry:** 5,000 permits.

Settlement Mechanisms for Regularization ("Arraigo")

To regularize migrants in an irregular situation, Spain maintains three settlement modalities:

Social Settlement ("*Arraigo Social*"): Requires a minimum of two years of continuous residence, documentary proof of social ties (e.g., rental contract, school enrolment of children, or family ties), and a clean criminal record. The applicant also needs a job offer or a training agreement.

Work Settlement (*"Arraigo Laboral"*): Demands six months of continuous irregular stay, certified work activity in informal employment by at least 30 days, and a pending social security clearance. A formal job contract of at least one year is required.

Family Settlement ("Arraigo Familiar"): Allows regularization of foreign minors born in Spain, foreign parents of Spanish minors, or spouses of Spanish citizens after three years of marriage, regardless of previous residence status.

Family Reunification and Humanitarian Aspects

Family reunification criteria have been updated in 2024 to ease requirements for:

Spouses and Minors: Non-EU spouses of legal residents may reunify after one year of residence (previously two). Children under 18 have no minimum stay requirement.

Humanitarian Protection: The Commission for Asylum and Refugee has processed over 25,000 applications for international protection in 2024, issuing refugee status or subsidiary protection in accordance with EU Regulation 2016/399. Recognized refugees receive immediate access to work permits and social assistance.

Recent Reforms and Future Outlook

By Royal Decree-Law, Spain has introduced a new Circular Migration Scheme in 2025 aimed at short-term contract workers from source countries with bilateral agreements (e.g., Morocco, Dominican Republic). Under this scheme:

- Workers receive up to nine-month permits renewable once, tied to specific projects in agriculture, hospitality, and caregiving.
- Social security and labour rights are guaranteed throughout their stay, including access to unemployment benefits if laid off due to economic reasons.

Spanish Entrepreneurship Visa

To finish with, and with the purposes of this project, it is convenient to give some details about the Spanish Entrepreneurship Visa ("Visado de Emprendimiento"). It is a type of residence permit designed for non-EU nationals who intend to develop an innovative business project with a significant socio-economic impact in Spain. Established under Law 14/2013, supporting entrepreneurs and internationalization, this

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

visa facilitates the entry and stay of entrepreneurs whose projects are deemed to be of national interest.

Applicants must present a detailed business plan, demonstrating innovation, potential for job creation, and technological or sectoral value. Once approved, the visa allows for residence and work in Spain for up to one year, extendable through a residence permit for up to two years, with further renewals possible. It also offers fast-track processing, flexibility for family reunification, and access to public services, reflecting Spain's commitment to attracting international talent and investment.

5. Focus group and interviews findings:

- **General observations about the integration of migrants into the primary sector.**

Firstly, it is essential to emphasize that the Focus Groups, knowledge exchange activities and interviews have aimed, among other objectives, to gather specific information about the primary sector. However, one of the recurring comments made by most experts who participated was that migration represents an excellent opportunity for the repopulation of rural areas, as well as for the social and economic revitalization of these communities. For this reason, they emphasized the general need for labour in rural areas in different areas, and not only within the primary sector.

In relation to that, there is a high demand for workers in agriculture, as well as for employees in the social and healthcare sectors, both in institutions and in home-based care—an area in which many migrants have experience and vocation. Similarly, many migrants possess professional skills in sectors such as hospitality, caregiving, cleaning, logistics, masonry, and construction, although these competencies require recognition and further development. In this regard, trades and housing restoration in rural areas may offer a pathway to self-employment, through cooperatives that renovate and rent properties, thus generating both housing and employment simultaneously.

Finally, it is important to highlight that Spain has a qualified migrant population, particularly in hard-to-fill occupations. This reality should be harnessed and acknowledged through the implementation of active employment policies.

- **Summary of expert perspectives on strengths and weaknesses of existing systems.**

Spain's migration and integration system exhibits notable strengths, particularly in its legal framework, which upholds fundamental rights for migrants, such as access to education, healthcare, and employment (for those with regular status). Experts highlight the role of civil society, local administrations, NGOs and cooperatives in creating practical, community-based responses, especially in rural and agricultural areas, where they address both labour shortages and migrant inclusion.

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

However, systemic weaknesses persist. Experts identify significant barriers related to legal regularization, slow administrative procedures, and limited pathways to formal employment, especially in sectors with

high labour demand, like agriculture. Additional challenges include misaligned vocational training, under-recognition of foreign qualifications, and fragmented institutional coordination. Discrimination in the labour and housing markets also remains a major obstacle to full integration, reinforcing the need for more inclusive, flexible, and coordinated public policies and stable resources.

In this context, and under the frame of COCETA's expertise (workers' cooperatives), the consulted experts recommend promoting cooperative models as an effective tool for labour inclusion and decent working conditions, provided that such models are accompanied by accessible training programs and supported by favourable legal frameworks that facilitate the regularization of migrants' legal status.

On the other hand, in terms of training, a major weakness lies in the mismatch between the available training offerings and the sociocultural realities of many migrants. The official training system is not sufficiently adapted to the needs of this group, particularly regarding language, deadlines, and legal requirements. Furthermore, vocational training remains inaccessible to those without the necessary documentation, preventing them from accessing regularization pathways through education.

As a solution and as potential strength, training aimed at equipping migrants with knowledge related to worker cooperativism could be offered within the Primacenters project. This would include practices, values, and attitudes—especially considering that many migrants have previous experience in cooperative structures in their countries of origin, such as agricultural cooperatives. Additionally, it would be valuable to consider providing training in Social Economy, cooperativism, and collective entrepreneurship for officials working in migration services. These two pathways would benefit from being strengthened and supported through collaborative efforts.

Lastly, the creation of workers cooperatives by foreign citizens applying for the Spanish Entrepreneurship Visa would be a way to revitalise the rural environment and the primary sector.

- **Role of societal attitudes and community engagement in shaping integration outcomes.**

Regarding the local community and social inclusion, it is important to emphasize that integration is not a one-sided process, as it requires the involvement of the entire community. Relevant actions to promote the effective integration of migrants would include providing information about local associations and activities, such as cultural groups, neighbourhood initiatives, workshops, etc. that encourage active participation.

From one side, in one of the Focus Groups was noticed that acknowledging the spiritual and/or religious

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

dimension can serve as a potential pathway to integration, as many migrants share the Christian faith, which has helped to create welcoming and communal spaces.

From the other side, it is essential to foster spaces for intercultural exchange and interaction, avoiding territorial segregation or the formation of ghettos, thereby promoting a sense of belonging.

- **Challenges that migrants face (e.g. language, legal status, lack of knowledge about rights, exploitation risks, bureaucracy and cultural differences)**

The main challenges and barriers identified in the Focus Groups and interviews are the following:

- Linguistic barriers and cultural diversity: While the cultural richness brought by migrants is very valuable, it can become a challenge in the absence of intercultural exchange spaces and adequate language mediation resources.
- Lack of services and excessive bureaucracy: Frequently, social, employment, or healthcare services do not allocate sufficient resources to adapt to the real needs of the migrant population.
- Complex, slow, and inaccessible administrative processes.
- Labor discrimination and overexploitation: Employment opportunities are frequently marked by informality, low wages, lack of rights, and limited upward mobility.
- Lack of understanding of institutional systems: At both the local and regional levels, many migrants do not know how to access services or exercise their rights, limiting their integration.
- Lack of support networks and legal barriers: The absence of community support structures, along with legal restrictions due to irregular administrative status, hinders inclusion.
- Difficulties in accessing rental housing: Structural racism, prejudice, and overly demanding requirements often prevent access to adequate housing, which negatively affects other key aspects of integration.
- Recognition of qualifications and the educational gap: Migrants often have high professional qualifications—particularly in sectors with labour shortages—but face challenges in validating their credentials or accessing complementary training.

Regarding rights and access to information, a key challenge and barrier identified is misinformation or lack of reliable information among migrants, as reflected in the following issues:

- Lack of clear, simple information in their own language.
- Reliance on social media or Facebook groups as the main source of information, leading to rumours, false expectations, and risky decisions.
- Fear of reporting labour and/or administrative abuses, particularly among those in irregular situations. Consequently, avoidance of contact with public institutions.

For all these reasons, it is crucial to work in coordination with social, educational, and community institutions to provide accurate and accessible information.

- **Recommendations:**

To address the aforementioned barriers and challenges, and to advance towards a more inclusive society

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

model, the following recommendations and solutions are proposed:

- Promote a more agile and protective regulatory framework that allows access to documentation, employment, and basic services without criminalizing migration.
- Streamline legal and administrative processes, especially those related to immigration procedures, recognition of academic and professional qualifications, and access to housing.
- Raise employer awareness and prevent exploitation by promoting fair labour practices and decent working conditions.
- Prevent migrants from becoming trapped in low-paid and informal jobs by facilitating access to qualified employment aligned with their experience and education.
- Promote tailored training programmes with a real labour market orientation, integrating technical skills development, language learning, and digital literacy.
- Strengthen the role of local facilitators, both from institutions and community organizations, to closely support social and labour integration processes.
- Encourage leadership and community participation by including migrants in decision-making spaces such as assemblies, councils, or local bodies.
- Create cooperatives that provide employment opportunities for migrants in vulnerable situations, as an effective strategy to overcome exclusion. In this context, cooperatives can serve as effective tools to access decent, rights-based employment.
- Support cooperative initiatives and Social Economy models that foster employability, stability, and labour rights.

On the other hand, as support measures to ensure the sustainable and dignified integration of migrants in Spain, it is essential to reinforce political and institutional commitment through concrete, long-term actions coordinated among multiple stakeholders. The following are some key proposed action lines:

- Policy recommendations from major organizations and international bodies: It is crucial that the design of public policies at both national and regional levels is guided by the regulatory frameworks and recommendations of leading entities that emphasize the protection of human rights, non-discrimination, and the promotion of equal opportunities for migrants.
- Public awareness campaigns: An ambitious, sustained, and cross-cutting communication strategy is needed to combat prejudice and hate speech, promote intercultural coexistence, and highlight to the public the real and positive contributions of migrants to the Spanish society.
- Social education for change: It is urgent to incorporate content related to global citizenship education within the educational system, media, and community spaces. This should address the demographic and cultural changes occurring in Spain as a migrant-receiving country and foster respect for diversity, empathy, and shared social responsibility.
- Inter-institutional collaboration among the third sector, public administrations, and businesses: Effective coordination between NGOs, social entities, public services (such as employment, healthcare, education, immigration, etc.), and the private sector is essential to avoid fragmented efforts. This collaboration should aim to create comprehensive integration pathways—from administrative regularization and access to rights, to labour market insertion, community support, and continuous training.
- Stable and sustained funding for inclusion programs: To ensure real impact, adequate resources must be guaranteed, enabling social organizations and local administrations to implement high-quality, long-term programs.

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

Lastly, the social and labour integration of migrants requires a broad, inclusive approach committed to equity and attentive to the real needs of migrant populations.

- **Best practices for migrants' integration.**

Below, there are some resources, tools, examples of good practices, etc., that have emerged from the participants' contributions in the Focus Groups and the knowledge exchange activities held over the WP2 duration.

- Tools or initiatives that support migrant integration (e.g., apps for reporting exploitation, online training platforms).
  - Free labour and tax advice for six months to people without resources: Asociación de Trabajadores Autónomos y Dependientes de Castilla y León
  - MigraEmpleo, migration legal management: Inicio - MIGRA Empleo
  - Support for companies, unemployed people or those seeking to improve their employment in rural areas: EmpleoRural – + Empresas +Empleo
  - Aid and subsidies for resettlement: CONVOCATORIA PÚBLICA PARA LA CONCESIÓN DE SUBVENCIONES DIRIGIDAS A GASTOS DE ASENTAMIENTO EN MUNICIPIOS RURALES DE LA PROVINCIA DE BURGOS 2025 - Sodebur – Agenbur
  - Platform for rental housing in rural areas: Proyecto Var Burgos | Viviendas de Alquiler Rural
  - Network of rural coworking spaces in Castilla y León: COWOCYL – La Red de Coworkings Rurales de Castilla y León
  - Work and training programme for people in vulnerable situations: Línia ACOL del Programa Treball i Formació (SOC – TRFO ACOL) Convocatòria anticipada 2025. ACCIÓ - Agència per la Competitivitat de l'Empresa
  - Job vacancies in the care sector for people in vulnerable situations: E-cures - Serveis d'acompanyament a persones dependents

- **Good practices from the cooperative sector:**
  - MigraCoop, migration and the revitalisation of rural areas through cooperative work: migraCOOP | Acerca de
  - Cotasa, cooperative created to meet the needs of sub-Saharan migrants: https://blog.fevecta.coop/cotasa/
  - My Mochila Coop., workers' cooperative offering support services to migrants: My Mochila Coop. V. | Empresas | CEEI Valencia | EmprenemJunts
  - La Comala, workers' cooperative in the care sector stablished by migrants: La Comala - Inicio - Cooperativa La Comala

6. Conclusion

- Summary of key findings

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 primary sector represents a key opportunity for the labour inclusion of migrants, especially in rural areas facing a shortage of qualified workers. However, legal, administrative, and training-related barriers hinder access to decent and sustainable employment.

In this sense, cooperative and social economy models have proven to be effective tools for socio-labour integration. Workers' cooperatives can serve as effective tools to access decent, rights-based employment. It is also necessary that they are accompanied by adapted training programmes, recognition of skills, and legal frameworks that facilitate administrative regularisation.

Last but not least, integration is not a one-sided process, but rather a collective and structural effort, requiring sustained political will, inter-institutional coordination, public awareness, and the strengthening of local networks that promote a sense of belonging, active participation, and equitable access to rights.

7.Annexes:

7.1 Additional data and references.

- "*La Moncloa*", Spanish Government, Migrations: https://www.lamoncloa.gob.es/Paginas/etiqueta.aspx?tn=Migraciones&tax=5c2d3cf97f434 1ff800e47f077b8df90
- Ministry of Social Security (*"Ministerio de inclusion, seguridad social y migraciones"*): https://www.inclusion.gob.es/web/migraciones
- National Statistical Institute, (*"Instituto Nacional de Estadística, INE"*): https://www.ine.es/
- Official State Bulletin (*"Boletín Oficial del Estado, BOE"*): https://www.boe.es/
- Ministry of Labour and Social Economy (*"Ministerio de Trabajo y Economía Social"*): https://www.mites.gob.es/
- Social Security Fund (*"Tesorería General de la Seguridad Social, TGSS"*): https://portal.seg- social.gob.es/wps/portal/importass/importass
- State Employment Service (*"Servicio Público de Empleo Estatal, SEPE"*): https://www.sepe.es/HomeSepe/es/
- Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development: https://www.oecd.org/en.html

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

- **Signed consent forms from participants and signed Focus Groups attendance lists.**

See the respective Teams folder.

- **Additional evidence (photos, screenshots)**

See the respective Teams folder for more details.

7.2 WP2 – Activities Numbers

County	**Spain**
Name of the event	**Number of participants**
Networking event 1 - 28.3.25	41
Networking event 2 - 15.7.25	9
Focus group 1 - 23.4.25	10
Focus group 2 - 8.5.25	10
Interviews	10
MoUs	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

