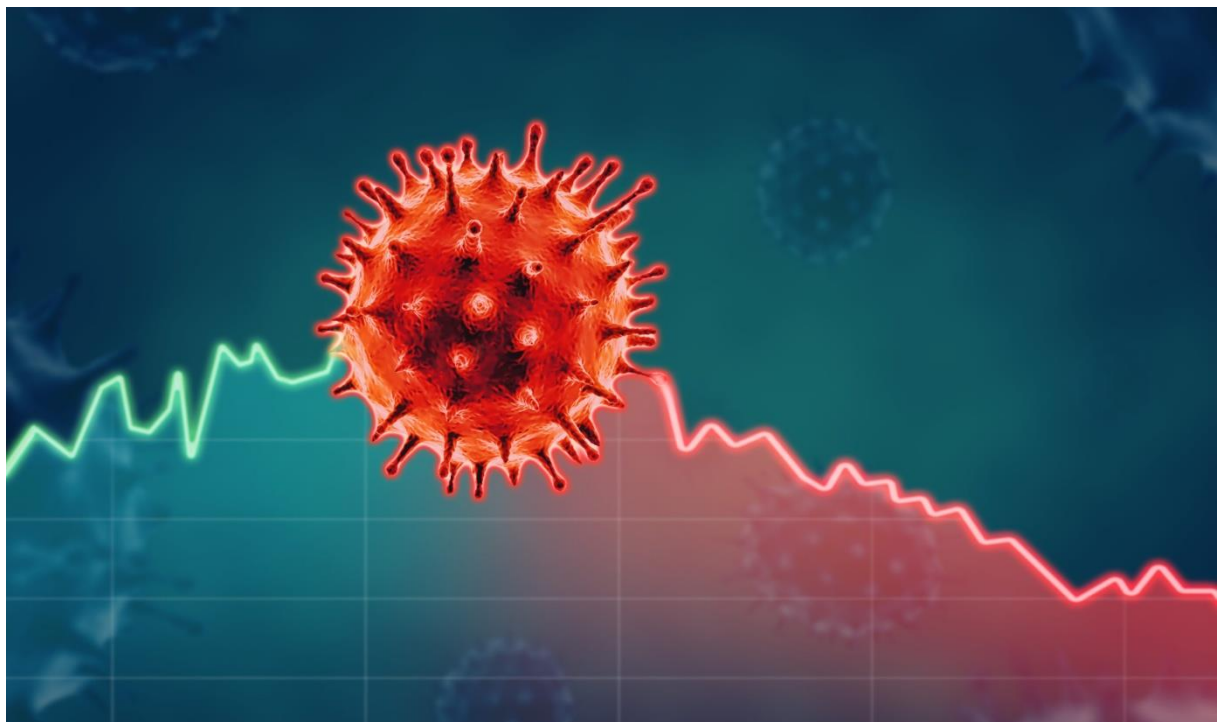


“My life has changed. I mean, it was already difficult. But now my life is even harder,” - Abbas Ben Hamida (a laborer from Tataouine). This is what we’ve chosen to start introducing our project. In the last two years, the entire world woke up on a disaster. New virus got viral on worldwide causing more than 3.37M death and more than 163M cases which made people living hard times. The economic fallout of the novel coronavirus has affected almost every major industry sector of Tunisia. More than 1.3 million people in the country have filed first-time jobless benefit claims.

Given the economic crises facing many countries amid the coronavirus pandemic (COVID-19), significant impacts on labor market outcomes are expected. While pandemics differ, they invariably affect economic output. The Black Death of 1347-1352 caused more than 75 million deaths around the world, devastating many urban areas, with fewer deaths in rural areas. That led to a reduction in available labor thereby increasing agricultural wages. The Spanish Flu of 1918-1920 caused the deaths of up to 100 million people and curtailed economic activity, with impacts that could be traced into the 1980s.

However, if we compare coronavirus total deaths, it will look for a while that it’s a minor pandemic. But the true is that COVID-19 will lead to job losses, lower incomes, and increased poverty. The direct impacts, however, can lead to other short- and medium-term effects that could prove just as painful in the longer run. For instance, job losses affect future earnings due to interruptions, lost productivity; de-skilling associated with prolonged unemployment spells, and missed opportunities to build human capital on the job.



By day wage workers, we mean workers who work in different categories such as contract workers, casual workers and daily wage workers for completing jobs on an hourly / day / week /unit / quantity basis. According to the Apprenticeship Act of 1961, "worker means any person who is employed for a salary in any kind of work and who receives pay directly from the employer, but does not include an apprentice".

Asked how the lockdown-induced economic crisis affected the lives-livelihoods of daily wage workers, Aymen Ben Foulén*(a nickname as he told us to not mention his real name), in his early 20s in Tataouine said, "Since the time of Covid and the lockdown, there has been a severe crisis of employment opportunities in local labor markets. Getting work for even two days in a week is excruciatingly difficult for us. Daily wages too, for any work possible, have dipped by half."

The tale of Aymen Ben Foulén*, struggling to make ends meet for his own family, amidst dwindling prospects for work, reflects the nature and form of the catastrophe that has surfaced since the imposition a year ago of the curfew-style lockdown that sucked out employment opportunities for Tataouine's daily workers in both the unorganized and organized segments.

If we come through the modern "job find" platforms, they are actually dedicated to those who had CVs, and those who are looking for a employment contract. So these platforms are not dedicated to daily wage workers. **And 'we' as students took all this suffering to make something really matters!**

Nabil Brabbi rakez fl espace entre les paragaphes, les text en gras et merci !