



Co-funded by
the European Union



VITISKILLS
GREEN AND DIGITAL SKILLS FOR
SUSTAINABLE VITICULTURE



VITISKILLS

Green and Digital Skills for Sustainable
Viticulture

A best practice guide to extend vineyard workers' socioeconomic security

OCTOBER 2024

Developed by

iNNOVela

Disclaimer

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 Education and Culture Executive Agency (EACEA). Neither the European Union nor EACEA can be held responsible for them.



Executive Summary

This document includes the findings of the survey conducted within the context of the ‘VITISKILLS’ Erasmus+ project Activity A4.3, titled “Best practice guide to extend vineyard workers’ socioeconomic security”. The survey engaged project partners identifying good practices that enhance social and economic conditions for vineyard workforce. The guide aims to provide a) a detailed presentation of 15 best practices b) their contribution to ensuring fair and safe working conditions for vineyard workers c) their impact on their socioeconomic status d) their transferability based on the ease of adoption and the applicability to other territories. The goal is to offer a guide on how to integrate, adapt and build upon these good practices to enhance vineyard workers’ social and economic security.

To that end, the document includes:

- Section 1 presents the aim and scope of VITISKILLS Activity A4.3
- Section 2 provides a thematic overview of the challenges faced by vineyard workers.
- Section 3 provides a summary of the methodological framework utilised for the data collection, including the survey design, research objectives, criteria, and Key Performance Indicators (KPIs).
- Section 4 compiles a thorough list of the identified good practices.
- Section 5 reviews and evaluates the good practices identified by project partners, following the evaluation criteria.
- Section 6 includes the key categories of the identified good practices and conclusions.



Table of Contents

Executive Summary	2
1. Introduction	5
1.1 The VITISKILLS project.....	5
1.2 Activity 4.3.....	5
2. Thematic overview	6
2.1 Challenges faced by vineyard workers	6
2.2 Work environment conditions and employment status.....	6
2.3 Social security and living standards	7
3. Survey design and methodology	8
3.1 Research design.....	8
3.2 Good practices and evaluation criteria.....	8
3.3 Questionnaire form.....	9
4. Good Practices	10
4.1 Good practices identified in Italy	10
4.2 Good practices identified in Spain.....	11
4.3 Good practices identified in Portugal.....	12
4.4 Good practices identified in Greece	14
4.5 Good practices identified in Poland	15
4.6 Good practices identified in Belgium	17
5. Assessment of good practices	18
5.1 Evaluation criteria	18
5.2 Assessment of good practices in Italy.....	19
5.3 Assessment of good practices in Spain	19
5.4 Assessment of good practices in Portugal	20
5.5 Assessment of good practices in Greece.....	20
5.6 Assessment of good practices in Poland.....	21



5.7 Assessment of good practices in Belgium	21
5.8 Total assessment of good practices	22
References	23
ANNEX	24



1. Introduction

1.1 The VITISKILLS project

The VITISKILLS project, Green and Digital skills for Sustainable Viticulture, co-funded by the European Union (EU), unites 6 partners from 6 different EU countries: Italy, Spain, Portugal, Greece, Poland and Belgium. In response to the changing agricultural practices, as well as the increasing effects of climate change in viticulture, this project seeks to address the needs of vineyard workers, providing them with green and digital skills aiming to lead to sustainable viticulture becoming the norm throughout the European Union.

1.2 Activity 4.3

Activity 4.3, titled “Delivery of a best practice guide to extend vineyard workers’ socioeconomic security” results in a best practice guide expected to serve as a learning section to be incorporated meaningfully into existing training programmes, and an information tool that can help vineyard workers overcome the multi-fold barriers of social security schemes but also recognise their employee rights and possible channels where they can find support.

The guide is addressed to workers’ unions, viticulture associations, training entities and vineyard managers.



2. Thematic overview

2.1 Challenges faced by vineyard workers

Workers in the wine industry face a variety of distinctive **health risks** related to their sector of employment. In addition, due to the strong **seasonality** of the work involved, particularly during the harvest and vegetation periods, their living standards and employment status are modest.

Social security means that families and workers are covered by socioeconomic security to ensure that they have **access to healthcare and stable finances**, particularly when it comes to unemployment, illness, disability, and work-related injuries.

2.2 Work environment conditions and employment status

Winery workers are susceptible to the same unintended **injuries** that affect workers in agriculture. [The hazards of working outdoors](#), like loud machinery, insects, snakes, severe weather, sun exposure, and heat stress, additionally exist for them. Workers in the viticulture industry also run the danger of developing musculoskeletal conditions, infections brought on by chemical exposure, and asthma brought on by mite contact.

Working in **confined spaces** is one of the greatest occupational risks that wine production workers also face. “Confined spaces” refer to enclosed or partially enclosed spaces with restricted entry points. These are mostly storage and fermentation tanks in the wine industry. These tanks regularly possess hypoxic environments due to the biological activity of the fermenting wine. Too many unjustified fatalities have happened due to improper safety protocols and procedures being disregarded.

Concerning the **seasonality** of the vineyard workers’ demand, workforce shortages within the wine agriculture sector are slightly higher than the wine trade industry average, with larger wineries often experiencing the most challenges. One in two wineries report difficulty hiring enough workers for wine production and filling. Skilled workers in these areas typically need professional qualifications. Given the scarcity of qualified industrial workers and craftspeople across most sectors, wineries often face competition from more established industries.

To address staff shortages, the wine industry has largely **extended working hours** leading to increased workloads and limited time for breaks or family life. This situation



often heightens financial pressures, contributing to significant **mental stress** and burnout. The socially and economically unsustainable labour requirements in wine-growing operations diminish the likelihood of passing wineries on to the next generation. As a result, young workers frequently question whether this enormous amount of effort is truly worthwhile.

2.3 Social security and living standards

Farmers are often hiring additional workers, while hardly paying **minimum wages** and exploiting workers economically, socially, and culturally. Furthermore, plenty of workers in agriculture are forced to migrate in pursuit of employment due to **limited local opportunities**.

In rural areas, high rates of poverty, seasonal and informal employment, unsafe working environments, restricted market access and lack of basic services prevail. Overall, social protection coverage is often lower.

Workers in informal employment receive **limited or no social protection**. In fact, the absence of social protection coverage is frequently used to identify informal work. Seasonal workers are often largely excluded from social security benefits. Even when not explicitly excluded, thresholds related to working hours and contract duration may disproportionately affect agricultural workers, including those in formal employment. In addition to legal constraints, the frequency and timing of payments, and the delayed accumulation of rights further prevent workers, in non-standard kinds of employment, from enrolling in voluntary programs.



3. Survey design and methodology

3.1 Research design

The research aimed to identify good practices to extend vineyard workers' socioeconomic security. To this end, it provided partners with a data collection tool to collect relevant data from their own countries. To guarantee that all results are documented in a consistent and clearly structured manner, the methodology provided a common approach for collecting the required data. A questionnaire had been developed to facilitate the research, addressed to the six partners. The questionnaire helped partners identify and record practices that have been already taken up in the partnership regions and/or beyond.

3.2 Good practices and evaluation criteria

Good practices can be defined as strategies, approaches and/or activities that research and evaluation have shown to be effective, efficient, sustainable and/or transferable, and reliably lead to desired outcomes.

Partner organisations should identify best practices by conducting a desk review. These practices might include a) Legislative Frameworks, b) Organisations/Associations supporting farm workers, c) Volunteering Actions, d) Educational Programs, e) Awareness Raising Campaigns, and f) EU/National Projects.

Partners should therefore identify good practices based on their level of effectiveness, impact, transferability and replicability. More specifically, for a practice to be considered as “good” it should meet certain prerequisites.

In the context of the survey, partners were required to identify and collect practices that are directly contributing to extend socioeconomic security for vineyard workers. In that regard, it was important to keep in mind that a practice is only good if there is a demonstrable link between the addressed challenge, the identified practice and the end results.



3.3 Questionnaire form

The questionnaire form (ANNEX) consisted of the following three sections:

A. Contact information. In this section respondents will provide their name, affiliation, email and country covered.

B. Identifying good practices to extend vineyard workers' socioeconomic security. The respondents are asked to fill in the questionnaire for each identified good practice separately, providing information on the name, specific location, implementing entities, as well as relevant resources.

C. Assessing impact and transferability potential of the good practice. In this section the respondents are asked to rate each good practice, regarding the three criteria:
a) Impact, b) Sustainability, c) Transferability/Replicability

The respondents will mark every practice on scale of 1 to 5 based on all relevant quantitative and qualitative data available, as well as their own judgment.

Both the quantitative (overall score) and qualitative data obtained from the questionnaires was collected by INNOVELA. The identified good practices are presented in this document.



4. Good Practices

This section provides a comprehensive overview of the good practices collected by project partners through the questionnaire. The good practices are presented and organised by country. For each practice, details such as the title, type and implementing entity are included, accompanied by a short description.

4.1 Good practices identified in Italy

1. Law on illegal recruitment of workforce (caporalato) n. 199/2016 - Italy

Type: Measures or policies enabling safe and/or fair working conditions

Implementer: Italian Parliament

Implementer type: National authority

Description: Law 199 of 2016 on the illegal recruitment of labour in agriculture aims to ensure greater effectiveness in combating so-called 'caporalato' by introducing significant changes to the criminal law framework and providing specific measures to support seasonal workers in agriculture.

Resources: <https://www.gazzettaufficiale.it/>

2. Rete del Lavoro Agricolo di Qualità (Quality Agricultural Labour Network) - Italy

Type: Measures or policies enabling safe and/or fair working conditions

Implementer: INPS – National Social Security Institute

Implementer type: National authority

Description: The Quality Agricultural Labour Network was created with the intention of stemming the phenomenon of 'caporalato' (illegal recruitment of workforce) in the agricultural sector in Italy, as a means of combating the phenomenon of undeclared and irregular work, by creating a kind of 'white list'. Agricultural enterprises that stand out for their compliance with labour, social legislation, income tax and value-added tax



regulations are those that are included in the 'Quality Agricultural Labour Network'. Membership of the network represents recognition of the ethical and law-abiding work organisation of member enterprises.

Resources: <https://www.inps.it/it/it/dettaglio-scheda.it.schede-servizio-strumento.schede-servizi.la-rete-del-lavoro-agricolo-di-qualit--50213.la-rete-del-lavoro-agricolo-di-qualit-.html>

3. Accademia della vigna (Vineyard Academy) - Italy

Type: Awareness raising initiative

Implementer: Weco social Enterprise

Implementer type: Organisation / Association

Description: The aim of the project is to train skilled labour available on the territory, in order to avoid resorting to the black labour market. This is intended to enhance corporate social responsibility, stimulating social and labour inclusion in the area; to facilitate companies to find qualified human resources for viticulture operations; to guarantee the people involved a quality and socially sustainable working standard.

Resources: <https://accademiadellavigna.it/>

4.2 Good practices identified in Spain

1. Application «SiAR» - Spain

Type: Measures reducing economic risk

Implementer: Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food

Implementer type: National authority

Description: SiAR (Sistema de Información Agroclimática para el Regadío) is a Spanish digital platform that provides real-time agroclimatic data to optimize irrigation practices.



By accessing localized weather data (e.g., temperature, humidity, rainfall), farmers can better plan and adjust their irrigation schedules, improving water use efficiency and reducing environmental impact. SiAR is easily accessible via mobile devices and is particularly valuable in drought-prone areas, promoting sustainability in agricultural water management.

Resources: <https://servicio.mapa.gob.es/websiar/>

2. Federación de Cooperativas Agroalimentarias de la Comunidad Valenciana (FECOAV) – Spain

Type: Communication strategies on the rights of vineyard workers

Implementer: Generalitat Valenciana

Implementer type: Organisation / Association

Description: The Federation of Agri-Food Cooperatives of the Valencian Community (FECOAV) enables farmers to unite to improve their bargaining power, access better trading conditions and defend their labour rights. FECOAV promotes cooperation, training and legal advice to its members, strengthening their representation before the administrations and guaranteeing greater economic security.

Resources: <https://cooperativesagroalimentariescv.com/>

4.3 Good practices identified in Portugal

1. GPP – Gabinete de Planeamento, Políticas e Administração Geral – Portugal

Type: Measures or policies enabling safe and/or fair working conditions

Implementer: Ministry of Agriculture and Fishery

Implementer type: National authority

Description: The Portuguese CAP Strategic Plan (known as PEPAC) was articulated by



GPP and emphasizes sustainable agricultural practices, allocating over EUR 830 million to farmers adopting eco-friendly methods such as carbon sequestration and organic farming. The plan aims to increase the organic farming area to 19% by 2030, supporting small farmers and enhancing food security through diverse interventions.

Resources: <https://www.gpp.pt/index.php/pepac/pepac-plano-estrategico-da-pac-2023-2027>

2. Sustainable viticulture practices in the Douro Valley – Portugal

Type: Measures or policies enabling safe and/or fair working conditions

Implementer: Symington Family Estates

Implementer type: Company / Private initiative

Description: The Symington Family Estates, a leading Port wine producer, implemented sustainable viticulture practices in the Douro Valley. They use precision viticulture techniques, including drones and satellite imagery, to optimize water usage and reduce pesticide application. The company also maintains biodiversity through the preservation of indigenous flora and fauna. They also advocate for job opportunities that allow people dignity and are known regionally for the job security they provide their employees.

Resources: <https://www.symington.com/sustainability>

3. ADVID - Associação para o Desenvolvimento da Viticultura Duriense – Portugal

Type: Awareness raising initiative

Implementer: ADVID

Implementer type: NGO / Non-profit organisation

Description: ADVID, established in 1982 by Porto wine producers, aims to enhance viticulture and wine quality in Portugal's Douro Region by bridging academic research and industry practices. Initially focused on technical support for land management and



vine mechanization, it later introduced integrated pest management and production methods. Recognized as the Managing Body of the Douro Region Wine Cluster and the Collaborative Vine and Wine Laboratory, ADVID plays a vital role in promoting innovation and best practices in the Portuguese wine sector.

Resources: <https://www.advid.pt/pt/linhas-estrategicas>

4.4 Good practices identified in Greece

1. Application «i-AGRIC» - Greece

Type: Measures or policies enabling safe and/or fair working conditions

Implementer: Ministry of Rural Development and Food

Implementer type: National authority

Description: In December 2020, the Greek Ministry of Rural Development and Food, in the context of providing new services for optimal information systems serving the rural population, developed an innovative mobile application, free of charge. The new 'i-AGRIC' application provides agricultural workers with services, such as general information, personalized alerts, personalized information and personalized advisory. i-Agric has reached its 3rd edition and is constantly being upgraded. It has now exceeded 10,000 downloads and has 3,400 registered users, of which 110 post content.

Resources: <https://www.minagric.gr/xrisimewplirofories-2/i-agric-ypaat>

2. Complaint Management Information System – Greece

Type: Communication strategies on the rights of vineyard workers

Implementer: Ministry of Rural Development and Food

Implementer type: National authority

Description: Based on article 140 of [law 4512/2018](#), article 9 of [law 4727/2020](#), [Y.A.2211/ 345983/2020](#) and [Y.A.5030/2021](#), the Greek agricultural workers and



citizens can submit a complaint for matters of competence of the Ministry of Rural Development and Food and its supervised Agencies. Among the subjects that the complaints may concern are labour issues and funded programs.

Resources: <https://www.minagric.gr/xrisimewplirofories-2/ypaat-katagelies>

3. Cooperation Framework among the National Union of Agricultural Associations and the Greek Ministry of Rural Development and Food – Greece

Type: Communication strategies on the rights of vineyard workers

Implementer: National Union of Agricultural Associations

Implementer type: Organisation / Association

Description: The National Union of Agricultural Associations is a lobbying initiative, which represents the Agricultural Associations of Greece, cooperating with the Greek Ministry of Rural Development and Food to influence policymaking. The cooperation framework among the Ministry and the National Agricultural Union includes the detailed mapping of the Agricultural Associations, but also the design of solutions. In partnership with the National Agricultural Union, the Greek Ministry creates a new strong and flexible subsidy scheme, taking advantage of existing non-performing agricultural loans.

Resources: <https://etheas.gr/tsiaras-oi-aksones-ton-tessaron-metron-gia-ton-protogeni-tomea/>

4.5 Good practices identified in Poland

1. Course to educate practicing viticulturists – Poland

Type: Communication strategies on the rights of vineyard workers

Implementer: The Podkarpackie Wine Academy (Podkarpacka Akademia Wina)

Implementer type: Educational Program



Description: Podkarpacka Akademia Wina offers a unique course educating practicing winemakers. 320 hours of theoretical and practical classes, divided into 20 weekend assemblies, Classes on the practical aspects of viticulture, rights and obligations of workers and health and safety rules.

Resources:<https://vinisfera.pl/paw-czyli-nabor-na-roczny-kurs-praktycznego-winiarstwa/>

2. Advisory on worker's rights and privileges – Poland

Type: Communication strategies on the rights of vineyard workers

Implementer: Agricultural Advisory Center in Brwinów

Implementer type: Local / Regional / National authority

Description: The European Union is promoting small, family-owned vineyards to reduce vine plantings and wine production volume. This approach aims to produce regionally representative, stylistically rich, and high-quality wines. The promotion is achieved through liberalization of regulations related to wine production registration and supervision. These privileges, allowed by the European Union, have also been introduced by Polish wine regulations, mainly the Law on Wine Products. These privileges introduce derogations from general regulations related to the status of small wine producers from own cultivation.

Resources:<https://poznan.cdr.gov.pl/catalog/uploads/2022-PRZYDOMOWE-WINNICE-JAKO-SPOSOB-NA-DODATKOWE-DOCHODY-MALYCH-GOSPODARSTW-PRAWNE-ASPEKTY-UPRAWY-WINOROSLI-I-PRODUKCJI-WINA.pdf>



4.6 Good practices identified in Belgium

1. Fedris (Federal Agency for Occupational Risks) – Belgium

Type: Measures or policies enabling safe and/or fair working conditions

Implementer: Belgian federal administration (Minister for Social Affairs and Public Health)

Implementer type: National authority

Description: Fedris is a public institution of social security that ensures that the rights of the victims of **occupational accidents and occupational diseases** are being respected. It obligates employers to insure workers against occupational accidents from their first working day on. If not, they automatically get affiliated through Fedris and get a fine.

Resources: <https://www.fedris.be/en.html>

2. Joint Committee for Agriculture – Belgium

Type: Communication strategies on the rights of vineyard workers

Implementer: Coordinating body including Regional Authorities (Flanders, Wallonia, Brussels) and the federal government

Implementer type: National authority

Description: The Joint Committee for Agriculture would likely refer to a collaborative platform where representatives from different governmental levels—such as the regional agricultural ministers and the federal government—come together to discuss and manage agricultural policies that impact the country. It serves to align agricultural policies across Belgium's different regions (Flanders, Wallonia, Brussels).

Resources:

<https://employment.belgium.be/sites/default/files/content/documents/International/Limosa%20fiches%20EN/Limosafiche%20PC%20144%20EN.pdf>



5. Assessment of good practices

This section outlines the award criteria and proceeds with the assessment of good practices, displaying the scores that the partners assigned to the identified good practices.

5.1 Evaluation criteria

The partners were asked to evaluate the identified good practices based on the following evaluation criteria:

- Their **effectiveness** in ensuring safe and/or fair working conditions for vineyard workers.
- Their **impact** on the on the socioeconomic status of vineyard workers.
- Their **transferability potential**, namely their potential for being replicated or adapted to other contexts.
- Their transferability rate, namely how **widespread** the good practice is.

The '**transferability potential**' criterion, is further divided into two sub-criteria: a) the ease of adopting the good practice (considering time, cost, etc.) b) its applicability to other territories (if the issue it aims to tackle is widely encountered)

In alignment with the specified criteria, the questionnaire (**Annex**) was designed so that each question corresponded to one of the evaluation criteria.

Partners were asked to evaluate the collected good practices based on any quantitative data they could identify. Where this was not possible, they were asked to evaluate the good practices following their judgment. The respondents were asked to rate each good practice about their positive impact on a scale of 1 to 5, for each of the evaluation questions/ criteria. The transferability potential criterion refers to the cumulative score of the sub-questions. The maximum score that can be achieved for the first, second and fourth criterion is 5, while the third criterion has a maximum score of 10. It should be noted that when calculating the overall score for good practices, all criteria, encompassing the two sub-criteria of transferability potential, are equally included in the overall score as each hold significant and distinctive value in assessing the practices' comprehensive merit.



5.2 Assessment of good practices in Italy

Table 1: Impact assessment of good practices from Italy

GOOD PRACTICE	Effectiveness in increasing social acceptance	Impact on the wind farm project's viability	Transferability potential	Transferability rate	Cumulative score
1. Law on illegal recruitment of workforce (<i>caporalato</i>) n. 199/2016	3	5	7	4	19/25
			2 5		
2. Rete del Lavoro Agricolo di Qualità (Quality Agricultural Labour Network)	4	5	10	3	22/25
			5 5		
3. Accademia della vigna (Vineyard Academy)	4	4	8	2	18/25
			3 5		

5.3 Assessment of good practices in Spain

Table 2: Impact assessment of good practices from Spain

GOOD PRACTICE	Effectiveness in increasing social acceptance	Impact on the wind farm project's viability	Transferability potential	Transferability rate	Cumulative score
1. Application «SiAR»	4	4	10	4	22/25
			5 5		
			5 5		
2. Federación de Cooperativas Agroalimentarias de la Comunidad Valenciana (FECOAV)	4	4	10	5	23/25
			5 5		



5.4 Assessment of good practices in Portugal

Table 3: Impact assessment of good practices from Portugal

GOOD PRACTICE	Effectiveness in increasing social acceptance	Impact on the wind farm project's viability	Transferability potential		Transferability rate	Cumulative score
1. GPP – Gabinete de Planeamento, Políticas e Administração Geral	4	4	10		5	23/25
			5	5		
2. Symington Family Estates	5	5	8		3	21/25
			4	4		
3. ADVID - Associação para o Desenvolvimento da Viticultura Duriense	4	4	7		4	19/25
			3	4		

5.5 Assessment of good practices in Greece

Table 4: Impact assessment of good practices from Greece

GOOD PRACTICE	Effectiveness in increasing social acceptance	Impact on the wind farm project's viability	Transferability potential		Transferability rate	Cumulative score
1. Application «i-AGRIC»	4	4	10		4	22/25
			5	5		
2. Complaint Management Information System	4	4	10		4	22/25
			5	5		
3. Cooperation Framework among the National Union of Agricultural	4	4	9		5	22/25
			4	5		



GOOD PRACTICE	<i>Effectiveness in increasing social acceptance</i>	<i>Impact on the wind farm project's viability</i>	<i>Transferability potential</i>	<i>Transferability rate</i>	<i>Cumulative score</i>
<i>Associations and the Greek Ministry of Rural Development and Food</i>					

5.6 Assessment of good practices in Poland

Table 5: Impact assessment of good practices from Poland

GOOD PRACTICE	<i>Effectiveness in increasing social acceptance</i>	<i>Impact on the wind farm project's viability</i>	<i>Transferability potential</i>	<i>Transferability rate</i>	<i>Cumulative score</i>
<i>1. Course to educate practicing viticulturists</i>	4	4	10 5 5	3	21/25
<i>2. Advisory on worker's rights and privileges</i>	4	4	10 5 5	5	23/25

5.7 Assessment of good practices in Belgium

Table 6: Impact assessment of good practices from Belgium

GOOD PRACTICE	<i>Effectiveness in increasing social acceptance</i>	<i>Impact on the wind farm project's viability</i>	<i>Transferability potential</i>	<i>Transferability rate</i>	<i>Cumulative score</i>
<i>1. Fedris (Federal Agency for Occupational Risks)</i>	4	5	9 4 5	4	22/25



GOOD PRACTICE	<i>Effectiveness in increasing social acceptance</i>	<i>Impact on the wind farm project's viability</i>	<i>Transferability potential</i>		<i>Transferability rate</i>	<i>Cumulative score</i>
<i>2. Joint Committee for Agriculture</i>	5	5	7		5	22/25
			4	3		

5.8 Total assessment of good practices

Table 7: Total assessment of collected good practices by type

Type of good practice	Measures or policies enabling safe and/or fair working conditions	Awareness raising initiatives	Measures reducing economic risk	Communication strategies on the rights of vineyard workers
Total rate	86 %	74 %	88 %	89 %

Table 7 displays the overall score (in percentage terms) attained in comparison to the highest possible score for each of the four types of best practices identified in the survey. Based on our criteria, "Communication strategies on the rights of vineyard workers" appear to be the most successful and transferable approaches. "Measures reducing economic risk" and "Measures or policies enabling safe and/or fair working conditions" follow, with a minor variation. The limited statistical sample in this guide indicates that the "Awareness raising initiatives" are less successful.



References

'Approved-28-cap-strategic-plans-2023-27.pdf'. Accessed 10 September 2024.
<https://agriculture.ec.europa.eu/system/files/2023-06/approved-28-cap-strategic-plans-2023-27.pdf>

'ProWein_Special_Report_Herausforderungen_des_Arbeitskräftemangels_EN_PDF_Vorlage.pdf'. Accessed 6 September 2024. https://www.prowein.com/cgi-bin/md_prowein/lib/all/lob/return_download.cgi/ProWein_Special_Report_Herausforderungen_des_Arbeitskr%C3%A4ftemangels_EN_PDF_Vorlage.pdf?ticket=g_u_e_s_t&bid=10423&no_mime_type=0

Sami Youakim, MD, MSc, FRCP. Occupational health risks of wine industry workers. BCMJ, Vol. 48, No. 8, October, 2006, Page(s) 386-391 - Clinical Articles.

'World-social-report-2021_web_final.pdf'. Accessed 9 September 2024.
<https://www.un.org/en/desa/world-social-report-2021>

Yadav, Deepika; Joshi, Shiv Hiren; Mehendale, Ashok. Social Security Measures among Agricultural Workers – A Narrative Review. Journal of Datta Meghe Institute of Medical Sciences University 18(1):p 135-140, Jan–Mar 2023. | DOI: 10.4103/jdmimsu.jdmimsu_473_22



ANNEX

Questionnaire for VITISKILLS Activity (A4.3)

A	CONTACT INFORMATION	
A.1	Name and Surname of the person filling the questionnaire:	Click here to enter text.
A.2	Affiliation (partner organisation):	Click here to enter text.
A.3	Contact email:	Click here to enter text.
A.4	Country covered:	Click here to enter text.
B	IDENTIFYING GOOD PRACTICES TO EXTEND VINEYARD WORKERS' SOCIOECONOMIC SECURITY	
	GOOD PRACTICE 1	
B.1	Could you please identify the good practice?	
	Title (Name of reference)	Click here to enter text.
	Specific location (city, region)	Click here to enter text.
	Implementer (name)	Click here to enter text.
	Relevant resources (Please provide a link)	Click here to enter text.
B.2	Could you please specify the nature of the good practice?	
	Measures or policies enabling safe and/or fair working conditions	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Measures reducing economic risk (e.g., subsidy scheme)	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Communication strategies on the rights of vineyard workers	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Awareness raising initiative (e.g., campaign, lobbying initiative)	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>
	If you chose 'Other' please specify.	Click here to enter text.
B.3	Could you please identify the kind of the implementer of the good	



	practice?
	Company / Private initiative <input type="checkbox"/>
	Organisation / Association <input type="checkbox"/>
	NGO / Non-profit organisation <input type="checkbox"/>
	Educational Program <input type="checkbox"/>
	Local / Regional / National authority <input type="checkbox"/>
	EU/National Project <input type="checkbox"/>
B.4	Could you provide a short description of the good practice in your own words? (Max. 5 lines)
	Click here to enter text.
C	ASSESSING IMPACT AND TRANSFERABILITY POTENTIAL OF THE GOOD PRACTICE
	[Please consider all available qualitative and quantitative data. If there aren't any, rate the good practice following your own judgment.]
	(Please rate on a scale of 1 to 5, where 1 is 'Slightly' and 5 is 'Greatly')
C.1	How much has the implementation of the good practice contributed to ensuring safe and/or fair working conditions?
	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5
C.2	How much impact has that good practice had on the socioeconomic status of vineyard workers?
	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5
C.3	Could you evaluate the Good Practice's transferability regarding each of the following aspects?
I.	The ease of adoption (considering time, cost, etc.)
	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5
II.	Its applicability to other territories (if the issue it aims to tackle is widely encountered)
	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5
C.4	How widespread is the Good Practice in your region?



	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5
GOOD PRACTICE 2					
B.1	Could you please identify the good practice?				
	Title (Name of reference)	Click here to enter text.			
	Specific location (city, region)	Click here to enter text.			
	Implementer (name)	Click here to enter text.			
	Relevant resources (Please provide a link)	Click here to enter text.			
B.2	Could you please specify the nature of the good practice?				
	Measures or policies enabling safe and/or fair working conditions	<input type="checkbox"/>			
	Measures reducing economic risk (e.g., subsidy scheme)	<input type="checkbox"/>			
	Communication strategies on the rights of vineyard workers	<input type="checkbox"/>			
	Awareness raising initiative (e.g., campaign, lobbying initiative)	<input type="checkbox"/>			
	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>			
	If you chose 'Other' please specify.	Click here to enter text.			
B.3	Could you please identify the kind of the implementer of the good practice?				
	Company / Private initiative	<input type="checkbox"/>			
	Organisation / Association	<input type="checkbox"/>			
	NGO / Non-profit organisation	<input type="checkbox"/>			
	Educational Program	<input type="checkbox"/>			
	Local / Regional / National authority	<input type="checkbox"/>			
	EU/National Project	<input type="checkbox"/>			
B.4	Could you provide a short description of the good practice in your own words? (Max. 5 lines)				



	Click here to enter text.	
C	ASSESSING IMPACT AND TRANSFERABILITY POTENTIAL OF THE GOOD PRACTICE	
	[Please consider all available qualitative and quantitative data. If there aren't any, rate the good practice following your own judgment.]	
	(Please rate on a scale of 1 to 5, where 1 is 'Slightly' and 5 is 'Greatly')	
C.1	How much has the implementation of the good practice contributed to ensuring safe and/or fair working conditions?	
	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5
C.2	How much impact has that good practice had on the socioeconomic status of vineyard workers?	
	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5
C.3	Could you evaluate the Good Practice's transferability regarding each of the following aspects?	
I.	The ease of adoption (considering time, cost, etc.)	
	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5
II.	Its applicability to other territories (if the issue it aims to tackle is widely encountered)	
	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5
C.4	How widespread is the Good Practice?	
	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5
GOOD PRACTICE 3		
B.1	Could you please identify the good practice?	
	Title (Name of reference)	Click here to enter text.
	Specific location (city, region)	Click here to enter text.
	Implementer (name)	Click here to enter text.
	Relevant resources (Please provide a link)	Click here to enter text.
B.2	Could you please specify the nature of the good practice?	



	Measures or policies enabling safe and/or fair working conditions	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Measures reducing economic risk (e.g., subsidy scheme)	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Communication strategies on the rights of vineyard workers	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Awareness raising initiative (e.g., campaign, lobbying initiative)	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>
	If you chose 'Other' please specify.	Click here to enter text.
B.3	Could you please identify the kind of the implementer of the good practice?	
	Company / Private initiative	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Organisation / Association	<input type="checkbox"/>
	NGO / Non-profit organisation	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Educational Program	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Local / Regional / National authority	<input type="checkbox"/>
	EU/National Project	<input type="checkbox"/>
B.4	Could you provide a short description of the good practice in your own words? (Max. 5 lines)	
	Click here to enter text.	
C	ASSESSING IMPACT AND TRANSFERABILITY POTENTIAL OF THE GOOD PRACTICE	
	[Please consider all available qualitative and quantitative data. If there aren't any, rate the good practice following your own judgment.]	
	(Please rate on a scale of 1 to 5, where 1 is 'Slightly' and 5 is 'Greatly')	
C.1	How much has the implementation of the good practice contributed to ensuring safe and/or fair working conditions?	
	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5
C.2	How much impact has that good practice had on the socioeconomic	



	status of vineyard workers?
	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5
C.3	Could you evaluate the Good Practice's transferability regarding each of the following aspects?
I.	The ease of adoption (considering time, cost, etc.)
	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5
II.	Its applicability to other territories (if the issue it aims to tackle is widely encountered)
	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5
C.4	How widespread is the Good Practice?
	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5



Co-funded by
the European Union



VITISKILLS
GREEN AND DIGITAL SKILLS FOR
SUSTAINABLE VITICULTURE



VITISKILLS

GREEN AND DIGITAL SKILLS FOR
SUSTAINABLE VITICULTURE



"The European Commission's support of this publication does not constitute an endorsement of the contents, which reflect the views only of the authors, and the Commission can not be held responsible for any use which may be made of the information therein."
Project Number: 2022-1-IT01-KA220-VET-000089352