



The ILO Turin Centre's facilities

Located in an attractive park on the banks of the River Po, the Centre's campus provides a congenial environment in which to live and study.

- It contains 21 pavilions with fully equipped modern classrooms, conference halls and meeting rooms fitted out for multilingual simultaneous interpretation, a computer laboratory, and a computerized documentation centre linked to various data banks.

The campus has 287 study/bedrooms, all with private bathrooms, telephones and cable television. It also has:

- a reception desk open 24 hours a day;

- a restaurant, a self-service canteen and a coffee lounge, all catering for international dietary needs;
- a bank;
- a travel agency;
- a laundry service;
- a post office;
- an internet point;
- a recreation room;
- facilities for outdoor and indoor sports;
- an infirmary.

Social events are regularly held both on and off campus, so that participants from different cultural backgrounds can make the most of the stimulating international climate.

For further information, please contact

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 Design Luca Fiore – Printed by the International Training Centre of the ILO, Turin, Italy

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Summer School on Labour Economics for Development

A908138

Summer School on Labour Economics for Development

13 – 17 July 2015
 Turin, Italy



Co-financed by the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs



International Training Centre

Summer School on Labour Economics for Development



Rationale

In its efforts to promote decent work throughout the world, the ILO emphasizes the importance of comprehensive and coherent policies for more and better jobs. Its Global Employment Agenda sets forth a vision for job-rich growth and how labour market policies could be used to support more and better job creation.

This agenda acknowledges that there are fundamental differences in labour markets in developing and developed countries. In particular, labour markets in developing countries are typically characterized by a rapidly growing labour force and relatively low levels of unemployment but high levels of underemployment. The vast majority of workers are located in the urban informal and rural economies. As a consequence, labour productivity is low resulting in insufficient wages and high rates of working poverty. In contrast, the main problems facing advanced economies are high open unemployment, ageing populations and precarious jobs.

Such differences also appeared during the global financial crisis of 2007-2009. While the crisis impacted advanced economies faster as reflected by rising unemployment, the lack of social protection (hence automatic stabilizers) in developing countries meant that the downturn has had far reaching long-term implications for developing countries in terms of rising joblessness and poverty. The diversity in how labour markets have been impacted across countries is a reflection of differences in institutions, pre-existing challenges and the ability of governments to respond to the crisis through stimulus packages and other policy measures. Basic differences are also evident in the organisation and governance of labour markets. In developing countries, in the absence of any structure in labour supply (people seeking work) and labour demand (private and public job offers), the role of labour market policies and institutions is different from the one they play in advanced economies. Wage setting institutions, minimum wages, labour market policies and employment services all require some form of collective organisation of supply and demand, which are often absent in developing countries, or exist only in the small formal segment of their economies. For this reason, policies that address qualitative mismatches (e.g. training or public employment services) are unlikely to be effective. ILO's Global Jobs Pact recognizes the need for a comprehensive response to the crisis.

That said, recent evidence illustrates that, despite technical and fiscal constraints, developing countries are formulating and implementing a range of labour market institutions and labour market policies that often differ from those relied on in OECD countries. India's employment guarantee schemes that support the unemployed and underemployed exemplify a radically different approach to active labour market policy.

However, despite much research and policy discourse in recent years, considerable questions remain about applying labour economics to a developing country context. In particular, is standard labour economics (labour supply/labour demand curve regulated by the price of labour) appropriate to analysing the labour market problems of developing countries? How can labour market policies, which usually assume that one can influence supply and demand for better job matches, be effective in developing countries? Is the discussion on the disincentive effect of unemployment benefits or the impact of "rigid" employment protection legislation on job creation relevant? How can policies and institutions be enhanced to help countries respond to crises?

The Summer School on Labour Economics for Development, organised jointly by the ILO Employment Sector and the ILO International Training Centre, establishes a platform for debate and knowledge sharing on these issues.



Course Objectives

The short and longer term objectives are as follows:

- The immediate objective is to provide participants with a sound understanding of the key labour market challenges in developing countries and the role of labour market policies and institutions in these economies, including in terms of policy responses to the global job crisis.
- The longer term objective is to contribute to the adoption of more effective labour market and employment policies in developing countries through the design of effective strategies including labour market regulations, institutions and policies.



Course Implementation

The 5-day course will combine lectures by experts and practitioners from the ILO and others international organizations with group work on current labour market challenges. The course will proceed by way of assisted interactivity: trainees will be invited to participate actively during the sessions in order to support the sharing of experiences. The participatory sessions will consist of analysing several employment-related challenges and trying to come-up with proposals in terms of policy and programmes.



Target Audience

The course caters to institutions, individuals, policy practitioners and donor organizations that are involved in research, policy analysis, policy advice and programme management related to employment and labour markets in developing countries.



Language

The course will be held in English and French (simultaneous interpretation will be provided) and therefore a good command of either English or French is essential.



Costs

The fee for the one-week course is **2,100 Euros** per participant. The fee includes **tuition costs** (training materials, and other conference costs) and **subsistence costs** (full board and lodging at the Turin Centre's Campus). Also covered are minor medical care, insurance and occasional socio-cultural activities.

The ILO will have a limited number of fellowships to award which may cover part or full of the participation costs. If eligible, early applicants will be given priority. Please enquire early!

Participants are responsible for obtaining all necessary visas to enter Schengen area and to cover their travel costs, including transfers to and from airport.



Course Description

The course will be articulated around the following four modules:

Module 1: Labour markets in developing countries

This module will discuss labour market challenges in developing countries in the context of macroeconomic trends and the contagion of global economic and financial crisis. It will present to participants evidence on the impact of macroeconomic policies on labour markets in developing countries and discuss the challenges of employment creation as they present themselves in developing countries. It will also examine key relationships between labour market outcomes and development objectives, including growth and poverty reduction, in the context of the ILO's Decent Work agenda.

Module 2: Labour Economics

This module will present to participants various models of labour economics and provide a platform for discussion of their adequacy to developing country contexts. Beginning with standard models of labour demand and supply, the module will present to participants recent advances in the field such as models of job search and segmented labour markets.

Module 3: Labour market policies and institutions

Labour market policies and institutions play an important role in both rich and poor countries, although their impact may vary depending on the level of development and the quality of governance. This module will review the importance of labour market regulations, institutions and policies for the functioning of labour markets and will review the controversies surrounding this theme, asking the question of "what works where? After a general discussion to the role of labour regulation, the module will specifically discuss the roles of institutions for wage setting, social protection, active labour market policies and collective bargaining.

Module 4: Key issues

The analysis of certain key phenomena in developing country labour markets requires going beyond labour market issues narrowly understood and incorporating macroeconomic and social considerations, as well as the impact of multiple institutions and policies. This module will present cross-cutting issues such as informality, migration and trade that have implications for labour market policy and institutions, but also for development at large.



Application and Contacts

To apply to the summer school, interested candidates should send us a completed on line application form with a confirmation letter from the sponsor.

Please click on the following hyperlink or insert it into your computer's browser window

<http://intranetp.itcilo.org/STF/A908138/en>

The deadline for applications is **29 May 2015**. Early application is strongly recommended since admission is competitive, space is limited, and the time taken to process Schengen visa applications can be long. Acceptance is provisional pending evidence of full financial sponsorship and approval by the course team. Kindly note that we need to receive both of these documents in order to register you for this course, the nomination form alone is not enough.