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 databases.

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

- 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 a stimulating international environment.

For further information, please contact

International Training Centre of the ILO
Enterprise, Microfinance and Local Development Programme (EMLD)
Viale Maestri del Lavoro 10,
10127 Turin, Italy

rural@itcilo.org for logistics
m.gasser@itcilo.org or n.castro@itcilo.org for contents
Unchaining rural supply chains: global trends and local innovations (NEW)

Background
The ILO has actively engaged in rural work since the 1920s. In 2008, the International Labour Conference adopted a resolution on Rural Employment for Poverty Reduction, which led the way to an ILO Rural Employment and Decent Work Programme (2009-13), and the declaration in 2013 of “Decent Work in the Rural Economy” as an Area of Critical Importance for the Organization. Key lessons from ILO rural work is recognizing that rural communities have much potential, demanding for integrated approaches at all levels. Recent studies by FAO recognise a trend towards more systemic and local based approaches to valorize local potentials.

Millions of rural workers, including many farmers, are involved in supply chains either through formal work, suppliers, sub-contracting and other informal work arrangements and often characterise the foundation of the chain. These rural workers are often engaged in extremely low productivity activities that do not generate sufficient income to lift them out of poverty and food insecurity. While adding value to their production and improving the quantity and quality of their products and services may contribute considerably to the distribution of employment along the chain, a smoother functioning of the system around an existing supply chain does not always translate into a better working conditions or an increase of negotiation power of the most vulnerable along the chain.

Recent lessons learnt from food supply chains in Europe and Latin America reveal that food systems get increasingly linked from producer to consumer and the emerging trend of short supply chains contributing not only help to the diversification of the rural economy but also in empowering rural stakeholders in sustainable ways:

- Reducing the number of businesses involved in a supply chain between the producer of a raw material and the final customer can increase the share of the final price received by those involved.
- Fewer links can provide cost savings for customers and makes it easier for everyone to know where the raw materials come from. Direct sales (from original producer to final customer) are the shortest supply chains.
- Businesses participating in local food projects can find new ways of selling more of their products and attracting new types of customers. Stronger connections can be established between local agricultural, tourism and food supply sectors.
- Consumption of local food products in rural areas leads to reduced food transport. This can create economic, environmental and social benefits such as transport cost savings, fewer emissions, less wear and tear on rural roads, reduced traffic congestion and associated improved road safety.

Objective
The main objective of this activity is to raise awareness of the participants regarding the recent trend of short supply chains, in particular short food chains. After this training, participants will be able to:

- Appreciate the concept and practices of short supply chains
- Analyse the challenges and opportunities of promoting short supply chains in their context
- Apply the concept of short supply chains in their policies and initiatives in the rural context

Contents and structure
This activity will be structured around 2 axes:

- Plenary, in-class sessions, including knowledge sharing, panel discussions and groupworks, around case studies and best practices (1.5 days)
- Study visits to experiences in Italy and participatory feedback to the study visits (2.5 days).

Languages
This training is being offered in English, Spanish and Portuguese.

Who should participate?
This training/study visit is especially designed for practitioners and policy makers involved in the design and implementation of development policies, programs and initiatives in rural areas.

Learning from real experiences
This training is based on real case examples and places high importance to the interaction / knowledge sharing among participants, both with international experts and practitioners operating along food supply chains in the North of Italy. Participants will be asked to bring their own experiences and to draw lessons from each visit and to feed back to the group to jointly analyse possible applications in their own context.

Application and tuition
Venue: International Training Centre of the ILO, Turin, Italy (www.itcilo.org)

Dates: 19 – 22 May 2015

Fees: €2100 (including tuition, full board and lodging and study visits)

Apply online at http://intranetp.itcilo.org/SHF/A908117/en

Application deadline: 17 April 2015

Contacts: rural@itcilo.org for logistics and m.gasser@itcilo.org or n.castro@iticilo.org for contents