



## Participants' profiles

The programme of the two courses targets statisticians and labour analysts, as well as policy makers from Ministry of Labour as well as other line Ministries (including but not limited to Social Protection, Planning, Agriculture, Finance...), along with workers' and employers' organisations.



## Languages

Both courses are offered in English.



## Costs, applications and contacts

### Costs

The fee for each of the one-week courses is 2,150 Euros per participant. The fee includes tuition costs (1,550 Euros), training materials (including an e-campus platform to access additional materials from ILO), and other conference costs, as well as subsistence costs (600 Euros), i.e. full board and lodging at the Turin Centre's Campus. Also covered are laundry, minor medical care and insurance, and occasional socio-cultural activities.

Participants to both courses will benefit from a reduced fee of 3575 Euros instead of 4300 Euros.

### Fellowships

The ILO will have only a limited number of fellowships to award, which may cover partial or full participation costs. Early applicants who are eligible will be given priority! Participants are responsible for obtaining all necessary visas to enter the Schengen area and to cover their travel costs to the Turin Centre, including transfers from and to the airport.

### Application

To apply, interested candidates should send a completed online application form with a confirmation letter from the sponsor.

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

A909057 - Measuring and monitoring informality

<http://intranetp.itcilo.org/STF/A909057/en>

A909059 - Design of integrated policy framework for the transition to formal economy

<http://intranetp.itcilo.org/STF/A909059/en>

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.

The deadline for applications is **25 April 2016**.

## 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, and a computerized documentation centre linked to various data banks.

The campus has 185 single fully serviced study/bedrooms, 66 double bedrooms and 12 suites, each with private bathroom, telephone, wi-fi and flat screen television (satellite-TV available in the majority of the rooms).

Among those bedrooms, 22 rooms are accessible for people with disabilities.

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;
- medical service.

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

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A909057 - A909059

## Learning series on the transition to formal economy

### A909057 - Measuring and monitoring informality

Turin, from 13 to 17 June 2016

### A909059 - Designing an integrated policy framework for the transition to formal economy

Turin, from 20 to 24 June 2016

**ITC**   
International Training Centre

[www.itcilo.org](http://www.itcilo.org)



## Rationale

For many countries, the transition from the informal to the formal economy is a major challenge given the large size of the informal economy, the lack of fiscal space and infrastructure, and the needs for capacity building. But it is not an impossible task, even in low-income countries: some countries have a proven record of developing effective legal and policy frameworks for formalization, while many others have only recently embarked on similar paths or are starting to consider the possibility of doing so. In this context, there is considerable demand from policy decision makers for evidence-based practical knowledge about what works and what does not work in facilitating the transition to the formal economy, and how to do it.



## R204 and the call for data collection and analysis both on informal employment as well as informal enterprises

Countries aiming to address informality in a coherent way should undertake a proper assessment and identify characteristics, causes and circumstances of informality in the national context to inform the design and implementation of laws and regulations, policies, and other measures aiming to facilitate the transition to the formal economy; they should adopt, review, and enforce national laws and regulations or other measures to ensure appropriate coverage and protection of all categories of workers and economic units. In consultation with employers' and workers' organizations, countries should, on a regular basis, collect, produce, and disseminate statistics on workers in the informal economy disaggregated by sex, age, workplace, and other specific socio-economic characteristics, as well as on the size and composition of the economic units in the informal economy. On that basis, countries should analyse, monitor and evaluate the progress towards formalization and review the effectiveness of policies and measures taken to facilitate this transition.

## R204 and the call for integrated policy framework for the transition to formal economy

Following Recommendation 204 concerning the transition from informal to formal economy, ILO's member states should design coherent and integrated strategies to facilitate the transition to the formal economy. They should do so taking into account, among others, the diversity of characteristics, circumstances, and needs of workers and economic units in the informal economy, along with the specific national circumstances, legislation, policies, practices, and priorities for the transition to the formal economy. Because different and multiple strategies can be applied to facilitate the transition to the formal economy, national stakeholders should ensure coherence and coordination across a broad range of policy areas in facilitating the transition to the formal economy, as well as cooperation between the relevant bodies and authorities, such as tax authorities, social security institutions, labour inspectorates, customs authorities, migration bodies, and employment services, among others, depending on national circumstances.

Finally, countries should guarantee that formalisation targets and indicators are included in national development strategies or plans as well as in poverty reduction strategies and budgets, taking into account, where appropriate, the role of different levels of government.

## From measuring informality to monitoring and evaluating integrated formalisation strategies

The ITC-ILO, jointly with the Employment Policy Department and the Department of Statistics, is launching two new courses – integrated within the learning series on the transition to formal economy – in response to the increasing need for countries to strengthen their capacities to produce and collect data on informality, which should underpin the effective policy-making process on an integrated policy framework for the transition to formal economy.

The two courses followed the above intervention model cycle, with:

- Course A909057 focusing on data production and collection and on the use of statistics to monitor formalisation processes and progress changes towards decent work for workers and economic units in the informal economy; and
- Course A909059 focusing on the diagnostic of causes and patterns of informality at the national level to support/bolster/promote the design, development, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of an integrated strategy framework for a transition to formal economy.

Both courses will mainstream the gender dimension throughout the intervention model.

Both courses will benefit from the wealth of country experiences and good practices collected and analysed by the ILO during the last decades, and especially through the 2015 Regional Knowledge Sharing Forums and Global Knowledge Sharing Forum. Those forums have provided a space for tripartite dialogue to discuss the paths, sequencing, and challenges for facilitating the transition from the informal to the formal economy<sup>1</sup>.



## Objectives

### A909057 - Measuring and monitoring informality

- To enhance national capacities to produce and collect data on informal employment, employment in the informal sector, and categories of informal workers, as part of the diagnostic phase within the above intervention model;
- To promote the collection of data on the number of economic units and entrepreneurs in the informal economy and their characteristics, as an integral part of national labour statistics, as per the guidance from R204

### A909059 - Design of an integrated policy framework for the transition to formal economy

- To enhance the capacity of participants to design national integrated strategies for the transition to formal economy and decent work, by mainstreaming formalisation in economic and social policies;
- To be acquainted with the main stages of the above intervention model to promote formalisation at national level.



## Contents

### Measuring and monitoring informality

There is an increasing demand for good-quality statistical data from policy makers and social partners, particularly from developing countries where the existing system does not allow for the regular production of timely, reliable, and relevant work and labour market statistics on informality. In response to these demands, the course on measuring and monitoring informality offers the following:

- Position data collection and the use of statistics within the intervention model for a transition to formal economy;
- Clarify the statistical conceptual framework for a definition of informality, in line with the international statistical standards on the informal sector and informal employment;
- Give an overview of measurement objectives and methods for producing statistics on the informal economy;
- Present the different sources of data collection on informality: households surveys, establishment surveys as well as mixed surveys;
- Present how to go from questions to derived variables and indicators related to workers in the informal economy;
- Discuss how to produce statistics for specific groups of informal workers;
- Debate the importance of collecting data on a regular basis for efficient policy design on formalisation.

## Design of integrated policy framework for the transition to formal economy

This course responds to the following questions: "What is an integrated policy framework for formalisation and how to design, implement and monitor one? How to mainstream formalisation in existing policies at national level while ensuring policy coherence?" It proposes a logical framework for intervention and emphasizes some key policy areas ranging from macroeconomic frameworks, rights and social protection, and enterprises, to social dialogue.

- How to diagnose/analyse the informal economy, including how to interpret and use data and statistics (follow up of course 1) and providing a comprehensive review of legal and policy frameworks and practices at the national level;
- How to mainstream formalisation or place formalisation as main goal in existing line policies such as employment, social protection, business development, legal framework, and more;
- How to improve/foster social dialogue and the role of social partners;
- How to apply, in practice, the policy design cycle, from situation analysis to problem and solution identification; from priority setting and definition of indicators to identification of formalisation measures;
- How to design an integrated policy framework: logical framework and monitoring and evaluation - including policy coherence and institutional set up;
- How to mainstream and strengthen the objective of facilitating the transition to formality in the national development strategy;
- How to take into account vulnerable groups including women in the design and implementation of formalisation measures.

Participants will take part in group work to design integrated policy frameworks for the transition to formal economy based on case studies provided. In addition, each participant will prepare his/her learning book that summarises what was taken from the course and how this could be applied afterwards. Such work will help identify relevant follow-up strategies to maximize impact (further ILO technical assistance in the country, or project intervention ...)



## Methodology

The training methodology for the two courses will be highly participatory. Both courses are designed to ensure a 'learning-by-doing' process that encourages the sharing of knowledge, experiences and promising practices among participants. It will combine lectures by experts and practitioners from the ILO and ITC-ILO and invited external specialists and practitioners, with participatory individual exercises and group work. Resource materials will include policy and learning briefs, tools including case studies, simulation and group work.

Participants must bring with them relevant national policies, surveys, analyses as well as other relevant methodological or substance-based materials.

1. ILO, 2016, Transition to the Formal Economy: A global knowledge sharing forum (Turin - ITCILO)