



# THE HISTORY OF ITCILO AND OF THE UN CAMPUS

## 5<sup>TH</sup> DECADE • 2005 – 2015

- The 2006 Development Plan (2007-2011) guided the operations of the Centre in this decade.
- The vision underpinning the Development Plan was to enhance the relevance and effectiveness of the Centre's contribution to the attainment of the Decent Work Agenda as a global development goal and to its translation into Decent Work Country Programmes.
- The Centre evolved both in quantitative terms, reaching out to a larger number of ILO constituents with field activities and distance learning, and in qualitative terms, with a renovated training methodology (Turin Learning Approach) and a stronger focus on impact and evaluation.
- Since the adoption of the Development Plan, important developments took place within the ILO with the adoption of the 2008 Declaration on Social Justice for a Fair Globalization and the Global Jobs Pact (2009). Both declarations were embedded and promoted in the training activities of the Centre.
- The integration of the Centre's programmes into the ILO's longer-term strategies was enhanced by the active participation of the Centre in the ILO's outcome-based planning exercise that took place in the second half of 2009 for the preparation of the 2010-2015 ILO Strategic Policy Framework.

- In 2006 four Pavilions were renovated to house journalists attending the Winter Olympic Games. These works continued in this decade to upgrade the campus' facilities and enable the Centre to host new activities such as Academies and large conferences. Information technology equipment was also gradually introduced to support the development of distance learning.
- In October 2006 the Centre hosted the visit of Giorgio Napolitano, President of Italy and in July and September 2007 the visit of UN Secretary General Ban Ki-moon.
- Establishment of the Turin School of Development (TSD) in October 2009. Following the first postgraduate course on International Trade Law launched in October 1990, new multi-disciplinary programmes and masters were launched such as: Master in Management of Development (2000); Master of Law in Intellectual Property (2003); Master in World Heritage and Cultural Projects for Development (2006); Master in Public Procurement Management for Sustainable Development; Master in Occupational Safety and Health and, in 2010 the Master In Applied Labour Economics for Development. All the masters were placed under the umbrella of a new structure, the TSD, where the first class of postgraduate students matriculated in the 2009-2010 academic year.
- An increased number of training activities in the field accounting for about 50 per cent of all activities of the Centre (2010) and a greater number of interregional training programmes organized in the campus (Global Academies) with a view of enhancing cross-fertilization among countries.
- Development of several Academies in different subject areas across the decade such as Skills Development, Youth Development and Social Economy. Ten Academies were held in 2014, including three new Academies on National Tripartite Social Dialogue, Formalization of the Informal Economy and the Green Economy.
- In this decade a growing number of training activities included learning support provided through distance learning and the development of an e-campus.
- 443 training and learning activities were delivered in 2015 to almost 12,500 participants across all the main policy areas of the ILO; of them, over 1,800 participants were registered for e-learning activities. The highest number of activities (506) was recorded in 2009 and the highest number of participants (13,524) was recorded in 2013.