



ERASMUS+ PROGRAMME

Promoting Youth Employment in Prompt Areas in Jordan/ Job-Jo
Project Number: 598428-EPP-1-2018-JO-EPPKA2-CBHE-JP

Stakeholders Meetings

Mutah university

16-3-2021

Partnership between civil society organizations and government institutions to confront unemployment in Jordanian society

Theoretical background

The labor market in Jordan suffers from multiple and structural problems before the Corona pandemic, the most important of which are high unemployment rates, which have now reached 19.3% in the first quarter of this year, low economic participation rates, especially for women, and the difficulty of creating jobs, and the labor market in Jordan has been negatively affected by the Corona pandemic as a result. The closure decisions taken by the Jordanian government since 3/18/2020. Therefore, governments began to focus on social protection systems to prevent more job losses and to help unemployed families and enable them to cross the crisis. It is noteworthy here that the social protection systems pursued by countries include labor market intervention programs aimed at promoting employment, effective employment and worker protection, and existing social insurance programs. Mostly on employee contributions such as social security, and social assistance programs when they are not linked to previous contributions, and support programs include providing goods or financial or in-kind assistance to the needy and other forms of providing benefits, However, the broader perspective to confront unemployment stems from the economic policies that governments adopt and seek to solve the dilemma at its roots. Job creation and provision is an economic file par excellence that is directly affected by economic policies and it is necessary to focus on labor-intensive industries, which are the industry that requires large numbers of labor. Labor to produce its goods or services.

It must also be pointed out that there is a need to institutionalize training programs in the workplace for university graduates (Internships) in the private sector for all economic activities, so that major national companies, institutions and companies wishing to provide an announced number of temporary training opportunities for new graduates, and their training For a year in specific professions and specializations, and the training is qualitative so that it covers a kind of practical specialization for recent graduates in fields that are frequently in demand in the labor market, It is imperative to adopt social dialogue between the government and representatives of workers and employers to find solutions and determine the expected structure of the Jordanian economy in the next stage to determine which sectors will withstand the emergency conditions and which will expand, and to identify the new sectors that will emerge and grow to qualify future employment to meet the requirements of the labor

market and the economy in the future, and in the context of For a given country, which activities are likely to have the highest sustainable job creation impact, and which activities are most likely to benefit the unemployed? This leads us to a fundamental point, which is the importance of social dialogue in creating an environment for work:

Social dialogue

Social dialogue is considered the best way to establish a balance at the national level between workers' need for safety on the one hand and facing the pressures of unemployment and poverty on the other hand. The process of consultation, negotiation and exchange of information between governments and their official institutions with civil society organizations representing members of society because it is more frictionless and knowledgeable about their needs and concerns is capable. It is the duty of the state to create an environment that enables civil society organizations to move freely without fear of any reaction, even if the prevailing relations are formally bilateral, they must be provided. The state provides the necessary support through the formation of the legal, institutional and other frameworks to enable the parties to engage in effective dialogue, and this is necessary to encourage social dialogue.

The promotion of social dialogue is a key element in the process of institutional change to improve the performance of labor markets and ensure equitable growth. Strong social actors who are able to participate in an effective social dialogue contribute to improving labor market management and generating employment to create job opportunities, lower unemployment rates, and thus the elimination of poverty. Employers 'and workers' organizations previously trained with ILO support on collective bargaining Conflict prevention, mediation and reconciliation at all levels, and at the sectoral and national levels, the program is designed to promote an appropriate legal environment and a culture of consultation and dialogue based on the basic principles and rights at work stipulated in the 1998 ILO Declaration, and the aim is to empower representatives of institutions and employers 'and workers' organizations. To better represent members, defend their interests, and build the capabilities of the workforce to prevent and resolve work disputes if they arise.

Social and economic councils constitute one of the forms of social dialogue, as they include representatives of governments, employers, workers, non-governmental organizations and academics, and these councils seek to express the will and interests of civil society in the basic social and economic policies in the country, and it can benefit from the experiences of other countries such as Algeria,

which formed a council. Indeed, it participates in deliberations on important national issues such as joining the International Trade Organization and the impact of this accession on the economy and negotiations with the European Union, and Arab countries can also work on the advancement. With these similar tripartite bodies and institutions, in order to play an effective role in the tripartite deliberations on the national social and economic policies necessary to ensure balanced development among all segments of society, and this depends primarily on the existence of labor market data in order to confront unemployment and provide job opportunities for graduates and professionals.

Labor market data are necessary to secure short and medium-term specifications about the labor market, and the focus is usually on supply, demand, actual participation, manpower reserves, inactive people and vacant jobs. These statistics provide and support the process of developing planning policies, specifically labor market policies, their application and monetary and economic monitoring. And coordination between them, and labor market data also contribute to giving important indicators for decision-making in a timely manner, similar to the availability of workers in some sectors, And the qualifications required in the labor market, and in fact the quality of statistics varies in the labor market and the ease of obtaining them from another country in the Arab region, but the common elements among most countries are the lack of coordination between institutions and their insufficiency, which makes there a large gap between data producers and the analytical capabilities of their users.

One of the most important sources of labor market data is labor force surveys, as these surveys rely on standardized international classifications and thus can provide information organized within a unified framework that allows market monitoring, and annually these surveys are conducted. The report issued by the World Bank indicated that between 2005 and 2020, More than 700,000 job opportunities must be created, and therefore the question posed now is: Why are there a large number of unemployed people in developing countries? How can we create a large amount of job opportunities? And not just any job opportunities, but good job opportunities with acceptable working conditions, benefits and opportunities. There are many reasons that make job opportunities scarce, including their insufficiency for career development. Policy-making, poor infrastructure, limited access to work and the mismatch between education and labor market needs is a major obstacle, especially when it comes to long-term solutions of unemployment and poverty. Despite the fact that the private sector insures about 90% of job opportunities in developing countries and provides an excellent starting point, it may not have a

significant impact on the number of the unemployed alone. This matter is not related to direct jobs but in indirect jobs. One of the studies in Ghana indicated that every direct job is available in the exploration mine where gold mining produces 28 jobs in the labor market.

We must also work to address some of the main constraints that contribute to increasing unemployment and poverty rates by helping to:

- Improving the investment state.
- Improving access to finance for small businesses run by individuals.
- Infrastructure improvement.
- Improve individual training and skills
- Cooperating with civil society organizations that are more aware of the needs, capabilities and skills of individuals to do the jobs needed by the labor market.

What are civil society organizations

The concept of civil society organizations: Civil society is defined as voluntary, non-governmental and non-profit organization that people establish to satisfy needs and face problems, whether for themselves or others in society. Civil society is a group of voluntary social organizations that are not associated with the government apparatus. These organizations act as intermediaries between society and the authority, and among their tasks is the articulation of interests, mediation and pressure. They have basic goals which are democracy and development and have an inclusive human culture that transcends political divisions.

Civil society also includes voluntary institutions that express the will and interests of people. Among the most prominent active institutions are trade unions and free professional bodies, political parties and currents, educational institutions from nursery to university, development associations, human rights societies and intellectual and artistic currents that aim to achieve social development of society members in various fields. This brings us to talk partly about social development.

The concept of social development: Efforts to make the latest series of functional and structural changes necessary for the growth of society by increasing the ability of individuals to benefit from the available energy to the maximum extent possible. The goal is to achieve the greatest degree of freedom and well-being for these individuals faster than the natural rate of growth. The personality as a whole

society and individually, because this society did not deviate from being a group of individuals interacting with each other according to specific rules, principles and values, including self-confidence, the ability to create, innovation, and face life's problems with pride and a clear goal.

Social development is also defined as the process drawn for the advancement of society in all its dimensions, whether economic, social, cultural, or political, and which depends the greatest possible reliance on community participation. With these processes, it is possible to unify the efforts of citizens and the government to improve the economic, social, cultural and political conditions in local communities. This is significant in it contributes to its progress as much as possible. What is meant by development is:

- 1- A process of intentional change by civil society institutions in the thinking and attitudes of youth towards participation in social development programs.
- 2- Focusing on modifying youth attitudes from negative to positive towards small productive projects and towards participation in environmental projects and charitable volunteer work.
- 3- Social development takes place through a set of measures, namely: educating young people about the importance of participating in social projects and programs, urging young people to implement small productive projects, carry out environmental and charitable projects, and contribute to their success. These programs and projects are carried out through social development programs that contribute to their implementation and education. For youth, civil society institutions under the guidance of government agencies and their affiliated institutions.

Objectives of civil society institutions

Civil society institutions in every society seek to achieve a set of goals, including:

- Work to address the problems of society and the dangers that it may face (a preventive aspect).
- Contributing to the development of various fields in the country (education, health, and other matters).
- Protecting consumers, preserving their rights, and providing them with services.
- Striving to unify the ranks of the citizens within a single society.
- Carrying out voluntary and charitable campaigns to achieve balance within the societal fabric.

The importance of civil society institutions within government institutions

Due to the importance of the role of civil society institutions in facing the problem of poverty and unemployment, it was necessary for governmental efforts to alleviate these problems with their help. The shared goal is to improve the conditions of the poor and the unemployed, and provide care in a more equitable and effective manner through the response of governments and their permission to establish partnerships with civil society through its institutions. It is imperative for us to study the role of these institutions in alleviating these problems that have become of concern to many, and to study the mechanisms of action carried out by civil society institutions, and the strategies they adopt to reduce the negative effects of these problems.

The role of civil society institutions in serving the local community:

Civil society institutions provide their services to the citizen without any price to help him to improve his living and material situation. These institutions are concerned with the public interest of citizens. The law permits the establishment of these organizations with specific conditions and goals. It is permissible to gather and establish associations with common goals aimed at serving the public interest of the state. Youth institutions play an active social and fundamental role in teaching young people the importance of giving and helping others by participating in voluntary charitable work, by increasing their knowledge, developing their behaviors and awareness, and developing their ability to invest them in a way that benefits them and their society.

□ The role of civil society institutions in partnership with government institutions in teaching young people to participate in environmental projects that are compatible with national development in the following:

1- Inculcating social, environmental and Islamic values in the hearts of young people and giving them sound information for the process of investing their spare time in a moderate manner and joining environmental projects in the neighborhoods center or in development committees.

2- Social workers in civil society organizations organize workshops and scientific seminars and provide young people with sound concepts and scientific importance for use and participation in environmental service projects.

3- Working on training youth on how to benefit from participating in environmental projects (members of the community and the neighborhood). This is done through

scientific and training courses organized by civil society institutions in cooperation with the government and its institutions.

4- Working on conducting scientific research and studies that clarify areas of community service, helping society, achieving renaissance, and providing specialists in that.

5- Linking information and communication technology to the needs and problems of youth and society, and ways to provide forms of social care in society.

6- Working to provide opportunities for young people to practice their activities and hobbies within the social, educational, health and youth institutions, and work to reduce the opportunities for frustration and anxiety that lead them to resort to consuming their time in what is not useful.

7 - That civil society institutions work in cooperation with government institutions to design community service programs so that they are cared for, educated, and work to provide them with peaceful behavioural patterns that prevent their deviation from what is right in the future.

8- Professional and academic guidance for young people in educational and youth institutions in order to continue work and production and be directed to the right path.

9- Holding seminars and special courses for school teachers, supervisors, social and psychological specialists for young people in civil society institutions. In cooperation with government institutions, their goal is to teach them environmental projects, the importance of participating in them, and how to do more projects in society.

10- Helping young people to find solutions to their problems without escaping to cafes and other things, in order to find out the direct and indirect causes that make young people tend to make the wrong decisions in life.

11- Working to provide an appropriate psychological, educational and social atmosphere for young people in order to feel contentment, achievement, self-respect and distance from frustration, anxiety and depression.

□ The role of civil society institutions, in partnership with government institutions, in building the capacities of young people to work in small productive projects. It can be summarized as follows:

1- Working on educating the youth about the small productive projects that society needs to achieve a real renaissance.

2- Holding seminars and lectures for young people and providing them with the correct knowledge and directions necessary to deal with small productive projects.

- 3- Teaching young people positive trends and amending negative trends towards self-employment.
- 4- Holding workshops for youth to teach them how to shift their negative attitudes to innovation production.
- 5- Educating youth about the importance of following up the productive projects in a scientific manner after studying the economic feasibility.
- 6- Educating young people about the value of rationalization and not being extravagant in everything so that the goal is to achieve the good without any harm to the family's financial situation.
- 7- Work on the technological, intellectual and developmental literacy of youth on productive projects, so that their ideas keep pace with the technological revolution that is used by young people in free productive work.
- 8- Helping young people to think positively by teaching them the correct procedures for the process of implementing a productive project that benefits the community and achieves the aspiration of the youth.
- 9- Helping young people to adhere to Islamic religious values that instill in them the love and be tolerate of others and not to overuse information and communication technology.
- 10- Teaching young people the danger of some harmful habits and traditions, such as staying up for long periods outside the home and accompanying bad influential peers, and replacing that with healthy habits.

The role of civil society organizations and government institutions

The partnership between civil society organizations and government institutions is one of the effective matters in the advancement and development of society and the elimination of the many problems that society faces, including:

- Providing services: These are the traditional tasks that NGOs and civil organizations have been carrying out for decades, which include associations, charitable organizations and specialized non-governmental organizations. Civil society organizations are important entities to provide social services and implement other development programs as a complement to government work, especially in rural areas and remote areas. Governmental as well as in post-conflict situations and in post-disaster relief.
- Contributing to the development process through strengthening and empowering local communities. In this area it has a role in capacity building, skills development

and training in various development fields such as strategic planning, formulation and implementation of development programs, and the expansion of popular participation.

- Contributing to formulating general policies and plans at the national and local levels by proposing and negotiating alternatives. Also influencing public policies to include these alternatives in them in order to achieve their objectives.
- Freedom of assembly and the facilitation of the right of access and access to information as a right of the citizen. This right contributes to providing opportunities for society to learn about proposed development policies, and thus to learn about the means for their implementation and their results.
- Developing relevant legal frameworks, as development requires issuing a set of laws that guarantee and protect this right. In addition, laws guarantee transparency of information and the right to participate. The proliferation of civil society institutions in a country is evidence of the stability of this state and the rule of law in it. Pluralism and tolerance, as many members belong to these organizations, regardless of religion, culture, language and ethnicity, and they also work in helping people without any form of discrimination.
- Implementing integrated programs to serve the community, and it is important to have coordinated networks and councils between these associations, in order to organize their efforts.
- Receiving various forms of financial support from the rich and affluent to strengthen national cohesion and contribute to societal advancement.

The importance of supporting civil society organizations with financing and loans

It is important to form endowment organizations, centers and bodies, and accept donations from individuals and government institutions, and allocate fixed funds to them. The administration is independent from government agencies, but seeks advice and assistance from experts from other bodies. Its administrative independence stems from its financial independence, and this gives it dynamism, movement and effectiveness. For the advancement of the youth, experts collaborate with the state authorities and agencies to discover talents and early geniuses, then guide them and adopt them in these centers, and take care of their ideas, as these centers provide sufficient funds and support for the talented. This is provided that they are trained to work in a collective team spirit, not individual. The work is limited to an annual or

quarterly plan, and it is based on clear-cut scientific and research projects that are implemented and monitor those in charge. In the end, it is not a mere decoration without results and effectiveness. Its artistic and educational administration is governed by scholars and educators specialized in caring for talented and geniuses, and these bodies can be linked to scientific centers in order to develop ideas and discuss their most prominent achievements. The gifted will know the extent of his or her talent and where he or she stands specifically in the world. He or she can be guided to universities, scientists, ministries of education, youth sectors, clubs and others.

It is important to have independent research centers for management and activities, which act as support centers for decision-making for responsibility. These centers provide advice and research on various issues and problems, and when we demand their independence, so that our eyes act as an observation of state agencies, paths and plans, and have a transparent spirit that recognizes people's problems. We also need what are called thinking centers, which are common in the United States and European countries. The centers brainstorm ideas and solutions for future issues and how the homeland is after decades (a quarter of a century or half a century, for example), and to do so use the science of future studies. Its aim is to unleash creative energies and visions to envision the future for the homeland and explore its horizons.

Strategies of civil society organizations in facing unemployment and poverty:

1- Networking strategy: It is a group of formal relations between a group of people who have common interests or services received. It is also responsible for planning for the establishment of an organized cooperative relationship between two or more parties from civil institutions or between civil society institutions and state institutions with the aim of exchanging information, experiences and work. The participant in the development of society and the importance of networking is represented in the exchange of information and data through various means, which helps to expand the horizons of work of civil society institutions through the exchange of experiences related to development. It all helps the success of these institutions in their various directions.

2- Building alliances: This alliance is accomplished by combining more than one institution such as civil society organizations and governmental institutions to face external influences in order to achieve facilities that organizations cannot face on their

own. This is especially helpful if this alliance is in line with the legal and legislative frameworks regulating in the country.

3- Building strength and pressure: This is done by forming groups that seek to defend the interests of their members in the decision-making process. Organizations can provide some constructive suggestions and opinions that may help decision-makers in the government sector to find solutions to the complex issues that concern the poor and benefit from these suggestions in drafting laws.

4- The strategy of persuasion: This strategy adopts that it facilitates the agreement of different groups in opinion on the basis of the values that it espouses, as a person is ready in many situations to change his value and trends whenever he is convinced that it does not conflict with the public interest. Some decisions must be issued by the consensus of community leaders to participate. In determining the needs of the poor, this will only be done in partnership between civil society organizations and government agencies.

5- Gathering information and facts about the local community, identifying social and economic problems, setting priorities for them, and determining the alternatives proposed to solve these problems. With the need to determine the available capabilities (material - human) and the method of employing them in cooperation with official institutions to achieve the desired goals.

6- Empowerment strategy: which is to enable the unemployed and the poor to decide their own destiny by participating in decision-making at the local level, organizing and agreeing on common goals and interests, and strengthening their participation in popular and governmental organizations. The goal is to transform the people from being recipients of services to participants in making them.







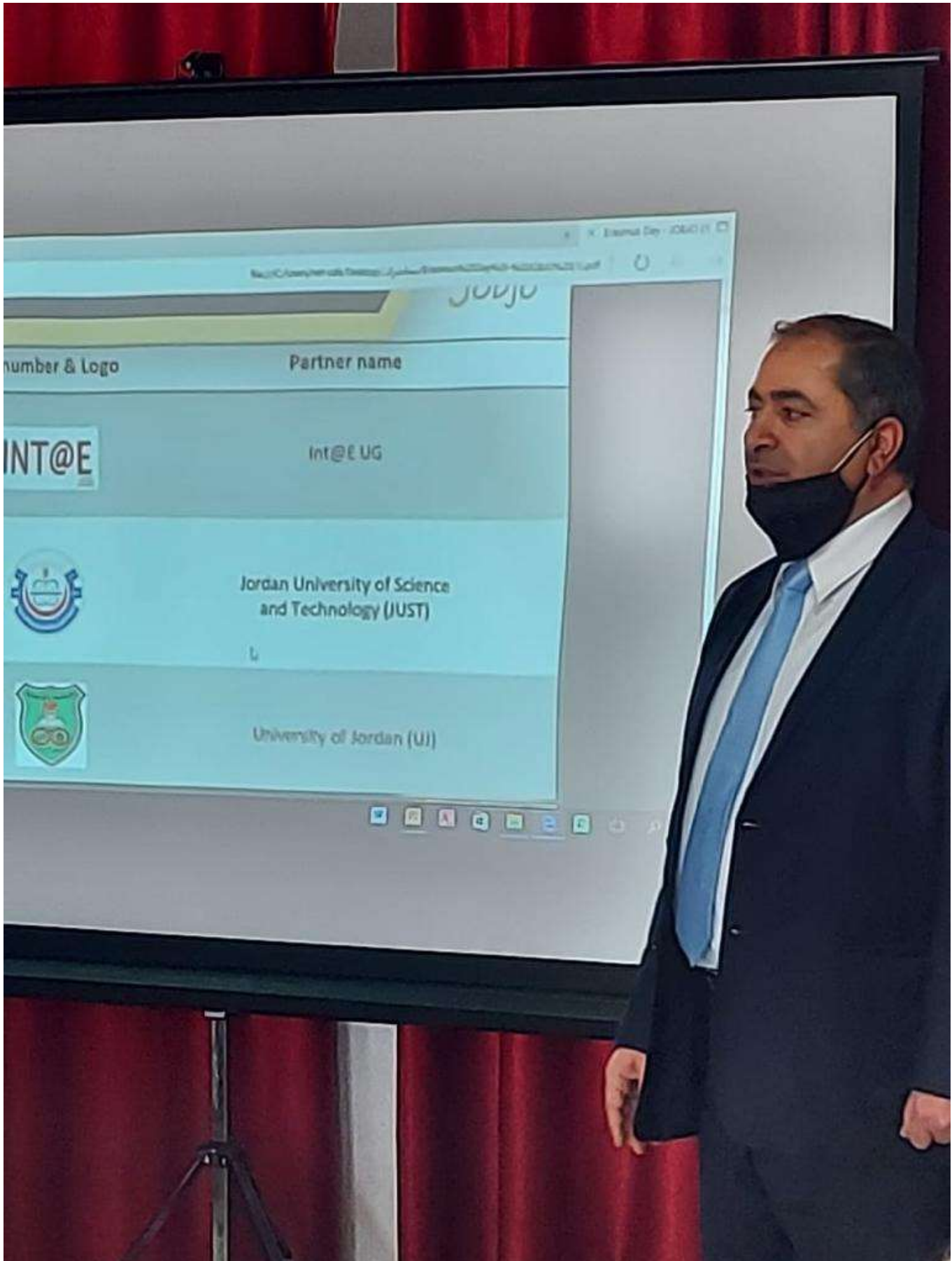








































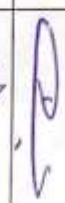




Attendance sheet

Title of Meeting: -stakholder meetings/Place of Meeting: Karak-Mutah university

Date: 16-3-2021

No	الاسم	الجهة	البريد الإلكتروني أو الهاتف	توقيع
1	عطوفة رئيس جامعة مؤتة	جامعة مؤتة		
2	عطوفة محافظة الكرك	وزارة الداخلية		
3	سعادة النائب هيثم الزيلين/النائب الثاني لرئيس مجلس النواب المحترم	مجلس النواب		
4	سعادة الدكتور طالب الصرايرة المحترم	مجلس النواب		
5	سعادة رئيس مجلس محافظة الكرك المحترم	مجلس محافظة الكرك		
6	سعادة السيد مجاهد القروم عضو مجلس المحافظة المحترم	مجلس محافظة الكرك		
7	عطوفة مدير اشغال الكرك المحترم	وزارة الاشغال العامة		
8	عطوفة مدير عمل الكرك المحترم	وزارة العمل		





9	مساعدة السيد مرعي المعاينة / مجلس محافظة الكرك	مجلس محافظة الكرك		
10	عطوفة مدير صندوق التنمية والتشغيل المحترم	وزارة العمل		
11	عطوفة مدير الضمان الاجتماعي / الكرك المحترم	الضمان الاجتماعي		
12	عطوفة مديرة تنمية الاجتماعية المحترم	وزارة التنمية الاجتماعية		
13	عطوفة رئيس بلدية الكرك	بلدية الكرك		
14	عطوفة مدير الزراعة	وزارة الزراعة		
15	عطوفة مدير عمل الكرك	وزارة العمل		
16	رئيس فرع نقابة المقاولين	نقابة المقاولين		
17	غرفة تجارة الكرك	وزارة الصناعة		
18	السيد سمير المحالي / متقاعد	رئيس جمعية شبحان		
19	عطوفة مدير صحة	وزارة الصحة		
20	عطوفة مدير البيئة	وزارة البيئة		
21	عبدالله المحالي	التلفزيون الاردني		AbuZaitun@yaho.com
22	احمد الكركي	قناة رؤيا الفضائية		

23	عودة الجمالرة	وكالة الانبياء الاردنية		
24	د عادل سلوم	جامعة مؤتة		
25	د رامي الصائفة	جامعة مؤتة		
26	د نسيم الخصور	جامعة مؤتة		
27	د عمر المعاينة	جامعة مؤتة		
28	د سيف التوايصة	جامعة مؤتة		
29	د محمد المجالي	جامعة مؤتة		
30	السيد علي القضاة	جامعة مؤتة		

Attendance sheet

Title of Meeting: -stakholder meetingsplace of Meeting: Karak-Mutah university

Date: 16-3-2021

No	الاسم	الجهة	البريد الإلكتروني أو الهاتف	توقيع
1	سعيد عبد الكريم الصراحي	جامعة موتاه	0798853648	
2	رندة مسعود الصراحي	جامعة موتاه	0796771486	
3	زينب الحويان	الضمان الاجتماعي	290057774	
4	فاطمة محمد الصراحي	جامعة موتاه	0796561587	
5	محمد عبد الرحمن الخراي	جامعة موتاه	0796996111	
6				
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Promotion Youth Employment In Prompt Area In Jordan/
Job-Jo (598428-EPP-1-2019-Jo-EPPKA2-CEHE-JP)



Co-funded by the
Erasmus+ Programme
of the European Union