

Active Labour Market Measures in Jordan, Good Practices for Reintegrating NEETs

Jordan

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Ladies & Gentlemen,

First of all, I'd like to thank the organizers with special thanks to the ETF represented by Dr. Serban & the team, for the great efforts they spent to make success of this great event, which I believe it's a great chance for me to be part of it, they deserve all the respect for the high level of cooperation and professionalism they showed to bring me here, and in organizing this important conference.

During the last few years Jordan put a lot of efforts & resources for reintegrating NEETs & unemployed educated youth into labour market.

For example; during the last year (2013), and through the E-TVET fund only, Jordan allocated around 24 Million JD/Euros for more than 35 projects in different sectors in cooperation with the public and private sectors and local & international NGOs, either by subsidising part of the salary, training or education fees, social security, transportation, work costumes, or even giving intensives, these sectors included but not limited to:

1. Textile factories
2. Leather industries
3. Pharmaceutical industries
4. Health & Safety technicians
5. Gas station "gas pump worker"
6. Oil pipelines workers
7. Nursing "for males & so forth..."

Despite the big efforts spent by the Jordanian government in cooperation with other local & international partners to integrate young people (in general but not only the NEETs) to labour market, we still need broader

understanding for all the components of this process to develop appropriate & more effective interventions, because of:

1. Poor quality employment opportunities,
2. Insufficient use of available soft skills and VT training programs
3. Unstable economic and political conditions
4. Social, personal, educational or healthy reasons ... etc.
5. Wide range of diversity within the members of each targeted group “NEETs or educated youth”,
6. Industries and generally the low-qualified labour markets orientation to have skilled manpower “but not necessarily educated”
7. The continuous forced migrations from different countries to Jordan especially all over the past few decades.

During the last few years, Jordan started new approaches to work on these issues, which included:

1. Funding studies to determine the priority sectors in order to fund employment projects in these sectors.
2. Funding statistical and analytical studies for labour market demand comparing with training & education systems supply, considering activating the in need fields and closing the saturated “over-loaded” fields.
3. Tendency to fund & support on-job training programs that include soft skills training rather than funding the only-training programs.
4. Activating the laws that encourage women employment in the private sector (nurseries project), considering providing supportive fund for the private sector to reduce the costs of implementation.
5. Activating the law of having health and safety supervisor or technician in the industrial entities, considering funding the needed training.
6. Funding career guidance projects.
7. Encouraging investment and funding satellite centres in the remote areas, which solved many social and economic problems in the targeted areas.

8. Providing facilities to investors who employ Jordanian labour rather than foreign labour.
9. Subsidising the salaries of the low-skilled jobs to encourage NEETs to enrol in it.

After all, this issue still needs more combined efforts between all the involved parties to resolve it, considering focus and new approaches to the beneficiaries' families, the employers and the youth themselves.