

CoP 5 Questionnaire – Multilevel Governance (MLG)

THE CASE OF YOUTH EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

Date: March 2020

Country: Amman \ Jordan

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FUNCTION	ACTORS		
	RESPONSIBLE	CONSULTED	PROVIDER
Collecting labour market information at local level and national level	Ministry of Labour Department of Statistics	The private sector/ Local & international organizations working in the field of employment / local chambers of industry and commerce	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Department of Statistics - Ministry of Labour with the help of private companies (service providers) or international organizations
Translating the labour market information into local policy and measures	Ministry of Labour	Local & international organizations working in the field of employment E-TVET Council Civil Service Bureau Economic and Social Council Social Security Corporation Council of Ministers Parliament	Ministry of Labour with the help of private companies (service providers) or international organizations

<p>Accessing informal employment trends--- <i>I think this is not highly concentrated on in Jordan</i></p>	<p>Ministry of Labour / Local & international organizations working in the field of employment</p> <p>The Ministry of Planning</p> <p>Social Security Corporation</p>	<p>Local & international organizations working in the field of employment</p> <p>Ministry of Planning</p> <p>Department of statistic</p> <p>General Federation Of Trade Union</p> <p>Economic & Social Council</p> <p>Jordan Chamber Of Commerce & industry</p>	<p>Ministry of Labour with the help of private companies (service providers) or international organizations</p>
<p>Reducing the skills mismatch</p>	<p>Ministry of Labour / Local & international organizations working in the field of employment</p>	<p>Local & international organizations working in the field of employment</p> <p>Vocational Training Corporation (VTC)</p> <p>Ministry of education</p>	<p>Ministry of Labour with the help of private companies (service providers) or international organizations</p> <p>Professional and Technical Skills Development Authority</p> <p>Ministry of Higher Education</p>
<p>Devising complementary employment services in one or more job centres</p>	<p>Ministry of Labour (for example within MoL, there is a department for employing people with disabilities, a directorate for women -to enhance policies and laws in favour of women)</p>	<p>Local & international organizations working in the field of employment</p>	<p>Ministry of Labour with the help of private companies (service providers) or international organizations</p>

	Employment service providers authorized under the labor law (civil society organizations, unions, associations and cooperatives,)		
Better and harmonised employment services turned to specific population groups	Ministry of Labour / its not active yet employment providers work in Jordan without any direct regulation	Local & international organizations working in the field of employment Ministry of planning	Local and international organizations \ Ministry of Labour with the help of professional service providers
Other (Relevant in specific country): _____			

ACTING ON MLG- REVIEW, MAP, ANTICIPATE, BUILD CAPACITY.....

1. STRENGTHS AND GAPS

STRENGTHS AND GAPS	YES	NO	COMMENTS
1. Are all functions in the employment services field matched with actors/institutions?	Yes		The employment services in the Ministry of Labour are progressing and the capacity of MoL staff is being developed and is progressing with time. That being said there is a gap between theory and practice. Policies are

			<p>changing toward ensuring better services , however the true challenge is translating them to practice and make sure that employment services and functions of employment services are being implemented in the best way.</p>
<p>2. Is intelligence of skills and occupational profiles accessible to all actors/ institutions? If yes, how are they being made available?</p>	<p>Yes</p>		<p>Vocational and Training centers do exist in Jordan in order to capacitate jobseekers and make them ready for specific professions. VTCs are accessible to the above mentioned actors. However, the main challenge is to place these trained jobseekers into Jobs.</p>
<p>3. Is the expertise of the employment services actors continuously developed? If yes, describe measures that exist</p>	<p>Yes</p>		<p>Capacity building for the Ministry's staff takes place with the support of other actors especially international organizations which work closely with the ministry. A number of Employment programs (e.g programmes implemented by</p>

		<p>GIZ, ILO, JAICA .. etc) work on providing different trainings and guidance in order to ensure better services.</p>
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2. REVIEW EXISTING FUNCTIONS AND MAP ASSOCIATED ACTORS--- my answers to the this sections will be connected to the Employment Promotion Programme\GIZ. I work as a technical advisor in EPP. This is because one of the main measures we work on in EPP is Local Employment Dialogue which I find closely related to our CoP and worth being focused on.

NAME OF POLICY:	<i>Local Employment Dialogue</i>
	COMMENT
1. What main function in a given policy area?	Local Employment Dialogues work on strengthening the communication and connection between the public and private sector. This it to ensure smooth enhancement of the recruitment process and in order to develop the employment services in a way that would serve all relevant stakeholders.
2. Please discribe roles and responsibilities of involved actors?	<p>Ministry of Labour: ensure being updated of what is going on on the ground and find solutions to challenges faced by the private sector, organizations and jobseekers in order to regulate the labour market and generate job opportunities to citizens. Furthermore, make sure that a transparent window is opened to the private sector and to other stakeholder.</p> <p>Local chambers of commerce and industry: local chambers in Jordan are established by law and companies and employers are memebtrs in these chambers. Chambers make sure that these companies applications and governmental work is fascilitated and they stand for the private sector needs and work to enhance employment to serve both the employers and job seekers.</p> <p>Employers (private sector): aim to be an active member in enhancing the recruitment process</p>

	<p>as if it is enhanced the turn over rate will be decreased and retention rates will be higher which will benefit employers (in terms of productivity and cost). Furthermore, they will be inclose connection with other actors in the employment field.</p>
<p>3. Are coordination and cooperation mechanisms in place? If so, describe how they work.</p>	<p>The Employment Promotion Programme has worked jointly with the Ministry and local chambers to establish the formats in four governorates in Jordan. The dialogues within the established format take place regularly deciding on specific themes and subjects.</p>
<p>4. Is interdependence between levels clear? If so, please describe what interdependency exist between the different actors.</p>	<p>Interdependence still needs time to be established and clear to the different actors. Once dialogues are marked for their importance, effieciency and impact, interdependence will be clearer.</p>
<p>5. Are there processes for dialogue eg social partnership, employers' platforms, non-profit organisations network? If so, please elaborate further.</p>	<p>Yes, These dialogues profit partners and actors as the enhancement of employment services, recruitment process, policies recommendations, HR service or any other theme or topic handled in dialogues will eventually benefit stakeholders and strengthen the communication and connction between the actors.</p>