CLUSTER (C_A.3.1_0014)

WP3 – A.3.1.1 Profiling and needs assessment of NEETs and Women

Profiling Report

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Introduction

The report is the result of the activities relating to the project Intellectual Output 3.1 (*A.3.1.1 - Profiling and needs assessment of NEETs and Women*), implemented within Work Package number 3 (Needs Assessment and Benchmarking of Successful Experiences and Efficient Practices).

This report is therefore the result of several different actions carried out by [*National* Agricultural Research Center] in coordination with the WP3 leader (ARCES Association, PP1), the Project coordinator, and all the project partners (PPs), namely: design and translation of the questionnaire for Profiling and needs assessment of NEETs and Women; creation of e-forms; delivery of questionnaires to interested people belonging to the project target groups (NEETs and women); promotion through social channels, websites, and other tools; a collection of the filled questionnaires (data collection) and analysis of collected data (data analysis).

The report is produced by following the instructions provided by ARCES Association (WP3 leader) in the so-called "Methodology Report". It will consider all the actions implemented during the profiling phase by all PPs.

Jordan is located in the middle east with an indirect view of the Mediterranean and most of the climate changes in the Mediterranean are applicable in Jordan as mostly Jordan has the same climate features. The study was structured based on interviewing a arrange of companies operating circular or blue economies or would like to introduce any of these aspects in the future. Definitely with a focus on the demography of the market labor in terms of gender, youth and others.

Jordan has begun its recovery from the COVID-19 shock — real GDP grew by 2.2% in 2021 following a 1.6% contraction in 2020. However, the COVID-19 crisis has exacerbated Jordan's jobs challenge: Unemployment stood at 23.3% in Q4-2021, youth unemployment reached nearly 50% and the women's labor force participation rate is 14%, one of the lowest in the world. At end-2021, Jordan's public and publicly guaranteed gross debt stood at 113.8% of GDP, debt holdings at 92% of GDP) respectively. High unemployment rates, widening external imbalances, elevated debt levels, and weak investment highlight sizable challenges to a robust recovery.

Jordan also faces several climate-related hazards including significant temperature increases, precipitation decreases, and increased incidents of drought. Jordan is heavily dependent on fossil-fuel imports, with limited natural resources. It is among the most water-poor countries in the world. Jordan's fiscal situation demands that it finds private sector solutions to climate challenges and that it incentivizes these solutions from a climate lens as part of its development model.

The study focuses on the Tafila Governorate which is considered one of the distinguished governorates due to its geographical and climatic diversity, and the diversity of its economic

activity, as it is characterized by the presence of many natural resources such as arable land, as well as mineral resources such as phosphate, cement, and copper. and Al-Rashadiya Cement Factory in Basira District. These activities are of great importance at the national level, as they contribute a large part of the exports.

Unemployment is high among its children due to their reliance on jobs in the public sector and the armed forces.

The population of the governorate for the year 2018 reached (104,000). The population density of the governorate is 47 people / km^2. The area of the governorate: (2209.5) km^2.

Tafileh is the third governorate in terms of the poverty rate in Jordan. A study by the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation in the year 2004 recorded unemployment figures of about 10.6%, and this percentage rose to 23.5%, according to 2018 public administration figures.

Methodology

Following the project partners' completion of the questionnaire design, NARC translated it to the Arabic language and created a google form. NARC published the questionnaire link on its Facebook page for the first time on April 20 and the process of receiving filled questionnaires contained to 31th May 2022.

The study elements and features were built through: -

We approached around 15 NGOs & governmental departments in the sector of circular and blue economy and the obstacles to reaching the right people who accepted to get interviewed.

The interview included explaining the aim of the project and then starting the questions with an explanation to each question once required.

A number of pertinent local organizations, NGOs, TEVET institutions, active organizations working for economic empowerment, and governmental entities that are familiar with the targeted group were approached.

Narc has a research center in Tafilah which help to help spread the questionnaire to potential respondents, NARC contacted these institutions using a variety of ways, including support emails with the questionnaire link contained, followed by phone calls.

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In order to reach interested individuals, primarily women who are part of the project's target categories, NARC also distributed the questionnaire to its members and beneficiaries via the existing WhatsApp groups.

The questionnaires fulfilled were introduced in online GOOGLE FROMS to get instantly the results and diagrams to be presented and analysed.

In addition to promoting the questionnaire as one of the most well-liked Facebook & WhatsApp groups for job searchers and a large interactive women's dialogue group, NARC shared it on its Facebook page with words of encouragement and enthusiasm aimed at the targeted population. NARC received 201 Questionnaires by the 31 May deadline for responses from 310 targeted persons we reached through many channels.

Data analysis and indicators

Female percentage of gender percentage of respondents where 61%, while 39% of mail. The highest percentage of respondents aged between 26-30 years old with 28%, followed by 23% for the aged between 26-30.
Bachelor's degree and above holders formed 70% of the respondents, while respondents with an education level less than high school formed only 2%, and the respondents with a High School level 20%.
For employment status 64% of the respondents were never employed and looking for a job, 15% have Recently been unemployed, while, only 12% of the total respondents are employed.

The results show that the most appealing difficulties for them in finding a job are lack of opportunities with the highest frequency with a percentage that reaches 73% followed by 13% for lack of experience, then 5% for qualification mismatching and 4% for gender barriers.

	Gender percentage of respondents	
Total	Male	Female
201	78	123
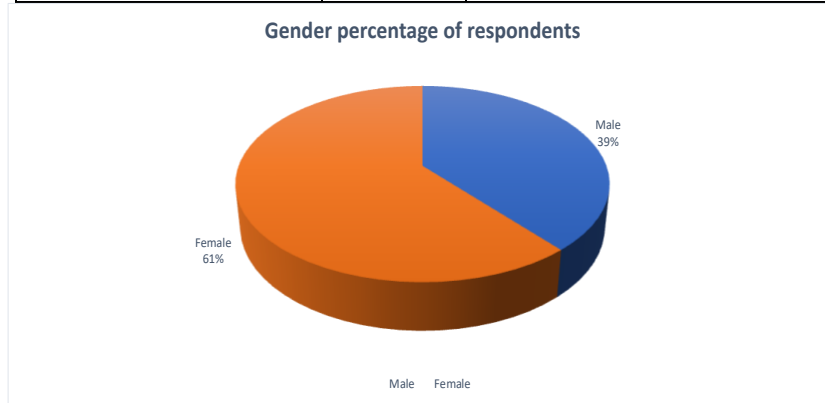
Figure 1: Gender percentage of respondents

Age	Number
< 18	0
18-21	44
22-25	57
26-30	47
31-35	24
36-60	29
Total	201
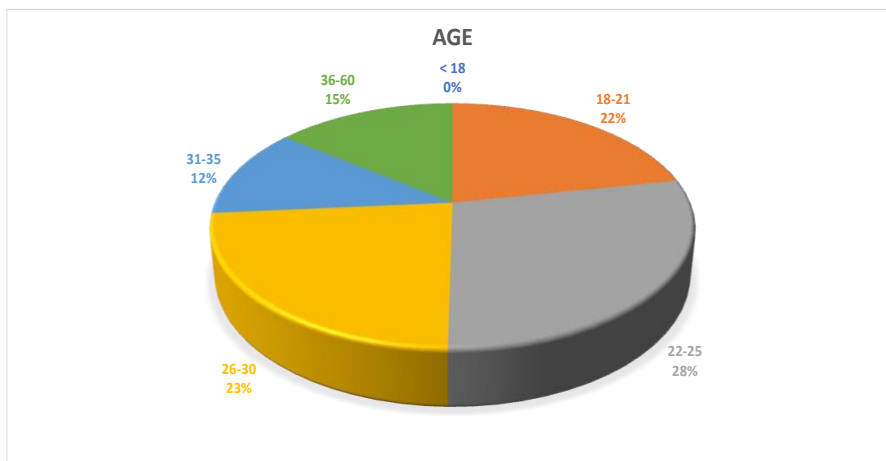
Figure 2: Age of respondents

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Level of Education	Number
Less than high school	5
High School	40
Technical and vocational training	8
Bachelor's degree	140
Master's degree or higher	8
Total	**201**
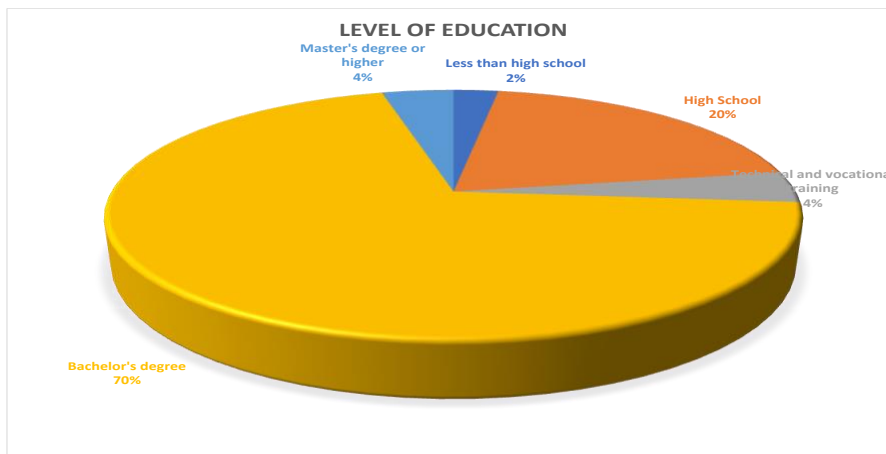
Figure 3. Level of education

Employment Status	Number
actualy employed	24
Recently unemployed	31
never employed and looking for job	128
never employed and not looking for Job	18
Total	201

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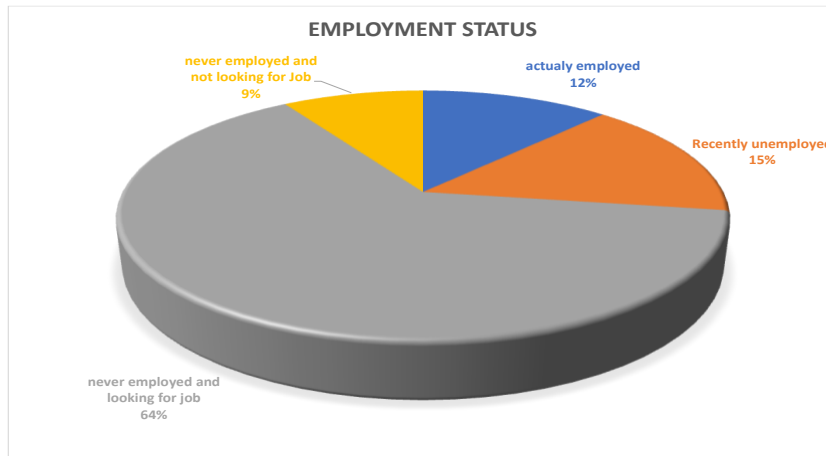
EMPLOYMENT STATUS

Figure 4. Employment Status

Period of unemployment	Number
1-6 months	34
6 months- 2 years	23
More than 2 years	116
Total	**173**

IF YOU HAVEN'T WORKED PREVIOUSLY, HOW LONG HAVE YOU BEEN UNEMPLOYED?
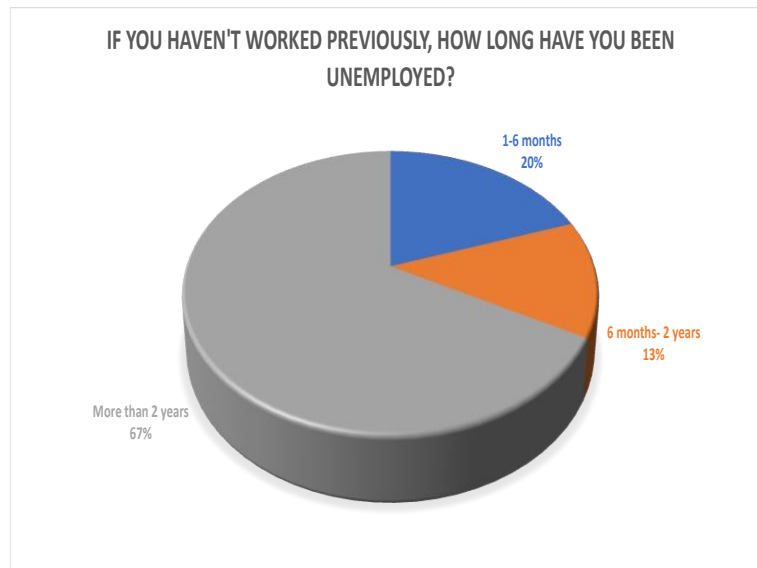
Figure 5. Period of unemployment

What difficulties did you face in finding a Job?	Number
lack of opportunities	147
lack of experience	26
Qualifications	10
Age	8
skill gap	4
others	6
Total	**201**
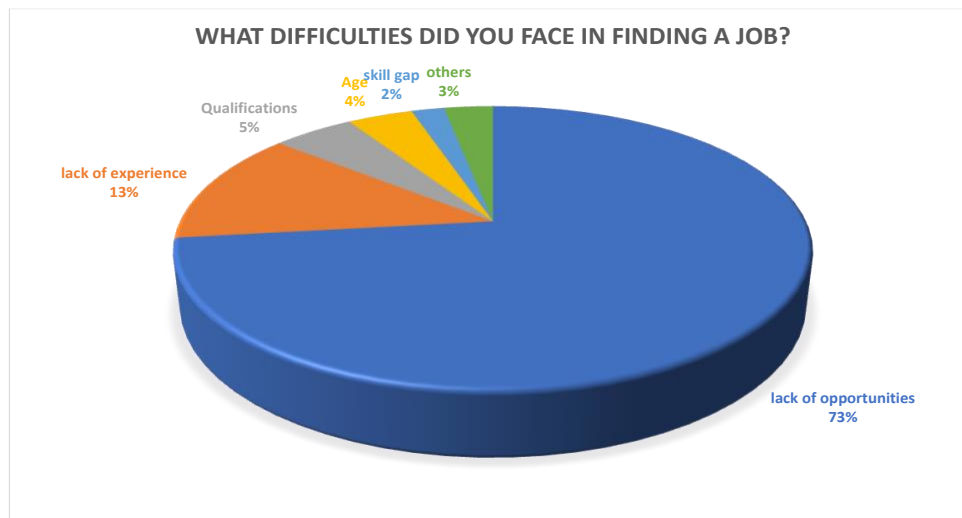
Figure 6. Difficulties in finding a job

Do you think the Covid-19 pandemic affected your personal/professional condition, reducing your opportunities to find a job?	
Yes	159
No	42
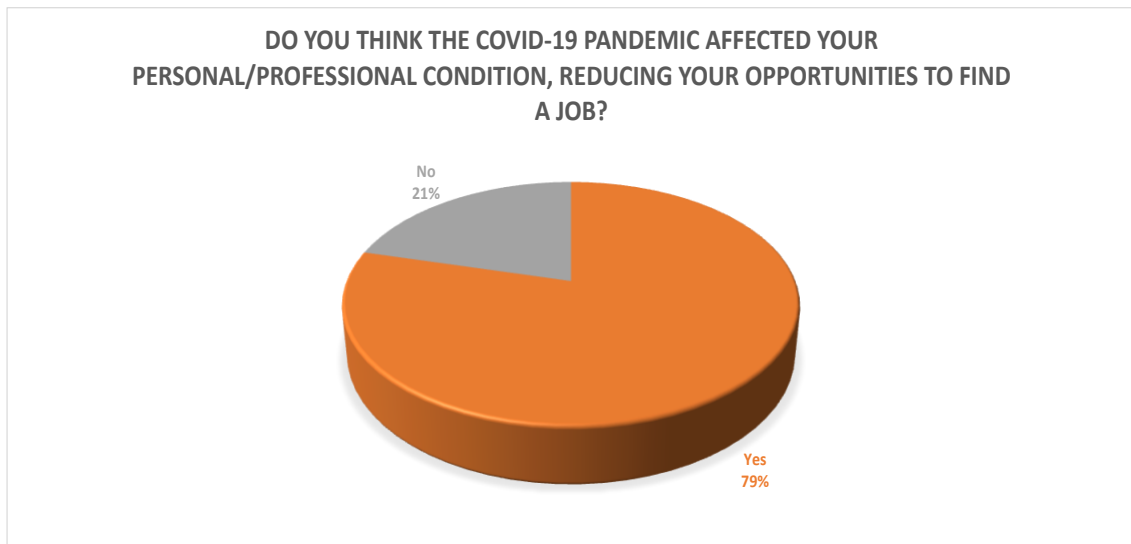
Figure 7. Impact of COVID-19 on finding Jobs

Have you ever undertaken any vocational training course?	
Yes	117
No	84

Figure 8. Have you ever undertaken any vocational training course?

Would you like to attend a vocational training course in one or more of the following sectors?	
Agriculture	29
Food processing	29
Upcycling	19
Circular hydroponics	18
Horticulture	15
Coastal tourism	13
Eco building	10
Agritourism	9
Green accounting	8
Aquaculture	7
Beekeeping	7
Circular Biogas production	7
Livestock production	7
Farmland Preservation	6
Circular farming systems (nutrient based)	4
Seafood trade and processing	4
Circular floral activities	4
Shipbuilding and repair	3
Circular agroforestry	2
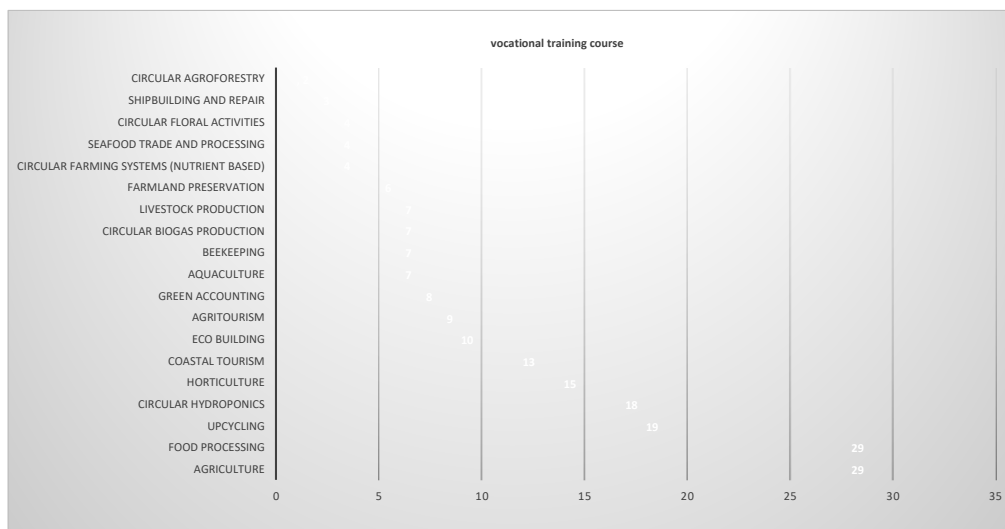
Figure 9. Vocational training course

Do you think that Circular Economy, Blue Economy, Green Economy, Sustainable Agriculture will be increasingly important for economic growth, creation of new jobs and for the environment?	
Yes	193
No	8
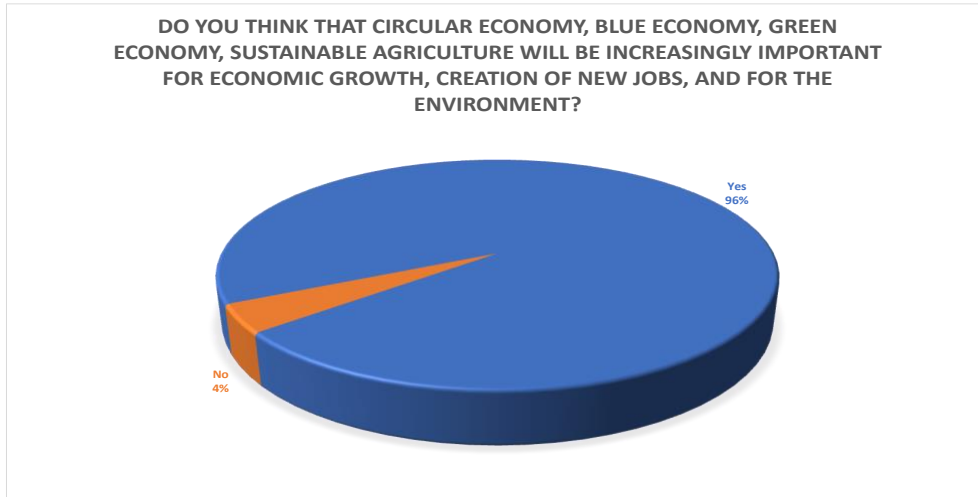
Figure 10. Importance of Circular economy, Blue economy, green economy, sustainable agricultural.

Which sectors would interest you the most?	Number
Sustainable Agriculture	101
Circular economy	32
Green economy	32
none	23
Blue economy	13
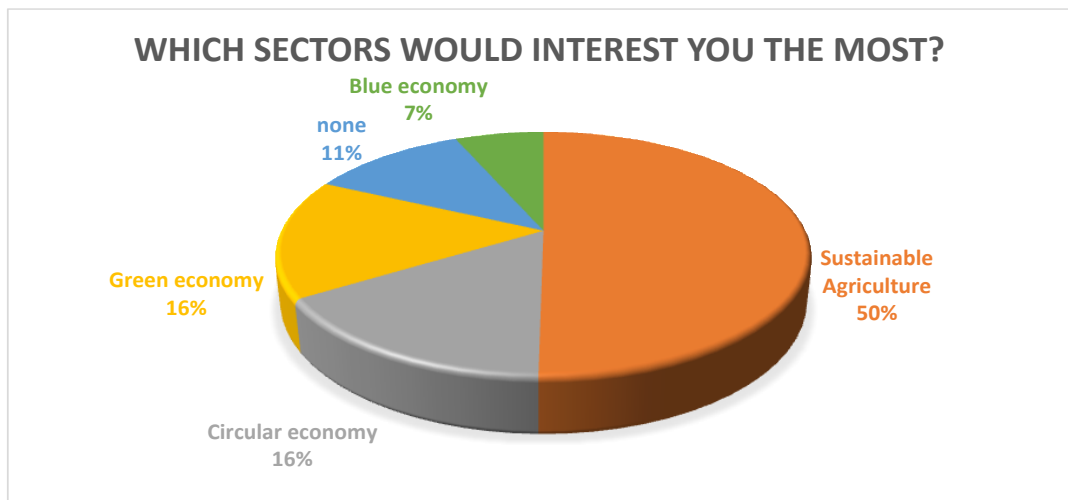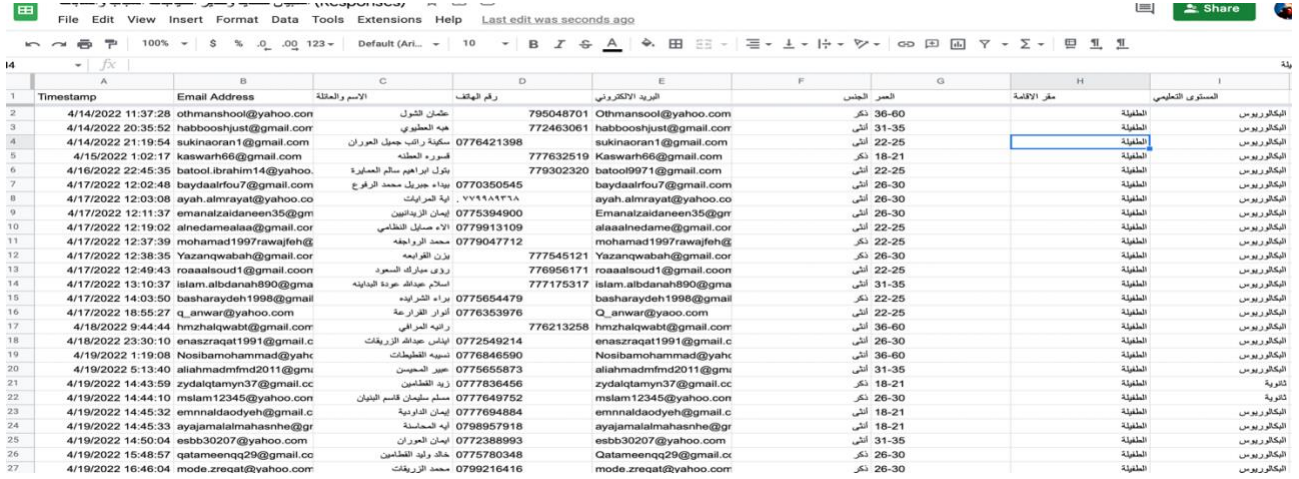
Figure 11. Which sectors interested most

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Figure 12: Database Screenshot showing the collected data

References

Link to the NEETs and women questionnaire in the Arabic language.
https://forms.gle/Zn2vQQoQHYSrmUvB8

https://alrai.com/article/479837
https://books.openedition.org/ifpo/5038?lang=en

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tafilah_Governorate

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