Qualification oriented to employment in the craft

Career Counsellor Accreditation and certification in Jordan

Screening Study & Stakeholder consultations: Results & Recommendations for the Way Forward

Amman, 26th Sep. 2021



Implemented by



Agenda



Research Methodology: Screening Study & Consultation Meetings



Main Findings



Recommendations for the Way Forward

Research Methodology

Screening Study: Desk Research

- Stocktaking: Many activities, initiatives, trainings, many institutions, donors, different job profiles,
- Considering previous studies with career guidance qualification in Jordan
- Stakeholder analysis, defining main actors

Stakeholder Consultations

- **Guiding Questions**
- Series of Interviews with key institutions (management & practitioners' levels) in July and August 2021
- Focus Group Discussions with counsellors



Stakeholder Landscape

Government Institutions such as Ministry of Labour (**MoL**), Ministry of Education (MoE) Ministry of Digital Economy and Entrepreneurship (MoDEE) Technical and Vocational Skills Development Commission (TVSDC) Vocational Training Cooperation (VTC) Jordanian University (**JU**) Al Balqa Applied Universities (BAU) Princess Somaya University of Technology (**PSUT**)

Non-Governmental Organisations, such as: National Employment and Training Company (**NET**) LOYAC Luminus Technical University College (LTUC) Jordanian Chamber of Industries (**JCI**) King Abdallah II Fund for Development (**KAFD**)

Education for Employment (**EFE**) Jordan

International Organisations, such as: International Labour Organisation (ILO) **UNRWA** World Bank **GIZ MoVE-HET**



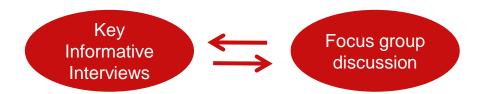
Governmental	NGOs and Privat Sector	I-NGOs	
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Discussion Points

- Existence of the CGC services (mandated person Job discerption ...etc.)
- · Performance of Practitioners
- Impact on Beneficiaries
- Proposed Qualification Levels and Pathways



Recommendations (institutions, practitioners)





Qualification Options

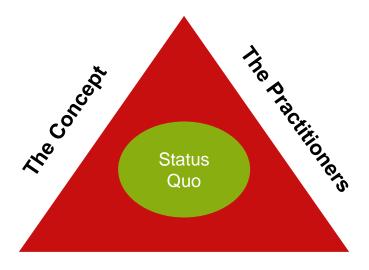
Three options discussed in detail with all stakeholders:

- 1. University Degree (Post-graduate study programme)
- 2. Accredited training programme (non-degree professional diploma)
- The usual practice (not accredited training)

Discussion brough about even more options



Main Findings - 3 aspects



Institutional

Main Findings (I)



Institutional Aspects

- Good foundation for Career Guidance in Jordan.
 - Strong political will (e.g. TVET Strategy, National CG Strategy)
 - CGC is a requirement for the accreditation of universities and also for TVET Training Providers (creating demand)
 - Existing Job profiles and operational manuals (e.g. JICA, GIZ, ILO)
- Donor driven & scattered.
 - No Quality Standards.
 - Diversity of non-institutionalized trainings.
 - Not clear Qualifications Framework.
- Diversity of concepts, terminology, approaches, understanding.
 - Only partly aligned with international definition, understanding and concepts.
 - Services not comprehensive.

Main Findings (II)



Concepts

- 1. Client-Centredness
 - The services focus too much on promotion & recruitment
 - Services do not focus enough on the development of Career Management Skills (help to self-help approach)
 - The enabling actions are not considered (client has passive role)
- 2. The client cannot make informed career decisions
 - Career Information are scattered not organized not updated
 - Clients get limited career opportunities
 - Weak coordination results; no referral
- 3. Little preparation for school to work-transition (or TVET) in school
 - Career counseling activates are more into promotion for TVET
 - Only educational counseling (within the education system)

Main Findings (III)



Practitioners

- 1. Reasonable number of practitioners are dealing with what is called "CGC"
- 2. Few numbats of those who are specialized in CGC in few organizations
- 3. Most of the current practitioners has CGC as an additional task.
- 4. No qualification Framework (system) for practitioners is in place

Total Number	PhD	Master	BCs	Diplom	male	Female	Less 30	30-45	45-60
348	15	49	184	71	210	138	83	134	130
100%	4.3%	14.1%	52.9%	20.4%	60.3%	39.7 %	23.6%	38.5%	37.4%

This total number is collected from 7 organizations only (Gos – NGOs – INGOs)

This total number is merging the different functions not only the pure career guidance and counselors

29 person who has Secondary Education and less are excluded from the calculations of Educational attainment and 2 persons over 60 as well.

Main Findings (IV)

The Way Forward

- 100 percent of the consulted partners said that there is a need for the qualification of the practitioners
- Consider the incentivization of the practitioners while establishing the qualification measures.
- Institutional aspects have been discussed



Ways to Qualify Practitioners – How Governmental Institutions see it

The Leadership Level

50% Accredited Training Programme

50% Post-graduate study programme

Post-graduate study programme option as parallel/ completing action

The Practitioners Level

9 votes: Accredited Training Programme

10 votes: Post-graduate study programme

15 (of 19) votes: Mixed Approach (short-term, long-term(

Ways to Qualify Practitioners – How Non-Governmental and Private sector **Organisations** see it

The Leadership Level

100% Accredited Training Programme

Some suggesting PGSD as a long-term

The Practitioners Level

100% Accredited Training Programme

Ways to Qualify Practitioners – How International Organisations see it

The Leadership Level

Accredited Training Programme

66 % prefer Accredited Training Programme

Short-term, Renewed regularly, Admission rules

33% Postgraduate study programme

Some experts in ILO sees the post-graduate university degree as best option

The Practitioners Level

66% Accredited Training Programme

33% Post-graduate study programme

Ways to Qualify Practitioners – The Arguments

Time

- Available (for the practitioners to study)
- Needed (needed to establish the study
- The needed time to get Certified / accredited

Feasibility

- The cost
- Who pays?
- Sustainability
- The demand

Added Value

- Certification (local International Joint)
- Benefits (bonus salary increase mobility)
- RPL
- Practicality flexibility to be updated

Applicability

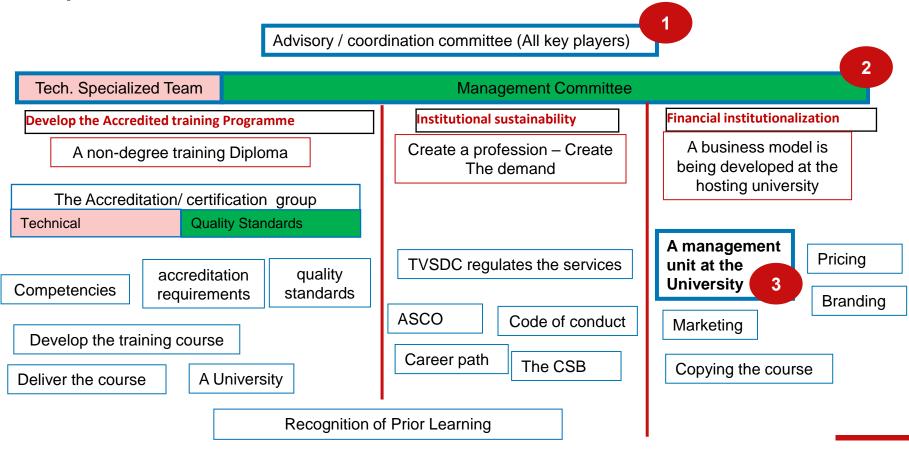
- The processes
- Involved players (decision makers)
- Complexity
- Flexibility of admission

Recommended Way Forward

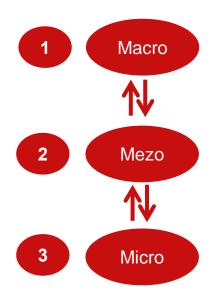
To Develop a A non-degree training Diploma (non-degree Professional Diploma) at one of the Jordanian Universities through its training Center. With an eye for developing a poststudy programme in the future.

Other important factors will be considered. See more details in the following slides.

Proposed Intervention



Steering Structure



Advisory / coordination committee

MOL + TVSDC+ NET VTC+ MOE + NGO + **Privat Sector**

Advising – steering coordinating

Management unit

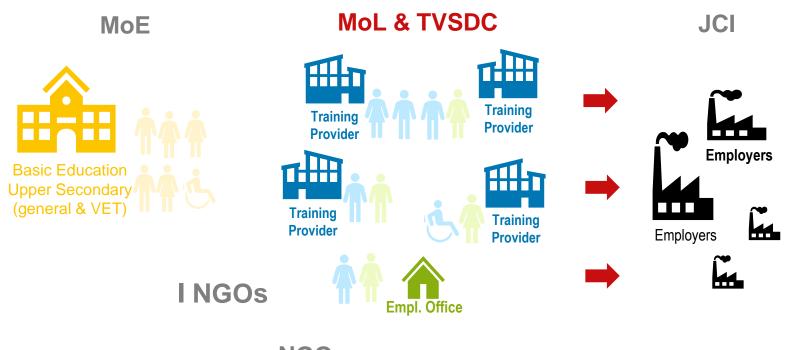
TVSDC + the hosting University + International organization (GIZ)

Management of the certification examination experts

Implementation unit

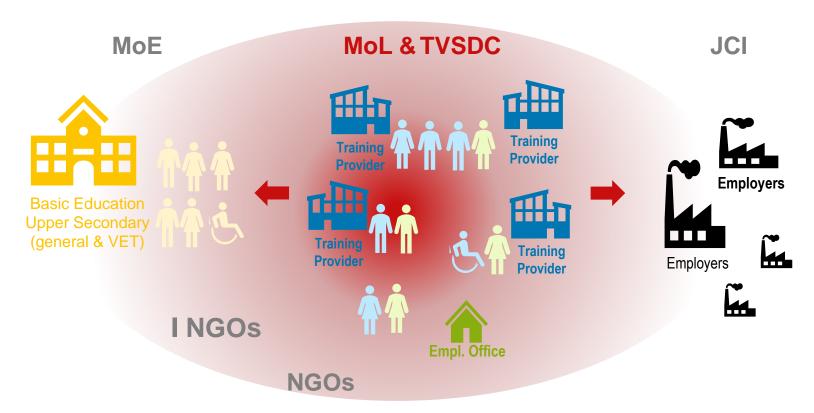
the implementing university + TVSDC Operations and day to day management

Career Guidance Professionals in Jordan: "The Big Picture"

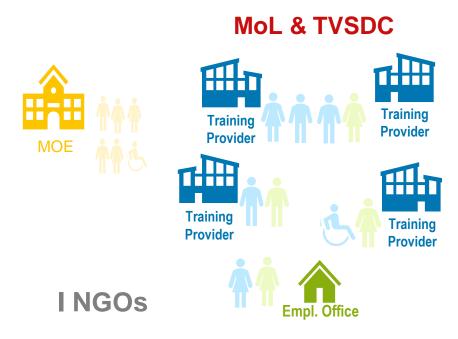


NGOs

Career Guidance Professionals in Jordan: The Focus



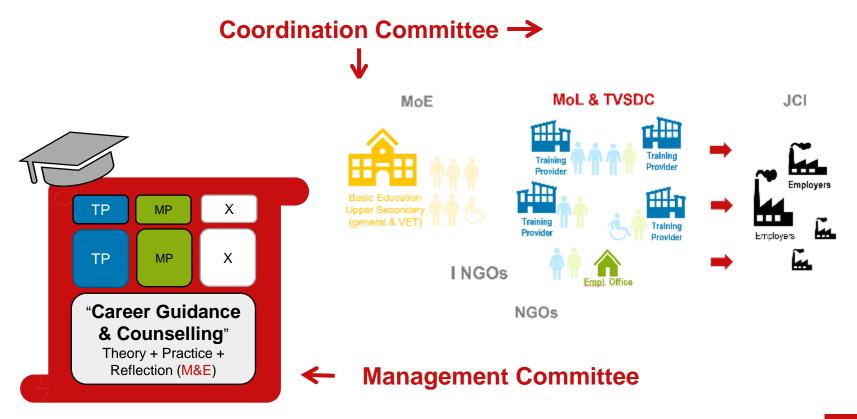
The proposed Intervention Approach: Training





NGOs

The proposed Intervention Approach: Starting Small & Thinking Big





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