Crisis and Disaster Management in Jordan

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ABSTRACT

The research focuses on how to address the challenges facing Jordan in poverty and education, as well as how to manage the associated crises. It examines the current situation of poverty and education in Jordan, highlighting the difficulties faced by the education system and the efforts made to tackle these challenges. The research also discusses the crises related to poverty and education in Jordan, such as regional conflicts and the refugee crisis, and their impact on the country's economic and educational situation.

The research also provides strategies and policies for crisis management in Jordan, such as enhancing partnerships between the government, non-governmental organizations, and the private sector, improving

educational infrastructure, and promoting community awareness and education.

Introduction

Over the past two decades, the number of recorded disasters has doubled from around 200 to more than 400 per year. Statistics show that 9 out of 10 disasters are related to climate change. Future projections expect this trend to continue and increase the frequency of extreme weather events and exacerbate drought and desertification. At the same time, many countries are facing increasing challenges. Populations are increasingly concentrated in unsafe urban areas and vulnerable coastal areas, along with poverty and the spread of HIV.

In terms of poverty, Jordan faces significant challenges in reducing poverty rates and improving the standard of living for the most vulnerable groups. The Jordanian government is working hard to implement programs and policies aimed at improving employment opportunities and providing financial and social support to vulnerable families. In the field of education, significant progress has been made in expanding education in Jordan, developing school infrastructure and improving the quality of education through teacher training and curriculum development. Efforts have also been strengthened to promote

girls' rights to education and reduce dropout rates. These efforts aim to achieve a comprehensive improvement in Jordanian society and provide better opportunities for all.

In addition, the Jordanian government is putting a lot of effort into promoting environmental sustainability and sustainable economic development. It implements strategies and policies to support sustainable development and provide sustainable job opportunities for youth. It also encourages investment in vital sectors such as tourism, agriculture, and technology to boost economic growth and create new job opportunities.

Crisis management in Jordan requires joint efforts from the government, the local community, and international organizations. Cooperation and partnership must be strengthened to achieve positive change in the areas of poverty, education, and others.

Terminology

Before starting any research or study, it is very important to clarify the main concept and associated terminology. When it comes to the concept of crisis, there are many different opinions, definitions, and concepts that can be used. It depends on the researcher's background and knowledge and the type of study they are conducting. In addition, the definition and clarification is influenced by the cultural references that the researcher relies on.

Therefore, the researcher should make sure to clarify the main concept of the crisis and use appropriate terminology and possible synonyms. The researcher can also make use of reliable references and sources to enhance their understanding and better clarify the concept.

Therefore, there is no agreement on the definition of the concept among researchers, and the following is a review of some definitions of the term crisis [3].

First: Lexical definition

Crisis as a language: Crisis means hardship and shortage, as it is said that a year came upon them, which means that it devastated them[4]. The crisis is a strait, and it is called a narrowness, which means that it is severe and its goodness has decreased[5].

- A crisis is a narrowness, and every road between two mountains is called a crisis[6].

- The crisis is the drought year[7].

- The crisis is the tightness of the strait [8].

- In the English language, it means a sudden change for better or worse [9].

Second: Terminological definition

- Crisis is defined as "a state of rupture that affects the entire system and threatens its basic assumptions, internal beliefs, and the essence of its existence."[10].

- Crisis is also defined as: "It is a turning point from unstable situations and may lead to undesirable results if the concerned parties are not willing or able to deal with it and avoid risks. [11] .

- It is a malfunction that materially affects the entire system and threatens the key assumptions on which the system is based. It is the end result of the accumulation of a set of influences or the occurrence or occurrence of a sudden malfunction that affects the main components of the system and poses an explicit and clear threat to the survival of the organization or the system itself[12].

- Rendam's dictionary defines a crisis as: "a transitional circumstance characterized by imbalance and represents a turning point that determines future events that lead to significant change"[13].

- Webster's Dictionary defines a crisis as: "A turning point for better or worse. It is a critical moment, or a difficult time, i.e. a situation that has reached a critical stage."

- Some researchers have defined a crisis as: "a state of tension and a turning point that requires a decision that results in new situations, whether negative or positive, that affect various related entities."[14]

- The definition of crises according to different fields is as follows:

- Politically: "an issue that affects the dimensions of the political system and calls for a decision to face the challenge it represents, whether administrative, political, systemic, social, economic, or cultural" [15].

- From the administrative point of view, it is defined as "a cell that materially affects the administrative system of the entire organization and threatens the main aspects on which it is based."[16] From the social point of view, the crisis is defined as: "a crisis that affects the dimensions of the political system and requires a decision to face the challenge it represents.

- In social terms, a crisis is defined : "It is the cessation of organized and expected events and the disruption of habits, which necessitates rapid change to restore balance, and to form new, more appropriate habits."[17]

- There is a so-called terrorist crisis, which means: "The crisis resulting from a terrorist act, such as an armed attack, planting explosives, political assassinations, taking hostages ... etc. It is therefore every event of a violent and hostile nature that occurs due to human action[18].

We conclude from the above that the concept of crisis is a concept that expands to all fields of knowledge and polarizes all levels, and by extrapolating the definitions of crisis in various fields, it is clear that there are common elements that constitute the features of the crisis, which are as follows:

1. The presence of an imbalance and tension.

2. The presence of the element of surprise or surprise in cases.

3. The need to make a decision.

4. The inability to accurately predict upcoming events.

The Problem of the Study

The lack of adequate preparedness to deal with crises and disasters in Jordan is one of the issues facing Jordan. Studies indicate that there is a lack of strategic planning and coordination between the concerned authorities and different sectors. Jordan also suffers from a lack of resources and funding to strengthen infrastructure and develop capacities in the field of crisis management. This study sheds light on this issue and directs efforts towards enhancing preparedness and improving Jordan's response to potential crises and disasters.

Study questions

1. What are the main challenges facing Jordan in crisis and disaster management?

2. What are the procedures used in Jordan to deal with disasters and crises and how can they be improved?

Significance of the study

Studying crisis and disaster management in Jordan helps us understand how Jordan deals with different crises and disasters and how to improve our preparedness for them. The study contributes to the development of effective policies and procedures for dealing with crises and enhances our ability to protect lives and property. It also contributes to enhancing cooperation and coordination between different parties to achieve an effective and integrated response to crises. Further studies on this topic can help enhance our ability to address future challenges.

Objectives of the study

This study aims to analyze and assess crisis and disaster management in Jordan and identify challenges and opportunities to enhance the ability to deal with crises effectively.

Sub-study objectives

1.   Analyze the existing structures and mechanisms for crisis and disaster management in Jordan and assess their effectiveness

2.   Identify the factors affecting Jordan's ability to deal with crises and analyze its strengths and weaknesses in this regard

3.   Studying successful experiences in crisis and disaster management in other countries and analyzing their applicability in the Jordanian context.

4.   Describe the policies and procedures required to enhance Jordan's ability to deal with crises and disasters effectively

5.   Provide practical recommendations and proposals to enhance Jordan's readiness to deal with crises and disasters.

Literature Review

The study used a comprehensive social survey method to survey the members of the crisis management units in the accredited colleges, and they numbered 54 individuals. The results of the study found that there is a relationship between building administrative institutional capacities (information, human, physical, communication) and crisis management planning in general, including detecting warning signs, preparation and prevention, confrontation, rebalancing, and learning. The most important university crises facing crisis management units were also identified.

- Al-Hawri's (2019) study aimed to understand the role of the Ministry of Education in managing educational crises in Yemen and reviewing Arab and international experiences in this field. The researcher used the descriptive method and prepared a questionnaire that was distributed to 250 leaders and employees in the ministry. The study showed that the ministry's role in managing educational crises was not satisfactory, and that there is no dedicated crisis management unit in the ministry's general office. The study deduced from international and Arab experiences a proposed conceptualization for the establishment of an educational crisis management unit in the Ministry of Education.

- Al-Mutairi's (2019) study aimed to find out the extent of the application of risk management in middle schools in Kuwait. A questionnaire was used and included areas such as planning and implementing a risk management policy. A sample of 442 male and female teachers was selected. The study showed that there is a degree of application of risk management.

- Al-Mahmadi (2018) conducted a study to achieve its objectives of identifying the degree to which students at King Abdulaziz University in Jeddah benefit from using the e-learning system (EMES) and the challenges they face. The study used the descriptive method and the questionnaire tool to collect data. The sample included 570 students and 115 faculty members. The study reached important results.

- Al-Qubati (2018) conducted a study to identify the reality of crisis management in primary and secondary schools in Al-Mahwit governorate. The researcher used the analytical descriptive approach and used the questionnaire as a tool for the study. The study included all primary and secondary school principals in the governorate, numbering 532 principals. The results showed that crisis management in those schools was average in three areas: Leadership, planning, and crisis management, and there was a difference in the teams involved in crisis management.

- The study conducted by Al-Yousefi (2015) aimed to identify the main crises facing general secondary education schools in Syria, as well as the reality of managing these crises. The study also aimed to provide proposals for managing these crises, and based on the experiences of Arab and international countries, a proposal for crisis management was conceptualized. The sample included 245 principals and 974 teachers, selected from 1106 schools in eight governorates including Damascus, Latakia, Tartus, Aleppo, Idlib, Hama, Homs, and Deir ez-Zor. After conducting the study, important findings emerged. The results showed that the most common crisis faced by public high schools from the perspective of principals and teachers is the need for students to bring prohibited materials to school, such as inappropriate magazines and movies. The number of students in classrooms has also increased due to the displacement of students from other areas experiencing security tensions. For teachers, the results showed that one of the most common crises they face is the lack of sufficient material incentives, which affects their willingness to attend trainings to face these crises.

- Al-Zoubi (2014) conducted a study to determine the availability of crisis management elements in the directorates of education in Irbid Governorate from the point of view of department heads. The study used the descriptive-analytic method and a questionnaire consisting of 34 items. The study sample was selected from 37 department heads in education directorates in Irbid governorate. The results showed a high degree of availability of crisis management elements in these directorates, and there were no statistically significant differences in the degree of availability of these elements due to gender or experience.

- Ashour (2011) conducted a study to determine the availability of crisis management elements in the perception of academic department heads at Yarmouk University. The study also aimed to understand the impact of variables related to gender, scientific rank, and type of college on their perceptions. The study population included 44 department heads at Yarmouk University for the academic year 2009. A questionnaire containing 22 items distributed over five domains was used. After collecting and analyzing the data, the study found that the perception of academic department heads at Yarmouk University on the availability of crisis management elements was to a certain degree. The element of damage containment was followed by the element of restoring activity with a high degree, followed by the element of preparedness and prevention with a medium degree, and the element of detecting warning signals ranked last with a medium arithmetic mean. The results showed that there are no statistically significant differences in the degree of perception of academic department heads at Yarmouk University for the availability of crisis management elements from their perspective due to the variables of gender, scientific rank, and type of college.

- Al-Mohammadi (2018) analyzed the use of the e-learning system at King Abdulaziz University in Jeddah. Students face challenges in using it and improving their experience. The study used a descriptive approach and a questionnaire tool. The sample included 570 students and 115 faculty members. The study was limited to university education and U.S. experience in crisis management. A comparative approach was followed in the study. The results showed that Egypt and the United States suffer from crises that threaten university education. The results also showed a difference in the application of crisis management between American and Egyptian universities.

Foreign studies

- Mustafa (2020) conducted a study entitled "The Impact of the Coronavirus Pandemic 2019 on Education", and the study aimed to study the impact of the Coronavirus pandemic on educational learning for the year 2018 - 2020 This impact was due to the near-complete closures of schools, universities and colleges, as (191) countries implemented closures at the national level and (5) countries at the local level, and the impact of the closures was on about (984) students in the world, and the study proved that the closure of educational institutions has a long-term economic impact and significant societal consequences, and the study proved that the impact was more severe on disadvantaged children and their families, which caused interrupted learning due to the application of distance education programs, open educational applications and platforms in schools, which are not accessible to all learners. Basilia and Vavader (2020) conducted a study entitled "Transition to online education in schools during the COVID-19 pandemic in Georgia", the study aimed to identify the capabilities of the state and its population to continue the educational process in schools using online distance education, and a case study was conducted on (950) students from private schools in Georgia who used the distance learning system, and the results confirmed the success of the rapid transition to distance learning and the acquisition of experiences and skills for the future that can be used after the epidemic in the absence of lessons or other special cases similar to the epidemic situation.

- Birkland (2009) conducted a study entitled "Disasters and ineffective crisis management plans. This study aimed to assess the effectiveness of crisis management plans during exposure to a crisis. The study sample consisted of (6) elementary, middle and high schools in the city of Detroit, America, and the results of the study indicated that the crisis management plans developed in the participating schools were ineffective, in addition to the fact that schools that are exposed to a crisis do not learn from their previous experiences.

Commenting on previous studies

After reading previous Arab and foreign studies on this topic, I found that most of the studies dealt with the application of crisis management in universities and schools, and did not focus much on distance education and the impact of the coronavirus pandemic on the educational system. Therefore, I decided to capitalize on previous studies and enhance the theoretical literature related to evaluating educational crisis management in light of the coronavirus pandemic from the perspective of graduate students. This will help in determining the appropriate study approach, formulating the study question, and utilizing appropriate statistical treatment. This study will be characterized by its practical application and its use of previous literature to enrich knowledge in this field. Using previous studies, we will try to determine the appropriate study approach, formulate the study issue, and use appropriate statistical treatment. What distinguishes this study is that it will be one of the first studies in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan to evaluate crisis management in education, health, and others. We will focus on the impact of the economy and several constraints on crisis and disaster management in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.

Methodology

The researcher used the descriptive method to suit the nature and objectives of the study.

Chapter I

Economic Conditions and Poverty

Poverty measurement and analysis in Jordan has become more systematic over time, improving the understanding of the impact of shocks on household well-being. The first official measurement of poverty conditions was conducted in 1973, and the first full study of poverty conditions was published in 1987. The World Bank's assistance in measuring poverty conditions gained importance beginning in 1994 through work on poverty lines. The first World Bank report on poverty conditions was not published until 2004, followed by an update on poverty conditions in 2009 and a note on poverty conditions in 2012. The Jordanian Department of Statistics has been publishing information on household income and expenditures since 1992, but analysis of poverty conditions is only available in specialized reports. The measurement of poverty conditions is based on the Household Expenditure and Income Survey conducted by the Department of Statistics in 1992, 1997, 2002, 2006, 2008, and 2010.

The official poverty line in Jordan is determined based on the basic needs cost approach and the national calorie requirement level of 2,347 calories per person per day with a consumption mix adjusted for the poorest 30 percent of the population (see World Bank 2012 for more details).

Absolute poverty has been declining for a long time since the 1990s, with a particularly sharp decline in the period 2002-2010 according to official figures and World Bank studies The poverty rate declined significantly between 1997 and 2002, and continued to decline between 2002 and 2008 and more sharply between 2008 and 2010 despite the slowdown in GDP growth. The result of these favorable trends was

that the overall poverty rate fell by 17 percentage points between 2002 and 2010 (Mansour 2012). Official figures are not entirely comparable over this period, as the Department of Statistics changed the poverty line in 2008 and 2010, but the World Bank re-estimated the poverty rate between 2006 and 2010 using a stricter poverty line, and this line showed a steady decline, so the overall finding that the number of poor declined in response to growth holds up against the poverty line being tested. It is consistent across studies and across poverty measures.

Poverty in 2010 - the year of the most recent household expenditure and income survey analyzed - was low by regional and international standards. Using the international poverty lines of US$1.25 and US$2 per day per person at purchasing power parity, Jordan has a poverty rate of less than 1 percent, similar to that of the Palestinian Territories or Palestine and well below that of Tunisia, Morocco, or Iran. While these two international thresholds are important in tracking global poverty targets, domestic poverty lines should be commensurate with locally accepted living standards and ensure proper statistical monitoring of poverty conditions. A poverty line that is too low results in a low poverty rate and makes it very difficult to track poverty conditions over time from a statistical perspective. This is one of the reasons why in 2010 the World Bank advised Jordan to increase the poverty threshold and reassess changes in poverty conditions since 2006, a recommendation that the government supported.

Poverty in Jordan is much higher among larger households headed by less educated people. In 2010, a typical poor household was an urban household with eight members, half of whom were children, and a head of household with less than primary school education. A quarter of the poor are concentrated in households with more than 9 members. The typical non-poor household is a household with 6 members, 3 of whom are dependents, and a head of household with at least some secondary education. The link between household size and poverty emerged strongly between the 2006 and 2010 surveys, and was most likely strengthened by the direct and indirect effects of the influx of Syrian refugees. Between 2006 and 2010, the proportion of poor people belonging to households with heads with basic education or less increased, and these households constitute 80% of the poor and face poverty rates of around 20%.

There is no strong bivariate relationship between labor force status and poverty, but this is related to the prevalence of female non-participation and the size of the public sector. Employment rates are similar for poor and non-poor households, while the unemployment rate for the head of a poor household is twice as high as that of a non-poor household, but note that unemployment constitutes a relatively small share of the Jordanian labor force. Jobs in the public and social administration sectors cover a wide range of households, so it appears that poverty is not linked to the inaccessibility of public sector jobs. For example, those who work in transportation are more likely to be poor, while those who work in finance, insurance, and real estate are much less likely to be poor.

The 2008-2009 financial crisis appears to have weakened the link between employment status and consumption, suggesting that negative macroeconomic shocks were accompanied by a deterioration in the quality of jobs. This was demonstrated by the World Bank's analysis of the relationship between poverty and employment status in the 2006 and 2010 household surveys. In 2006, employment in public administration reduced the marginal probability of being poor by 3.4%, but this effect was only marginally different from zero in 2010. Similar effects are found for manufacturing and mining, trade, and transportation; for some sectors, the effect actually changed to the undesired direction between the two years. For example, employment in the social sectors has a small but positive association with the probability of poverty in (2010). Regarding the probability of being in the poorest 40% of the population,

employment in public administration reduced this probability by 4.5% in 2006, but insignificantly in 2010.

Household vulnerabilities are embodied in the risk of falling into temporary and seasonal poverty to which the majority of the poorest 40% of the population is exposed. Jordan's official poverty statistics are updated annually based on other surveys conducted since the 2010 household survey. However, a look at household consumption trends on a quarterly basis from labor force surveys provides a unique perspective on the nature of the poor and vulnerable population (Deng et al. 2015). For example, 18.6 percent of Jordan's population - although not poor according to the official definition - experienced poverty for at least one quarter during the year, and these are the "temporary poor" as they experienced poverty for at least one quarter of the year, even though they are officially considered non-poor as their per capita consumption exceeds the annual poverty line. People experience temporary poverty across the income distribution scale, including some households at the lower end of the income distribution and some middle-income households. Overall, 33 percent of Jordan's population (18.6 percent temporary poor and 14.4 percent formal poor) experience poverty during at least one quarter of the year (Mistian and Serag-Adddin 2013). This has implications for policy. For example, based on annual poverty rates, the minimum annual cost of eradicating poverty is estimated at 139 million dinars, assuming that resources can be precisely targeted to the poor, but if the goal is to prevent the population from falling into poverty during any quarter of the year, the cost rises to about (......) million dinars.

Disparities in well-being may have deeper roots in unequal opportunities. Work in Jordan on the human opportunity Index shows that educational attainment levels are strongly correlated with household characteristics, and access to services is strongly related to geographic location. These are conditions that are inherited by children and can have far-reaching consequences for future adult well-being. They provide a scenario analogous to the one we presented for temporary poverty. Combating poverty and inequality in the short (quarter), medium (year), and long (generation) term requires a mix of different measures, and one should be clear about whether the approach deals with attributes that are changeable over time or how the attribute relates to the outcome.

Poverty reduction was driven by a favorable combination of economic growth and fiscal space, but by 2010 these two factors had come to an end. Mansour (2012) uses a series of welfare analysis methods to assess the drivers of welfare change between 2002 and 2010. The paper finds that economic growth was the main driver, with more than 83% of the decline in the number of poor attributable to average growth in spending, about 12% to redistribution, and the rest unexplained. Spending growth was in turn driven by job creation, especially in the public sector. The role of income from a quarter has increased relative to income from labor, pointing to the role of the real estate market. Improved access to both utilities and public services are also two notable factors that increased welfare made possible by the increase in public spending.

Employment also contributed positively to increases in well-being and decreases in regional disparities in well-being, reflecting Jordan's growth pattern. Significant contributions to well-being came from employment growth in selected sectors such as finance, real estate, mining, and household services, and these sectors increased in importance between 2002 and 2010 with the exception of real estate. There was an interaction between employment and geographic location, with the northern governorates and the trade and tourism sector performing well during this period, reflecting the public spending that benefited these governorates but also the boom in trade with Syria; both of these factors have not been able to play the same positive role since the budget crisis and the Syrian conflict.

The spatial distribution of poverty is highly uneven but also highly variable depending on whether the goal is to reduce the number of poor or the proportion of the poor. Poverty is higher in rural areas and lower in urban areas, but it also varies across governorates. According to the World Bank (2008), the poverty rate in 2006 varied from 9.4% in Amman to 23% in Mafraq. Governorate-level poverty estimates should be interpreted with caution due to the sampling structure and lack of statistical representation for some governorates World Bank (2012). However, differences between urban and rural areas are strong, while variation across governorates is evident in most survey-based and non-survey-based indicators.

Diversity among governorates may have increased with the influx of Syrian refugees beginning in 2011. The majority of Syrian refugees were concentrated in Jordan's northern governorates, especially Mafraq, which was already the poorest of Jordan's governorates. Naturally, the diversity of the governorates in terms of the number of poor people may not match the diversity shown by the proportion of poor people in the governorates. The majority of the poor live in densely populated areas. Amman, for example, the governorate with the lowest poverty rate, has the highest proportion of poor people in Jordan. Thus, poverty reduction measures are more effective and cost-efficient in urban areas even if these areas are characterized by lower poverty rates.

Chapter Two

Obstacles

The business climate in Jordan faces some obstacles, the most important of which are bureaucracy and administrative complexity. Government procedures can be complex and take a long time to implement. Also, there are challenges in the area of infrastructure and technology, which affects the ability of businesses to grow and develop. However, there are efforts being made to improve the investment climate and ease of doing business in Jordan, such as simplifying procedures and enhancing transparency.

Obtaining financing in Jordan may also face some obstacles. One of the most important of these is the difficulty of accessing bank financing, where terms can be strict and procedures can be complicated. Entrepreneurs may need to provide additional collateral and guarantees to obtain loans and funding. In addition, there may be challenges in obtaining funding from investors, as they may be professional and prefer to invest in more stable and profitable sectors. However, there are efforts being made to strengthen the financial environment and encourage investment in Jordan, such as providing support and facilities for startups and promoting transparency in loan and financing processes.

Governance in Jordan also faces some obstacles. The main challenge is the lack of transparency and accountability in some sectors, and this affects public confidence and political and economic stability. Companies may find it difficult to obtain the information needed to make strategic decisions and evaluate performance. There are also challenges in fighting corruption and promoting transparency in the public sector. However, there are government efforts to strengthen governance and improve transparency and accountability, by adopting laws and regulations that promote transparency and strengthen the role of independent institutions in combating corruption and enhancing transparency in government work.

The participation of Jordanians in the labor market in Jordan faces some obstacles. These obstacles include a lack of job opportunities in some sectors, high youth unemployment rates, and a lack of skills required to work in certain industries. Jordanians may find it difficult to find jobs that are suitable for their qualifications and skills. There are also challenges in terms of gender equality and discrimination in the labor market. However, there are government efforts to enhance the participation of Jordanians in the

labor market, by providing adequate job opportunities, skills development and vocational training, as well as promoting equal employment opportunities and combating discrimination.

The non-Jordanian labor force in Jordan faces some obstacles. Among these obstacles is the legal and regulatory challenge regarding work and residency procedures for non-Jordanian workers. Foreign workers may have difficulty obtaining work and residency permits, which affects their ability to work and settle in Jordan. There are also language and cultural challenges, as foreign workers need to adapt to the work environment and communicate in a language other than their native language. They may also face financial and social challenges, such as low salaries and unfavorable working conditions. However, the Jordanian government is working to facilitate work and residency procedures for non-Jordanian workers and improve their conditions, with the aim of promoting the positive participation of the foreign workforce in the Jordanian labor market.

Jordan's human resources face constraints in the areas of education, health, energy, and electricity. In terms of education, the country faces challenges in providing quality and equal access to education for all. There may be a shortage of schools and educational facilities, and the government needs to invest more in this sector to improve the quality of education. In terms of health, Jordan faces challenges in providing adequate and accessible healthcare for all. There may be a shortage of hospitals and medical facilities, and the government needs to strengthen health infrastructure and provide more resources to meet the needs of the population. In terms of energy and electricity, Jordan faces challenges in securing sufficient energy to meet the needs of the population and industry. There may be a shortage of renewable energy sources and reliance on other sources such as oil and gas. The government is working to promote the renewable energy sector and encourage investment in this field. In addition, the government aims to improve the infrastructure to provide sustainable and reliable electricity to citizens. These challenges require continuous efforts and cooperation between the public and private sectors to achieve improvements in these vital areas.

In conclusion, the study concludes that Jordan faces significant challenges in managing crises and disasters in these sectors. It requires strengthening cooperation between the government and academic, health, and other institutions to develop effective strategies to deal with crises and disasters. Public awareness and training must also be enhanced to achieve a better response in emergencies. By capitalizing on lessons learned from past crises and adopting international best practices, Jordan can enhance its ability to respond to crises and maintain the sustainability of education, health, and other vital sectors.

Outputs

1. The impact of crises on the level of poverty in Jordan and ways to overcome them.

2. Analyzing the Jordanian government's policies in the field of education during crises and assessing their effectiveness.

3. Analyze the impact of crises on the quality of education in Jordan and the challenges of providing high-quality education during crises.

4. Analyze the role of NGOs in supporting the poor and promoting education during crises.

5. Evaluate the Jordanian government's response to crises in other areas such as healthcare, housing, and employment.

Recommendation

☐ We recommend a process to improve crisis management in Jordan, such as strengthening cooperation between stakeholders and improving rapid response to crises.

☐ We recommend finding ways to reduce poverty in Jordan, such as providing job opportunities and strengthening social programs for the most vulnerable groups.

☐ We recommend improving Jordan's education system, such as improving the quality of education and providing equal educational opportunities for all

☐ We recommend supporting international efforts and cooperation to enhance crisis management, combat poverty, and promote education in Jordan.

☐ We recommend strengthening awareness and education on poverty and education issues in Jordan, whether through the media or community outreach activities.

☐ We recommend the implementation of training and rehabilitation programs for individuals affected by poverty, to enable them to acquire the necessary skills to improve their living situation

☐ We recommend promoting vocational education and providing vocational training opportunities for youth, to increase employment opportunities and improve the local economy.

☐ We recommend strengthening cooperation between the government, non-governmental organizations and the private sector in implementing projects and programs to combat poverty and promote education.

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