Activation strategy of employing unemployed programs in Iraq

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A direct intervention in labor markets can take multiple forms, represented by taking a set of policies aimed at Facilitating integration of job seekers in labor market, in addition to manage market risk through provision of income in periods of unemployment or stop working. And these policies divided to the so-called active labor market policies and inactive policies to include active policies ((a minimum wage, training and retraining laid-off from work from private sector , setting up of projects and provide Looking for work services)), whereas include inactive policies provide ((subsidies , unemployment insurance and retirement)), in addition to its contribution in Handling some of imbalances associated with employment and labor market , these policies can contribute significantly to the alleviation of unemployment, especially if they are designed , monitored and managed well .

- Eliminate barriers of employment and participation in labor market through:

- rationalizing grants and support for unemployed through shortening the duration and determine limits of this support , in addition to connect endeavors seriousness of unemployed in Looking for work.

- improving the management of employment services in public sector and seriously researching for the option of resorting to private employment offices as a means of enhancing the performance of the employment services .

- reducing the impact of stringent laws that seeking to protect jobs, which tend to prefer existing workers at the expense of new job seekers who are forced often to accept a temporary working contracts, which lead to double and ineffective employing markets, reduce the employability of temporary workers ,especially those who have suffered from unemployment for a long time .

- Improving access to training programs, increase quality; diversify sources of funding for these programs in particular through joint funding procedures, the participation of private sector in financing, designing and implementation of these programs.

• the need to integrate and coordinate policies : it is intended to increase the interaction between institutions and policies in order to achieve the best results in terms of labor market. Active labor market policies like training plans and looking for work may not be effective in existence of non- active policies such as (generous grants, unemployment compensation for separation and stringent provisions in the field of job security.

The combination of lack of flexibility in wage rates of high taxes on companies could lead to negative consequences for the employing. prorated success of some countries in Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development indicates that it is not necessary to sacrifice the goals of equitable distribution of income in order to achieve better results in labor market , where merger between flexibility in wages, and providing grants for unemployed looking for work, and provide job security for workers should follow programs and active employment policies , and ensuring full competition in markets for goods and services.