VERANSTALTUNGSBEITRAG

Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung e.V.

AUSLANDSBÜRO JORDANIEN

4th March 2014

Felicitas Weileder Dr. Otmar Oehring "Societal Violence in Jordan: Reasons and Solutions"

Date, Place: 28th September 2013, Geneva Hotel, Amman - Jordan

Organization: Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung Jordan Office (KAS),

Action on Societal Violence - KAFA

Program

Saturday, September 28th 2013

Opening Session: Welcome Speeches

Director Ms. Lina Abu Nuwar Ghazi

Action on Societal Violence - KAFA

Amman - Jordan

Project Manager Ms. Nidaa Al Shraideh

KAS Jordan Office on behalf of Dr. Otmar Oehring Resident Representative of

KAS Jordan Office

Session 1: Societal Violence in Jordan: The Political Perspective

Former Minister of Political

Development Amman - Jordan HE Eng. Musa Al Maaitah

Discussion

Session 2: Societal Violence in Jordan: The Economic Perspective

Chief Economist Issnaad Consulting Amman – Jordan Dr. Khalid Al-Wazani

Discussion

Session 3: Societal Violence in Jordan: The Social Perspective

Director Dr. Jihad Al-Muheisen

Al-Mashreg Al-Jadeed Research Center



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Discussion

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Session 4: The Role of the Ministry of Interior in Curbing Societal Vio-

lence

Felicitas Weileder Dr. Otmar Oehring

Security Affairs Department Min- Dr. Safwan Mobideen

istry of Interior Amman - Jordan

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Discussion

Final Remarks and Recommendations

Director Ms. Lina Abu Nuwar Ghazi

Action on Societal Violence - KAFA

Amman - Jordan

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Introduction

Jordan has experienced a significant rise of societal violence during the last years, which reaches from vandalism over shootings to homicide.

In order to face this dangerous grievance, KAS Jordan Office organized a training workshop in cooperation with the Non-Profit-Organization Action on Societal Violence – KAFA which discussed the causes of this violence from different perspectives and subsequently, developed practical solutions.

Training Workshop

Ms Lina Abu Nuwar, Director of KAFA, emphasized in her opening speech the rising violence in Jordan which finds its expression in fights, shootings, sexual assault of pupils and students, destruction of public and private property, violence at universities and tribal fights. Statistics from 2011 show the current circulation of around 1 million unlicensed weapons in Jordan.

The rising violence is not just seen in physical violence, but also in verbal disputes and insults, which are especially increasing in the social media.

Consequently, Ms Abu Nuwar asked how this increase of violence could have happened and which share the state, the society and the individual has in it.

On behalf of Dr. Otmar Oehring, Resident Representative of KAS Jordan, **Ms Nidaa Al-Shraideh**, Project Manager at KAS Jordan, stressed the relevance of the topic and highlighted the importance of the cooperation with KAFA.

The latest rise of violent events in Jordan marks the urgency to discuss both the causes of violence and also possible solutions.

Former Minister of Political Development **HE Musa Al Maaitah** pointed in his session especially to the socio-economic and political reasons for the increased violence. The growing privatization since the 90s and the related withdrawal of the state is response

ble for the worsening of the economic situation of many Jordanians which leads to an increase in tensions that are not met by the political reforms. A considerable system of nepotism developed instead in which people are trying to solve their problems by themselves. The development of sub-identities at the tribal, denominational and regional level is further linked to it. For the formation of a pluralistic democracy it is therefore necessary to support political parties and opportunities for civil participation.

The Arab Spring is regarding to HE Al Maaitah another reason for the rising violence as individuals expressed their frustration through violence. Hence, HE Al Maaitah demanded political reforms calling citizens to cooperate so that the collective represents again the unity of the social structure.

Dr. Khalid Al-Wazani, Economic Adviser, referred in the following session to the economic situation in Jordan. He highlighted Jordan's small, stable and open national economy with a very young population. The private economy plays in his opinion a very important role for the development of the country.

According to Dr. Al-Wazani, the fundamental components of the violence are the social injustice of the allocation of income, unemployment, poverty as well as financial and administrative corruption. Even if Jordan has no natural resources, it possesses a high sum of unused human capital, especially through the low contribution of women to the national economy.

Dr. Al-Wazani pled for an expansion and support of education as well as for more transparency, accountability and integrity in order to counteract these fundamental components.

The current situation calls for a mutual effort between the public and the private sector plus institutions of the civil society to induce a value change.

Subsequently, **Dr**. **Jihad Al-Muheisen**, Director of the Al-Mashreq Al-Jadeed Re-

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search Center, spoke about the social perspective of societal violence. He focused on different scientific definitions of violence, highlighting the current lack of accurate surveys and statistics about violence in the Jordanian society. He further stressed the social, demographic and economic change in Jordan and underlined especially the impact through Iraqi and Syrian refugees on the country; the gap between poor and rich people is constantly increasing.

The absence of social justice leads to a spread of corruption, nepotism and a weak constitutionality.

The main social factors for violence are according to Dr. Al-Muheisen the diffusion of alcohol and drugs, the weakening of the religious faith and the decay of the family. Economic factors are especially unemployment, the instability of prices and the increasing poverty.

In this context, Dr. Al-Muheisen calls for a stronger participation of young people by different political and social activities and projects. Furthermore, he stressed the vital role of educational institutions, which should be strengthened accordingly.

Dr. Safwan Mobideen, in charge of Societal Violence at the Security Affairs Department of the Ministry of Interior, stressed the impact of societal violence on the international positioning of Jordan, especially with regard to tourism and foreign investments.

He sees the phenomenon of violence, which impacts all segments of society, as a natural consequence of the economic developments which are again closely linked with the security und stability of the country. The Ministry of Interior founded several committees to deal appropriately with societal violence.

Conclusion

All in all, the following references can be retained:

 Law reform, especially of the electoral law, for the development of a

- functioning democracy based on pluralism and political parties
- Building a foundation for transparency, accountability and integrity
- Adaption of the governmental economic stimulus package to create sustainable new jobs
- Development of programs for the reduction of poverty
- Support for qualitative investments in human capital
- Empowerment of women as an essential element of the development of the country
- Building of synergies between the public and private sector and civil institutions to optimize the existing value system
- Implementation of further social studies, e.g. on the impact of the media on societal violence, the role of administrative bodies etc.
- Awareness-raising about the dangers of the abuse of alcohol and drugs, the risk of internet usage etc. through the media
- Programs to support dialog between families and tribes
- Educational reform
- Addition of topics about communal violence and its impacts to university and school curricula
- Training for teachers and consultants on the issue
- Inclusion of young people in different political and social activities and projects
- Tighter application of the gun control law