If productivity is permanently lower, then MPN is lowered which shifts ND (labor demand) curve to the LEFT.

A decline in ND from a left shift of the curve pushes \( W \) down and \( N \) also to a lower level in the KEW. \( W \) goes from \( W_0 \) to \( W_1 \) and \( N \) goes from \( N_0 \) to \( N_1 \) since LS doesn't shift labor supply doesn't change from \( L \) and thus lower employment means higher unemployment \( (U \) goes from \( U_0 \) to \( U_1 ) \)

The lower level of \( N \) causes a reduction in \( Y_{FE} \) (full employment output declines).

[NOTE: I'm using the linear WS Curve to simplify the analysis of the solutions for this and the other two questions.]
When the labor force participation rate decreases, the labor supply curve shifts to the left. Whenever labor supply shifts that causes the wage setting curve in the same direction and by the same amount.

The left shift in LS reduces the labor supply. The left shift in WS curve causes the real wage to rise (from $W_0$ to $W_1$) and employment to fall (from $N_0$ to $N_1$, since $L$ falls by more than $N$ falls). Unemployment drops (from $U_0$ to $U_1$). The decline in $N$ causes YFE to fall (full employment output drops).
When the government implements less generous unemployment benefits, workers' wage bargaining position is worsened and shifts the WS Curve down.

The down (or right) shift in WS Curve causes the real wage to fall (w goes from w₀ to w₁) and employment to rise (from N₀ to N₁). Since labor supply doesn't change, unemployment declines (from U₀ to U₁). The rise in employment causes full employment output to rise.