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**Effect of Monitoring and Controlling on Projects Success in Healthcare Field
Applied to Specialized Hospitals in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia**

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Chapter One

Introduction

Under the recent and rapid development in Saudi Arabia and in the dynamic and complex landscape of healthcare delivery, the successful implementation of project plays a crucial role in improving patient outcome, operational efficiency, and overall quality of care. Effective monitoring and controlling practices are essential components of project management that ensure projects stay on track, meet objectives, and deliver desired results. Understanding the impact of monitoring and controlling on project success in healthcare settings is therefore paramount for healthcare organizations striving to achieve their strategic goals.

This research study aims to investigate the effect of monitoring and controlling on projects success within the context of a hospital in Saudi Arabia. By conducting a detailed case study analysis, this research seeks to explore the relationship between monitoring and controlling practices and the successful execution of healthcare projects, taking into consideration the specific challenges that may arise in a rapidly evolving healthcare environment. The specific focus on a hospital in Saudi Arabia provides a unique perceptive on project management practices in a region known for its rapidly evolving healthcare sector.

Through this research, valuable insights can be gained into the strategies and mechanisms that contribute to project success in healthcare settings. By examining the role of monitoring and controlling in project management and addressing the challenges of monitoring projects in a rapidly developing sector, this study aims to provide practical recommendations and best practices that can enhance project outcomes and ultimately improve the delivery of healthcare services in the region.

Research Problem

Despite the recognized importance of monitoring and controlling practices in project management, there remain a gap in understanding how these practices specifically impact project success within the healthcare sector, particularly in the context of hospitals in Saudi Arabia. The lack of empirical evidence and research studies focusing on the relationship between monitoring and controlling and project outcomes in the healthcare settings hinders the ability of healthcare organizations to effectively manage and optimize their project portfolio.

Therefore, the research problem for this study is as follows:

What is the effect of monitoring and controlling practices on projects success in healthcare, specifically within a hospital setting in Saudi Arabia? How do these practices influence project outcome and overall performance in the delivery of healthcare services? And what are the challenges in monitoring projects initiated in a rapidly developing sector?

The Importance of the Research

The significance of this study can be summed up as follows:

- This study could be helpful in expanding the researchers' knowledge by providing a comprehensive grasp of the research variables, the elements influencing the monitoring and control of projects in this field, and potential challenges.

The objective of this study are as follows:

- Discussion of previous studies and examine the current monitoring and controlling practices employed in project management.
- To assess the impact of monitoring and controlling on the success of healthcare projects.
- To identify challenges and barriers faces in implementing effective monitoring practices in the context of hospitals in Saudi Arabia.
- To provide recommendations and best practices for enhancing monitoring and controlling processes in healthcare project management based on the finding of the study analysis.

Research Hypothesis

- Effective monitoring and controlling practices have a positive impact on project success in healthcare projects at a hospital in Saudi Arabia.
- There are challenges in monitoring projects in the healthcare sector due to the rapid development of this field.

Chapter Two

Literature Review

In this research, the independent variable is the monitoring and controlling applied within healthcare projects at the studied hospital while the dependent variable relates to the success of projects within this domain.

According to Project Institute Body of Knowledge (PMBOK Guide,2017), “A project is a temporary endeavor undertaken to create a unique product, service, or result. The temporary nature of projects indicates a definite beginning and end. The end is reached when the project’s objectives have been achieved or when the project is terminated because its objectives will not or cannot be met, or when the need for the project no longer exists.” The project usually has five stages which are: Project initiation, Project planning, Project execution, project monitoring and controlling and project closing. (Project Management Institute (PMI), 2004). Through comprehensive project control, the desired objectives will be ensured. (Kuster, Hubmann, Schneider, Bachmann, & Lippmann, 2023). A project is considered effectively monitored and evaluated when it meets key criteria such as staying on schedule, adhering to budget constraints, accomplishing established objectives, and receiving approval and utilization by the targeted clients. Therefore, for a project to be acknowledged as successful, it must satisfy requirements related to time, efficiency, effectiveness, quality delivery, and other pertinent factors. (Ibeto & Justine, 2012)

It is fundamental to gain knowledge of project success and its components and to understand that project success requires very careful planning and monitoring to get the job done. Throughout the implementation of a project, the monitoring and control of tasks play a crucial role in achieving the set objectives within the designated timeframe and budget. Monitoring involves gathering, documenting, and reporting project-related information, while control measures are implemented to prevent any deviation by leveraging this information. An important aspect of monitoring is recognizing areas that need to be carefully controlled in individual projects. While time and cost are fundamental elements across projects, factors like design, quality, safety, resource allocation, modifications, risks, and stakeholder demands also significantly influence the future success of a project. (Huemann & Turner, 2024).

As for healthcare related projects, with the implementation of healthcare reforms, the key challenge will be to sustain competitiveness, reduce expenses, and enhance profitability without compromising the quality of care delivered. Achieving this will involve identifying efficiencies within the current system. Improved resource management will contribute significantly to these efficiencies and is a primary focus of project management. (Shirley, 2020). The Implementation of project management practices in rapidly developing countries is very critical due to advanced technology, the rising complexity of projects and the limited availability of skilled personnel. (Gitamo, 2018). Organizations overseeing multiple projects experience project failures primarily due to the lack of control over project activities. The challenge lies in effectively managing all project activities to ensure successful project outcomes. This control can be achieved by introducing a suitable framework within the project

lifecycle. The implementation of these frameworks is supported by project governance, which plays a crucial role in establishing the aims and objectives of the projects, as well as defining the path to achieve these objectives. This involves outlining the project's objectives and detailing the methods to reach key milestones. (Amjad, 2018)

Findings of a previous study conducted in 2018 to examine the relationship between monitoring practices and project success indicated a notable correlation between monitoring procedures and project performance. Consequently, this factor impacts the performance of projects, as the effectiveness of monitoring practices plays a vital role in determining whether projects within state corporations successfully reach their goals and objectives. ("Influence of Monitoring Practices on Projects Performance of Kenya State Corporations," 2018)

Another study that was conducted with the purpose of examining the influence of monitoring and evaluation on project performance applied on African Virtual University, Kenya highlights that only through monitoring and evaluation can project performance be accurately assessed and necessary connections made enhance performance. It stresses the significance of monitoring and evaluation planning which plays a crucial role in influencing project performance. Without a comprehensive plan, conducting meaningful monitoring and evaluation tasks would be challenging as there would be no organized approach, no identified performance data, no data collection schedule, no delegated responsibilities, and no agreed-upon data analysis methods. It also underlines the importance of monitoring training since it helps in understanding project expectations, roles and responsibilities, and addresses the staff attitude and culture, thereby enhancing the relationship between monitoring and project performance. (PHIRI, 2015).

Given the inevitability of project changes, it is essential to establish and adhere to a structured process for monitoring and managing them. This process includes collecting, evaluating, and sharing performance data, as well as scrutinizing measurements and trends to pinpoint potential process enhancements. Continuous monitoring of project performance by the project team is vital to evaluate the project's overall progress and identify any areas in need of specific focus. The project management plan, project documentation, work performance updates (which include earned value management and performance reports), contracts, environmental factors within the organization, and in-house operational resources are key inputs for monitoring and regulating project activities. Expert assessment, data analysis, decision-making processes, and team meetings serve as primary tools and methods for monitoring project progress. (Schwalbe & Furlong, 2017). This is in line with findings of a study that found that monitoring tools are valuable for determining if the desired outcomes are being met as intended, identifying necessary actions for achieving project goals during implementation, and assessing whether these efforts are positively impacting the project. These tools also highlight existing or potential problems during project implementation, necessitating solutions for ensuring smoother progress. (Hussain, 2020)

A previous study conducted to examine the role of monitoring and evaluation on project performance applied to non- governmental organizations concluded that it is evident that possessing technical expertise enhances the performance of non-

governmental projects. This commences with the adept judgment of expertise, harmonizing the skills, knowledge, and abilities of project team members to enhance personnel growth, performance prediction, monitoring and evaluation training, and development. Considering the crucial roles of monitoring and evaluation systems in the success of non-governmental projects, it is advised that strategies for project performance underscore key elements such as suitable staffing, meticulous planning, efficient communication, stakeholder engagement, ample project resources, regular monitoring, control, and evaluation, among other factors. This holistic approach will safeguard the project against failure, in addition to other recommended measures. (Karanja & Yusuf (2018).

According to (Watt, 2014) As for the aspects that need to be monitored throughout the projects, a variety of tools and techniques exist for planning and controlling the quality of a project. Including cost and-benefit analysis, benchmarking, control charts to define acceptable limits, and cause and effect diagrams to discover problems. The utilization of these tools depends on the project's complexity and the quality management system that is implemented. Quality monitoring strategies need to be detailed in the project plan along with the explanation of each step taken. It is crucial for all team members to comprehend the reasoning behind the metrics utilized to assess the project's success or failure.

Chapter Three

Research Methodology

A survey methodology will be applied in this research. This approach will help gather quantitative data through surveys to analyze trends and patterns to address research questions. Additionally, correlation methodology will be employed to examine relationships between variables. The data sources utilized in this research will primarily consist of information gathered from previous studies, as well as data analysis derived from surveys conducted for this research.

Population of the Study

The population consists of individuals involved in project management within the selected hospital in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia. The targeted sample includes project managers, staff members responsible for project implementation and other stakeholders directly involved in overseeing and executing healthcare projects within the hospital. Given limited responses from the majority of hospitals, the study focused on a single tertiary hospital, that is King Fahad Medical City (KFMC). An electronic survey was distributed to the Project Management Office (PMO) at KFMC and subsequently shared with project managers and staff involved in project management. As per the PMO Office, obtaining an accurate count of staff members proves challenging due to the numerous projects and initiatives under each executive administration, with each administration having its dedicated staff working on respective projects. 52 survey responses were received for the study.

Research Limitation

For this research, some limitations should be highlighted:

- Time constraints for conducting comprehensive surveys.
- Availability of resources and expertise for data analysis and interpretation.
- Limited access to specialized hospitals in Riyadh for data collection.

Methods of Analysis

The analysis methods used in this research include Cronbach's alpha for assessing internal consistency (reliability), Weighted Average, Standard Deviation, Spearman's Correlation to evaluate the relationship between two variables using SPSS Statistics.

Chapter Four

Research Findings

The research findings in this section presents the key findings of this study, which aim to address the research questions outlined in the introduction. The results are organized according to the sections identified during data analysis, providing insights into the relationships and patterns observed in the data and contributing to the broader understanding of the topic under investigation.

The questionnaire was validated in a previous similar study with the aim of investigating the influence of monitoring practices on projects performance (Muchelule, 2018). Please refer to appendix 1 – Questionnaire Page 17

Demographic Information

In the study, significant demographic factors such as gender, Job Category and years of experience were identified as key considerations.

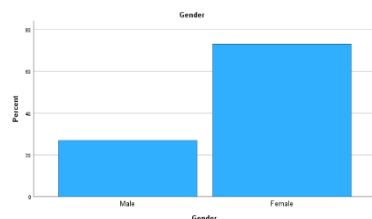


Figure 1 - Gender Statistics

Gender	Frequency	Percent
Female	38	73.1%
Male	14	26.9%
Total	52	100%

Table 1 - Gender

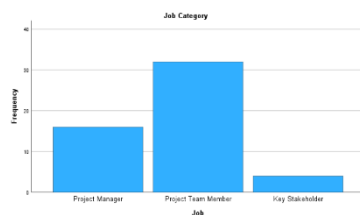


Figure 2 - Job Category

Job Category	Frequency	Percent
Project Manager	16	30.8%
Project Team Member	32	61.5%
Key Stakeholder	4	7.7%
Total	52	100%

Table 2 - Job Category

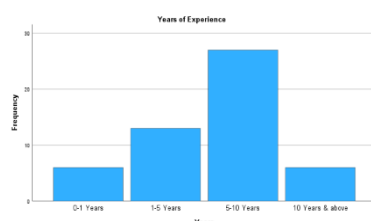


Figure 3 - Years of Experience

Years of Experience	Frequency	Percent
0-1 Years	6	11.5%
1-5 Years	13	25.0%
5-10 Years	27	51.9%
10 Years & Above	6	11.5%
Total	52	100%

Table 3 - Years of Experience

Reliability Analysis

In Table 4, the reliability analysis revealed that all sections investigated exhibited values of 0.6 or above. According to Cronbach's alpha test, results ranging from 0.60 to 0.80 are deemed to be reliable.

Section	Reliability
Section A: Monitoring and Controlling Practices	0.775
Section B: Adopting Monitoring and Controlling Practices	0.781
Section C: Project Performance	0.640
Section D: Monitoring and Controlling Challenges	0.608
All Sections	0.751

Table 4 - Cronbach's Alpha's Test

Monitoring and Controlling Practices

Section A	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Weighted Average	Standard Deviation	Attitude
	Frequency	Frequency	Frequency	Frequency	Frequency			
	%	%	%	%	%			
1	13	25	5	9	0	2.192	1.01	Agree
	25.00%	48.08%	9.62%	17.31%	0.00%			
2	6	22	9	15	0	2.635	1.02	Neutral
	11.54%	42.31%	17.31%	28.85%	0.00%			
3	28	17	7	0	0	1.596	0.72	Strongly Agree
	53.85%	32.69%	13.46%	0.00%	0.00%			
4	30	15	4	3	0	1.615	0.86	Strongly Agree
	57.69%	28.85%	7.69%	5.77%	0.00%			
5	1	5	13	22	11	3.712	0.97	Disagree
	1.92%	9.62%	25.00%	42.31%	21.15%			
6	13	23	7	6	3	2.288	1.14	Agree
	25.00%	44.23%	13.46%	11.54%	5.77%			
7	4	24	7	15	2	2.750	1.08	Neutral
	7.69%	46.15%	13.46%	28.85%	3.85%			
8	5	27	7	13	0	2.538	0.97	Agree
	9.62%	51.92%	13.46%	25.00%	0.00%			
9	24	18	3	5	2	1.904	1.12	Agree
	46.15%	34.62%	5.77%	9.62%	3.85%			
10	3	8	11	22	8	3.462	1.11	Disagree
	5.77%	15.38%	21.15%	42.31%	15.38%			
11	3	24	14	11	0	2.635	0.88	Neutral
	5.77%	46.15%	26.92%	21.15%	0.00%			
Total Average						2.484	0.98	Agree

Table 5 - Section A Analysis

As shown in table 5 – Analysis of monitoring and Controlling Practices section, A significant portion 48% agreed that monitoring plans are will applicable in their organization. Furthermore, they strongly agreed that network diagrams and scheduling frameworks and project management software for monitoring plans are effectively utilized in their organization. And among the participants, 42% expressed disagreement regarding the conducting of rapid assessment for monitoring plans.

The analysis revealed that 44% of respondents agreed that monitoring tools are well assessed if they are applicable in the organization’s activities. However, 28% of respondents disagreed, and 13% were neutral regarding training staff for monitoring tools, suggesting that staff may not be adequately trained in the use of monitoring and control tools.

Adoption of Montoring and Controlling practices

Section B	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Weighted Average	Standard Deviation	Attitude
	Frequency	Frequency	Frequency	Frequency	Frequency			
	%	%	%	%	%			
1	9	23	9	9	2	2.462	1.09	Agree
	17.31%	44.23%	17.31%	17.31%	3.85%			
2	7	25	11	8	1	2.442	0.97	Agree
	13.46%	48.08%	21.15%	15.38%	1.92%			
3	6	22	9	14	1	2.654	1.06	Neutral
	11.54%	42.31%	17.31%	26.92%	1.92%			
4	25	15	7	5	0	1.846	0.99	Agree
	48.08%	28.85%	13.46%	9.62%	0.00%			
Total Average						2.351	1.02	Agree

Table 6 - Section B Analysis

As shown in table 6 – Section B analysis, most respondents agreed that they are satisfied with the policies put in place for adopting monitoring best practices. They also indicated strong agreement that their organization provides feedback on monitoring practices. However, there is uncertainty regarding the level of awareness among staff regarding the adopted monitoring and controlling practices, as 26% disagreed and 17% were neutral on this matter.

Healthcare Projects Performance

Table 7 - Section C Analysis

Section C	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Weighted Average	Standard Deviation	Attitude
	Frequency	Frequency	Frequency	Frequency	Frequency			
	%	%	%	%	%			
1	22	18	5	6	1	1.962	1.08	Agree
	42.31%	34.62%	9.62%	11.54%	1.92%			
2	8	19	10	12	3	2.673	1.16	Neutral
	15.38%	36.54%	19.23%	23.08%	5.77%			
3	9	27	7	4	5	2.404	1.15	Agree
	17.31%	51.92%	13.46%	7.69%	9.62%			
4	22	17	5	6	2	2.019	1.16	Agree
	42.31%	32.69%	9.62%	11.54%	3.85%			
5	28	18	4	2	0	1.615	0.79	Strongly Agree
	53.85%	34.62%	7.69%	3.85%	0.00%			
Total Average						2.135	1.06	Agree

According to the analysis in Table 7 – Section C analysis, most respondents agreed that projects successfully achieve their intended goals and objectives. Although some projects experienced delays and budget overruns, since 23% disagreed and 19% were neutral on this matter. Respondents also indicated agreement that projects generally adhere to the necessary scope and quality standards. Furthermore, 42% strongly agreed that their organization provides regular progress reports on performance, and 53% strongly agreed that feedback from stakeholders significantly enhances performance.

Monitoring and Controlling Project Challenges

Section D	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Weighted Average	Standard Deviation	Attitude
	Frequency	Frequency	Frequency	Frequency	Frequency			
	%	%	%	%	%			
1	6	12	3	21	10	3.327	1.33	Neutral
	11.54%	23.08%	5.77%	40.38%	19.23%			
2	4	15	6	14	13	3.327	1.33	Neutral
	7.69%	28.85%	11.54%	26.92%	25.00%			
3	20	14	11	5	2	2.135	1.15	Agree
	38.46%	26.92%	21.15%	9.62%	3.85%			
4	13	22	8	6	3	2.308	1.14	Agree
	25.00%	42.31%	15.38%	11.54%	5.77%			
5	8	27	7	5	5	2.462	1.16	Agree
	15.38%	51.92%	13.46%	9.62%	9.62%			
Total Average						2.712	1.22	Neutral

Table 8 - Section D Analysis

As shown in table 8 – Section D analysis, the majority of participants expressed a lack of agreement regarding the sufficient coordination between various departments in healthcare projects amid the rapid development of this sector. They also believe that existing monitoring tools are insufficient to match the fast pace of change in the healthcare industry. The respondent strongly agreed 38% that the lack of standardized monitoring protocols impedes the execution of healthcare projects. Additionally, 42% agreed that communication gaps cause difficulties in monitoring and controlling projects while 52 % agreed that leadership support is crucial to overcome these challenges.

Correlation Test

Correlations			Section_A	Section_B	Section_C	Section_D
Spearman's rho	Section_A	Correlation Coefficient	1.000	.842**	.726**	-.097
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.	<.001	.002	.492
		N	52	52	52	52
	Section_B	Correlation Coefficient	.842**	1.000	.436	-.240
		Sig. (2-tailed)	<.001	.	.001	.086
		N	52	52	52	52
	Section_C	Correlation Coefficient	.726**	.435	1.000	-0.497**
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.002	.001	.	<.001
		N	52	52	52	52
	Section_D	Correlation Coefficient	-.097	-.240	-0.497**	1.000
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.492	.086	<.001	.
		N	52	52	52	52

Table 9 - Spearman's Correlation

As indicated in table 9 - Spearman's Correlation was calculated using SPSS and correlation between variables relevant to the research topic was found. It was noticed that there is a linear relationship between implementing monitoring practices and the overall performance of the projects.

Recommendations

Based on the research findings, the following recommendations were proposed concerning the research objectives.

- Assessment tools for project performance evaluation such rapid assessment, measuring budget, - quality and risk metrics and stakeholder satisfaction should be implemented in the healthcare sector projects.
- Proper training in monitoring and controlling tools should be accessible to staff to provide them with the necessary knowledge and skills to choose the appropriate tool based on stakeholder requirements, project costs, and budget considerations. Regular assessment of training needs concerning project monitoring and controlling within the organization is essential.
- Greater emphasis should be placed on standardizing monitoring protocols across all departments and stakeholders engaged in healthcare projects to mitigate miscommunication and gaps in communication.

- leadership support is required to address challenges in monitoring and controlling projects, aiding the team in staying on course towards accomplishing project objectives.

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Appendixes

Questionnaire – Appendix 1

The following set of statements measures how monitoring and controlling practices are implemented in healthcare field projects in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia. Please mark according to your level of agreement.						
Section A: Monitoring and Controlling Practices and Tools						
Item No		1	2	3	4	5
	I. Monitoring and Controlling Practices	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree
AMCPI1	Monitoring plans are well applicable in my organization's activities.					
AMCPI2	Employees in my organization are well trained in effective monitoring and controlling practices for the organization's projects.					
AMCPI3	Network diagrams and frameworks are used in scheduling my organization's projects.					
AMCPI4	My organization uses project management software for monitoring plans.					
AMCPI5	Rapid assessment is conducted in monitoring plans.					
	II. Monitoring and Controlling Tools	1	2	3	4	5
		Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree
AMCTII1	Monitoring tools are well assessed if they are applicable in my organization's activities.					
AMCTII2	Employees are well trained on monitoring tool for the organization's projects					
AMCTII3	My organization has baseline for monitoring its project activities.					
AMCTII4	My organization has progress report to determine projects' performance.					
AMCTII5	Metrics are used to check risks in the organization.					
AMCTII6	Inspection checklists are used in standardizing organization monitoring practices.					

Section B: Adoption of Monitoring Practices						
Item No	I. Monitoring and Controlling Policies and Procedures	1	2	3	4	5
		Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree
BMCPI1	I am satisfied with the policies put in place which provide opportunity for adopting monitoring best practices.					
BMCPI2	The procedures on adopting monitoring practices on projects are definitive, clear and easily understood.					

II. Awareness and feedback		1	2	3	4	5
		Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree
BAFII1	There is proper awareness on adopted practices conducted by the organization on its staff.					
BAFII2	The organization provides feedback on monitoring practices conducted.					

The following set of statements measures healthcare projects performance in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia. Please mark according to your level of agreement.

Section C: Healthcare Projects Performance						
Item No	I. Project Performance	1	2	3	4	5
		Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree
CPPI1	Projects in my organization meet their intended goals and objectives.					
CPPI2	Projects are implemented and completed within expected timeframe and budget.					
CPPI3	Project normally meet the required scope and quality projects standards.					
CPPI4	My organization gives regular project progress reports on its performance.					
CPPI5	Seeking project feedback from stakeholder improves performance.					

The following set of statements measures the challenges in monitoring and controlling projects in a healthcare setting. Please mark according to your level of						
Section D: Monitoring and controlling projects challenges						
Item No	I. Monitoring and Controlling Challenges	1	2	3	4	5
		Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree
DMCCI1	In my experience, there is a high level of coordination between different department in healthcare projects faced with rapid development of healthcare field.					
DMCCI2	Current monitoring tools and systems are adequate to keep up with the fast pace of change in the healthcare industry.					
DMCCI3	The lack of standardized monitoring protocols hinders the successful implementation of healthcare projects.					
DMCCI4	Communication gaps between stakeholders contribute to difficulties in monitoring and controlling healthcare projects amid rapid developments in this field.					
DMCCI5	Leadership support is important in overcoming challenges related to monitoring and controlling healthcare projects amid rapid developments in this field.					

English Abstract

This research study aims to investigate the effect of monitoring and controlling practices on project success within the context of a hospital in Saudi Arabia. In the rapidly evolving healthcare sector, the effective implementation of projects within hospitals plays a crucial role in enhancing patient outcomes, operational efficiency, and overall quality of care. This research seeks to explore the relationship between monitoring and controlling practices and the successful execution of healthcare projects through detailed analysis, while considering the unique challenges posed by the rapidly evolving healthcare field. The study aims to provide practical recommendations and best practices that can enhance project outcomes and ultimately improve the delivery of healthcare services in the region. The significance of this study lies in its potential to expand researchers' knowledge of the variables influencing monitoring and control of projects in the healthcare sector and to provide valuable insights for healthcare organizations striving to optimize their project portfolio management.

Arabic Abstract

تهدف هذه الدراسة إلى دراسة تأثير ممارسات المراقبة والتحكم على نجاح المشاريع في المستشفيات داخل القطاع الصحي في المملكة العربية السعودية، يتميز القطاع الصحي بأنه سريع التطور ويلعب التنفيذ الفعال للمشاريع داخل المستشفيات دورًا حاسمًا في تعزيز نتائج المرضى، والكفاءة التشغيلية، والجودة العامة للرعاية الصحية، يسعى هذا البحث إلى استكشاف العلاقة بين ممارسات المراقبة والتحكم والتنفيذ الناجح للمشاريع في القطاع الصحي من خلال التحليل التفصيلي لمعطيات البحث كما يسعى إلى معرفة التحديات التي يفرضها مجال الرعاية الصحية، وتهدف هذه الدراسة أيضًا إلى تقديم توصيات عملية وتحديد أفضل الممارسات التي يمكن أن تعزز مخرجات المشاريع وتحسن الخدمات المقدمة في هذا القطاع، تكمن أهمية هذه الدراسة في توسيع معرفة الباحثين بالمتغيرات التي تؤثر على ممارسات المراقبة والتحكم على المشاريع في القطاع الصحي وتقديم رؤى قيمة لمنشآت الرعاية الصحية التي تسعى جاهدة لتحسين إدارة محفظة مشاريعها.

أثر مراقبة ومتابعة المشاريع في القطاع الصحي على مدى نجاحها بالتطبيق على مستشفيات تخصصية في
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