

UNIVERSITY OF MIDOCEAN

**The Impact of Vision 2030 on Project Management Practices in
the Saudi Arabia Government Sector**

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1. Title:

The Impact of Vision 2030 on Project Management Practices in the Saudi Arabia Government Sector

2. Introduction:

Saudi Arabia's Vision 2030 is a strategic plan, an ambitious and transformative plan aimed at diversifying the country's economy, reducing its dependence on oil, and driving sustainable development across various sectors. As the Saudi Arabian government sector plays a pivotal role in implementing Vision 2030, it is crucial to examine the impact of this vision on project management practices within this sector. Significant reforms and initiatives have been implemented in the government sector to enhance efficiency, effectiveness, and transparency in project management practices. The government sector in Saudi Arabia plays a significant role in the country's governance and administration. It encompasses various ministries, governmental agencies, and public institutions responsible for policy making, service delivery, and regulatory functions. The aim of this proposal is to examine and assess how Vision 2030 has influenced project management practices used by the Saudi Arabian government.

3. Research Problem:

- 1) How has the 2030 vision impacted project management practice in the Saudi government sector?
- 2) What are the key changes and reforms implemented in project management as a result of Vision 2030?
- 3) What are the challenges faced in implementing the new project management practices associated with Vision 2030?
- 4) What are the opportunities and benefits that have emerged for project management in the government sector due to Vision 2030?
- 5) If employees resist change or transfer, which affects transformational projects!
Delays in project delivery?

4. The Important of the Research:

The importance of the research is to shed light on the full understanding of the impact of Vision 2030 on project management practices in the government sector in particular. This research will address various aspects such as the objectives of Vision 2030, its strategies and implementation. By analyzing these factors, it is possible to gain an understanding of the government sector's adaptation of its project management practices to align with the objectives of the vision.

In addition, the research will address the challenges facing the implementation process and the best practices to meet these challenges.

In recent years, Saudi Arabia has embarked on an ambitious journey towards Vision 2030, a comprehensive plan aimed at transforming the country's economy and society.

By studying the current state of project management practices in the government sector in Saudi Arabia and assessing how they align with the goals of Vision 2030, valuable insights can be gained to inform future strategies and ensure successful implementation.

As well as revealing the challenges, opportunities and possible changes that may arise as a result of implementation. Therefore, studying this impact can provide valuable insights on the country's development and progress, especially since the Vision 2030 plan was developed by the government of the kingdom of Saudi Arabia to diversify the economy and reduce its dependence on oil.

5. Research Hypotheses:

1. Null hypothesis (H0): There is no significant impact of Vision 2030 on project management practices in the Saudi Arabian government sector.
2. Alternative hypothesis (H1): Vision 2030 has a significant impact on project management practices in the Saudi Arabian government sector.

6. Literature Review:

This literature review explores existing research and scholarly articles to understand the impact of Vision 2030 on project management practices in Saudi Arabia's government sector.

Vision 2030, as a strategic plan for Saudi Arabia's economic diversification and sustainable development, has significant implications for project management practices within the government sector. This literature review explores various aspects related to Vision 2030 and project management, including methodologies, challenges, opportunities, digital transformation, stakeholder engagement, knowledge management, and sustainability considerations.

The review highlights the importance of adopting project management methodologies, such as Agile and Lean, to enhance efficiency, transparency, and accountability in government projects aligned with Vision 2030. It also identifies challenges such as a lack of skilled project managers, inadequate infrastructure, and bureaucratic hurdles, while emphasizing the opportunities for enhancing project management capabilities through training programs and knowledge sharing.

Digital transformation emerges as a critical aspect of Vision 2030, where digital technologies like AI, big data analytics, and cloud computing can enhance decision-making processes, resource allocation, risk management, and overall project performance.

Stakeholder engagement is emphasized as crucial for successful project implementation, requiring the commitment and support of stakeholders at all levels throughout the project lifecycle.

Knowledge management is recognized as essential, where knowledge sharing platforms within the government sector can facilitate learning from past experiences, promote best practices adoption, and foster innovation in project management.

Sustainability considerations play a significant role, with the integration of sustainability principles into project management practices leading to long-term benefits such as environmental conservation, social responsibility, and economic growth.

In conclusion, this literature review underscores the impact of Vision 2030 on project management practices within the Saudi Arabian government sector. It identifies challenges and opportunities, emphasizes digital transformation, stakeholder engagement, knowledge management, and sustainability considerations. Aligning project management practices with the goals of Vision 2030 is crucial for achieving successful outcomes in transforming Saudi Arabia's economy and public sector services.

Healthcare Transformation in Saudi Arabia: An Overview Since the Launch of Vision 2030 Literature Review:

Introduction:

The healthcare sector in Saudi Arabia is undergoing a transformation as part of the country's Vision 2030 initiative, which aims to privatize and adopt Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) in order to improve the healthcare system. This literature review provides an overview of the healthcare transformation in Saudi Arabia since the launch of Vision 2030, highlighting the challenges that need to be addressed and the steps taken towards system transformation. The review involved an extensive analysis of published and unpublished articles, government reports, policy documents, and press releases.

Methodology:

The authors conducted a comprehensive review by searching for specific keywords such as 'Saudi Healthcare', 'Healthcare transformation', 'Saudi Vision: 2030', 'Public-Private Partnerships', and 'Privatization' in various search engines and databases, including Science Direct, PubMed, Google Scholar, Current Contents, and Open Access Journals. Governmental and non-governmental documents were also examined as secondary data sources, including the official report "Saudi Vision 2030: Health Sector Transformation Strategy" from the Ministry of Health.

Boolean operators (AND, OR, NOT) were used to refine the search, and specific command lines were utilized to synthesize the search and exclude articles on privatization in other public sectors. The timeframe for the research articles and documents was set from 2000 to 2021, and non-English articles were excluded. The search process resulted in the identification of 127 articles and documents, which were then screened. Ultimately, 28 studies were included in the review process, reaching a point of saturation where further literature was not found.

The inclusion criteria for the review focused on literature related to the healthcare sector transformation in Saudi Arabia aligned with Saudi Vision 2030. Factors driving healthcare transformation and the impact of privatization on healthcare delivery quality were considered, while literature on the transformation of other public sectors under the Vision realization program was excluded. The authors made efforts to analyze the relevant literature to gain a comprehensive understanding of factors driving healthcare transformation, the development of the legislative framework, and associated challenges or issues.

Conclusion:

The healthcare sector in Saudi Arabia faces various challenges, including volatile oil prices, an aging population, rising healthcare costs, technological advancements, inequitable access to care, and high disease prevalence. The healthcare transformation plans aligned with Saudi Vision 2030 aim to address these challenges by developing a regulatory and legal framework to promote privatization and PPPs in the sector.

Supportive legislation for PPPs is crucial, as the lack of a clear legal framework has hindered progress in privatization. However, the recent approval of the Private Sector Participation (PSP) law has generated renewed interest among international investors. Learning from the experiences of healthcare privatization in other countries is important to avoid increased costs and potential discrimination in access to care.

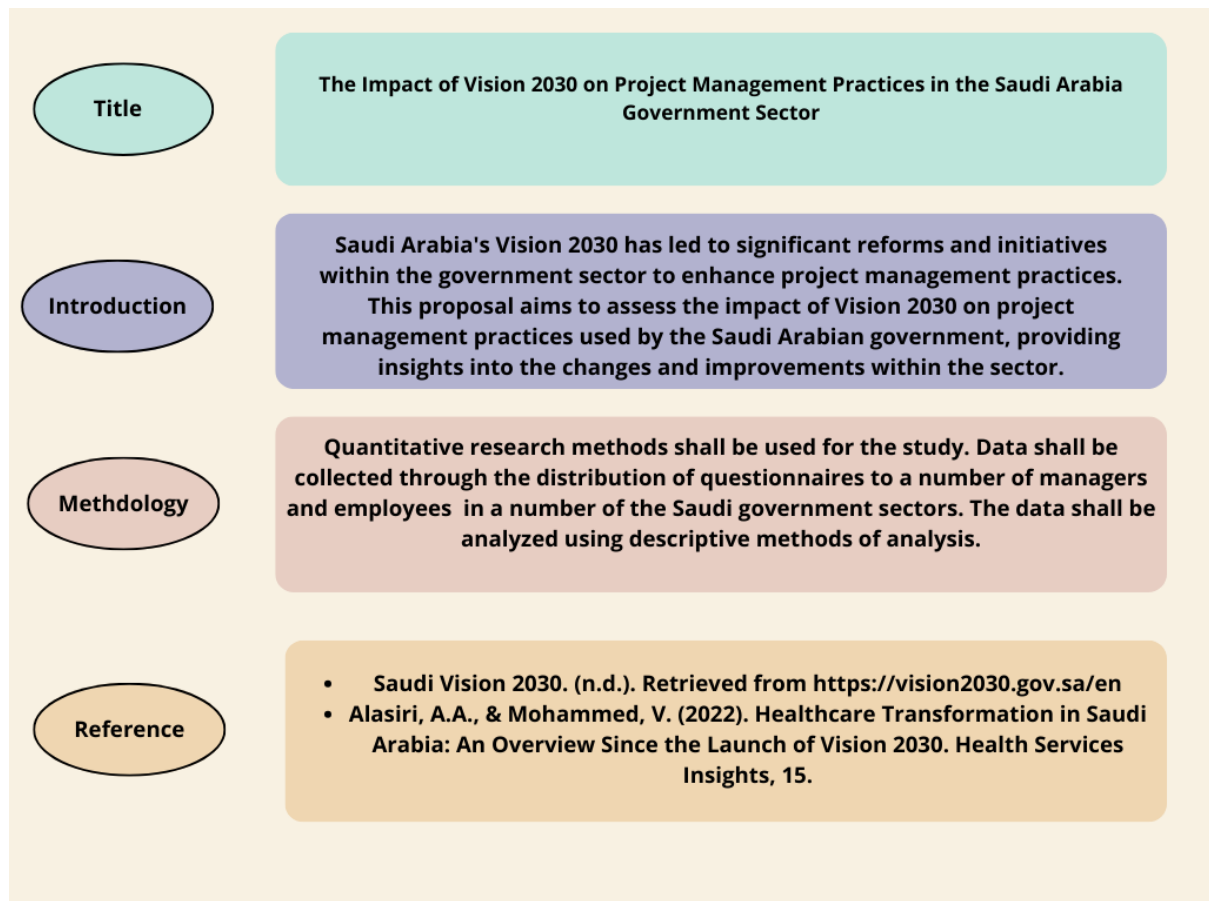
While the Ministry of Health (MOH) has been the main healthcare provider in Saudi Arabia, decentralization and cooperation between the public and private sectors are needed. The implementation of health insurance and the expansion of private healthcare facilities aim to improve access and quality of care. Aligning payment systems, patient deductibles, and utilization reviews is crucial for managing the transition from public to private healthcare.

In conclusion, the healthcare sector in Saudi Arabia is undergoing a transformation driven by the Vision 2030 initiative. Despite the government's roadmap and legislative framework, continuous monitoring and adjustments are necessary to navigate the complexities of the transformation process and ensure the well-being of the population.

7. Research Methodology:

Quantitative research methods shall be used for the study. Data shall be collected through the distribution of questionnaires to a number of managers and employees in a number of the Saudi government sectors. The data shall be analyzed using descriptive methods of analysis.

8. Research Structure:



9. Research Limits:

- Temporal boundaries From 2016 to 2023
- Spatial boundaries Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
- Objective boundaries Government sector facilities in the Ram Kingdom of Saudi Arabia may not capture the full range of project management practices across different industries or sectors in the country.
- The sample boundaries are limited to five government sectors in Saudi Arabia.

10. Initial Reference list:

- Saudi Vision 2030. (n.d.). Retrieved from <https://vision2030.gov.sa/en>
- Saudi Arabia's Vision 2030: A Roadmap for the Kingdom's Future. Saudi Arabian government publication. Available at:
https://vision2030.gov.sa/sites/default/files/report/Saudi_Vision2030_EN_2018.pdf
- Alasiri, A.A., & Mohammed, V. (2022). Healthcare Transformation in Saudi Arabia: An Overview Since the Launch of Vision 2030. *Health Services Insights*, 15.