



- Continue evaluating and developing the regulatory and administrative roles and tasks carried out by the Integrity and Anti-Corruption Commission, the Audit Bureau and the internal control units in order to define roles, ensure complementarity and prevent duplication in the integrity, transparency and accountability structure.
- Establishing the Service and Public Administration Commission (a substitute to the Civil Service Bureau) and identifying its mission, tasks and objectives, in terms of the governance of policies and procedures related to human resources, government services, and restructuring the public sector.
- Developing and amending the existing set of legislations and regulations related to public administration, conflict of interest, integrity requirements, and administrative violations.
- Reviewing and activating the Government Services Development Bylaw to support the governance and development of government services so that they observe gender differences.
- Developing provisions, procedures, and instructions on administrative grievances, objections and complaints by employees in the public sector within the Civil Service Bylaw.
- Developing a governance and operation model for the work of regulatory bodies to enhance the separation between policy makers, regulators and operators, and to enhance partnership with the private sector in the provision of government services, in addition to developing legislations with the aim of reforming the existing regulatory bodies, starting with the energy sector, in partnership with the Prime Ministry and the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources (MEMR), the National Electric Power Company (NEPCO), and the private sector (including the energy, oil, gas and mining sectors).
- Developing the role of the internal control units in government agencies as preventive units that enhance compliance.
- Governance and institutionalization of the processes of monitoring and evaluating government performance through establishing and operationalizing central institutional units that enhance monitoring, control and accountability of performance, such as the Performance Monitoring and Delivery Unit in the Prime Ministry, and performance monitoring and delivery units in various ministries.
- Governance and institutionalization of government policymaking processes through establishing a specialized policymaking unit at the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation that operates through units in ministries and government institutions and assists in formulating government policies and monitoring their impact.
- Governance and institutionalization of strategic planning operations by strengthening the capacities of the Strategic Planning Unit at the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation, so that it manages the Executive Program of the Economic Modernization Vision and ensures that ministerial and institutional operational plans and strategies are coherent with the program.
- Governance and institutionalization of public sector modernization operations through establishing and operationalizing a specialized unit to manage the implementation of the Public Sector Modernization and Digital Transformation Program (PMIO).



- Training and qualifying (capacity building) the employees of the regulatory institutions on the new tasks that have been approved and ensuring the provision of regulatory services.
- Adopting and activating the recommendations of an evaluation study, and redistributing the regulatory and administrative tasks to organize the regulatory operations effectively.
- Launching the conflict of interest code in the second phase so that it becomes binding in laws, regulations and instructions to ensure compliance.
- Reviewing the National Governance Guide including a comprehensive study of the governance system and its development, and disseminating them to all government agencies.
- Full implementation of the governance and operation model for regulatory commissions in the energy sector (EMRC).
- Enhancing the governance of institutional performance for government agencies by drafting and activating service level agreements at the level of main and subsidiary operations in ministries and government agencies.
- Developing the code of ethics for government leaders and the code of conduct, and ensuring implementation and compliance.
- Activating financial disclosure for public servants with regard to income, financial interests, property and taxes paid.



- Comprehensive implementation of the conflict of interest policy and the code of conduct on all institutions and individuals in the public administration.
- Separating and clarifying the responsibilities and roles in the integrity, transparency and accountability structure to enhance the discretionary authority in a comprehensive and integrated manner.
- Developing detailed SOPs for each law or legislation that ensure the commitment of the concerned authorities. These SOPs shall clarify institutional responsibility (accountability) during the various work phases and procedures.
- Developing a matrix of government powers and including a mechanism to monitor compliance. The law shall define these powers and punish violators at all government levels.
- Creating an award for governance or integrity and transparency as part of the government awards system.



- Full implementation of the governance and operation model and applying it to other important sectors, such as the Food and Drug Administration, based on lessons learned from pilot sectors.
- Raising the trust of citizens in the government by at least 60% through the governance of service delivery and increasing government transparency and accountability.



EDUCATION AND HIGHER EDUCATION SECTOR

Standardizing the references responsible for setting educational policies and coordinating education plans, programs and services in order to support the lifelong learning path by guiding citizens' education and working life at all stages (early childhood development, kindergarten, school education, higher education, technical and vocational education and training). This includes adopting the concept of (micro-credentialization), which enhances the citizen's ability to adapt to the evolving and changing needs of the labor market, by implementing the following institutional arrangements:

- 2022-2024** Establishing the Ministry of Education and Human Resource Development by merging the Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research with the Ministry of Education.
- 2022-2023** Transferring the tasks of curricula development from the Curriculum Department at the Ministry of Education to the National Center for Curriculum Development in order to unify the curricula development reference.
- 2022-2023** Transferring tasks related to nurseries and Al-Manar learning centers from the Ministry of Social Development to the Ministry of Education and Human Resource Development in order to standardize the reference of nurseries and the inclusiveness of the right to education.
- 2022-2024** Merging the Jordanian Accreditation and Quality Assurance Commission for Higher Education Institutions and the Technical and Vocational Skills Development Commission into one body with financial and administrative independence, and linking it to the Minister of Education and Human Resource Development, in order to unify the accreditation reference and control quality in the various educational institutions.
- 2022-2024** Abolishing the Vocational Training Corporation and transferring the tasks of vocational education and training to the Ministry of Education and Human Resource Development to promote integration and comprehensiveness in education, and unify the references and agencies that carry out the tasks of vocational education and training. This will enable students to make the best choices for their future field of study and give them flexibility for vertical and horizontal choices in their fields.

LABOR SECTOR

Achieving consistency and coherence in the work of the concerned ministries with the aim of achieving optimal efficiency and effectiveness and facilitating service provision to citizens, by developing an executive plan to transfer the tasks and roles of the Ministry of Labor to the relevant ministries according to the following perception:

- 2022-2024** Abolishing the Ministry of Labor.
- 2022-2023** Transferring the tasks of regulating the labor market and the national employment program to the Ministry of Industry, Trade and Supply in order to unify the reference for regulating the business environment and labor market, especially since the Ministry of Industry, Trade and Supply is the reference in registering and monitoring companies and enterprises of all kinds.
- 2022-2023** Transferring the presidency of the Board of Directors of the Development and Employment Fund and the Social Security Corporation to the Minister of Industry, Trade and Supply.
- 2022-2023** Transferring the tasks of regulating migrant workers (work permits, inspections and violations) to the Ministry of Interior in order to simplify the procedures for obtaining permits, as the Ministry of Interior is the reference in this regard.

HEALTH SECTOR

Standardizing the references responsible for setting educational policies and coordinating education plans, programs and services in order to support the lifelong learning path by guiding citizens' education and working life at all stages (early childhood development, kindergarten, school education, higher education, technical and vocational education and training). This includes adopting the concept of (micro-credentialization), which enhances the citizen's ability to adapt to the evolving and changing needs of the labor market, by implementing the following institutional arrangements:

- 2022-2023** Conducting a study to transform the Higher Health Council into a regulatory and oversight commission for health service providers in the public and private sectors, in order to enhance the regulatory and oversight role on the performance of health service operators in both sectors.
- 2022-2023** Evaluating and enhancing the current management model used in Prince Hamza Hospital, and adopting it and applying it to other public sector hospitals to enhance the separation between policymaking tasks, regulatory and executive tasks, and strengthening governance in order to improve service level.
- 2022-2024** Transferring tasks related to nursing homes for people with disabilities, including severe disabilities and senior citizens, from the Ministry of Social Development to the Ministry of Health in order to make a shift towards the concept of providing integrated care that includes health, social and nutritional care.

YOUTH AND CULTURE SECTOR

- 2022-2023** Merging the Ministry of Youth and the Ministry of Culture into one ministry to become the Ministry of Culture and Youth in order to promote integration in roles and responsibilities and to ensure optimal use of resources.

INFRASTRUCTURE SERVICES SECTOR

Improving the quality of life for citizens by strengthening coordination in planning and policymaking, attracting investment, and supervising the transport and infrastructure sectors as there is a strong link between infrastructure and economic and social development, which in turn affects the prospects for long-term growth. This shall be realized through the following institutional arrangements:

- 2022-2024** Merging the Ministry of Transport and the Ministry of Public Works and Housing into one ministry to become the Ministry of Infrastructure Services, in order to unify the references for policymaking, coordinating plans, investing in infrastructure and transport, and maximizing the utilization of resources.
- 2022-2023** Transferring the Jordan Maritime Authority's affiliation to the Aqaba Special Economic Zone Authority (ASEZA) in order to maximize the utilization of the Authority's geographical location within the Aqaba region.
- 2022-2023** Transferring the affiliation of the Housing and Urban Development Corporation from the Ministry of Public Works and Housing to the Ministry of Local Administration, to achieve integration and unify the reference in implementing the housing development tasks in the Kingdom, because of the need to be consistent with the development plans of local administrations in the various governorates and municipalities of the Kingdom, as the latter ministry is in direct contact with citizens and has knowledge of their development needs.



ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE AND GOVERNANCE

INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES SECTOR

Taking the following institutional measures and arrangements for the purpose of developing the business environment, enhancing integration, encouraging local and foreign investments, and strengthening partnerships with the private sector:

- 2022-2024

Adopting the Companies Control Department as a unified reference for registering all economic activities, which include profit and non-profit companies and associations and cooperatives, in order to enhance integration and comprehensiveness in the records, and to unify references and entities that carry out the tasks of registering companies of various fields and types, and to ensure optimal utilization of resources.
- 2022-2023

Developing the technical and administrative capabilities of the Ministry of Investment to enable it to attract local and international investments and partnerships, and facilitating the investor’s journey to retain investors for the purpose of implementing the initiatives of the Economic Modernization Vision.
- 2022-2023

Strengthening the capacity of the Public-Private Partnership Unit in the Ministry of Investment technically and administratively, and expanding its scope of work to include the provision and/or management of public services; since the partnership between the public and private sectors is one of the main elements to achieve the Economic Vision, in addition to its role in accelerating the development of government services. This requires setting clear and transparent foundations for selecting the appropriate projects and/or services for this type of partnership according to approved performance standards, and in accordance with the principles of governance, accountability and transparency, in addition to fostering the appropriate legislative environment to ensure fair competition that guarantees optimal service provision to citizens.
- 2022-2023

Restructuring the Jordan Enterprise Development Corporation to become the umbrella regulating the SME and entrepreneurship sector, in order to enable these enterprises to compete in various sectors inside Jordan and abroad.
- 2022-2023

Restructuring the Jordanian Cooperative Corporation, improving its efficiency, and developing its role in supporting the Economic Modernization Vision, in addition to increasing the contribution of cooperatives to local development, and developing agricultural and other economic activities.

DECISION SUPPORT

Enhancing policymaking among the various institutions according to national priorities, and ensuring monitoring, implementing, evaluating strategies and building on them, and supporting the decision-making process that is facts and evidence-based and impact-oriented, by taking the following institutional measures and arrangements:

- 2022-2023

Establishing a unit for national policymaking, future foresight and knowledge management at the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation, to be the body responsible for identifying policy areas that must be examined based on national trends, and managing studies on policymaking in cooperation and coordination with the relevant ministries, and ensuring that various policies are consistent and coherent with the national objectives.
- 2022-2024

Establishing an interactive national statistics center to collect data and support policymaking, scenario development, decision-making and envisioning the future, by restructuring the Department of Statistics so that it becomes a comprehensive umbrella for sustaining and providing all types of information, data and sectoral indicators in a timely manner.

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE AND GOVERNANCE

INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

ENHANCING THE PARTICIPATORY WORK APPROACH BETWEEN INSTITUTIONS

Adopting a participatory and collaborative approach among government agencies to work together consistently and effectively in order to achieve the shared national objectives of the Economic Modernization Vision and monitor their delivery, through adopting an operational framework and a flexible business model based on forming four teams comprised of members from ministries and institutions that play a role in supporting the achievement of the objectives of the Vision, so that these teams work in a flexible manner under the supervision and oversight of four ministerial teams, according to operational plans and unified performance indicators with specific responsibilities for each team. The following arrangements shall take place:

- 2022

Economic growth and prosperity: The first main pillar of the Economic Modernization Vision, it requires a high level of coordination to ensure that priorities and various initiatives and programs are implemented. These priorities are centered around:

 - High-value industries: Promoting industrial sectors that have high-value export potential in regional and international markets.
 - Future Services: Enhancing the competitive advantage in the future services sector in the Arab countries, the region and the world.
 - Jordan as a touristic destination: Leveraging Jordan’s advantages as a center for multi-purpose tourism, and a site qualified to attract international film shooting and production.
 - Entrepreneurship and Creativity: Fostering a culture of creativity and creating a supportive entrepreneurial environment for all educational levels that is focused on innovation, research and development.
 - Sustainable resources: Improving efficiency, reliability, and accessibility to basic services necessary for economic growth at an affordable cost, including all types of energy and water.
- 2022

Quality of life: The second main pillar of the Economic Modernization Vision that affects the lives of citizens on a daily basis and contributes to their happiness and productivity. Thus, providing a decent and qualitative standard of living in Jordan is critical to promoting the progress of citizens in the long term. The quality of life pillar contributes to fostering living standards that cover the basic needs, such as high-quality and affordable housing, solid infrastructure, high-quality education, efficient health care, and a clean and sustainable environment. Moreover, it aims to develop broader options to make life enjoyable through attractive recreational, cultural and sports activities. The vision integrates all quality of life elements into a coherent concept whose achievements must be monitored in comparison with some other countries.
- 2022

Human resource Development and Employment: This is one of the enablers for achieving the Economic Modernization Vision and is concerned with setting policies and programs that will direct the education of citizens and their working lives in line with the evolving and changing needs of the labor market. Therefore, there is a need to develop new education policies that will focus on ensuring the development of human capital at the national level with the skills needed by the labor market locally and globally, while creating pathways for learning and building skills and competencies, enabling the workforce to quickly adapt to the evolving and changing needs of the labor market.



ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE AND GOVERNANCE INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS



2022 Facilities and Infrastructure: Infrastructure and public facilities are important enablers to realize the Economic Modernization Vision given the strong link between infrastructure and economic and social development. They are also an essential pillar for achieving local development and meeting the needs of citizens in the short and long term. Accordingly, the government needs to enhance the capacity of its institutions in the field of coordinating planning and investment in infrastructure, housing, urban development and transportation, in addition to strengthening and regulating cooperation between the public and private sectors to provide appropriate infrastructure, in accordance with a regulatory framework that creates a balance between planning, evaluation and investment benefits.

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PUBLIC SECTOR MODERNIZATION ROADMAP

2022 Forming a ministerial committee to oversee the public sector modernization, monitor achievements, evaluate the executive program, take decisions that will ensure speedy implementation, and develop the subsequent implementation phases in accordance with the public sector modernization roadmap.

2022 Establishing a unit at the Prime Ministry to manage and implement the Public Sector Modernization and Digital Transformation Program (PMIO). The unit will be the central entity responsible for implementing the digital transformation plan of the government, and transforming the recommendations of the Public Sector Modernization Committee into operational plans and supervising implementation.

2022-2023 There is a radical transformation in the role of the Civil Service Bureau to become in charge of the development process in the public administration under the name of the Service and Public Administration Commission. It will become the reference responsible for the development of the public sector, especially the components on human resource development, and the development of institutions and government services. Moreover, the technical, administrative and financial capabilities of the Commission will be enhanced to enable it to carry out its tasks.

2022 Expanding the scope of the tasks of the Performance Monitoring and Delivery Unit at the Prime Ministry to include monitoring the government's economic priorities program, the Economic Modernization Vision, and the public sector modernization program, provided that the unit acts as a central body concerned with monitoring the government performance, removing barriers related to speed of delivery, and enhancing accountability for the implementation of plans and strategies. The Central Unit shall operate through decentralized units in ministries and government institutions (MDUS) assigned with monitoring and evaluating performance and pushing towards delivery (PMDU).

GOVERNMENT COMMUNICATION

It is necessary to have an administrative umbrella for formulating the state media policy and to keep pace with the change in communication channels and tools, in accordance with the following institutional procedures and arrangements:

2022-2023 Establishing the Ministry of Government Communication to serve as an administrative umbrella for formulating the media policy of the government and keeping pace with changes and developments in modern communication tools and channels.

2022-2023 Shifting the affiliation of the Jordan News Agency and the Jordan Radio and Television Corporation to the Ministry of Government Communication, and restructuring them in a way that enables the government to communicate effectively with citizens and stakeholders, and enhances the standardization of references in the government media sector and enables the government to optimally utilize the available resources.

