Egypt’s Rapid Response and Recovery (RRR) from COVID-19

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2021
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• COVID-19 is not just a health, humanitarian or socio-economic crisis; it is a governance crisis, testing the resilience of governance systems and institutions.

• The lack of sufficient accountability and oversight mechanisms in crisis response and recovery significantly increases the risks of corruption.

• It is important to integrate transparency, accountability and anti-corruption in both response and recovery priorities.

• The pandemic caused the greatest global economic downturn in almost a century, threatening to reverse decades of development gains while the world is approaching 2030.

• Pushing hundreds of millions of people into a state of food insecurity, magnifying national and regional instability, disrupting global supply chains, and much more.

• Our top priority should be building of resilient institutions and reducing likelihood of future shocks which requires evidence based recovery strategies.

• Without international cooperation, both the exit from the crisis and the recovery is likely to be slow and weak.
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• Let us make use of different fora and opportunities to work towards tackling these challenges with a clear vision together putting into effect both global and continental conversation and accelerated implementation of CEPA principles.

• The Egyptian government adopted a proactive strategy early on taking the necessary measures to mitigate the negative impact of the pandemic on the most vulnerable.

• The strategy focused on striking the balance between ensuring the safety of public health and sustain economic activity.

• Abiding by response and recovery principles and implementing a multi-dimensional approach based on CEPA Principles.
Egypt’s Rapid Response and Recovery (RRR) from COVID-19 Principles

1. Inclusive (citizen centric-no one left behind)
2. Transparent evidence-based decision-making
3. A continuous learning process
4. Regional and global solidarity needed
5. Balance between recovery and agenda 2030
6. Balance between public health and economic activity
7. Institutionalize effective coping mechanisms
8. Effective and coherent communication with the public
9. Proactive and continuous response
10. Prioritize affected sectors
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Implemented Solutions

1. Ease the burden in the most affected sectors through various measures including decreasing interest rates, postponing credit entitlements and taxes, loan repayment and sovereign fees.

2. Supporting informal workers with stimulus/relief packages: disbursing cash grants and creating a database for more than 6 million workers for further support and employment.


4. Securing and sanitizing all health facilities with the needed Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) and medication and increasing the number beds ensuring hospitalization for critical cases.

5. Putting into action a vaccine strategy aiming to vaccinate 20 million Egyptians.

6. Strategy for education to contain the spread but continue with the school year across the different educational levels through use of online platforms.
Policy monitoring and evaluation plays an essential role in allowing the effective design, implementation and delivery of coherent public policies, ultimately ensuring the achievement of long-term goals through sound and evidence-informed policy-making for full recovery from the negative impact of the pandemic.

To do this GOE created an enabling tool for Egypt’s socio-economic response to the COVID-19 pandemic: The COVID-19 Policy Tracker:

- A dashboard that contains GOE’s efforts in recovering from COVID-19 through monitoring, evaluating and responding to citizen’s needs.
International cooperation for recovery from COVID-19 requires focusing on:

- **Recovery sustainability** is contingent on the inclusion of measures that rectify existing social and economic vulnerability factors;
- **Address setbacks** to sustainable development progress;
- **Account for societal changes** that have occurred moving towards a new normal;
- **Center of Government (CoG)** resilience increasing capacities of centres of government in strategic planning and co-ordination to manage government operations;
- **Inclusive Multilateralism**: cooperation, collective action and common principles, respecting our differences as much as our common values.
- **Promoting the free flow of data** between countries; share guidance, actions, tools and best practices;
We must highlight the importance of science, technology, and innovation.

Sharing knowledge and lesson learnt through innovative methods of dissemination;

Institutional capacity building through investing in human capital;

Building resilient, efficient and effective institution;

Need for independent and comprehensive evaluation of our response to draw all the lessons learnt from this pandemic and better prepare for what's next; Peer review

Further activation of Smart Africa Initiative and moving forward with the Digital Transformation Strategy for Africa (2020-2030);

Working together to bridge the digital divide: more than half the world’s women and girls - remain offline.
THANK YOU