



ممول من الاتحاد الأوروبي
Funded by the European Union



Support to Enhanced Administrative and Public Economic Governance in Egypt

Training: “Strengthening planning and coordination
capacities for updating and implementing the National
Administrative Reform Plan”

20-21 November 2023, Cairo
Summary Note

The EU-funded project “Support to Enhanced Administrative and Public Economic Governance in Egypt” is implemented by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) for a period of five years (2022-2026). It aims to support the efforts by the Government of Egypt to strengthen the monitoring and implementation of priority public governance reforms. More specifically, the EU funded project addresses three priority areas through two components, namely support to the Egypt Vision 2030 and the National Administrative Reform Plan, as well as support to the effective and efficient execution of public finance systems. These objectives respond to the EU-Egypt Partnership Priorities 2021-2027 and will be implemented through the strategic collaboration between the Government of Egypt, the EU, and the OECD.

Objective of the Training

As part of the project, the training: “Strengthening planning and coordination capacities for updating and implementing the National Administrative Reform Plan” on 20 – 21 November 2023 enhanced the knowledge and skills of 35 participants from different units in the Central Agency for Organisation and Administration (CAOA) to strengthen the ongoing Public Administration Reform process (PAR) in Egypt. The training came at a timely moment for CAOA, as they undertake an ambitious process to update the NARP. Sessions focused on coordination, planning and implementation concepts, tools, and processes to facilitate their application. In doing so, the training introduced core concepts that underpin each stage of the PAR process - from design to implementation - in light of the experiences of OECD member countries. Discussions benefited from the sharing of practical examples, models and lessons learned from OECD experts and peers from Belgium and Czech Republic to inspire new ways of consolidating PAR reforms as well as translating strategic objectives into action in Egypt.

Key Takeaways

Throughout, the training covered five sessions, one working group and concluded with an exercise that identified key takeaways from the discussions and priority areas for upcoming coaching programmes in the framework of this project. The OECD delivered presentations and facilitated exercises with attendees on coordination, planning and implementation concepts, tools and processes, including:

- Introduction to models, instruments and institutional arrangements for public administration reform
- Setting objectives and key priority themes in PAR plans
- Processes, actors and actions that underpin the designing and revising process for PAR plans
- Coordination and steering mechanisms for the PAR plan across the whole-of-government
- Implementation structures, frameworks and instruments for the Public Administration Reform in Egypt



Discussions during the training underlined the following key takeaways that will be further deepened and reflected during the course of the project, in particular through the OECD Public Governance Review of Egypt:



Most OECD Member countries have developed ambitious public administration reform plans to modernise their public administration and develop administrative capabilities to help the government address immediate issues linked to recent crises as well as the long-term development goals of the country. In Egypt, the NARP is the strategic vision for the modernisation of the Egyptian Administration. To translate its ambitious commitments into action, attendees agreed it will be critical to develop an action plan that operationalises the strategic goals therein.

Public Administration Reform is a cross-cutting agenda in government that requires strong high-level political support



and mechanisms for continued inter-ministerial coordination. Setting and prioritising objectives and themes in PAR plans is essential to ensure that the plan strategic framework answers to the growing and changing expectations of citizens. This in turn underlines the importance of aligning the NARP with its 5 reform pillars with the new Government Programme and updated Egypt Vision 2030. At the same time, participants discussed how promoting a whole-of-government approach will be crucial for the success of this reform, with a view to transform objectives and goals into procedures, commitments and tasks across units and line-ministries.

Considering the horizontal nature of the NARP and its impact on the whole-of-public administration, inter-ministerial coordination and action are crucial to ensure coherent and effective preparations and implementation of a dedicated plan. OECD Member countries have developed different governance settings and coordination mechanisms to steer and implement the plan to support decision-making in case of roadblocks or needs for a new course. Participants presented how Egypt has established several mechanisms, including the High-Level Committee and working groups, but underlined there is appetite to go a step forward and develop practical implementation tools and instruments for the updated NARP commitments. Some examples that were emphasised include developing follow-up mechanisms, performance management frameworks, dashboards and KPIs for an evidence-driven application of the PAR reform were identified as a priority.

Over the course of the two-day training, peers from Belgium and the Czech Republic, as well as OECD representatives, actively participated in all sessions by sharing their insights and country experiences on strategic planning, coordination, performance frameworks and the translation of strategic objectives into goals, processes, and tasks. Attendees benefited from the experience of Belgium in modernising its public administration, coordinating across the whole of government as well as its advance performance frameworks and dashboards to support strategic decision making across sectors and levels of government. Case studies presented also focused on the action plan developed by the Department of Strategic Development and Public Administration Coordination, Ministry of the Interior from the Czech Republic of its National Reform Plan, including various tools and instruments and reflecting on its KPIs for strategic, tactical and operational goals.



Next Steps:

- Discussions from the training will inform the main findings and recommendations of the OECD Public Governance Review of Egypt, as well as the design of forthcoming coaching programmes, which will provide guidance to CAO in its process to update the NARP.
- The OECD will deliver a tailored coaching programme for CAO in Q1-Q2 of 2024 to continue supporting the updating process and implementation of the NARP.

For more information: [Support to Enhanced Administrative and Public Economic Governance in Egypt \(2022-2026\)](#)