



Mansoura University
Faculty of Tourism and Hotels

**FUTURE FORESIGHT FOR THE EFFECTS OF
RECOVERY STRATEGIES OF COVID-19
PANDEMIC APPLIED TO THE EGYPTIAN TOURISM
AND HOSPITALITY SECTOR**

By

Ass. Prof. Salama Ammar

Dr. Hamad Ali Batikh Hamdoun

*Higher Institute for Tourism and Hotels -
Luxor (EGOTH)*

*Hotel Management Department
Faculty of Tourism and hotels
Luxor University*

*Dr. Nasser Abd Elkarim Ali
Elguzawany*

Dr. Tamer Abdulaziz

*Tourism Studies Department Alexandria
University*

*Tourism Studies Department
High Institute for Tourism & Hotels, Six
of October City*

**RESEARCH JOURNAL OF THE FACULTY OF TOURISM AND HOTELS
MANSOURA UNIVERSITY
ISSUE NO. 12 , DECEMBER. 2022**

استشراف المستقبل لتأثيرات استراتيجيات التعافي من جائحة كورونا المطبقة على قطاع السياحة والضيافة المصري ملخص البحث باللغة العربية

على الرغم من أن مصر قد تبنت بعض الاستراتيجيات والسياسات اللازمة للتعافي من جائحة كورونا في قطاع السياحة والضيافة ، إلا أن السياسات والاستراتيجيات المتبعة لم تحقق بالكامل الأهداف المرجوة، التي يمكن تحقيقها إذا تم اعتماد الاستراتيجيات المقترحة في الأدبيات العلمية . تهدف الدراسة الحالية إلى استشراف المستقبل لآثار استراتيجيات التعافي من جائحة كورونا المطبقة على قطاع السياحة والضيافة المصري. تم توزيع ما مجموعه 190 استبياناً على عينة ملائمة من الأساتذة الأكاديميين وخبراء السياحة والمسؤولين الحكوميين من مصر خلال الفترة من فبراير 2022 إلى مارس 2022. تم جمع 100 عينة صالحة بمعدل استرداد 52.6%. تشير الدراسة إلى أن الأكاديميين والخبراء في قطاع السياحة والضيافة في مصر يدعمون اتباع استراتيجية الابتكار للتعافي من جائحة كورونا، ومن المهم دعم الأنماط الحديثة في السياحة والضيافة التي تتماشى مع إجراءات التعافي من جائحة كورونا ، مثل السياحة الافتراضية والفنادق الخضراء.

- الكلمات المفتاحية: جائحة كورونا؛ استراتيجيات التعافي ؛ قطاع السياحة والضيافة المصري .

Abstract

Although Egypt has adopted some strategies and policies necessary to recover from the COVID-19 pandemic in the tourism and hospitality sector, which had a positive impact in decreasing the effects of the crisis, the followed policies and strategies did not fully achieve the desired goals. The current study aims at exploring the future foresight for the effects of recovery strategies of COVID-19 pandemic applied to the Egyptian tourism and hospitality sector. A total of 190 questionnaires were distributed to a convenient sample of academic professors, tourism experts, and governmental officials from Egypt during February 2022 to March 2022. 100 valid samples were collected with a recovery rate of 52.6%. The study indicates that academics and experts in tourism and hospitality sector in Egypt are supporting to follow the innovation strategy to recover from the COVID-19 pandemic. It is important to support modern patterns in tourism and hospitality that go along with the procedures of recovering from the Corona pandemic, such as virtual tourism and green hotels.

Keywords

COVID-19 Pandemic, Recovery Strategies, and Egyptian Tourism and Hospitality Sector

Introduction

The emerging corona virus (COVID-19) crisis has taken a heavy toll on the tourism economy, with unprecedented repercussions on jobs and institutions. Tourism was one of the first sectors to be severely affected by the measures taken to contain the pandemic, with continued travel restrictions and global recession. According to 2020 data,

there is a decline of the industry with rates between 60-80 percent in parallel with the decline in exports with sums between 910 billion and 1.2 trillion US dollars and more than 100 million direct jobs in the tourism sector have been put at risk. In addition to this direct impact, there is also a link between the tourism sector with other sectors such as the construction sector, agro-food sector, distribution services and transportation sector, which leads to an exacerbation of the crisis (UNWTO, 2020).

The COVID-19 pandemic has been a health and economic crisis with devastating effects on developing countries, especially those depending on tourism. As governments have attempted to protect their populations, lockdowns, quarantines, and major restrictions on national and international mobility were implemented. The COVID-19 virus has so far - to June 2021-infected 179 million people globally and contributed to 3.9 million deaths (WHO, 2021). The gross domestic product of travel and tourism has been slumped by \$2.1 trillion in 2020, a 23% contrast to 2019. Travel and tourism jobs have been slashed by up to 75 million jobs in 2020 (WTTC, 2020). Between January and October 2020, the pandemic triggered a 70% decline in international tourist arrivals compared with the same period in 2019; this was mainly caused by people not spending money on flights or not being allowed to fly due to government restrictions. Based on these figures, the UNWTO expected international arrivals to have declined by 70-75% for the whole of 2020. This would mean that international tourism has returned to levels last seen roughly 30 years ago (Macchiarelli, 2021).

Egypt is seen as a rising force among emerging economies. Even though many reforms remain to be completed, the reform program launched in 2016 has started to achieve its goals: Egypt has achieved economic growth of over 5% in the last two years. The highest tourism revenues have been achieved in 2018–19, as a sign of increased stability. Efforts aimed at improving Egypt's business climate continued to create a stronger private sector growth and the diversification of economy in 2020 and beyond. This progress has been certainly interrupted by the COVID19 pandemic. While the government is taking actions to contain the spread of the pandemic — including the suspension of commercial international passenger flights, school and sports clubs closures, and a nationwide nighttime curfew — and the number of reported infections in Egypt is currently low compared to that of many other countries, the global economic slowdown has affected the Egyptian economy. International travel restrictions are already curtailing tourism to the country. (Breisinger et al, 2020). Tourism accounts for 9% of the country's GDP, but according to the tourism ministry, less than a quarter of the usual number of tourists visited Egypt in 2020 - signaling a 55% fall in GDP (africanews, 2021) The country's foreign tourist arrivals dropped 72 per cent and international tourism receipts dropped 66 per cent in 2020, according to the UN World Tourism Organization.

Although Egypt has adopted some strategies and policies necessary to recover from the COVID-19 pandemic in the tourism and hospitality sector, which had a positive impact in decreasing the effects of the crisis, the followed policies and strategies did not fully achieve the desired goals. The

current study aims at exploring the future foresight for the effects of recovery strategies of COVID-19 pandemic applied to the Egyptian tourism and hospitality sector. This has been reached by shedding light on Policies and procedures adopted by tourism, travel agencies and hotels in Egypt to curb the repercussions of the COVID 19, and illustrating the impacts of adopting the recovery policies by the Egyptian tourism and hospitality sector.

2. Theoretical background and hypotheses development

Several studies (e.g., Israeli et al., 2011; Lai and Wong, 2020; Sager and Mavrot, 2020; Sanfelici, 2020) have investigated the practices availed by governments and hotel operations during periods of crisis management. While there is a plenty of COVID-19 studies, scholars have asserted that more researches are needed on crisis management (Ramkissoon, 2020a, 2020b), how hotels have/are dealt properly to infection diseases, indicating their hygiene and health care procedures during COVID-19 (Jiang and Wen, 2020). There is a need for more studies utilizing the huge secondary data of COVID-19 pandemic (Hasab et al., 2020; Jiang and Wen, 2020). Liu-Lastres et al. (2020) affirmed that further researches are greatly required on crisis management and organizational resilience in the tourism industry. It is essential to discover how tourism organizations can manage crises and risks (Majeed and Ramkissoon, 2020; Paraskevas and Quek, 2019).

2.1. Policies and procedures adopted by tourism, and hospitality sector in Egypt to recover from the COVID-19 pandemic

Some studies were conducted to measure the performance of Egyptian tourism and hospitality sector to curb the pandemic and have shown that a total sample of 22 (100%) hotels exhibited that they contracted high-qualified doctors from the Ministry of Health to deal with any infection case. In addition, they provided employees in the workplace, with socks, medical masks, and gloves. All these hotels developed and implemented the best standards required for cleanliness and disinfection practices, in collaboration with international experts in hygiene, handling infection, food and water safety, and hospitality management, to protect both customers and employees. Besides, they changed health and safety procedures and food and beverage safety programs indicated in current food safety recommendations. The major part of hotels (77%) installed new cleaning technologies, such as electrostatic sprayers with disinfecting mist and ultraviolet light that allow for touchless disinfecting capabilities. However, these new technologies were used as a way to sanitize surfaces and objects. In addition, these hotels provided disinfecting wipes for all guest rooms. They used signage as information cues for social distancing in lobbies (Ramkissoon, 2020). The study had also indicated that All 22 hotels (100%) implemented the following policies: allowing guests to cancel current reservations for any arrival date in the future without a charge until 24 hours before arrival; with the possibility for guests to change reservations at any time; customers can cancel reservations with the refund being processed easily without delay. These hotels also cancelled applying additional fees after the cancellation of reservations. As for workplace and training, all 22 hotels, in accordance with the World Health

Organization recommendations, carried out employees' training regarding new cleanliness standards, infection prevention, and safety procedures

At the outset of the pandemic, Egyptian tourism companies and institutions initially followed the policy of canceling flights with the closure of archaeological sites and museums, as well as airports and tourist resorts to Egyptian and foreign tourists to limit the spread of COVID 19. In addition, taking some administrative measures such as; sterilizing archaeological and tourist sites, reducing the number of the staff, and cancelling the work of excavations of archaeological missions with the development of a health safety signs and the preparation of guidelines by various companies and hotels to introduce health safety controls and requirements. As a way to revive domestic tourism, Egyptian hotels and tourist resorts followed the policy of part time jobs with an occupancy rate not exceeding 25% of the capacity while raising this percentage to 50% at later times. Egyptian tourist companies and restaurants also worked to deliver food and meals throughout the week from the same location. They have also begun to promote various tourist sites through "virtual tourism" programs, where the tourist can enjoy them from home (Degel,2020) These companies also followed the policy of encouraging the comeback of inbound international tourism on June 14, 2020, resuming it as of the first of July 2020 to the governorates of the Red Sea, South Sinai and Matrouh, and by the first of September , cultural tourism has been resumed and archaeological sites and museums were reopened , and on the first of October , Nile cruises for floating hotels have been resumed at 50% of their capacity.

The Egyptian travel and tourism companies, had followed government instructions on banning the entry of Egyptians or foreigners without a negative PCR analysis certificate to detect the COVID19, as a maximum of 72 hours before the flight departure time, and , as a way to provide facilities for tourists, and ensure the safety of Egyptian tourism destinations and preserve its international reputation, it was allowed to conduct analysis upon arrival at the airports of Sharm El Sheikh, Hurghada, Marsa Alam and Luxor "if tourists desired" at fees of \$ 30 or exchanging it with other currencies. The office of the Egyptian General Authority for Tourist Promotion in Hurghada has also been allocated to conduct PCR and Antigen analysis upon tourists' desire before departure to their countries as a way to offer facilities and prevent overcrowding. Within this context, as a part of the continuous updating of the country's entry controls and procedures, travelers with vaccination certificates were allowed to receive the anti-Coronavirus vaccines approved by the World Health Organization and the Egyptian Medicines Authority provided that the passing of 14 days since receiving the second dose of vaccines giving in two doses, namely (Sinopharma, Sinovac , Sputnik, Pfizer, AstraZeneca, Moderna), or the passing of 14 days since receiving the first dose of the (Johnson & Johnson) vaccine, provided that the certificates are accepted after reviewing and verifying their approval by the issuing state without any abrasion, deletion or additions, as required.

In order to encourage domestic and inbound tourism during that period, Egyptian tourism companies resorted to a policy of reducing prices and supporting cultural tourism

by postponing the increase in prices of entry tickets to museums and archaeological sites, which was scheduled to be increased in November 2020 to the first of May 2021, and then postponed again until May 2022, granting a 50% discount in the prices of entry tickets to museums and archaeological sites for foreigners in the governorates of Qena, Luxor and Aswan during the months of June, July and August in 2019 and 2020 to encourage cultural tourism in Upper Egypt during the summer, granting a 20% discount in the prices of entry tickets to all archaeological sites and museums for tourists coming on the lines of Egypt Air and Air Cairo, to encourage Egyptian airlines ,offering a 25% discount on the prices of combined tickets for the Sharm El-Sheikh and Hurghada museums to encourage companies to buy tickets until February 28, 2022, and finally offering a 50% discount on the prices of tickets for archaeological sites and opened museums for Egyptians during the mid-year vacation and the months of January and February 2021, within the framework of "Spend Winter in Egypt" initiative (Said,2021).

2.2. Impacts of adopting the recovery policies by the Egyptian tourism and hospitality sector

Since the reopening of the travel and international tourism, as a result of the actions taken by the Egyptian state which gained the confidence of other countries, and as a result of the positive propaganda for Egypt, it managed during the period of July 2020, and the beginning of 2021 to attract about one million tourists , However, despite that humble

figure, it would contribute not to close a lot of tourist resorts and laying off staff, which resulted in the retention of the tourist movement, slowly, under pandemic outbreak conditions, in addition to creating many efforts to revive domestic tourism and support initiatives and attempts to promote the economy, and revive the Egyptian tourism (wafiq,2021). Egyptian hotels are currently allowed to work at full capacity for the first time in 18 months after the lifting of COVID restrictions imposed by the government in March 2020, according to a decision cited by state media. Hotels have been operating at 70% capacity since July, when the government eased the 50% limit imposed since June 2020. This is the first time since March 2020 that hotels have been allowed to operate without an occupancy cap.

As a result of the initial wave of the pandemic in 2020, hotels were banned from the operation process until they implemented new health and safety standards to curb the spread of the pandemic. Hotels were only allowed to operate at a 25% occupancy rate after acquiring the certificate, until the government raised the limit to 50% later on. (Enterprise, 2021). Many international reports had been agreed on the emergence of recovery signs in mid-2021, without returning to 2019 levels before 2023. Recovery of pandemic in the short term will be accompanied by the recovery of productive sectors (mainly industry & agriculture sectors) and not the tourism sector as an entertainment sector hence, priority will be given for other activities on this process. In the medium term, however, the announcement of the appearance of a vaccine and prove its effectiveness in dealing with the

pandemic is expected to be in 2024/2025 as a great period of prosperity for the tourism sector In Egypt, where the vaccine will have been used for about three years (ECES,2020). According to El-Batoty (2020) The repercussions that hit the world, in 2020, have had a major impact on all sectors, including the tourism sector, but the Egyptian tourist sector has succeeded in its relatively performance and proof is the presence of movement in the tourism sector, although it is limited (wafiq,2021)

3. Methodology

3.1. Instrument measurement

To examine the proposed hypotheses, a web-based questionnaire form was developed. Scales of this study were determined through an extensive literature review including (Do, et al, 2022). A five-point Likert scale ranging from 1 (strongly disagree) to 5 (Strongly agree). The study's instrument was pilot examined with a group of academics and consultants.

3.2. Participants and data collection

A total of 190 questionnaires were distributed to a convenient sample of academic professors, tourism experts, and governmental officials from Egypt during February 2022 to March 2022. 100 valid samples were collected with a recovery rate of 52.6%. The description of the research sample is as shown in table (1).

Table 1

The description of the research sample

Research sample variables		Sample	
		Frequency	%
Job	Tourism Expert	20	20.0
	Academic Professor	59	59.0
	Hotel Manager	7	7.0
	Tour Company Manager	14	14.0
	Total	100	100%
Years of Experience	Less than 5 years old.	39	39.0
	From 6 years to 10 years	23	23.0
	From 11 years old to less than 15 years old	21	21.0
	16 years and over	17	17.0
	Total	100	100%

Table (1) shows the distribution of the study sample according to the variables.

3.3. Validity and Reliability of the Study Tool:

3.3.1 The stability of the questionnaire: The researcher calculated the stability of the questionnaire by applying it to a survey sample consisting of (20) respondents and using the alpha-Cronbach's equation, so the stability was equal to

(0.759) a degree that confirms that the questionnaire has a good degree of stability. (Peters, 2014).

3.3.2. Validity: Self-honesty was calculated as an indicator of the questionnaire's validity by calculating the squared islands of the reliability coefficient, and it came equal to (0.869) which indicates that the questionnaire has a high degree of honesty.

3.3.3. Statistical coefficients used: Using the program "Statistical Package for Social Sciences Spss V.25", the following statistical parameters were used (Streiner, 2003).

- Cronbach's alpha coefficient to calculate stability.
- Self-validity to calculate the validity of the study tool.
- Frequencies and percentages.
- Mean.
- Standard deviation.
- Ranking.
- Pearson correlation coefficient.
- Multiple regression analysis.
- One way anova.

3.4. Results and Data analysis

Table (2)

The frequency, mean, standard deviation, and ranking of the opinions of experts and academics on the importance of implementing recovery strategies and post-COVID-19 recovery plans and initiatives

Items	Total Sample							
	Frequency					Mean	S.D	Ranking
	very important	Important	Neutral	not important	Not important at all			
Reduction Strategy								
The reduction-oriented strategy should be short term	14	43	25	9	9	3.44	1.12	1
The scope of the work in the tourism companies and hotel is limited to the basic activities.	18	34	22	14	12	3.32	1.26	2
To implement the reduction-oriented strategy the tourism and hospitality establishment must reduce costs, assets, staff and/or target markets	15	31	29	16	9	3.27	1.17	3

Total Mean of Reduction Strategy						3.34	1.18	Fourth
Perseverance Strategy								
The resistance-oriented strategy should be short to medium term.	20	34	29	9	8	3.49	1.15	3
The tourism and hospitality establishments should deal with the effects of COVID-19 as a real crisis.	38	39	15	2	6	4.01	1.07	1
The resistance-oriented strategy should be continued for enough time to assist tourism and hospitality establishments to speed recover from the pandemic.	32	34	20	4	10	3.74	1.23	2
Total Mean of Perseverance Strategy						3.74	1.15	Second
Innovative Strategy								
The innovation-oriented strategy should be medium to long-term	26	38	15	13	8	3.61	1.23	3
The tourism and hospitality establishments are trying to follow up the innovation strategy to explore alternative sources of revenue that help to continue fighting this crisis.	37	32	18	9	4	3.89	1.12	1
The tourism and hospitality establishments should Focus on developing	40	30	17	4	9	3.88	1.24	2

new products, markets or new target customers								
Total Mean of Innovative Strategy						3.78	1.18	first
Exit Strategy								
The innovation-oriented strategy should be directed at any time	23	38	23	9	7	3.61	1.14	2
The tourist and hospitality establishments should use the exit strategy when the establishment decides to stop its commercial activities in order to release another important resource for the establishment.	20	29	33	12	6	3.45	1.12	3
The tourist and hospitality establishments should reuse the available resources for future strategic renewal.	30	39	21	4	6	3.83	1.09	1
Total Mean of Exit Strategy						3.63	1.11	Third
Total						3.62	1.54	

Table (2) illustrates the frequency, mean, standard deviation, and ranking of the opinions of experts and academics on the importance of implementing recovery strategies and post-COVID-19 recovery plans and initiatives. The data explains that that the mean of The opinions of experts and academics generally ranged between (4.01: 1.17), where the items (The tourism and hotel

establishments should deal with the effects of COVID-19 as a real crisis.) came first in the axis, while (To implement the reduction-oriented strategy the tourism and hospitality establishment must reduce costs, assets, staff and/or target markets) came last. In terms of strategies ranking: innovative strategy came first, while reduction strategy came last.

Table (3)

The frequency, mean, standard deviation, ranking of some measures and initiatives to promote recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic in the tourism and hospitality fields

Items	Total Sample							
	Frequency					Mean	S.D	Ranking
	fully applied	applied	Neutral	Not applicable	Not applicable at all			
Enabling a rapid recovery by providing integrated support for the tourism and hospitality sector besides launching a sustainable tourism development plan	11	40	26	13	10	3.29	1.13	5

**Future Foresight for the Effects of Recovery Strategies of COVID-19 Pandemic
Applied to the Egyptian Tourism and Hospitality Sector**

Depending on regional and domestic tourism	18	46	19	10	7	3.58	1.11	1
Developing the tourism and hospitality sector in the state	17	36	23	14	10	3.36	1.21	4
Supporting priority tourism sectors, start-ups, and small and medium-sized companies, through many incentive programs and initiatives	16	39	21	15	9	3.38	1.18	3
preparing the legislative and investment environment necessary for the tourism and hospitality sector to flourish	20	32	25	10	13	3.36	1.27	4
Providing packages of incentives that keep pace with rapid technological developments	22	30	25	12	11	3.40	1.26	2

Total	3.39	1.19
-------	------	------

Table (3) illustrates the frequency, mean, standard deviation, ranking of some measures and initiatives to promote recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic in the tourism and hospitality fields. The data explains that the mean of the opinions of experts and academics generally ranged between (3.58: 3.29), where the items (Depending on regional and domestic tourism.) came first in the axis, while (Enabling a rapid recovery by providing integrated support for the tourism and hospitality sector besides launching a sustainable tourism development plan) came last.

Table (4)

The frequency, mean, standard deviation, ranking of the future effects of tourism and hospitality establishments adopting various recovery policies and strategies

Items	Total sample							
	Frequency					Mean	S.D	Ranking
	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree			
There is a trend towards digital transformation in the tourism and hospitality industry as a	26	42	16	8	8	3.70	1.17	4

**Future Foresight for the Effects of Recovery Strategies of COVID-19 Pandemic
Applied to the Egyptian Tourism and Hospitality Sector**

result of the policies adopted to recover from the Corona pandemic and its effects.								
It is important to accelerate the growth of the green tourism economy	26	45	16	7	6	3.78	1.09	1
There is a significant changes in the behavior of outbound tourists	28	35	23	8	6	3.71	1.13	3
Reducing the expected losses from the pandemic in the tourism sector after following the recovery policies	23	44	19	6	8	3.68	1.13	5
The future seight is more towards responsible tourism and ecotourism after following the policies of recovery from the pandemic	26	42	19	8	5	3.76	1.08	2

Increasing productivity with the high quality of the Egyptian tourism product after following recovery strategies	25	41	19	6	9	3.67	1.18	6
The number of individuals working in tourism and hospitality establishments has been reduced as a result of adopting recovery policies for tourism and hospitality establishments from the pandemic and its effects	11	33	27	15	14	3.12	1.21	8
As a result of the policies adopted to recover from the pandemic, there has been a flourishing of virtual trips as an alternative pattern for	17	41	19	12	11	3.41	1.22	7

traditional tourism, and the revitalization of the food tourism pattern as a modern pattern for its role in raising immunity for those who follow this high-quality pattern in its natural components								
Total						3.60	1.15	

Table (4) illustrates the frequency, mean, standard deviation, ranking of the future effects of tourism and hospitality establishments adopting various recovery policies and strategies. The data explains that that the mean of the opinions of experts and academics generally ranged between (3.78: 3.12), where the items (It is important to accelerate the growth of the green tourism economy.) came first in the axis, while (The number of individuals working in tourism and hospitality establishments has been reduced as a result of adopting recovery policies for tourism and hospitality establishments from the pandemic and its effects) came last.

3.5. Testing the Hypotheses

H1. The future effects of the policies followed after the COVID-19 pandemic can be predicted by specifying the importance of recovery strategies and policies that have been adopted in the tourism and hospitality sector.

Table (5) shows the multiple regression analysis of the independent variables (The importance of recovery strategies and policies that have been adopted in the tourism and hospitality sector), and the dependent variable: (The future effects of the policies followed after the COVID-19 pandemic) (n = 100).

Table (5)
The multiple regression analysis

Dependent Variable	Independent Variables	R	R2	(F) Value	(F) Sig	Beta	(T) Value	(T) Sig	Contrast inflation factor
The Future effects of the policies followed after the COVID-19 pandemic	Recovery Strategies	0.853	0.727	129.11	0.00	.403	10.69	0.00	1.433
	Policies that have been adopted in the tourism and hospitality sector					.327	4.14	0.00	1.433

According to table (6), a multiple linear regression model was used to reveal the future effects of the policies followed after COVID-19 in light of the independent

variables (The importance of recovery strategies and policies that have been adopted in the tourism and hospitality sector). The results indicated that the regression analysis model is significant and statistically significant through the value of (f) of (129.11) in terms of (0.00). As for the independent variables, the results explained that there is (72.7%) of the variance in the impacts of policies followed after the COVID-19 given the value of the coefficient of determination (R²).

With regard to the relationship between the importance of recovery strategies followed in the tourism and hospitality sector and the future effects of the policies followed after COVID-19, the results show that the beta value is (0.403) and (T) value is (10.69), which means that it is statistically significant. This implies that the more attention is paid to the recovery strategies and policies that have been adopted in the tourism and hospitality sector the more this contributes to improving the future effects of policies followed after the COVID-19 pandemic in the future.

When it comes to the relationship between the policies that have been adopted in the tourism and hospitality sector and the future effects of the policies followed after COVID-19, the results show that the beta value is (0.327) and (T) value is (4.14), which means that it is statistically significant. This entails that policies that have been adopted in the tourism and hospitality sector contribute to improving the future effects of policies followed after the COVID-19 pandemic.

The table also shows the results of the multilinearity test, where the results revealed that the variance inflation factor of the model was (1.433), less than (3), which indicates that there is no problem in the multilinearity between the model variables:

- The future effects of the policies followed after COVID-19 (expected) = $-.060 + 0.403^* \text{ Recovery Strategies} + 0.327^* \text{ the Policies}$ that have been adopted in the tourism and hospitality sector + forecast error.

This indicates that the future effects of the policies followed after the COVID-19 pandemic can be predicted by specifying the importance of recovery strategies and policies that have been adopted in the tourism and hospitality sector.

H2. There is a correlation between the importance of recovery strategies and the recovery policies that have been adopted in the tourism and hospitality sector.

Table (6) shows the correlation coefficient between the importance of recovery strategies and the recovery policies that have been adopted in the tourism and hospitality sector

Table (6)

The correlation coefficient of the importance of recovery strategies and the recovery policies

Variables	Obstacles		
	Correlation Value	Sig	Type of Sig
Importance of Recovery Strategies	0.55**	0.01	Statistically Significant

According to table (6), there is a statistically significant correlation between the importance of recovery strategies and the recovery policies that have been adopted in the tourism and hospitality sector. This means that the more attention paid to the recovery strategies of tourism and hospitality institutions, the more this will contribute to increasing the recovery policies that have been adopted in the tourism and hospitality sector.

H3. There are statistically significant differences between the research sample in terms of their future foresight of the possible impacts of the policies followed after COVID-19, according to (years of experience and job)

Table (7) shows the one-way analysis of variance between the research sample in terms of their future foresight of the possible effects of the policies followed after COVID-19, according to (years of experience and job)

Table (7)

The one-way analysis

Variables		The source of the contrast	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Years of experience	Effects of the policies followed after COVID 19	Between Groups	330.054	3	110.018	2.007	.118
		Within Groups	5262.056	96	54.813		
		Total	5592.110	99			
Job	Effects of the policies followed after COVID 19	Between Groups	293.737	3	97.912	1.774	.157
		Within Groups	5298.373	96	55.191		
		Total	5592.110	99			

According to table (7), there are no statistically significant differences between the research samples in terms of their future foresight of the possible impacts of the policies followed after COVID-19, according to years of experience, and occupation.

4. Conclusion and Recommendations

- Tourism and hospitality sector is one of the economic sectors which affected negatively by the adopted policies to recover from COVID-19 pandemic.

- The close relation between the tourism and hospitality sector and other economic sectors such as the construction sector, agro-food sector, distribution services and transportation sector, has exacerbated the crisis and made it difficult to be dominated.
- Developing countries, including Egypt, are more affected by COVID-19 pandemic because they rely heavily on the tourism and hospitality industry as a source of national income compared to the industrialized and developed countries.
- Governmental restrictions on flights, due to COVID-19 pandemic led to a significant decrease in the number of tourists coming to Egypt.
- Canceling trips, closing archaeological sites, decreasing number of employees, directing towards virtual tours, and encouraging domestic tourism are some examples of the adopted policies to fight the pandemic.
- Academics and experts in tourism and hospitality sector in Egypt are supporting to follow the innovation strategy to recover from the COVID-19 pandemic.
- Encouraging regional and domestic tourism comes in the first rank as a recovery policy recommended by Academics and experts in tourism and hospitality sector in Egypt.
- The more attention paid to the recovery strategies proposed by literatures and experts of tourism and hospitality, the more this will contribute to increasing the

recovery policies that have been adopted in the tourism and hospitality sector.

- It is recommended to adopt the innovation strategy to fight the ramifications of COVID-19 pandemic instead of rushing towards reducing prices.
- It is necessary, when turning to domestic and regional tourism to promote recovery, to take into consideration market flexibility, protect natural resources, and maintain tourism sustainability in various areas of the tourism and hospitality industry in Egypt, by moving away from large tourist groups.
- It is important to support modern patterns in tourism and hospitality that go along with the procedures of recovering from the Corona pandemic, such as virtual tourism and green hotels.
- It is vital to encourage tourism and hospitality establishments in Egypt to deal with the Corona crisis as a kind of perseverance and resistance in dealing with crises.
- It is important to tourism and hospitality establishments in Egypt to keep pace with the behavioral changes of tourists after the Corona pandemic and give more training for workers to be qualified to deal with this change.

References:

- Africa news (2021), Tourists return to Egypt's resorts after months of restrictions, Retrieved from:

- [https://www.africanews.com/2021/08/29/tourists-return-to-egypt-s-resorts-after-months-of-restrictions//](https://www.africanews.com/2021/08/29/tourists-return-to-egypt-s-resorts-after-months-of-restrictions/)
- Breisinger,C. Abdelatif,A. Raouf,M. Wiebelt,M (2020), COVID-19 and the Egyptian economy Estimating the impacts of expected reductions in tourism, Suez Canal revenues, and remittances.IFPRI.
 - Degel,H (2021), Egyptian Tourism Sector and COVID19, Egyptian Institute of Studies,21May 2021.Retrieved from: <https://eipss-eg.org>
 - Do, B., Nguyen, N., 'Souza, C., Bui, H., and Nguyen, T.(2022), Strategic responses to COVID-19: The case of tour operators in Vietnam, Tourism and Hospitality Research, Vol. 22(1) 5–17, DOI: 10.1177/1467358421993902.
 - ECES (2020), The Impacts of COVID 19 on the Egyptian Economy (Tourism Sector),Issue25,16 November 2020
 - Enterprise (2021), Hotels can now operate at full capacity for the first time in 18 months, 24 October 2021,Retrieved from: <https://enterprise.press/stories/2021/10/24/hotels-can-now-operate-at-full-capacity-for-the-first-time-in-18-months-56259/>
 - Hasab, AA, El-Ghitany, EM, Ahmed, NN (2020), Situational analysis and epidemic modeling of COVID-

- 19 in Egypt. Journal of High Institute of Public Health 50(1): 46–51.
- Israeli, AA, Mohsin, A, Kumar, B (2011), Hospitality crisis management practices: The case of Indian luxury hotels. International Journal of Hospitality Management 30(2): 367–374.
 - Jiang, Y, Wen, J (2020), Effects of COVID-19 on hotel marketing and management: A perspective article. International Journal of Contemporary Hospitality Management 32(8): 2563–2573.
 - Lai, IKW, Wong, JWC (2020), Comparing crisis management practices in the hotel industry between initial and pandemic stages of COVID-19. International Journal of Contemporary Hospitality Management 32(10): 3135–3156.
 - Liu-Lastres, B, Kim, H, Ying, T (2020), Learning from past crises: Evaluating hotels’ online crisis responses to health crises. Tourism and Hospitality Research 20(3): 372–378
 - Macchiarelli, C (2021), How is COVID-19 affecting international travel and tourism? Retrieved from: <https://www.economicsobservatory.com/how-is-COVID-19-affecting-international-travel-and-tourism>

- Majeed, S, Ramkissoon, H (2020), Health, wellness, and place attachment during and post health pandemics. *Frontiers in Psychology* 11: 573220.
- Paraskevas, A, Quek, M (2019,) When Castro seized the Hilton: Risk and crisis management lessons from the past. *Tourism Management* 70: 419–429.
- Peters, Y. (2014), the alpha and the omega of scale reliability and validity: Why and how to abandon Cronbach's alpha and the route towards more comprehensive assessment of scale quality. *European Health Psychologist*, v. 16, no. 2.
- Ramkissoon, H (2020a), COVID-19 place confinement, pro-social, pro-environmental behaviors, and residents' wellbeing: A new conceptual framework. *Frontiers in Psychology* 11: 2248.
- Ramkissoon, H (2020b), Perceived social impacts of tourism and quality-of-life: A new conceptual model. *Journal of Sustainable Tourism* 1–17. <https://doi.org/10.1080/09669582.2020.1858091>
- Sager, F, Mavrot, C (2020), Switzerland's COVID-19 policy response: Consociational crisis management and neo-corporatist reopening. *European Policy Analysis* 6(2): 293–304.
- Sanfelici, M (2020), The Italian response to the COVID-19 crisis: Lessons learned and future direction

- in social development. The International Journal of Community and Social Development 2(2): 191–210.
- Streiner, D. L. (2003), Starting at the beginning: an introduction to coefficient alpha and internal consistency, Journal of Personality Assessment, 80, 99-103.
 - UNCTAD(2020) COVID-19 and tourism - An update, Retrieved from: https://unctad.org/system/files/official-document/ditcinf2021d3_en_0.pdf
 - UNWTO (2020), WTO Report on COVID 19 , Retrieved from : COVID-19 | UNWTO <https://www.unwto.org> › tourism-cov.
 - Wafiq,W (2021), The Egyptian Tourism and the Consequences of COVID 19,The Magazine,8July 2021. Retrieved from: <https://arb.majalla.com/node/>
 - WHO (2021), WHO Coronavirus (COVID-19) Dashboard. Available at <https://COVID19.who.int/> (accessed 22 June 2021).
 - World Travel & Tourism Council (WTTC) (2020), Available at: <https://wttc.org/News-Article/Only-the-G20-can-drive-forward-a-coordinated-recovery-response-to-the-COVID-19-crisis-says-WTTC> (accessed 25 April 2020).