E-Government Implementation Strategy in Least Developed Countries: A Nepalese Case

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A Very Good Morning!!!
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Introduction

- E-Governance is defined as “The approach of automating the government activities and providing efficient and effective services to the citizens”.
- To support the above definition ICT plays the key role.
Nature of E-Governance System

- Nature of E-Governance:
  - E-Governance is the system.
  - Hence it has the phases.

- The Phases are as follows:
  - Feasibility Study
  - Analysis
  - Design
  - Implementation
  - Testing
  - Maintenance
System Development Life Cycle
System Nature in e-Government
Continue…

- During system development:
  - Feasibility Study - OK
  - Analysis - OK
  - Design - OK
  - Implementation – Problems- Why???
- Testing
- Maintenance
- More challenge in least developing countries rather than developed countries. Why???
E-GOVERNMENT IN LDC [LEAST DEVELOPING COUNTRIES]

- E-government has been thought as a best tool for everyone.
- Almost all countries in the world are trying to adopt the e-government systems with the well organized master plan.
- In spite of these, the least developed countries [LDC] are still not in position to implement the e-government system or e-government master plan.
- As per the Heeks’s survey 85% e-governance project fails, especially in the least developing countries.
- This is the serious problem.
- What could be the reasons?
- We have tried to address these with the help of Nepal case.
Introduction to Nepal

- Nepal is a landlocked and underdeveloped country with about 25.3 million people.
- It lies between India and China.
- Nepal is characterized by difficult terrain and lack of access to government services for people, especially in the rural and remote areas.
Where are We?
The National Flag
E-Governance in Nepal

- The first computer IBM 1401 was used in Nepal during 1971.
- Data processing of the country’s data has started with the establishment of The National Computer Center (NCC) in 1974.
- The involvement of private sector in the area of software development started during 1980’s.
- The concept of outsourcing has already implemented during 1982.
- In the early 90’s, large numbers of IT companies were emerged in almost all the street of Kathmandu valley.
Phases of IT Development

- Phase One [1970 – 1980] - Active Period
  - First Computer IBM 1401 introduced - 1971
  - Data Processing of country data/ National Computer Center - 1974

- Phase Two [1980 to 1990] – Passive Period
  - Thought of inviting multinational company but did not work.

- Phase Three [1990 to 2000] - Development Period
  - Computer Association of Nepal [CAN],
  - IT park concept
  - Universities for ICT manpower

- Phase Four [2000 to Till Today] - Emerging Period
  - HLCIT/NITC,
Identified Main Reasons

- Lack of awareness.
- Less Priority.
- Literacy Rate.
- Poor Infrastructure.
- Lack of Commitment from Leader.
- Political Instability.
- Human Resources.
Lesson from Most Developed Countries[ Korean Case]

- First Stage [Mid 80s – Mid 90s]
  - National Basic Information System

- Second Stage [Mid 90s – Late 90s]
  - Real Estate Registration, e-document, Comprehensive plan for e-government etc.

- Third Stage[ 2001 – till today]
  - Ubiquitous System
Recommendation

- Know the government process.
- Leadership for e-governance.
- Roadmap for e-governance.
- Human capacity building.
- Process Reengineering.
- Information Infrastructure.
- E-Governance Architecture.
- Invite Multinational Company.
Conclusion

- Implementation is big problem in least developed countries.
- Implementation requires basic foundations like ICT infrastructures, high speed cost effective connectivity, literacy rate, awareness, commitment and financial system etc.
- Citizen expectation and Government way of thinking is different.
- We should start from one in beginning based upon the priority.
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Thank you very much!

Questions ! Please
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