

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

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*A Very Good Morning!!!*

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# Introduction

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- 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.



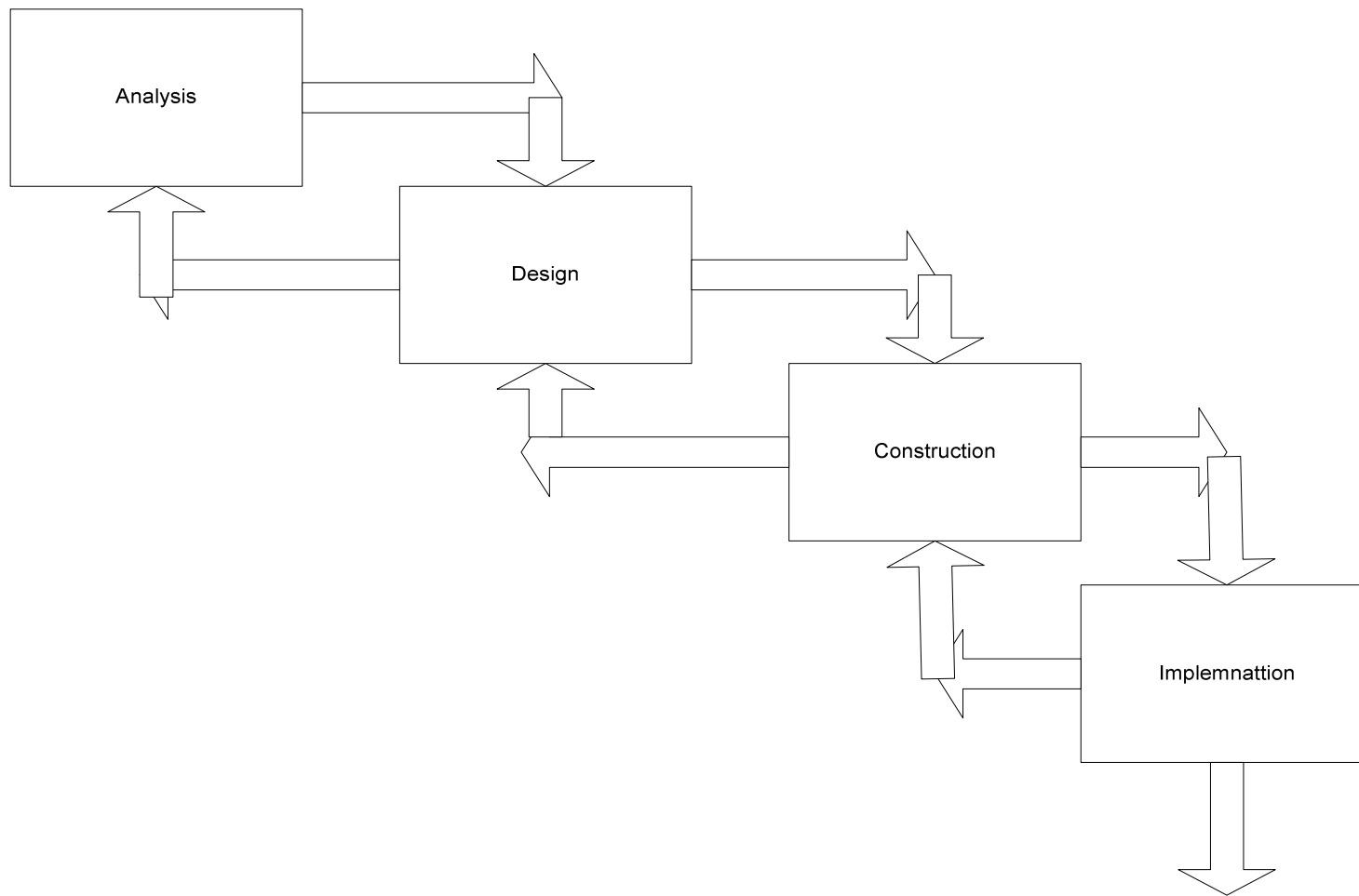
# Nature of E-Governance System

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- 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

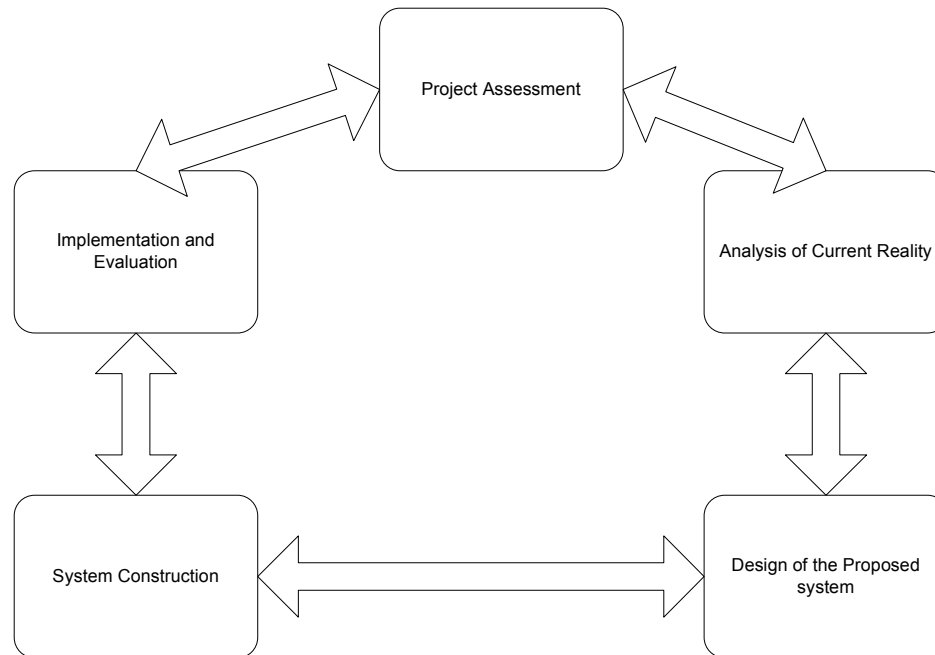
# System Development Life Cycle

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# System Nature in e-Government

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# Continue...

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- 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]

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- ❑ 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.

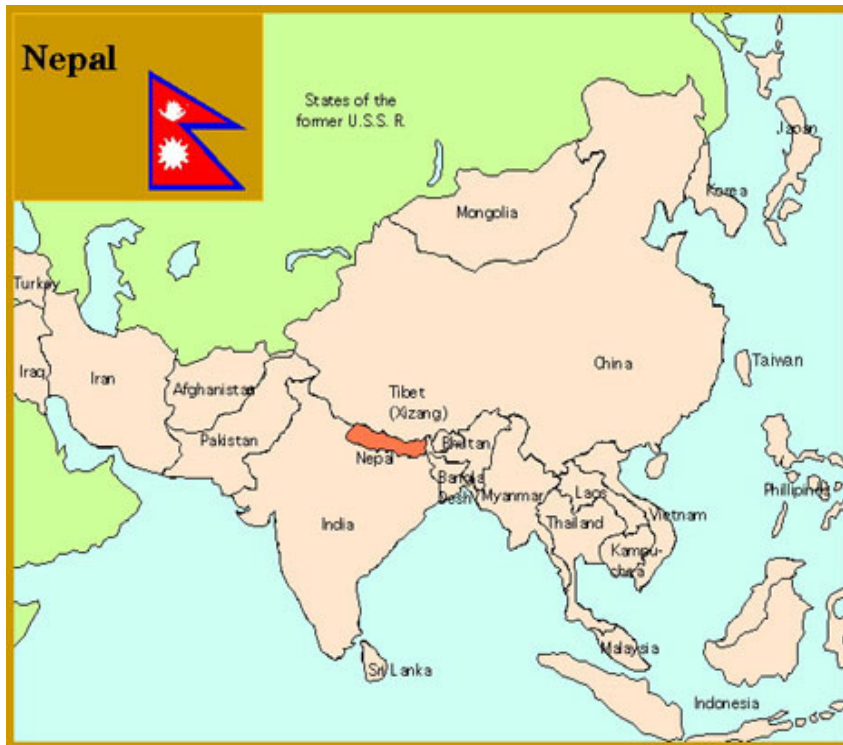


# Introduction to Nepal

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- 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

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# E-Governance in Nepal

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- 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

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- 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

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- ❑ 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]

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- 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

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- ❑ 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

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- ❑ 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!

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Questions ! Please

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