A FRAMEWORK FOR EVALUATING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF eGOVERNMENT INITIATIVES

By

L. P. H. WADUGE

The dissertation was submitted to the Department of Computer Science & Engineering of the University of Moratuwa in partial fulfilment of the requirement for the Degree of Master of Business Administration.

Department of Computer Science & Engineering
University of Moratuwa
December 2009

18/2000/212/10 DCS 07/05

A FRAMEWORK FOR EVALUATING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF eGOVERNMENT INITIATIVES

MASTER OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

IN

E-GOVERNANCE



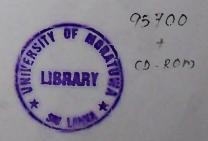
004.7:35(043)

L. P. H. WADUGE

Department of Computer Science & Engineering

University of Moratuwa

December 2009



DECLARATION

"I certify that this thesis does not incorporate without acknowledgement any material previously submitted for a degree or diploma in any university to the best of my knowledge and belief. It does not contain any material previously published, written or orally communicated by another person or me except where due reference is made in the text. I also hereby give consent for my dissertation, if accepted, to be made available for photocopying and for interlibrary loans, and for the title and summary to be made available to outside organizations"

Signature of the Candidate

15-03-2010

Date

To the best of my knowledge, the above particulars are correct.

UOM Verified Signature

Supervisor

(Dr. Shahani Weerawarana)

. C. L. William ...



ABSTRACT

The Government of Sri Lanka has embarked on the e-Sri Lanka Re-Engineering Government program, which is an Information and Communication Technology (ICT) road map, with the intention of providing efficient and effective services to its stakeholders, mainly, the citizens of the country. The implementation of eGovernment solutions necessitates organizational readiness in terms of structure and human capacity as conventional practices have failed to achieve institutional objectives desirable in today's context. eGovernment can transform the way the traditional public sector organizations work. However, the success of the program is contingent upon several factors such as leadership commitment, competent staff, financial and other resources.

In this backdrop, this research study presents an interesting Analytical Model that public-sector institutions may adopt, in evaluating the effectiveness of eGovernment implementations within government organizations in Sri Lanka.

The objective of this research was to find critical factors that influence the effectiveness of eGovernment initiatives in the solution implementation stage as well as in the solution operation stage, and to then formulate an evaluation model to analyze those factors at the organizational level. The key eGovernment projects and initiatives under the Ministry of Public Administration and Home Affairs have been included as the sample space to test the effectiveness factors in the analytical model. The development of this analytical model was done after extensive literature review in related areas with respect to developing countries, and through a pilot study done in the Sri Lankan organizational context.

The proposed analytical model can be used by any government agency to evaluate eGovernment projects prior to deployment and more importantly, during the operational stage. Based on this factor analysis, appropriate recommendations can be proposed to enhance and strengthen the eGovernment initiatives by considering all related factors in the implementation stage such as organizational, surrounding environmental, and other enabling factors pertaining to government organizations in

Sri Lanka. The model features built-in iterations and feedback loops which enables systematic analysis of operational effectiveness, thereby enabling the implementation of timely corrective measures leading to continuous improvement and enhanced positive operational impact of the eGovernment solutions.

Furthermore, since the model was conceptualized and designed with Sri Lankan government organizations as the focus, it is highly relevant in the local context in comparison to the existing evaluation models that are in use elsewhere in the world. Clearly, this model would also be useful in other developing countries with government organization and government process profiles that are similar to Sri Lanka, for the purpose of evaluating their eGovernment projects systematically in order to improve their solution effectiveness.



ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I would like to extend sincere thanks to my research supervisor, Dr. Shahani Weerawarana for her guidance, encouragement and providing a long term vision to the study. I would also like to thank the Head of the Department of Computer Science and Engineering, Mrs. Vishaka Nanayakkara and all the staff members and batch mates of the MBA/IT and MBA/eGov 2008/09 batch.

I would like to thank the Secretary, Ministry of Public Administration and Home Affairs and staff of the Ministry, Divisional Secretariats of Colombo District, vendor institutions and the ICTA who contributed to my research by providing me with their valuable time amongst busy work schedules, without which my objectives would not have been fulfilled.

Finally I wish to thank my wife Harsha and my daughter Nethmi for their understanding and guidance throughout this research.

L. P. H. Waduge MBA/eGov/08/10209



Table of Contents

D	eclaration	i
A	bstract	ii
A	cknowledgement	iv
	able of Contents	v
L	ist of Tables	viii
L	ist of Figures	ix
A	bbreviations	х
1	Introduction	
	1.1 Background	1
	1.1.1 eGovernment in Sri Lanka and ICTA	5
	1.1.2 MPA&HA and e-Government Initiatives	8
	1.2 Objectives of the Research	11
	1.3 Problem Statement	11
	1.4 Importance of the Study	12
	1.5 Thesis Structure	12
2	Literature Review	13
	2.1 Common Factors Influencing Effectiveness of eGovernment Solutions	14
	2.2 Common Factors Influencing Effectiveness of eGovernment Solutions in	
	Regional Developing Countries	18
	2.3 The Factors Influencing Effectiveness of eGovernment Solutions in Sri Lanka	20
3	Research Methodology	25
	3.1 Research Design and Approach	25
	3.2 The Conceptual Methodology	26
4	The Analytical Model - eGSEEM	28
	4.1 Definition of Implementation Phase Factors.	30
	4.1.1 Organizational Factors	30
	4.1.2 Surrounding Environmental Factors	32
	4.1.3 Enabling Factors	33
	4.2 Definition of Operational Phase Perspectives	33
	4.2.1 Social Perspectives	34
	4.2.2 Economic Perspectives	34
	4.3 The Relation of Factors with Sources of Information	35
	4.4 Units of Analysis	35
	4.5 The Mapping of Stakeholders to the Analytical Model	36
5	Data Collection	38
	5.1 Sample Size and Sample Selection Procedure	38
	5.2 Questionnaire Design	39
	5.2.1 Questionnaire Design Example	42
6	Data Analysis & Presentation	43
	6.1 Analysis of Implementation Phase Factors	44
	6.1.1 Organizational Factors	44
	6.1.1.1 The Leadership	44
	6.1.1.2 Top Management Support	44
	6.1.1.3 IT Skills	45
	6.1.1.4 Resources	46
	6.1.1.5 Change Management	47

		47
	6.1.1.5 Change Management	
	6.1.1.6 Procurement Management	48
	6.1.1.7 Management Structure	49
	6.1.2 Surrounding Environment Factors	50
	6.1.2.1 Internal Pressure	50
	6.1.2.2 External Pressure	50
	6.1.2.3 Legal Infrastructure	51
	6.1.2.4 Employee Readiness	52
	6.1.2.5 Political Environment	53
	6.1.2.6 eGovernment Policy	53
	6.1.3 Enabling Factors	54
	6.1.3.1 IT Infrastructure	54
	6.1.3.2 Local Context	55
	6.1.3.3 Process Reengineering	55
	6.1.3.4 User Friendliness	56
	6.1.3.5 Vendor Effectiveness	57
	6.1.3.6 Project Implementation	58
	6.2 Analysis of Operational Perspectives	58
	6.2.1 Social Perspectives	58
	6.2.2.1 Transparency and Openness	59
	6.2.1.2 Service Delivery	59
	6.2.1.3 Empowerment	61
	6.2.2 Economic Perspectives	62
	6.2.2.1 Streamlining Processes	62
	6.2.2.2 Increasing Revenue	63
	6.2.2.3 Cost Reduction	63
7	Recommendations	65
	7.1 Recommendations for Implementation Phase Factors	65
	7.1.1 Recommendations for Organizational Factors	65
	7.1.1.1 The Leadership	65
	7.1.1.2 Top Management Support	65
	7.1.1.3 IT Skills	66
	7.1.1.4 Resources	66
	7.1.1.5 Change Management	67
	7.1.1.6 Procurement Management	67
	7.1.1.7 Management Structure	68
	7.1.2 Recommendations for Surrounding Environmental Factors	68
	7.1.2.1 Legal Infrastructure	68
	7.1.2.2 Employee Readiness	69
	7,1.2.3 Political Environment	69
	7.1.2.4 eGovernment Policy	69
	7.1.3 Recommendations for Enabling Factors	70
	7.1.3.1 IT Infrastructure	70
	7.1.3.2 Local Context	70
	7.1.3.3 User Friendliness	70
	7.1.3.4 Vendor Effectiveness	70
	7.1.3.5 Project Implementation	71
	7.2 Recommendations for Operational Perspectives	71
	7.2.1 Recommendations for Social Perspectives	71
	7.2.1 Recommendations for Social Perspectives 7.2.1.1 Service Delivery	71
	1 / 1 Service Delivery	

7.2.2 Recommendations for Economic Perspectives	
7.2.2.1 Discumming 11000000	72
7.2.2.2 Cost Reductions	72
7.3 Overall Recommendations	73
8 Conclusion	
8.1 Summary of Research Findings	74
8.2 Future Areas of Study	75
8.3 Research Study Summary and Outcome	75
Appendix 1- Questionnaire Templates	
Set1: Questionnaire for Ministry and its Organizations 7	77
Set2: Questionnaire for the Apex Body	79
Set3: Questionnaire for Vendors	31
Set4: Questionnaire for Employee	33
Set5: Questionnaire for Citizens	35
References	38

List of Tables

Table 2.1:	Standard Indicators for Government & eGovernment Performance	15
Table 2.2:	ITPOSMO Dimensions by Heeks and Factors by Heeks and	
	Bhatnagar	17
Table 2.3:	Stakeholders Key Dimension of Impact	24
Table 4.1:	Factors-Sources of Information Mapping	35
Table 4.2:	The Stakeholder Selection Criteria	36
Table 4.3:	Factors-Stakeholders Mapping	37
Table 5.1:	Sample Size and Selection Criteria	39
Table 5.2:	Questionnaires	39
Table 5.3:	Factor-Questionnaire Mapping	40
Table 5.4:	Questionnaire-Factor Mapping	41
Table 5.5:	Sample Questionnaire	42
Table 6.1:	The Detailed Break-Down of Sample	43
Table 6.2:	Organizational IT Skills Level	45
Table 6.3:	Organizational Resource Availability	46

List of Figures

Figure 1.1:	Citizen Use of eGovernment Data – The Information Chain	2
Figure 1.2:	The Components of eGovernment	3
Figure 1.3:	Levels of eGovernment	4
Figure 1.4:	eGovernment at Different Levels of Government in Developing	
	Countries	5
Figure 2.1:	Changing eGovernment Issues Over Time	13
Figure 2.2:	Stages in the Evolution of eGovernment	18
Figure 2.3:	The Stages of eGovernment	19
Figure 2.4:	The Conceptual Framework	22
Figure 2.5:	Framework for Sri Lankan Public Sector BPR Success	23
Figure 3.1:	The Conceptual Methodology	27
Figure 4.1:	The eGovernment Solution Effectiveness Evaluation Model	29
Figure 6.1:	Organizational IT Skills Level	45
Figure 6.2:	Organizational Resource Availability	47
Figure 6.3:	Change Management Alignment with e-Projects	48
Figure 6.4:	Employee Awareness on eGovernment	52
Figure 6.5:	Organizational Political Environment for eGovernment	53
Figure 6.6:	Impact of eGovernment Policy	54
Figure 6.7:	The Comparison of the User Friendliness	56
Figure 6.8:	User Friendliness by Agencies	56
Figure 6.9:	User Friendliness by Employees	57
Figure 6.10:	Transparency through eGovernment	59
Figure 6.11:	Awareness about eGovernment Services of Agencies	60
Figure 6.12:	Citizens' Preference about Service Delivery Mode	60
Figure 6.13:	Citizens' Perception on Better Service Provision through ICT	61
Figure 6.14:	Citizens' Perception on Easiness of Service Provision through ICT	61
Figure 6.15:	Citizens' Perception on Quickness of Service Provision	62
Figure 6.16:	Revenue Management	63
Figure 6.17:	Citizens' Perception on Cost for Service Provision	64
Figure 6.18:	Citizens' Perception on Number of Visits to Obtain Services	64

Abbreviations

BMD Birth Marriage Death

BPR Business Process Reengineering

DS Divisional Secretariat

eBMD Electronic Birth Marriage Death Project eDS Electronic Divisional Secretariat Project

eGov Electronic Government

eGSEEM eGovernment Solution Effectiveness Evaluation Model

eGovernment Electronic Government

eHRM Electronic Human Resources Management Project

ePensions Electronic Pensions Project

ePopReg Electronic Population Registry Project

G2C Government to Consumer
G2B Government to Business
G2E Government to Employee
G2G Government to Government
G2N Government to Non-Profits
GIC Government Information Centre

ICT Information and Communication Technology

ICTA ICT Agency of Sri Lanka
IS Information Systems

LGN Lanka Government Network

MPA&HA Ministry of Public Administration and Home Affairs

NCS National Computer Systems

SDSA Software Development Services Approach