

| SN. | ITEM | DESCRIPTION |
|-----|----------------|---|
| 1 | NAME | PETER OLU JACK |
| 2 | PHONE NUMBER | 010-2897-7761; 010-8680-5455 |
| 3 | E-MAIL ADDRESS | peterjack@temep.snu.ac.kr ; peter@iist.unu.edu |
| 4 | TITLE | E-Government Partnership Models For Developing Countries: A Prescriptive Stakeholder Dynamics Modeling Approach |

ABSTRACT.

Governments have been known to use various partners in their quest to deliver relevant, targeted, and popular services to their respective citizens from time immemorial. Traditional Partnership and Funding Models focused mostly on concessions, operational, legal and/or contractual bases for partnership development such as Build Operate and Own (BOO), Build Operate and Transfer (BOT) and Design Build Finance and Operate (DBFO), to mention a few. Subsequent models were Public Service Reforms-induced, such as Divestitures and Privatization. Information and Telecommunication Technology (ICT) developments in the 80s and more specifically, the rapidly growing global trend of electronic government services delivery beginning from the 90s and accelerating through the millennium, via the implementation of e-Government projects, have necessitated new forms of partnerships, ranging from Technology-enabled Outsourcing, Institutional Partnerships/Joint Ventures, to various Development-driven (Millennium Development Goals) Local and Global Collaborations.

The Public Private Partnership (PPP) model has been extensively explored by developed and developing economies alike, at country and regional (EU, APDIP, ASEAN, for example) levels, with appropriate policies and frameworks in place to support adoption and implementation; albeit, with varying degrees of success. Developing countries however, may lack the luxury of a robust policy formulation mechanism and the adequate expertise to ensure policy and framework development prior to implementation of some novel PPP strategies. In other words, e-Government implementation in developing countries is generally faced with a myriad of challenges, ranging from uncoordinated efforts by all the stakeholders, lack of Political Will and indeed a dearth of Strategic Government Leadership to severe funding constraints.

This work is aimed at carrying out an exhaustive survey of the literature on Electronic Government Partnership Funding Models and Stakeholder Dynamics and Funding Roles; Evaluate/Analyze them to determine their relevance, suitability, sustainability and adequacy in addressing the variety of special needs arising from the complex nature of e-Government projects from the perspective of Political layers, e-Government Components, Business Models and Stakeholders Dynamics. Stakeholders and their Analysis play a crucial role in the ultimate selection of strategic, Investing and Collaborating Partners. Indeed, stages in the eGovernment process have corresponding Stakeholder and Partner considerations. In other words, eGovernment planning and implementation has a parallel, but complementary iterative stakeholder-partner selection process. In this work the goal is to provide a prescriptive multi-perspective model of electronic government partnerships which enable the selection of optimal Partnership Strategies, Business Models and Funding Mixes for sustainable e-Government implementation in Developing Countries. Model Testing will be based on real life Nigerian eGovernment PPP Projects. Results will be benchmarked against Korea, China and Japanese PPP Funding Models.

Keyword: Electronic Government, Stakeholders, Partnership Strategy, Political Layer, Business Model, Institutional Partnership, Stakeholder Dynamics.