

Executive Summary

As Korea joined OECD DAC in 2009, the goal for ODA (Official Development Assistance) in Korea should be achieved by 0.25% of GNI until 2015. Recently Korea have staying the top group in UN's e-government development index and most of developing countries have requested Korea's e-government ODA projects. However the execution for the e-government ODA program is unsystematic and the performance of e-government ODA had being underestimated. Therefore the model for the e-government ODA program should be necessary not to distort the main thrust of aid and to gain any spin-offs through ODA projects. The purpose of this paper is to build the model for e-government ODA program and to develop the actional strategy and checklist fulfilling the model.

In the chapter 2, there are a theoretical review for e-government ODA. Especially, e-government development theories and the differences between IT ODA and e-government ODA were examined. These were useful for the design of e-government ODA program in this paper.

In the chapter 3, current managerial status and issues in e-government ODA projects were investigated. The projects in major countries and international institutes were focused on supporting the training and infrastructure of e-government. Korea's projects had the feature to provide a information system and integrated package(training + infra + system), but the research results of this paper is that there are many issues about unsystematic and inconsistent execution of e-government projects not based on e-government mature in developing countries.

In the chapter 4, the model of e-government ODA program was builded, to include the alternatives for issues come up in the chapter 3. The model was verified through theoretical review and specialist review. Also the types of actional strategy and the roles between actors related to progress the model, were

examined.

In chapter 5, the checklist is developed in order that KOICA carries out the program properly according to the business process and e-government projects. Also, this report suggests the policy implication on ODA personel training program and the harmony of the international society. In chapter 6, this report suggests about the further study of ODA program.

As a results of this study, e-government ODA program has been evaluated that ODA principle is not consistent and systemic. Also, e-government ODA program has been evaluated that the doner countries has a difficulty in maintaining the program after ending the program. Therefor, it is needed to be systemized ODA program. Consequently, this study fix the e-government ODA program to overcome the above problem. The executable alternatives are presented to conduct the ODA program by KOICA.

In addition, this paper has put a new diagnostic step in the process of ODA for refining the e-government program and designed it so that each case-by-case basis to proceed. This will be available to other programs. Furthermore, this program has been created for enhancing the level of e-gov in the developing countries on the basis of macro-viewpoint. Developing countries should consider systematic relationships between grant aids in the beginning stage of the projects and credit assistances in the main stage of them. If developing countries follow the KOICA's e-government ODA manual, it will be expected that the relationship between grant aids and credit assistances will be harmonized.

It is very meaningful to perform the e-gov ODA projects in developing countries to give some opportunities for realizing aids' values such as partnership and world friendship and entering to the market to SMEs. Thus, it is need to urgently be realized in the enforcement of the systematic e-gov ODA projects.