

# AD Framework for Eovernment Adoption in Kenya

**LAWRENCE SIELE & SIMON RUORO** 

#### ntroduction / Background

- E-government Enables citizens to interact with government at all levels and access services through electronic means
- Implementation and adoption
- Implementation and adoption models
- Rapid application development approach

#### Statement of the problem

-government implementation and adoption processes are important aspects for the success of e-government initiatives in developing countries. Existing e-government adoption models are not addressing adoption constraints like development time, infrastructure, finances, citizen awareness, trust and social political factors which are common with developing countries like Kenya. Achievement of Kenya's Vision 2030 second medium term plan that runs from 2013 to 2017 rests largely on fast and proper development and adoption of e-government systems. There's need to propose and develop a RAD e-government adoption model that will put into consideration these adoption constraints.

### Study objectives

- Evaluate the level of rapid application development adoption for e-government adoption in Kenya's selected ministries.
- To design a rapid application development framework for developing and adopting e-government applications.
- Examine the suitability of the proposed rapid application development framework for e-government adoption in Kenya.

## Brief literature review

S	UN (2001)	Gartner Group (2000)	Deloittes (2001)	Layne & Lee	Hiller & Belanger	Zarei
				(2001)	(2001)	
presence or catalogue	V	<b>√</b>	√ V	1	7	
nce web presence	√	×	V	√	√	
ction	√	√	V	×	√	
action	√	√	×	√	√	
formation	√	√	V	V	√	
nocracy	×	×	×	×	×	
building	×	×	×	×	×	
oyee training	×	×	×	×	×	
n sensitization	×	×	×	×	×	
nfrastructure	×	×	×	×	×	
boration and partnership	×	×	×	×	×	20/0

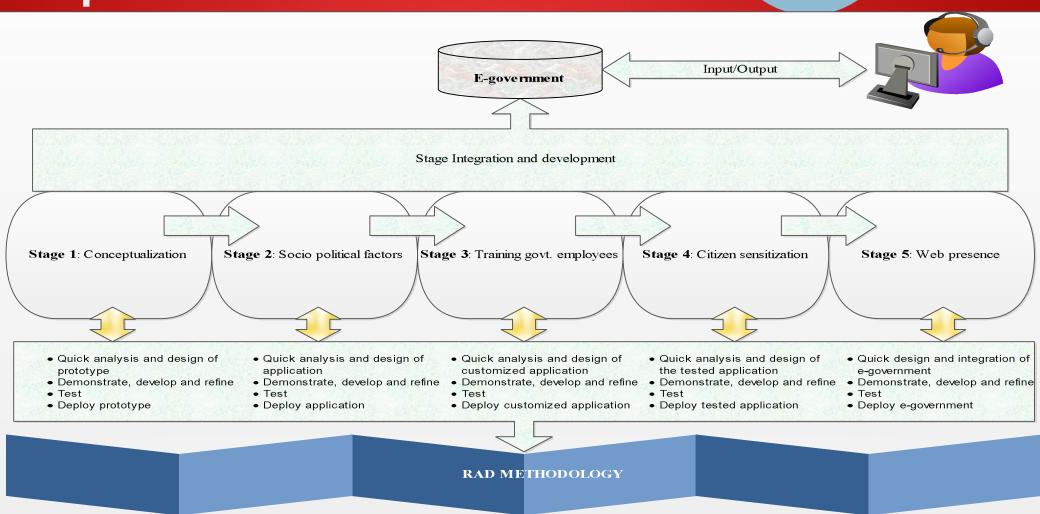
#### Methodology

his research adopted descriptive survey and experimental approach. Descriptive survey was used to evaluate the level of rapid application development adoption for e-government adoption in Kenya and validate the proposed rapid application development framework for e-government adoption. Experimental approach was used to model a RAD framework for developing and adopting e-government in Kenya.

#### Findings / Results

- . Technical issues
- . Social & political factors
- Citizen involvement
- Development methodologies
- Collaborations

# Proposed RAD Framework for E-government Adoption



#### Conclusions

RAD methodology plays a key role in e-government since its priorities inter-play with e-government adoption process and this increases the speed at which e-governments are adopted and implemented. Factors that must be included in this methodology includes; Sensitization of citizens, training and involvement, Training of government employees, Social and political factors and finance, resource mobilization and ICT infrastructure.

#### Recommendations

he results of this study point the need to research in several directions. There is need to carry out further research on citizen awareness, literacy, implementation and adoption of egovernment in developing countries and accommodating the disabled in the adoption process. The scope should be to establish the barriers, level of adoption, success indicators and successful usage of e-government projects in developing countries.

#### Areas for further study

- The literature review in the e-government area revealed on absence of theoretical models associated with e-government implementation and adoption in Kenya. Therefore, there is a need to develop and propose conceptual models, firstly to facilitate better understanding of e-government adoption in a context of a developing country.
- Research on the most salient/significant factors influencing citizen's expectations in terms of e-government adoption and usage. This will offer e-government models with a wider stakeholder reach that will create a cohesive frame of reference for better understanding of e-government adoption and implementation.
- Validating this model with government ministries/agencies so as to check its applicability and effectiveness in the Kenyan context.

