Chapter 3
Adopting CEAF

ABSTRACT

The proposed CEAF will urge government departments at all levels to share information such as budgets, to allow for the creation of better solutions for the whole-of-government. Existing initiatives are currently limited to the procurement “economy of scale” level, or a superficial collaboration necessitated by an information exchange requirement within various departments of government. As envisaged in this work, the CEAF is defined as the link between government strategy and the corresponding capabilities and technology assets of the whole-of-government in action.

INTRODUCTION

The adoption of the collaborative enterprise architecture framework (CEAF) within a current government environment requires careful and focused planning. A big-bang approach, where government departments suddenly move from their current systems to new common systems, will not work. The change must be planned and implemented in an iterative approach, where there is an option to resolve a present pressing need without compromising on the future state of architecture. The CEAF provides a mechanism to optimise the use of legacy systems. This approach provides the mechanism to adopt a phased implementation of the CEAF. The CEAF should take a pragmatic approach, where the end state is defined, and many phased decisions are made to achieve it in a planned manner.

DOI: 10.4018/978-1-5225-2407-6.ch003
Adopting CEAF

A political cycle of elections held within a government term drives its departments. Commitments made by the ruling party to its electorate during the elections drive its focus and direction.

The following criteria should be kept in mind when planning the adoption of CEAF:

- Legacy systems should be modified in a planned approach, as and when opportunity arises to do so.
- The initial adoption of the CEAF must be as a pilot with only a few data entities or systems involved in the beginning.
- The CEAF must be planned and implemented in an incremental format

ADOPTING COLLABORATIVE ENTERPRISE ARCHITECTURE FRAMEWORK

The adoption of the CEAF at the government level will require overall alignment of government and individual agencies or departments with the framework, which will also require government-wide enterprise architecture and a defined end state. For this initiative, the government must set up a business capability-based services framework. Business capabilities are the way in which enterprises combine resources, competencies, information, processes, and their environment, to deliver consistent services to citizens. They are used to describe what the government does, and what it will need to do differently in response to strategic challenges and opportunities. Thinking in terms of business capabilities is one of the ways organisations understand and express how they combine technologies and processes to deliver value. What makes business-capability modelling unique is its focus on what the business does in the present timeframe, and what must change so that the new Web-based technologies do not dismantle the working of the government, but allow it to make use of the opportunities inherent in these new technologies. The information-services development for such services will require two levels of decision making. At the whole-of-government level, the enterprise information services should be able to define the context and level of security required for service outcomes; on the individual-organisation level, the currency of information and source systems must be defined. In some cases, the information service may not be a pure service. It might provide data to the
31 more pages are available in the full version of this document, which may be purchased using the "Add to Cart" button on the product's webpage:

www.igi-global.com/chapter/adopting-ceaf/182065?camid=4v1


Recommend this product to your librarian:

www.igi-global.com/e-resources/library-recommendation/?id=124

Related Content

Operation Sukuma-Sakhe: A New Social Contract for Decentralized Service Delivery and Responsive Governance in KwaZulu-Natal
www.igi-global.com/chapter/operation-sukuma-sakhe/172907?camid=4v1a

The Potential Correlation Between Organizational Structure and Financial Sustainability in Turkish Local Government: The Case of Mugla Municipalities
Ceray Aldemir and Tuba Uçma Uysal (2018). Financial Sustainability and Intergenerational Equity in Local Governments (pp. 224-247).
The Subnational Region: A Utopia? The Challenge of Governing Through Soft Power
www.igi-global.com/chapter/the-subnational-region/172895?camid=4v1a

Key Elements of CEAF
www.igi-global.com/chapter/key-elements-of-ceaf/182064?camid=4v1a