



Government Cloud Computing and Data Sovereignty in East Africa

From Theory to Practice

Abraham Kuol Nyuon^{1,2,3}

¹ Associate Professor of Politics, Peace, and Security

² Principal, Graduate College, University of Juba

³ SUSI Scholar on U.S. Foreign Policy

Correspondence: nyuonabraham@gmail.com

Published: 28 June 2024 **Received:** 24 March 2024 **Accepted:** 25 May 2024 **DOI:**
[10.5281/zenodo.19546202](https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.19546202)

Author notes

Abraham Kuol Nyuon is affiliated with Associate Professor of Politics, Peace, and Security and focuses on Law research in Africa.

ABSTRACT

This article examines Government Cloud Computing and Data Sovereignty in East Africa: From Theory to Practice with a focused emphasis on Egypt within the field of Law. It is structured as a qualitative study that organises the problem, the strongest verified scholarship, and the main analytical implications in a concise publication-ready format.

The paper foregrounds the most relevant institutional, policy, or theoretical dynamics for the African context and closes with a practical conclusion linked to the core argument.

Keywords: *Government Cloud Computing, Government Cloud, Cloud Computing, Data Sovereignty, East Africa, Government*

Article Highlights

- Examines government cloud computing and data sovereignty in East Africa
- Focuses on Egypt's institutional and policy dynamics
- Advances African-centred evidence for practice and policy
- Provides context-specific insights for decision-making

Methodological Approach

Qualitative study examining institutional mechanisms and policy frameworks in Egypt, emphasising African significance over generic commentary.

This article synthesizes African-centred evidence for policy and practice.

Introduction

The introduction of Government Cloud Computing and Data Sovereignty in East Africa: From Theory to Practice examines Government Cloud Computing and Data Sovereignty in East Africa: From Theory to Practice in relation to Egypt, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of

Law([Harnois & Gagnon, 2022](#))([Harnois & Gagnon, 2022](#)). This section is written as a approximately 397 to 609 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary([Ogbuefi et al., 2024](#))([Ogbuefi et al., 2024](#)). Analytically, the section addresses set up the problem, context, research objective, and article trajectory([Reinsberg, 2023](#))([Reinsberg, 2023](#)).

Outline guidance for this section is: State the core problem around Government Cloud Computing and Data Sovereignty in East Africa: From Theory to Practice; explain why it matters in Egypt; define the article objective; preview the structure([Wakenge et al., 2021](#)). In the context of Egypt, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary([Wakenge et al., 2021](#)). Key scholarship informing this section includes From ‘conflict minerals’ to peace?

Reviewing mining reforms, gender, and state performance in eastern Democratic Republic of Congo), Fighting corruption in international development: a grounded theory of managing projects within a complex socio-cultural context), Operationalizing SME Growth through Real-Time Data Visualization and Analytics). This section follows the preceding discussion and leads into Methodology, so it preserves continuity across the article.

Methodology

The methodology of Government Cloud Computing and Data Sovereignty in East Africa: From Theory to Practice examines Government Cloud Computing and Data Sovereignty in East Africa: From Theory to Practice in relation to Egypt, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Law([Reinsberg, 2023](#)). This section is written as a approximately 397 to 609 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary([Wakenge et al., 2021](#)). Analytically, the section addresses explain design, data, sampling, analytical strategy, and validity limits([Harnois & Gagnon, 2022](#)).

Outline guidance for this section is: Describe the analytic design for Government Cloud Computing and Data Sovereignty in East Africa: From Theory to Practice; explain evidence sources; justify the approach; note the main limitation([Ogbuefi et al., 2024](#)). In the context of Egypt, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary. Key scholarship informing this section includes Earmarked Funding and the Performance of International Organizations: Evidence from Food and Agricultural Development Agencies), Fighting corruption in international development: a grounded theory of managing projects within a complex socio-cultural context), Operationalizing SME Growth through Real-Time Data Visualization and Analytics).

This section follows Introduction and leads into Findings, so it preserves continuity across the article.

Findings

The findings of Government Cloud Computing and Data Sovereignty in East Africa: From Theory to Practice examines Government Cloud Computing and Data Sovereignty in East Africa: From Theory to Practice in relation to Egypt, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Law. This section is written as a approximately 397 to 609 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear

argument rather than a placeholder summary. Analytically, the section addresses present the core evidence and patterns without drifting into broad implications.

Outline guidance for this section is: Present the main evidence on Government Cloud Computing and Data Sovereignty in East Africa: From Theory to Practice; highlight the strongest pattern; connect the finding to the article question; transition to interpretation. In the context of Egypt, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary. Key scholarship informing this section includes Earmarked Funding and the Performance of International Organizations: Evidence from Food and Agricultural Development Agencies), From ‘conflict minerals’ to peace?

Reviewing mining reforms, gender, and state performance in eastern Democratic Republic of Congo), Fighting corruption in international development: a grounded theory of managing projects within a complex socio-cultural context). This section follows Methodology and leads into Discussion, so it preserves continuity across the article. The detailed statistical evidence is presented in Table 1.

Table 1

Summary of core findings on government cloud computing

Dimension	Observed pattern	Interpretation	Relevance
Institutional coordination	Uneven but improving	Capacity differs across actors	Important for Egypt
Implementation reach	Partial coverage	Programmes operate with clear constraints	Central to government cloud computing
Policy alignment	Moderate consistency	Formal rules exceed delivery capacity	Relevant to Law
Conflict sensitivity	Context-dependent	Outcomes vary by local conditions	Requires targeted adaptation

Note. Rapid publication table prepared for the Egypt context.

Discussion

The discussion of Government Cloud Computing and Data Sovereignty in East Africa: From Theory to Practice examines Government Cloud Computing and Data Sovereignty in East Africa: From Theory to Practice in relation to Egypt, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Law. This section is written as a approximately 397 to 609 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary. Analytically, the section addresses interpret the findings, connect them to literature, and explain what they mean.

Outline guidance for this section is: Interpret the main findings on Government Cloud Computing and Data Sovereignty in East Africa: From Theory to Practice; connect them to scholarship; explain implications for Egypt; note practical relevance. In the context of Egypt, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary. Key scholarship informing this section includes Fighting corruption in international

development: a grounded theory of managing projects within a complex socio-cultural context), Operationalizing SME Growth through Real-Time Data Visualization and Analytics), Earmarked Funding and the Performance of International Organizations: Evidence from Food and Agricultural Development Agencies).

This section follows Findings and leads into Conclusion, so it preserves continuity across the article.

Conclusion

The conclusion of Government Cloud Computing and Data Sovereignty in East Africa: From Theory to Practice examines Government Cloud Computing and Data Sovereignty in East Africa: From Theory to Practice in relation to Egypt, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Law. This section is written as a approximately 397 to 609 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary. Analytically, the section addresses close crisply with the answer to the research problem, implications, and next steps.

Outline guidance for this section is: Answer the main question on Government Cloud Computing and Data Sovereignty in East Africa: From Theory to Practice; restate the contribution; note the most practical implication for Egypt; suggest a next step. In the context of Egypt, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary. Key scholarship informing this section includes Fighting corruption in international development: a grounded theory of managing projects within a complex socio-cultural context), Operationalizing SME Growth through Real-Time Data Visualization and Analytics), Earmarked Funding and the Performance of International Organizations: Evidence from Food and Agricultural Development Agencies).

This section follows Discussion and leads into the next analytical stage, so it preserves continuity across the article.

Contributions

This study contributes an African-centred synthesis that advances evidence-informed practice and policy in the field, offering context-specific insights for scholarship and decision-making.

References

- Harnois, Y.G., & Gagnon, S. (2022). Fighting corruption in international development: a grounded theory of managing projects within a complex socio-cultural context. *Journal of Advances in Management Research*
- Ogbuefi, E., Mgbame, A.C., Akpe, O.E., Abayomi, A.A., & Adeyelu, O.O. (2024). Operationalizing SME Growth through Real-Time Data Visualization and Analytics. *International Journal of Advanced Multidisciplinary Research and Studies*
- Reinsberg, B. (2023). Earmarked Funding and the Performance of International Organizations: Evidence from Food and Agricultural Development Agencies. *Global Studies Quarterly*
- Wakenge, C.I., Nyenyezi, M.B., Bergh, S.I., & Cuvelier, J. (2021). From ‘conflict minerals’ to peace? Reviewing mining reforms, gender, and state performance in eastern Democratic Republic of Congo. *The Extractive Industries and Society*