RCE GOVERNCE/MANAGEMENT AS NETWORKED GOVERNANCE

PRELOQUE

Networked governance refers to a growing body of research on the interconnectedness of essentially independent units, which examines how those interconnection facilitate or inhibit the functioning of the overall system

The aim of RCE /NG is to create a synergy between different competences and sources of knowledge in order to deal with complex and interlinked problems, in this” functional” perspective, governance is accomplished through decentralized network.

The typical network governance as in the RCES’ combines the voluntary energy and expertise legitimacy of private institutions and civil societies with financial muscles and interest of business and the enforcement and rule-making power and coordination and capacity building skill of states and international organizations to deliver value the society (Reinicke and Deng 2002) (Tom 2005) and William and Stephen 2003)

In theory, the concept of network governance is distinguished between two models; one that focuses on networks self organizing systems and one that involving active steering (Scout and Jordan 2003). But in practice, the RCES’ engine for mobilization –coming together, bridge between historical and institutional divides, coordinate among and between systems, theory and practice, facilitate social learning and transformation ( Zinaida and Mochizuki 2010)

Ahead of all other form of NG, the RCES mix, integrate, fit in, assimilate, amalgamate and take part of ethics, rules, code of conducts and acts from all backgrounds in its governance, programmes and projects and make them in to a whole.

RCES’ by virtue of their organic composition and process of formation are network organizations.

 RCE MEMBERSHIP AND GOVERNANCE AS A NETWORK ORGANIZATION

RCE and indeed Networked membership depends on objective and influence on the network; It includes negotiations of the satisfaction criteria and integrates processes for measurement and improvement of the programmes and projects NG allows the constitution and piloting of internal teams and external partners as well as the setting up of a control system enabling to validate the performance of the whole. It ensures permanent communications at all the various management levels.

NATURE OF RCE PARTNERSHIP

The nature of partnership in RCE in contrast to other NG are purely for sustainable development through all means and manner especially education in all its ramifications. And these partnerships are voluntary, Multi-stakeholder initiatives that can contribute to the implementations sustainable development (WSSD 1992)

It is inter-firm coordination that is characterized by organic or informal social system, in contrast to the bureaucratic structures within firms and formal contractual relationships between them.

It also constitute a distinct form of coordinating activity which contrast and competes with ideas, programmes and hierarchies

DEFINITION

NG as applied to the RCE is a relatively stable horizontal articulations of interdependent, but operationally autonomous actor, who interact through negotiations that involve bargaining, deliberation which take place within a relatively institutionalized framework of contingently articulated rules, norms, knowledge and social imaginations that is self-regulating within limits set by external agencies and which contribute to the production of public purpose in the broad sence of vision, ideas, plans and regulations.

UNIQUE GOVERNANCE FEATURES IN RCES’ AS NETWORK ORGANIZATION

1. In contrast to unit rule, NG involves a large number of interdependent actors who interact in order to produce public purpose.
2. Relationship between actors, governance network can be described as polycentric governance system as opposed to the unicentric system of the state and multi centric system.
3. Decision making in networked governance, are based on negotiations rationality as opposed to the substantial rationality that governs state and the procedural rationality that govern s unicentric system.
4. Relationship is ensured through trust and political obligation which, overtime, becomes sustained by self-constituted rules and norms.
5. Clarity of goals
6. Clearly understood responsibilities
7. Monitoring of Progress performance evaluation
8. Accountability
9. Collective decision making
10. Openness
11. Dialogue
12. Reporting and communications

NG as in the RCEs’ increases efficiency and reduces problems for organizations with problems beyond their capabilities. The efficiency is enhanced through:

1. Distributed knowledge acquisition
2. Decentralized problem solving
3. Emergence of collective solutions in different self regulated activity.

THE ROLE OF MANAGEMENT IN RCES’

1. Coordinating programmes and projects
2. Moderations of diverse stakeholders interests and activities
3. Resource Mobilizations
4. Monitoring and evaluations of programmes/projects
5. Policy implementations
6. Stakeholder mobilization and sensitizations

 TYPES O RCE MANAGEMENT STRUCTURES

The management and governance of RCES’ are diverse as the communities and cultures the RCES’ they represent. The only unique features in the structure are their action oriented approach. RCES’ as practical bodies , through the leadership translate theories to practice.

Another common feature is that the management structure considers the RCES’ expertise as their greatest asset.

The types of Governance/Management structures include but not limited to:

1. Permanent secretariat
2. Mobile/Rotational Secretariats
3. Secretariat hosted by Manager/Director/Coordinator elected by the stakeholders or appointed by the host institutions
4. Coordinators and co-coordinations
5. Deputy coordinators
6. Managing Directions, Directors
7. Board of governor, Technical committees, research and development, project coordinator/leaders, Trustees
8. Youth wing/Youth forum/ Ubuntu Clubs

( All the above items can be expanded and explained in details)