



**WORKSHOP ON**

**DEVELOPMENT EFFECTIVENESS IN PRACTICE:  
APPLYING THE PARIS DECLARATION TO ADVANCING  
GENDER EQUALITY, ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY AND HUMAN  
RIGHTS**

**DUBLIN, IRELAND**

**26-27 APRIL 2007**

**Session D – Discussant 2  
Harmonisation**

**Tools and Innovative Modalities for Harmonisation**

**by  
Professor Michael Kelly, Lusaka, Zambia**

## **Session D: Tools and Innovative Modalities for Harmonisation**

**Discussant: Professor Michael Kelly, Lusaka, Zambia**

### **Relevance of the Context and Experience that the Discussant brings to the Discussion**

Professor Kelly has been involved with education in Zambia for more than 50 years. For more than half of this period, he was professor of education at the University of Zambia, Lusaka. His professional fields include educational psychology, educational planning and management, and (since the late 1980s) the interaction between HIV and AIDS on the one hand and education systems on the other. Since the year 2000 his work has centred entirely round the educational and social aspects of the AIDS epidemic. Relevant to the present discussion, he spent some days in Jakarta, Indonesia, in 2003, facilitating a workshop for senior Ministry of Education personnel.

He also has some familiarity with CHAT and the work undertaken by Zambia in November 2006 to pilot the tool. The summary of the report produced on that occasion noted that:

*CHAT affords NAC (the National AIDS Council) and its partners an opportunity to explore areas of their relationship that have not been probed in-depth before, and provide feedback that can enhance program operations. NAC and GRZ (Government of the Republic of Zambia) have made considerable progress in institutionalizing the multisectoral approach. Several umbrella organizations and international partner forums have formed to coordinate the multisectoral response. However, interventions sometime fail because of poor structural relationships, communication, and/or ineffectual participation by stakeholders at different implementation levels.*

Domestic partners indicated a high level of involvement with NAC, although civil society organisations were uneasy about the extent of communication. International cooperating partners also indicated a high level of engagement with NAC and participation in developing the National Strategic Framework and in M&E undertakings. International NGOs also spoke to their involvement with the NSF and M&E frameworks, but acknowledged to being less directly engaged with NAC. Notwithstanding these comments, engagement with the national M&E framework appeared as an area that created problems for almost all partners, both domestic and international.

The report also noted areas where the CHAT could be improved, notably in the important dimension of relationships within national groups to assess their efficiency, efficacy, and effectiveness, and on capturing information that will promote progress from harmonisation and alignment to national ownership. The report also drew attention to some weaknesses that the CHAT study revealed in ensuring improved harmonisation and alignment of the civil society programmes.

A number of these issues will be raised as matters for discussion during the Dublin workshop.