

STRATEGIC DEVELOPMENT PARTNERSHIP FRAMEWORK



Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa





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PARTNERSHIP FRAMEWORK**
GOVERNMENT OF KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA

2ND OCTOBER 2013

MESSAGE FROM CHIEF MINISTER KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA



“It is my privilege to present the **Strategic Development Partnership Framework (SDPF)** of the Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. This document represents shared vision of our coalition government to bring a transformational change in lives of the people of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa by **2018** through achievement of Eight Objectives.

I am grateful to all the contributors - members of the technical working sessions, development partners and government officials who provided their invaluable input and made tireless efforts in formulating this consensual document based on Reform Driven Strategies of the new provincial government in various key sectors. I am especially thankful to our valued development partners who have welcomed our vision and commitment for change. Their support has always been a source of strength to the provincial government. I am of the firm belief that while working in harmony, we can transform lives of the people of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and this partnership can spearhead the course to tap the unrealised potential of the Province in the realms of good governance, socio-economic development, justice and rule of law.

Our government needs the support of the development partners and looks forward to a sustained partnership, based on mutual accountability to ensure that the actions of the coalition political leadership meet the expectations of the electorate. “

Pervez Khattak

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1 PREAMBLE

The PTI-led coalition government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa wishes to deepen and accelerate the partnership for development between the Government and the international community. For this purpose the Chief Minister and the Coalition Government wish to establish a partnership framework with donors based on mutual accountability and with follow-up mechanisms in place to track and discuss progress.

This Strategic Development Partnership Framework (SDPF) acknowledges Khyber Pakhtunkhwa's growing economic and development challenges, rising geopolitical status while simultaneously building on the Province's comparative advantages. This SDPF reflects a total recasting of the donor-Khyber Pakhtunkhwa relationship from a traditional donor-recipient relationship to a peer-to-peer partnership to address regional and provincial development challenges, with a clear focus on poverty reduction and inclusive growth, achieved through rapid industrialization; building capacities; encouraging entrepreneurship; better access to more competitive markets; sustained service delivery; improved public private dialogue; security; and an accountable and fair governance structure.

1.1 PURPOSE

- a) The framework will set out the shared and individual commitments of the Government and Donors.
- b) It will provide a basis for discussion of top-level strategic priorities and set the context for the delivery of assistance in line with Khyber Pakhtunkhwa's priorities.
- c) The strategic framework will accelerate and expand the delivery of programmes in the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.
- d) The framework will be agreed, in the first instance, between the Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and major international partners.
- e) The Economic Affairs Division will be an observer to this process and the agreed framework.

1.2 TIMING

The Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa held the operational level working session on 24th September 2013 with development partners as a follow-up to the first working discussion with senior officials held on 15th August 2013 to discuss the concept of partnership and the proposed framework.

The first 'Strategic Dialogue' has been convened by the Chief Minister for 2nd October 2013 at Islamabad to reach agreement on the framework and discuss priority areas for assistance.

Progress against the framework will be reviewed quarterly and the indicators will be renewed annually.

1.3 PROCESS

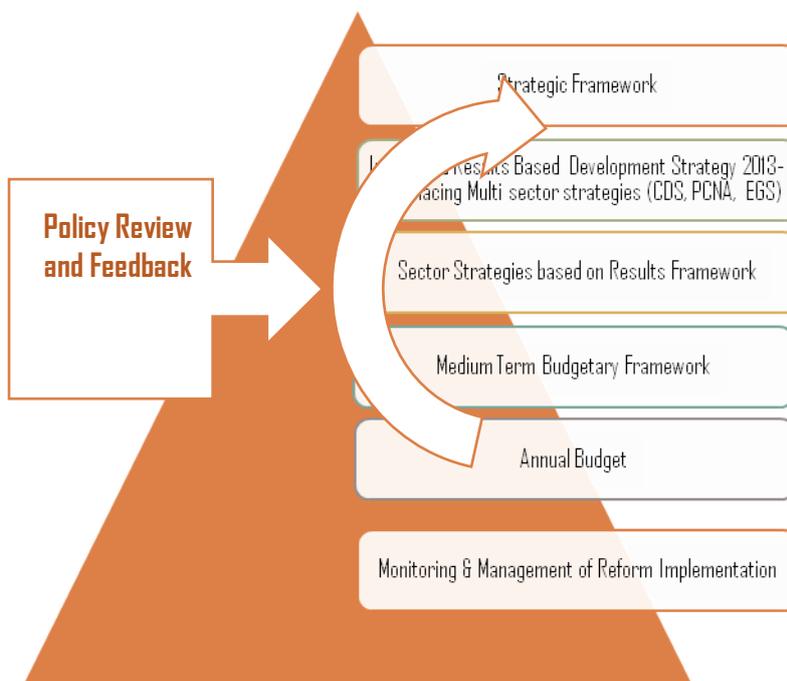
Progress will be discussed through a high-level dialogue held every three months. The Chief Minister and Senior Ministers of the Coalition Government will lead the dialogue on behalf of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. International partners will be represented by Heads of major Donor Agencies contributing towards the development assistance of the province. Indicators of progress and commitments will be renewed on an annual basis.

2 IMPLEMENTATION MECHANISM FOR THE STRATEGIC DEVELOPMENT PARTNERSHIP FRAMEWORK

Successful implementation of SDPF shall be dependent on ensuring that:

- a) The strategic framework is aligned to the vision of coalition parties of the government and provincial strategic documents.
- b) The strategic framework is linked with the sector strategies.
- c) Sector strategies are realistically costed and can be aligned with budget allocation in the Medium Term Budgetary Framework.
- d) Robust monitoring and evaluation provides timely and relevant feedback for evidence-based course correction.

These steps are shown in the diagram below;



3 ALIGNING STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK WITH THE VISION OF COALITION PARTIES OF THE GOVERNMENT OF KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA.

The strategic framework draws on the manifestos of the coalition parties of the government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and the reform agenda of the government. It has also been aligned with the existing three key policy documents: Post-Crisis Needs Assessment (PCNA), Comprehensive Development Strategy (CDS) and Economic Growth Strategy (EGS).

The Provincial government further intends to combine the sectoral Working Groups recommendations and align them with the three existing provincial development strategies i.e. Post-Crisis Needs Assessment (PCNA), Economic Growth Strategy (EGS) and the Comprehensive Development Strategy (CDS) into an integrated five year (2013-18) Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Results Based Development Strategy (KPRBDS) through a mapping exercise, based on bottom-up and inclusive development planning.

4 LINKING STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK WITH THE SECTOR STRATEGIES.

The introductory working discussion with development partners was held on 15th August 2013 to discuss the concept of partnership and the proposed framework. A follow-up workshop for sector working groups was held on 24th September with the aim of ensuring linkage between the sector strategies and framework. This was followed by a focus group session on 27th September 2013 between the government and sector experts of the donors that led to the revision of the earlier draft to ensure a strong linkage between the sector strategies and the framework.

5 LINKING STRATEGIES WITH BUDGET

The alignment of SDPF policies and priorities with the budget will be ensured through the medium-term budgetary framework (MTBF). Pre-budget consultations will be held with civil society and donors in addition to the stakeholders within the government. The budget priorities will be submitted to the Cabinet as part of the budget strategy paper (BSP). Once the BSP is approved by the Cabinet, a multi-year budget to support multi-year sector priorities will be prepared and presented to the Provincial Assembly for approval.

6 MONITORING OF BUDGET EXECUTION

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa has adopted a Monitoring and Evaluation Framework. Improving the system of monitoring in the province is a top government agenda. Monitoring activities, in addition to monitoring of capital projects, will provide data

on achievement of social sector targets such as levels of school enrolment, child immunization etc.

7 REFORM IMPLEMENTATION MECHANISM, RESULTS MONITORING AND EVALUATION (M&E) AND COMMUNICATION.

The transformational reform implementation and M&E mechanisms have two guiding principles: i) use existing country systems, and ii) collective accountability based on real-time independent M&E.

This will be done through a Change Management Unit (CMU) in the Planning & Development (P&D) Department, Reform Units (RU) in the relevant line departments and Reform Strategic Oversight (RSO) by the Cabinet.

The reform agenda implementation will be monitored by the RUs at the line departments and reported on real time basis to the CMU. The Additional Chief Secretary P&D will convene bi-monthly monitoring meetings; the Chief Secretary will conduct oversight quarterly through the Reform Implementation Cell (RIC) followed by quarterly Cabinet meeting.

Performance evaluation will be conducted through independent sources. These evaluations will be focused on important areas such as:

- a) Are we on course to achieving the goal of Universal Primary Education by 2018?
- b) Are we achieving our targets on health related MDGs 4, 5 and 6? If not what are the causes and what can be done to improve things?
- c) Could these activities be undertaken more efficiently or effectively? etc

These evaluation studies will be independently commissioned by the donors who will create a multi-donor fund to help them commission independent evaluations with the consent of the government.

8 COURSE CORRECTION

The independent evaluation reports will be presented before the strategic committee which will be chaired by the Chief Minister and also comprise of heads of the major donor agencies with an annual contribution of more than \$5 million. The framework and targets will be reviewed on the basis of evidence provided through the evaluation reports.

9 OBJECTIVES

The Government's Vision will be achieved by delivering the following Objectives:

Economic growth and job creation: by promoting and facilitating partnership between the public and private sector through more efficient government processes and procedures

Peace building and Rule of law: through reforms in security and justice systems

Tangible progress in social service delivery sectors especially health and education: Sustainable improvement in governance and service delivery in social sectors especially health and education to enable the government to achieve the MDG targets.

Improved citizen participation and bringing the state closer to the citizen; through empowering the communities to lead the development agenda at the grass root level.

Improved transparency and accountability; through adopting international-standard budgetary systems and strengthening activity on anti-corruption.

Enhanced fiscal space for economic and social development; through enlarging the tax base and curtailing non-development expenditure.

Gender equity; by promulgating and implementing laws that improve the status and opportunities for women in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

Donor harmonization and efficient use of country systems; through adopting internationally-agreed principles set out in the Paris Declaration, Accra Agenda for Action and the Busan Global.

VISION OF KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA

Attainment of a secure, just and prosperous society through socio-economic and human resource development, creation of equal opportunities, good governance and optimal utilization of resources in a sustainable manner.

MISSION STATEMENT

It is the mission of the Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa to:

- Ensure peace and security for all Khyber Pakhtunkhwa citizens
- Provide a clean and efficient Government
- Empower the people to play a role in decision making about their affairs.

Make Government a service for the citizen. Remind the Citizens of their Rights. Ensure that the rights of the citizen are respected – they receive what is rightfully their due.

9.1 **ECONOMIC GROWTH AND JOB CREATION; ECONOMIC GROWTH AND JOB CREATION BY PROMOTING AND FACILITATING PARTNERSHIP BETWEEN THE PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SECTORS AND PROVIDING INCENTIVES AND MORE EFFICIENT GOVERNMENT PROCESSES AND PROCEDURES**

Years of political instability and weak governance in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa have resulted in stagnant growth, unemployment and insecurity. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa has comparative advantage of potentials in hydel generation to meet its own needs but also to export energy to its neighbours. Production of cheap electricity and its provision to the industrial units in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa will attract investments into the province. Similarly, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa has wealth of hardworking and young population. One third of households in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa live on remittance economy but due to skill deficit, household incomes remain low. Investing in skill development of labour, information and communication technologies (ICT) and aligning the technical education with market demand will not only improve the remittance economy, but also help increase pool of skilled workforce for local industry.

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa can attract foreign direct investment in fisheries, tourism, oil and gas exploration and minerals. Investments in agriculture and programs of rural economic and social infrastructure including access to rural credits, research and development and extension services can also address vulnerabilities and ensure job creation. Similarly, promoting informal sector through appropriate legal and institutional structures including better property rights that facilitate their graduation to formal economy with improved access to energy, land, water and credit can provide right impetus towards economic growth. However the rules have to be made investor-friendly to attract local and foreign investors.

Agriculture provides livelihood for over three-fourth population and the government is committed to increase agricultural productivity through initiatives such as, promotion of high value crops (horticulture/vegetable); plantation of new olive orchards; development of cultivable waste land; promotion of fisheries and livestock sector through establishment of dairy & meat value chain; bringing more area under irrigation; and water harvesting.

International literature on development in unison in underscoring importance of urban centre as engine of growth. Smarter cities with better spatial development frameworks can lead towards the desired development goals. The government intends to tap potential of urban development through proven urban planning initiatives such as, Mass Transit System (MTS) for provincial capital and Strategic Master Planning for the seven divisional HQs.

9.1.1 CONTRIBUTION TO GOVERNMENT PRIORITIES AND DEVELOPMENT OUTCOMES;

- Millennium Development Goals (MDG) 1, 7
- Economic Growth Strategic priorities 1, 2,3,4,5 and 6
- PCNA Strategic Objective 2
- CDS Outcome indicators 1,2 and 3

9.2 **PEACE BUILDING AND RULE OF LAW; THROUGH REFORMS IN SECURITY AND JUSTICE SYSTEMS**

Sustained and inclusive economic growth requires a better understanding of the security-development nexus. Economic growth cannot take place, unless the state provides security and justice to its citizens. Improvement in security and justice system and restoring the confidence of citizens in the state institutions is a priority for the government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. Reforms are being introduced to the justice system so that access to justice is affordable and efficient. Both formal and informal judicial systems are priority areas for the government. Reforms with an agenda of legal empowerment of poor can be a prescription to address many developmental shortcomings.

Law Enforcement Agencies of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa has shown courage and resilience while facing security challenges. However, there is a need for better coordination amongst law enforcement agencies and its capacity building to successfully face the daunting challenges which includes the establishment of independent intelligence outfit for the province. Overall Security Sector Reforms (SSRs) are also needed for the creation of a capable, well-resourced, structurally coherent and institutionally autonomous policing and law enforcement service.

9.2.1 CONTRIBUTION TO GOVERNMENT PRIORITIES AND DEVELOPMENT OUTCOMES;

- MDG 1, 2 and 3
- PCNA Strategic Objective 1 and 4

9.3 **TANGIBLE PROGRESS IN SOCIAL SECTOR ESPECIALLY SERVICE DELIVERY IN HEALTH AND EDUCATION; SUSTAINABLE IMPROVEMENTS IN GOVERNANCE SYSTEMS OF SOCIAL SECTORS ESPECIALLY HEALTH AND EDUCATION FOR ENABLING THE GOVERNMENT ACHIEVE THE MDG TARGETS.**

Education and Health have a most profound effect on poverty. Lack of education and poor service delivery in provision of basic services is identified as an important crisis driver in Post Crises Needs Assessment (PCNA). Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is lagging behind in education and health indicators. The Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa has declared education emergency and has resolved to improve service delivery of basic services to restore the trust of government in state institutions. While there is

consensus on strategic goals and policies, the detailed sector strategies are being prepared by Technical Working Groups comprising members from the government, sector specialist and civil society. The Education and Health Working Groups' recommendations reflect the accelerated improved service delivery approach of the government to achieve MDGs. The Working Group on Education sector recommended much-needed reforms initiatives under Quality of Education, Adult Education & Literacy, Reform of Curriculum, Syllabus and Assessment, Re-organizing Teachers' Training etc. The Working Group on Health sector focused on integrating preventive healthcare/immunization at Basic Health Unit level, making District HQs and *Tehsil* HQs autonomous and appropriately empowered, revamping of management of tertiary/teaching hospitals, restructuring of Health Foundation as a fully autonomous and empowered institution.

9.3.1 CONTRIBUTION TO GOVERNMENT PRIORITIES AND DEVELOPMENT OUTCOMES;

- MDG 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6
- Economic Growth Strategic priorities 5
- PCNA Strategic Objective 1 and 3
- CDS Outcome indicators 4, 5,6,7,8,9,11 and 12

9.4 IMPROVED CITIZEN PARTICIPATION AND BRINGING THE STATE CLOSER TO THE CITIZEN; THROUGH EMPOWERING THE COMMUNITIES TO LEAD DEVELOPMENT AGENDA AT THE GRASS ROOT LEVEL.

For improved service delivery it is imperative that the operations are undertaken closer to the citizens than they are now. Policies and plans implemented at central level face the risk of not reflecting the actual needs of the citizens. The people of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa shall be empowered by devolving service delivery to the lower tiers of the government through new Local Government Law 2013. Elections will be held tentatively in December 2013. Disparities among the districts will be removed through a transparent and rule-based system of allocation of resources to districts and entities at sub-district level. The Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa has adopted a Policy and Governance Framework for Community-Driven Local Development. This framework will be operationalised and communities at grass root level will be mobilized to form organizations and actively participate in needs assessment, planning, budgeting, execution and monitoring of development activities.

9.4.1 CONTRIBUTION TO GOVERNMENT PRIORITIES AND DEVELOPMENT OUTCOMES;

- MDG 1
- PCNA Strategic Objective 1 and 3

9.5 IMPROVED TRANSPARENCY AND ACCOUNTABILITY; THROUGH ADOPTING INTERNATIONAL-STANDARD BUDGETARY SYSTEMS AND STRENGTHENING ACTIVITY ON ANTI-CORRUPTION.

Transparency and accountability are at the core of good governance and a high priority for the government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. The government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is a leader in public sector Public Financial Management (PFM) reforms and will continue to improve PFM processes to enhance transparency and accountability to its citizens. The budget and policies both Provincial and sub-provincial levels will be better aligned to the Medium-Term Budgetary Framework and transparency will be promoted through user-friendly budget execution reports published every six months. The citizens' budget will be shared with the public and will be available on government website. An independent anti-corruption agency is being established and will aim to reduce opportunities for and impunity over corrupt practices in government. Improvements are also being made in land record management.

9.5.1 CONTRIBUTION TO GOVERNMENT PRIORITIES AND DEVELOPMENT OUTCOMES;

- PCNA Strategic Objectives 1, 2 and 3

9.6 ENHANCED FISCAL SPACE FOR ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT; THROUGH ENLARGING THE TAX BASE AND CURTAILING NON-DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE

The provincial tax contribution to Khyber Pakhtunkhwa's overall fiscal basket is very low. The government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa has established an independent Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Revenue Authority. The independence of this authority is ensured through legislation so that it not only improves the collection of General Sales Tax (GST) but also enhances the capacity of the province to innovate and modernise tax collection systems in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa leading to increase in provincial tax-to-GDP ratio¹. On expenditure side, non-productive expenditure shall be identified through expenditure reviews, annual internal audit reports and an IT audit of the public payroll. As a result, allocative efficiency will be improved. The objective will be to cut down non-productive costs and improve operational budget of the departments to ensure efficient, effective and economical delivery of services.

9.6.1 CONTRIBUTION TO GOVERNMENT PRIORITIES AND DEVELOPMENT OUTCOMES;

- Economic Growth Strategic priorities 2 and 3

¹KP will have exact figures of provincial GDP in near future

- PCNA Strategic Objective 1, 2 and 3
- CDS Outcome indicators 13

9.7 **GENDER EQUITY; BY PROMULGATING AND IMPLEMENTING LAWS THAT IMPROVE THE CONDITION OF WOMEN.**

In Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, women face serious equity and empowerment challenges. The government intends to redress the Gender inequality issues through effective legislation, implementation and its monitoring. In addition, sector strategies shall have a gender focus. Extreme gender disparity in provision of health and education services shall be removed through effective interventions and affirmative action, such as increasing women representation at senior positions and focus on girl child education.

9.7.1 CONTRIBUTION TO GOVERNMENT PRIORITIES AND DEVELOPMENT OUTCOMES;

- MDG 1 and 3
- PCNA Strategic Objective 1 and 2
- CDS Outcome indicators 6 and 9

9.8 **DONOR HARMONIZATION AND EFFICIENT USE OF COUNTRY SYSTEMS**

While government will improve its systems to effectively utilise donor funds, the donor shall make every effort to use host country systems. Donors shall ensure that their funding is channelled to align with the government reforms agenda and that there is no duplication between different donors funding.

9.8.1 CONTRIBUTION TO GOVERNMENT PRIORITIES AND DEVELOPMENT OUTCOMES;

- CDS Outcome indicator 13

10 SIMPLIFIED STRATEGIC LEVEL RESULTS FRAMEWORK FOR DEVELOPMENT PARTNERSHIP

(TO BE SUPPLEMENTED BY OPERATIONAL LEVEL DETAILED PLANS BY LINE DEPARTMENTS)

Expected Outcome of Govt. Development Objectives	Strategies	Performance Indicator	Baseline (2013)	Targets with Timeline	Means of Verification
1. Economic growth improved and jobs created through public private partnership and efficient government processes	Accelerated investments in energy sector to resolve energy crises and provide cheap electricity for industrial development and investment	Increase in provincial generation capacity	105 Mega Watt (MW)	596 MW by 2018	Third party Evaluation Reports
	Rapid industrial development, economic growth and job creation through easing “doing business”, improving value addition in agriculture, ICT and harnessing the potentials of urban centers.	New jobs created Baseline Provincial poverty rate reduced by one-fourth	*2 39% of population living below the poverty line ³	200,000 by 2018 30% of population living below the poverty line by 2018	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Economic Reports Provincial MDG Report

² *The jobs are assumed to be created through new initiatives in energy, industry, tourism and agriculture etc.

³ Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Millennium Development Goals Report 2011

Expected Outcome of Govt. Development Objectives	Strategies	Performance Indicator	Baseline (2013)	Targets with Timeline	Means of Verification
2. Peace restored and rule of law established through security and justice reforms	Reform and strengthening of Legal/judicial systems and Legal Empowerment of Poor	Dispute resolution simplified, reducing processes and days each by 10%	192 days	173 days by 2018	Third Party World Bank Doing Business Report
	Reform, strengthening and improving Rule of Law conditions including better coordination among law enforcement and dispensation of justice agencies.	Improvement in 8 factors of Rule of Law (RoL) Index indicated in World Justice Programme Report	Baseline will be established through a Khyber Pakhtunkhwa specific study ⁴	Target shall be established after completion of the study	Donors' validation using World Justice Programme Scoring Data set
3. Tangible progress in social sector delivery achieved through sustainable improvement in governance systems	Ensure achievement of Millennium Development Goals by standardizing Primary Education across the Province, encouraging completion of full primary schooling by all children and addressing gender disparity by promoting gender equality; affirmative action and empowerment of women.	Achievement of Universal Primary Education (MDG 2)	67% Net Primary Enrolment Rate (NER) ⁵	100% NER by 2018	Report on MDGs

⁴ These reports are prepared for National Governments and a KP specific report will be prepared

⁵Bureau of Statistics, Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Expected Outcome of Govt. Development Objectives	Strategies	Performance Indicator	Baseline (2013)	Targets with Timeline	Means of Verification
	Work towards a healthy population in partnership with the private sector and civil society and develop effective and efficient healthcare systems targeted towards women in reproductive age and critical illness coverage.	Achievement of provincial MDG 4,5 and 6	76 per 1000 Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) ⁶	IMR reduced to 40 per 1000 by 2018	Report on MDGs
			275 per 1000 Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) ⁷	MMR reduced to 140 per 1,000 by 2018	

⁶ Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Millennium Development Goals Report 2011

⁷ Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Millennium Development Goals Report 2011

Expected Outcome of Govt. Development Objectives	Strategies	Performance Indicator	Baseline (2013)	Targets with Timeline	Means of Verification
4. Participation of citizens increased and the state brought closer to the citizen through devolved service delivery	Radical local government reforms through new LG Law 2013	% share of annual non-salary budget devolved to districts and local bodies Need-based allocation to districts and sub district entities through consensual multi-factored Provincial Finance Commission award	approximate 1% of non-salary budget devolved in FY 2013-14 Provincial Finance Commission (PFC) award does not exist	50% of non-salary budget to be devolved by 2018 ⁸ PFC award to be established by July 2014	Provincial and District Budgets PFC Award
	Sustainable development at the grass root level through citizen participation and community driven development	Improvement in perception among the citizens about public service delivery	Base line to be established through Social Audit reports	X % improvement from the base line	Social Audit reports
5. Transparency and accountability in public financial systems improved and	Public Financial Management systems better aligned to implement the policies and priorities of the government;	Tangible improvement in PEFA scores	Baseline to be determined by PEFA Report	Evidence of steps taken to improve PEFA scores	Provincial PEFA Report

⁸ Non Salary includes non-salary recurrent budget and development budget

Expected Outcome of Govt. Development Objectives	Strategies	Performance Indicator	Baseline (2013)	Targets with Timeline	Means of Verification
<i>anti-corruption strategy institutionalised</i>	Improved accountability and transparency in public service delivery.	Anti-corruption strategy operationalised and activated in Government systems	Strategy does not exist	Strategy operationalised by 2018	Anti-Corruption Agency Reports
6. Fiscal space for development enhanced through increased tax base and curtailed non-development expenditure	Improving tax base through better regulations, human resource development and introducing modern technology	Provincial tax-to-GDP ratio	Baseline to be based on GDP calculation	Tax to GDP ratio increases by 1.5% ⁹	Budget execution reports/PEFA
	Duplications, redundancies and non-productive expenditures identified through comprehensive expenditure reviews, sector reviews, internal audits etc which feeds into budget allocation process	10% increase in ratio of development vis-à-vis non-development budget of KP	Provincial Budget 2013-14	10% increase by 2018	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Provincial and District Budgets
7. Gender equity ensured through women-specific legislation	Promoting gender equality through promulgating and implementing laws	Achieving MDG 3 on Gender Equality and Women Empowerment	Gender Parity Index 0.72 ¹⁰	Gender Parity Index raised to 1.00 by 2018	Report on MDGs

⁹Exact figures of provincial GDP will be available in near future after compilation of data and the indicator is subject to review accordingly

¹⁰ Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Report on MDGs 2011

Expected Outcome of Govt. Development Objectives	Strategies	Performance Indicator	Baseline (2013)	Targets with Timeline	Means of Verification
<i>8.Donor assistance harmonized and country systems adopted</i>	Donors will align their priorities with the reform agenda of the government and better coordinate activities with the government and amongst themselves	Improvement in PEFA indicators D1, D2 and D3.	Baseline to be established by PEFA Report	A score achieved in three PEFA indicators by 2018	Provincial PEFA Report Foreign assistance in Provincial Budget