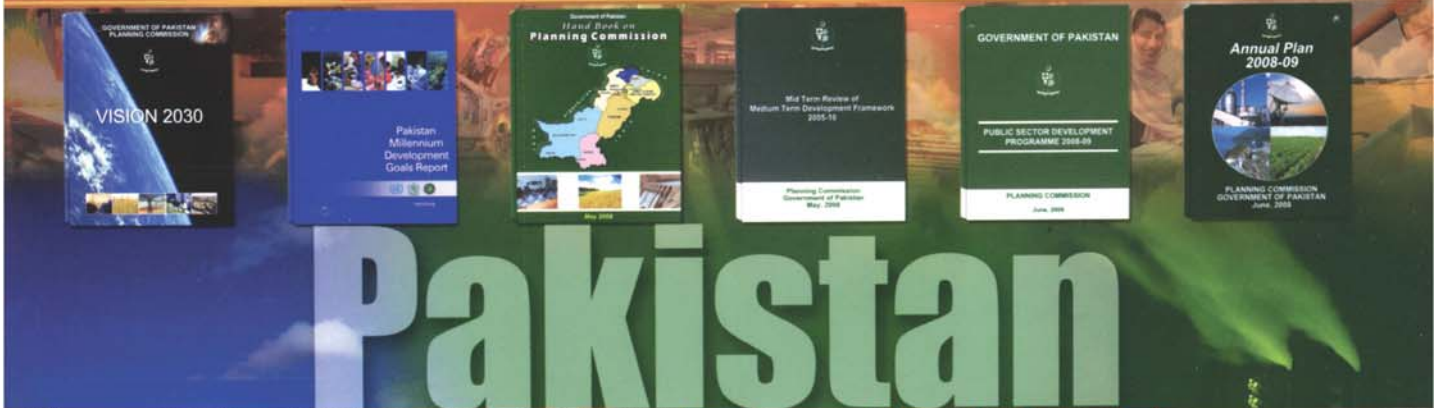


Planning Commission - A Synoptic View

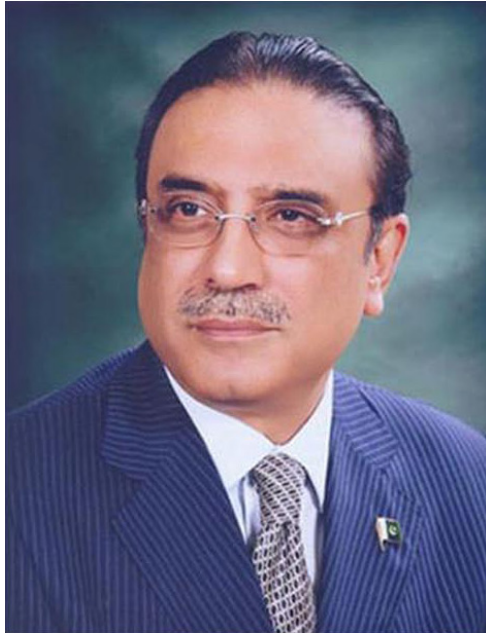


Planning Commission
Government of Pakistan

www.planningcommission.gov.pk

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President Asif Ali Zardari
President of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan

Personal Profile

PPP Co-Chairman Asif Ali Zardari was born on July 26, 1955 in a prominent Baloch family from Sindh. He is the son of veteran politician Mr. Hakim Ali Zardari. On his maternal side he is the great-grandson of Khan Bahadur Hassanally Effendi, the founder of the first educational institution for Muslims in Sindh. The founder of Pakistan, Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah was among the prominent students to graduate from the Sindh Madressah.

Mr Zardari received his primary education at the Karachi Grammar School and his secondary education at Cadet College Petaro. He pursued his further education in London where he studied Business.

He was married to Shaheed Mohtarma Benazir Bhutto in 1987 and was widowed on December 27, 2007 when Shaheed Mohtarma Benazir Bhutto was assassinated in a terrorist attack in Rawalpindi. Ms Bhutto was PPP Chairperson from 1979 until her assassination and was twice elected Prime Minister of Pakistan. They have three children, Bilawal Bhutto Zardari, born in 1988, Bakhtawar Bhutto Zardari, born in 1990 and Aseefa Bhutto Zardari, born in 1993.

Mr Zardari served as a Member of the National Assembly twice (1990-93 and 1993-96), as Federal Minister for the Environment (1993-1996) and as Federal Minister for Investment (1995-96). He was the principal architect of the Benazir Bhutto government's efforts to transform Pakistan's energy power sector by encouraging major investment opportunities in power generation. He was also the initiator of the Iran-Pakistan natural gas pipeline project.

Mr Zardari was elected Senator in 1997 and served in that capacity until the dissolution of the Senate following the military coup of 1999. He was elected Co-Chairman of the Pakistan Peoples Party in January 2008 following the assassination of Shaheed Mohtarma Benazir Bhutto.

Mr. Zardari's political career spans two decades spent working closely with Shaheed Benazir Bhutto. During this period he helped formulate policies that expanded the freedom of the media, revolutionized telecommunications and opened Pakistan for foreign direct investment. During Shaheed Mohtarma Benazir Bhutto's first term in office CNN and BBC were allowed broadcasting rights in Pakistan and mobile telephone services introduced at Mr Zardari's initiative. During her second term in office, in addition to the independent power producers (IPPs) being allowed in, Mr Zardari encouraged the introduction of FM radio in the private sector.

Mr Zardari was targeted by anti-democratic forces for vilification and persecution and bore the hardship with fortitude. He spent eleven and a half years in prison in conditions often unacceptable by human rights standards, without any charge ever being proven against him. He won election as MNA and as senator while in prison. Despite many offers from the government of the time to leave Pakistan Peoples Party (PPP) or to go abroad under a negotiated political exit, he remained committed to Party goals and continued his fight for justice and the return of a democratically elected civilian leadership.

Under Mr. Zardari's leadership of the Party, the PPP's candidate for Prime Minister Syed Yousaf Raza Gillani was first elected Prime Minister of Pakistan unopposed and subsequently endorsed by a unanimous vote of confidence of the Parliament. This was a singular and unprecedented event in Pakistan's political history.

Mr. Zardari was elected President of Pakistan with an overwhelming majority in the presidential election held on September 6, 2008.

President Asif Ali Zardari is also Vice President of the Socialist International, the worldwide organisation of social-democratic, socialist and labour parties which brings together 170 political parties and organisations from all continents. The Socialist International held its 23rd Congress in Athens, Greece from 30 June to 2 July 2008 with close to 700 representatives from 150 parties and organisations of 120 countries attending. The President of Pakistan (at that time invited in his capacity as Co-Chairman of the Pakistan Peoples Party) was elected as a vice-president of the Socialist International at that meeting.



Syed Yousuf Raza Gilani
Prime Minister of Islamic Republic of Pakistan
&
Chairman Planning Commission

Personal Profile

Born on 9th June 1952 in Multan, Mr. Gilani got his Masters degree in Journalism from Government College, Lahore – Punjab University.

In 1985 he was appointed as Federal Minister for Housing and Works and later Minister for Railways. He was given the Federal Portfolio of Tourism and later Ministry of Housing and Works. Again in 1993, he became Federal Minister for Local Government and Rural Development.

He was elected Speaker of National Assembly of Pakistan from 1993 to 1997.

His father Makhudum Alamdar Hussain Gilani was one of the signatories of the Pakistan Resolution in 1940 which led to the creation of Pakistan. Makhudum Alamdar Hussain Gilani was a member of the Punjab Feroz Khan Noon's Cabinet in 1953 and in 1958 he became a Federal Minister.

Mr. Gilani published Urdu autobiography "Chah-e-Yousuf se Sada" (Cry from the Yousuf's Well), which is also a memoir of political and other national events written during his five years in prison.

Introduction

Planning Commission functions as a think tank of the Government of Pakistan in various spheres of economic and social development and on a number of cross cutting themes and issues. Since its establishment in 1952, it has undergone many institutional reforms to meet the challenges of the past five decades. The present government, on taking office on 29th March 2008, focused on a fundamental restructuring of the Planning Commission to make it an effective institution. This has resulted in a paradigm shift from allocative to strategic planning with a problem-solving approach. The objective is to transform the Planning Commission into a “Knowledge-based Commission.” Priority is therefore being accorded to ensure credibility and high quality in terms of human resources, and a participatory process of decision-making.

The continuous engagement of all the stakeholders is a significant feature of the new approach to planning. Plugging the implementation gaps is one of the primary objectives of the restructured Commission. Great stress placed on developing a knowledge base in the Planning Commission to serve as an intellectual bank with a strategic focus and global perspective at conceptual and operational levels. This would guide the Ministries in achieving national objectives in an integrated manner rather than working in silos.

The task given to the Planning Commission is to develop national resources of the country as rapidly as possible with a view to promote sustained and inclusive economic growth, macro economic stability, poverty reduction, adequate social services, just and equitable distribution of income and wealth are priority areas which the Commission has been positioned to address.

In sum, the priority areas include:

- (a) Poverty reduction and protection of vulnerable groups.
- (b) Promotion of educational potential of the people to compete in the global economy.
- (c) Achievement of Millennium Development Goals (MDG);
- (d) Provision of secure and decent work to the populace;
- (e) Planning for and taking necessary steps to provide, continuous and affordable electricity to the industry and the people of Pakistan.

- (f) Ensuring that people of different areas/regions to participate fully in of development activities;
- (g) Securing the well-being of the people, by raising the standards of living of the common man;
- (h) Provision of basic necessities of life, such as food, clothing, housing, education and medical relief for all citizens, irrespective of caste, creed or race, as and protection of vulnerable groups.
- (i) Making rapid progress in science and technology;
- (j) Ensuring decent information both for the citizen and the economy.

Past shortcomings require a dispassionate analysis with an eye on the future. Strategic thinking is emphasized to overcome underlying issues: political instability, absence of sustained endeavor, lack of imaginative approach to organizational problems requiring urgent solutions, lack of discipline in economic and financial management.

The real challenge is to effectively utilize limited resources and develop innovative approaches to persistent problems. Viewed in this context, economic growth is a necessary but not sufficient condition for national development. Fundamentally, the economy must grow at a rate which must be faster than the increase in population, and the gains of economic growth must be equitably spread.

Composition of the Planning Commission

The Planning Commission functions under the overall direction of the Prime Minister who is its Chairman. At operational level the Deputy Chairman heads the Commission, comprising at least nine Members and assisted by Advisors. Amongst its Members are the Secretary, Planning and Development as Member Coordination; Chief Economist; VC, Pakistan Institute of Development Economics; Eminent professionals are engaged to supervise Social Sector; Science and Technology; Energy; Infrastructure; Industry and Food and Agriculture. Likewise high-value Advisors bring a unique range of wisdom and skills to the Commission.

Functions of the Commission

The Planning Commission mandate as notified in the Rules of Business 1973 is as follows:

- i. Preparing the National Plan and review and evaluating its implementation;
- ii. Formulating Annual Plan and Annual Development Plan (ADP);
- iii. Stimulating preparation of sound projects in regions and sectors lacking adequate portfolio;
- iv. Examination, technical, financial, economic appraisal of development projects/programmes and its approval from development forum i.e. CDWP, ECNEC
- v. Monitoring and evaluating implementation of major development projects and programmes;
- vi. Continuously evaluating the economic situation and coordinating economic policies; and
- vii. Organizing research and analytical studies for economic decision making.

Planning & Development Division serves as the Secretariat of the Planning Commission. It comprises a number of Economic and Technical Sections and attached departments. Specific functions are assigned to the Sections related to assigned subjects, with the following core activities:

- i) To formulate proposals regarding the sector concerned for annual, medium and long term development programmes and projects in coordination with all stakeholders.
- ii) To monitor development work being carried out in the concerned sectors.
- iii) To liaise with all stakeholders on activities relating to development of the concerned sectors ensuring its maximum contribution to national development.
- iv) To provide inputs containing latest developments and data for inclusion in various publications such as Annual Plan, Public Sector Development Program (PSDP), Pakistan Economic Survey and relevant Reviews.

In order to infuse new ideas and approaches the Planning Commission recruits experienced professionals from the private sector. This cadre is known as sector specialists who are hired on contract basis at market rates. This helps to supplement the expertise available in the Commission. A human resource capacity development programme is being implemented which will be further strengthened.

List of Sections is given below. (For more details, please visit website at www.planningcommission.gov.pk).

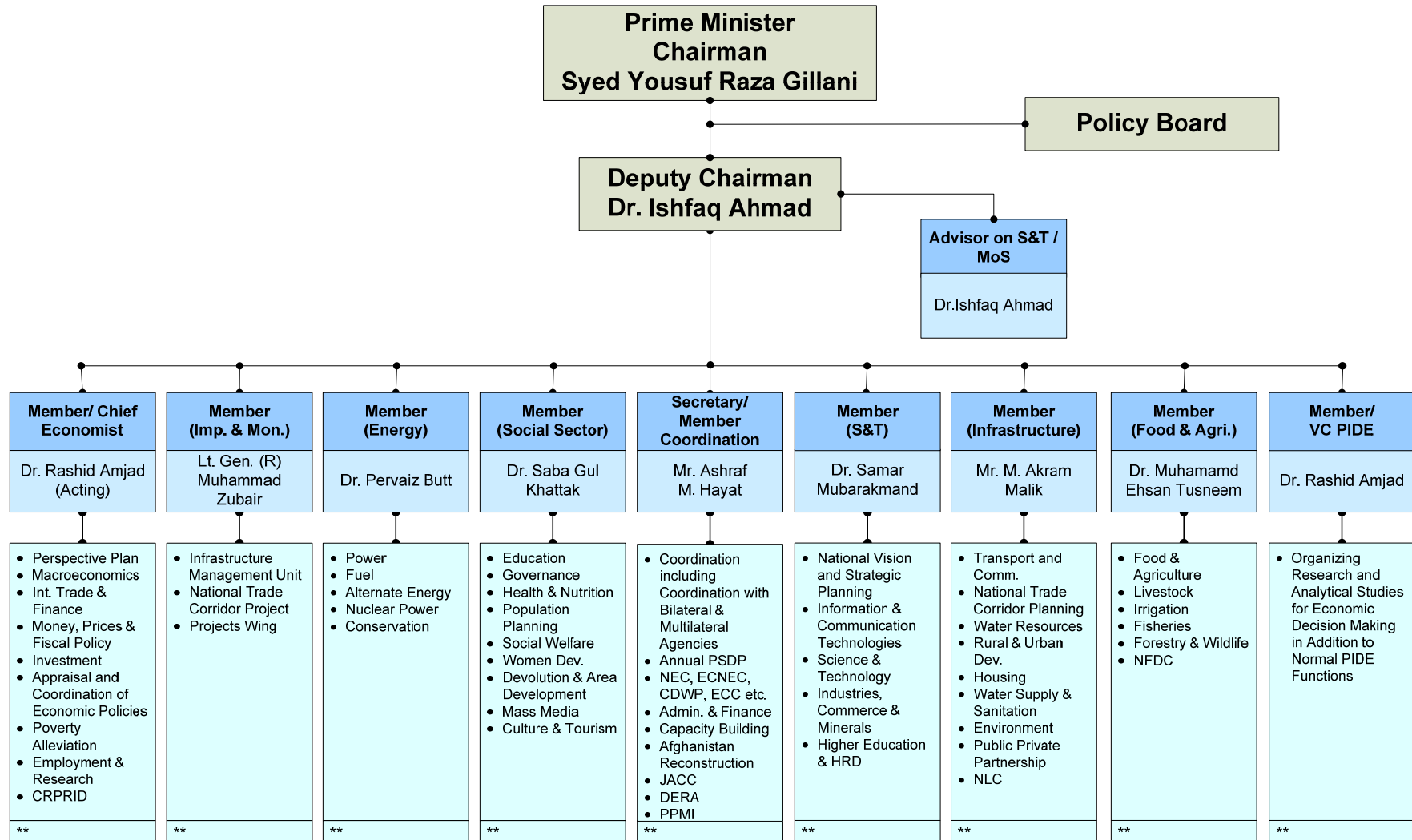
- **Economic Sections:**
 - Macro Economic
 - Money, Prices and Fiscal Policy
 - International Trade & Finance
 - Poverty Alleviation
 - Employment & Economic Research
 - Economic Appraisal
 - Public Investment Programming
 - Plan Coord
 - Public Investment Authorization

- **Technical Sections:**
 - Agriculture & Food
 - Industries, Commerce & Mineral
 - Mass Media, Culture, Sports, Tourism & Youth Affairs
 - Physical Planning & Housing
 - Population & Social Planning
 - Science & Technology
 - Social Welfare
 - Transport & Communication
 - Water Resources
 - Labour & Manpower
 - Women Development
 - Education
 - Devolution and Area Development
 - Environment
 - Governance
 - Health and Nutrition

- **Wings of Planning and Development Division**
 - Energy Wing
 - Projects Wing
 - Drought Emergency Relief Assistance Project (DERA)
 - National Fertilizer Development Centre (NFDC)
 - Pakistan Planning and Management Institute (PPMI)
 - Poverty Centre

- **Pakistan Institute of Development Economics (PIDE)**
 - Planning Commission is assisted in work by its research arm – The Pakistan Institute of Development Economics – a research and academic, Ph.D awarding Institute headed by a Vice Chancellor.

**Government of Pakistan
Planning Commission
Organizational Chart**



** Any other functions assigned by the Deputy Chairman

Perspective Planning –Vision 2030

Vision 2030 is an important strategic planning tool formulated by the Planning Commission which is continuously updated, being a living document.

The Vision aims at achieving a mature, confident, tolerant, democratic, stable, prosperous, just and dynamic society imbued with Islamic values; modern but not necessarily westernized; economically and industrially developed nation; eradication of absolute poverty and reduction of disparities in education, health and wealth build rural-urban complementarities and fully integrated with global economy through enhanced competitiveness and fostering knowledge economy.

More specifically, the Vision statement implies:

- i. Assured sovereignty and security of the country,
- ii. A self-reliant and technologically competent country even in advanced fields.
- iii. Quadrupling per capita income from USD 925 to USD 4,000 to 2007 prices.
- iv. Reduction of population-growth from 1.8% (2007) to close to 1% (2030).
- v. 100 percent literacy, net primary and secondary enrolment rates, and health & housing for all achieved by 2015
- vi. Ensuring maintenance of fiscal and current account balances and of price stability.
- vii. Larger share in world trade, rapid increase in exports with higher content of Hi-tech products.

To realize the Vision, an integrated and innovative approach will be adopted with special emphasis on developments in Science, Technology, Industry & Agriculture. The strategic focus of the Vision would be improved quality of life, knowledge generation & scaled up innovation through:

- i. Integrated, holistic and coordinated approach.
- ii. People – centric Policies: “The State Cares”
- iii. Enabling Policy Environment to foster business and government efficiency, develop infrastructure and ensure sustainable development
- iv. Quantum Leap in education for the Knowledge Society:
- v. Social Infrastructure: Enabling environment established for:

- Competence [education, skills] and ethics
 - Demographic dividend: qualified, trained, experienced and creative workforce with a competitive spirit
 - Assured health, food and nutrition
 - Security under law
- vi. Energy: acquisition, exploration, processing, generation and conservation etc. renewable.
 - vii. Food and Agriculture: an efficient, competitive and sustainable agriculture, which will ensure food security, rural livelihood and will contribute to the economic development
 - viii. Water: efficient use, conservation and additional storage
 - ix. Physical Infrastructure: rural-urban development, highways, railways, ports and connectivity.
 - x. Industrial estates and cluster development along energy and trade corridors
 - xi. Technology: HRD, R&D funding, capital investment and business assistance
 - xii. Scientific and technological Infrastructure: knowledge, continuous up-gradation and innovation

Critical factors for success of the Vision are:

- i. Changing the mind-set: objective and “informed Decision Making” to be institutionalized
- ii. Building Institutions
- iii. Building capabilities
- iv. Premium on teamwork
- v. Inspired, committed and Visionary Leadership (Federal, Provincial and Local Government levels)
- vi. Meritocracy and Professionalism
- vii. Shared visions and destiny
- viii. Social cohesion
- ix. Effective implementation and monitoring

Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)

Pakistan has joined the global community to achieve Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). For this purpose it has set forth following MDGs:

- i. Eradication of extreme poverty and hunger.
- ii. Achieving universal primary education.
- iii. Promoting gender equality and empowerment
- iv. Reducing child mortality.
- v. Improving maternal health.
- vi. Combating HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases.
- vii. Ensuring environmental sustainability

The 18 global targets and 48 indicators adopted in 2000 have been translated into 16 national targets and 37 indicators keeping in view Pakistan's specific conditions, priorities, data availability and institutional capacity. Eight years down the road, and specifically after it has been realized that inspite of encouraging progress made since 2000, business-as-usual will not work in realizing the MDGs targets. Needed Manpower and Financial resources will be required to achieve the MDGs by 2015.

Challenges and Strategy

To meet challenges of 21st century following planning strategy will be adopted:-

| Challenges | Instruments/Methodology |
|---|--|
| i. PC must have expertise and best practices comparable to those of identical institutions elsewhere | i. Better HR strategy, better work culture, more Knowledge Products and Services (KPS) |
| ii. Traditional Model of "Establishment Controls" and "Micromanagement" of the Line Ministries is an out-dated model. | i. More Delegation and Devaluation for the Line Ministries |
| iii. Institutional deficit of the Line Ministries should be made good. | i. Upgradation of capacity ii. Delegation-Devolution iii. Improved Focus |
| iv. Increased focus on economic growth, development effectiveness and performance outcomes. | i. Increased knowledge management and better knowledge products and services. |

- ii. Greater liaison with development partners
 - iii. Emphasis on outcomes rather than outputs.
 - iv. E-government
 - v. Managing for Development Results

- v. Development has to be conceptualized by All PC should be enabler and facilitator and should be steering and not rowing
 - i. Line Ministries would be encouraged to compile their Annual Development Strategy and Programmes based on medium term framework.
 - ii. Concept papers to precede PC-I through Annual Development Strategy and Programmes (ADSP).

- vi. Development is not restricted to projects. It is economy and it has to be thematic and not linear
 - i. Follow-up on the Macroeconomic Framework and its component on regular basis.
 - ii. Various themes (such as MDGs, National Trade Corridor, Energy Security, Food Security, Governance, DFI, Private Sector Development (PPP) etc.) to be followed up jointly with line Ministries

Medium Term Planning

The professional economic managers at the Planning Commission are working to develop economic strategies which can provide short and long term solutions to the challenges being faced by the Government especially in the areas of Energy and Food Security, Employment, Poverty Alleviation and Infrastructure needs as public inputs to promote a vibrant economy.

The Planning Commission would focus on Plans & Programs that ensure sustained economic growth aimed at a more prosperous but just and equitable society. Social development must give hope to the poor and marginalized and mitigate growing inequalities. Good governance would be mainstreamed into different sectoral programs. It would be important to undertake private sector development and create conditions that enable the businesses to compete and flourish in open market. The partnership between public and private sector would satisfy the goals of economic growth, infrastructure, employment etc., as well as allow for the resources to implement programs of national health, universal education and other basic human needs.

A new team building has been completed and now Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission is leading it upfront to engage in an overarching national dialogue on planning. All stakeholders are being taken on board to obtain the best value of public investment and to leverage national resources in the shortest time frame and to share the fruits of development with the poor and needy.

As a well defined strategy, the Planning Commission is promoting public private partnership in collaboration with Infrastructure Project Development Fund (IPDF). This would not only reduce the burden on PSDP portfolio but would encourage the private sector to equally participate in the economic development of the country.

Public Sector Development Programme 2008-09

The Public Sector Development Programme (PSDP 2008-09) was approved by the National Economic Council (NEC) in its meeting held on June 2, 2008 at the size of Rs 541 billion (11% over 2007-08) comprising Rs 371 billion as federal component, Rs 170 billion for the Provinces to be spent through their Annual Development Programme (ADPs). In addition Rs 26.7 billion would be spent by ERRA for Reconstruction and Rehabilitation of Earthquake affected areas. Thus, the overall size of PSDP for 2008-09 stood at Rs 567.7 billion.

The PSDP 2008-09 laid an emphasis on maintaining the momentum of growth, realization of core development objectives such as reducing poverty, achieving MDGs, enhancing pro-poor expenditure, undertaking labor-intensive projects with higher multiplier out come effect, ensuring safety nets, empowering women and minimizing the wastes in the economy. The PSDP 2008-09 has laid foundation for the private sector to invest more in the country by ensuring availability of quality human and physical infrastructure.

The PSDP 2008-09 has been formulated while adopting the following guiding principles for allocation of funds to various Ministries/Divisions:

- i) Maximum allocation to those projects which can be completed during 2008-09 followed by projects that are likely to be completed in the next year.
- ii) Initiation of important new approved projects which are conducive to creating environment of knowledge economy
- iii) Social sector allocation especially Health and Education should be protected.
- iv) Brick and mortar projects should be discouraged.
- v) The projects with less than 40% expenditure be slowed down till the usefulness and their relevance to the present realities is ascertained.
- vi) Un-approved important projects should only be financed with token allocation.

Out of federal programme, an allocation of Rs 175 billion (47%) has been made for development and up-gradation of Infrastructure in the country to reduce the cost of doing business. To provide relief to the poor and achieve MDGs, the largest

ever allocation of Rs 176 billion (47.5%) of the federal PSDP has been made for social sectors, and Rs 20 billion (5.5%) for other sectors. A major initiative in the infrastructure sector is to build small and large hydro power projects and dams to overcome energy crisis in the country. Similarly NHA has been provided sufficient funds to build highways especially to link Gwadar with the up-country. To create employment opportunities and to improve the living standard of low income layer of the society, various new programmes / initiatives like “Prime Minister’s Pro-Poor Income Support Programme” to be known as Benazir Welfare Card, a revolving fund for Housing for All for government servants and the general public, Prime Minister’s special initiatives for white revolution, village product specialization and expansion & rehabilitation of Basic Health Units (BHUs) alongwith doubling the number of lady Health Workers from 100,000 to 200,000 have been launched during 2008-09.

In order to improve and modernize functioning of public sector institutions, major initiatives like paperless governance and video conferencing facilities at Federal Secretariat and provincial headquarters are being initiated during 2008-09. To meet the increasing demand of growing industry at home and abroad for the skilled and trained manpower, substantial funding have been provided for “Hunarmand Pakistan Programme” to cater to the growing industry at home and abroad to earn foreign exchange reserves.

Project Approval Process

Project Cycle involves project identification, appraisal, approval, implementation and monitoring and evaluation. Projects are identified by line Ministries/Autonomous Bodies/Attached Departments, Provincial and District Governments. After appraisal and selection, projects are sent for approval.

Following are the project approving forums at various levels:

- i. Executive Committee of National Economic Council (ECNEC)
- ii. Central Development Working Party (CDWP)
- iii. Departmental Development Working Party (DDWP)
- iv. Provincial Development Working Party (PDWP)

Copies of the project document viz PC-I/PC-II have to be sent by the sponsoring Provincial Governments and the Federal Ministries to the Planning Commission. The Planning Commission after completing the formalities circulates the PC-I/PC-II to all the members of CDWP.

A scheme sponsored by the Federal Ministry/Corporation should be supported with a statement that the scheme has been and approved by the Secretary of the Ministry concerned. Similarly, a scheme sent by the Provincial Government should carry a certificate that it has been seen and approved by the respective Chairman/ACS (Dev.)/Development Commissioner of the Provincial Government.

Processing of Schemes

As soon as a copy of PC-I/PC-II is received by a member of the CDWP/PDWP/DDWP, its examination should be conducted expeditiously so that the same is approved/rejected in accordance with the time schedule. The Planning Commission has to ensure that the PC-I has been prepared correctly and in accordance with the instructions issued by Planning Commission for preparation of PC-I/PC-II. In case, the PC-I is found sketchy and deficient it is returned to the sponsors with the approval of Secretary/Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission.

Procedure for Meetings of Various Bodies

Meetings of the ECNEC are presided by the Prime Minister of Pakistan. The Cabinet Division provides Secretariat services for ECNEC.

The meetings of the Central Development Working Party are normally held in every month. The Planning Commission provides Secretariat facilities for the CDWP. The ECNEC, however, generally meets once in three months. With a view to avoiding lengthy discussion on detailed comments of the various agencies represented on CDWP, a Pre-CDWP meeting is held to resolve the outstanding issues in respect of federal schemes.

For the meetings of DDWP and PDWP presence of Finance Division/Finance Department's representative is essential.

Anticipatory Approval

The Chairman, ECNEC, where he is satisfied, has the powers to allow the execution of a scheme in anticipation of its formal approval by ECNEC.

The request for anticipatory approval has to be submitted to the Cabinet Division for on-going and new schemes in the proformae prescribed for each of them. The request for anticipatory approval should be signed by the Secretary of the Division concerned in the case of federal schemes and the ACS (Dev.) in the case of provincial schemes.

Administrative Approval

Project approval is followed by administrative approval and sanction for incurring expenditure. Administrative approval is issued by the Federal Ministry in respect of federally sponsored projects, while for the Provincial projects the approval is issued by the Provincial Department concerned.

Composition and Functions of Approving Forums

Following is the composition of Executive Committee of the National Economic Council (ECNEC).

Federation

| | |
|-----------------------------|----------|
| Advisor to PM on Finance | Chairman |
| Minister for Commerce | Member |
| Minister for Communications | Member |
| Minister for Education | Member |
| Minister for Environment | Member |

| | |
|---|--------|
| Minister for Food, Agriculture and Livestock | Member |
| Minister for Health | Member |
| Minister for Housing & Works | Member |
| Minister for Industries and Production | |
| Minister for Information Technology & Telecommunication | Member |
| Minister for Local Govt. and Rural Development | Member |
| Minister for Labour, Manpower and Overseas Pakistanis | Member |
| Minister for Petroleum and Natural Resources | Member |
| Minister for Planning & Development (when appointed) | Member |
| Minister for Ports and Shipping | Member |
| Minister for Privatization and Investment | Member |
| Minister for Railways | Member |
| Minister for Science and Technology | Member |
| Minister for Social Welfare & Special Education | Member |
| Minister for Textile Industry | Member |
| Minister for Water and Power | Member |
| Adviser to the Prime Minister on Finance and Revenue | |
| Chairman Higher Education Commission | Member |
| Minister of State for Economic Affairs | Member |
| Minister for State for Finance | Member |
| Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission | Member |

Provinces

| | |
|---|--------|
| i) Provincial Finance Minister | Member |
| ii) Provincial Planning Ministers | Member |
| iii) Chairman, Planning & Development Board/ Additional Chief Secretaries (Development of the Provinces) | Member |

Note

- The Finance Minister; Planning Minister; and Additional Chief Secretary (Planning & Development) of the Azad Govt. of the State of Jammu and Kashmir will be especially invited in all meetings of the Committee.
- Deputy Chief Executive and Chief Secretary, Northern Areas will also be specially invited in all meetings of the ECNEC.

Functions

- To sanction development schemes (in the Public Sector) pending their submission to the National Economic Council.
- To allow moderate changes in the plan and sectoral re-adjustments within the over-all plan allocation.
- To supervise the implementation of the economic policies laid down by the Cabinet and the National Economic Council.
- Reports asked for by the Committee in pursuance of its earlier decisions.

- v) Any other matter referred to the Committee by the Prime Minister, the National Economic Council, the CCI or the Cabinet or raised by a member in the committee with the permission of the Chairman.

The Secretariat of the ECNEC is located in the Cabinet Division.

Central Development Working Party (CDWP)

The development projects exceeding a certain financial limit prepared by the Central Ministries, Provincial Governments, Autonomous Organizations, etc. are scrutinized for the purpose of approval by the Central Development Working Party (CDWP) which is headed by the Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission. The Composition of CDWP is as follows:-

| | |
|--|----------|
| Deputy Chairman/Secretary, P&D Division | Chairman |
| The Chairman, Planning & Development Board Government of the Punjab, Lahore. | Member |
| Additional Chief Secretary (Dev), Planning & Development Department, Government of Sindh, Karachi. | Member |
| Additional Chief Secretary (Dev.), Planning & Development Department, Government of NWFP, Peshawar | Member |
| Additional Chief Secretary (Dev.), Planning & Development Department, Government of Balochistan, Quetta | Member |
| Finance Division (Dev. Wing), Government of Pakistan, Islamabad | Member |
| Economic Affairs & Statistics Division, Govt. of Pakistan, Islamabad | Member |
| Chairman, Pakistan Council of Science and Technology, Islamabad | Member |
| Relevant Federal Administrative Ministry | Member |
| Housing & Works Division, Govt. of Pakistan, Islamabad | Member |
| Industries & Production Division, Government of Pakistan, Islamabad | Member |
| Environment & Urban Affairs Division, Govt. of Pakistan, Islamabad | Member |

By Special Invitation:

- i. National Development Finance Corporation, Karachi
- ii. Cabinet Division, Government of Pakistan, Islamabad
- iii. Defence Division, Vice Chief of the General Staff, GHQ, Rawalpindi
- iv. Additional Chief Secretary (Dev), Planning & Development Department,
Government of AJ&K, Muzaffarabad
- v. Chief Secretary, Northern Areas, Gilgit

The schemes approved by the Central Development Working Party costing Rs. 500 million and above in case of Federal Projects and Rs 5000 million for Provincial Projects are submitted to the Executive Committee of the National Economic Council for final approval.

Departmental Development Working Party (DDWP)

It is a body for approving development projects / programmes for Federal Ministries / Divisions / Departments according to their approved financial limits. It is headed by the respective Secretary / Head of Department and includes representatives of Finance Division and concerned Technical Section in the Planning and Development Division.

Provincial Development Working Party (PDWP)

Each Province has a Provincial Development Working Party which is headed by the Chairman, Planning and Development Board / Additional Chief Secretary (Development) and includes Secretaries of the Provincial Departments concerned with development, as its members. The Provincial Development Working Party scrutinizes various projects for inclusion in the Annual and Five Year Plans. It is competent to approve projects upto a certain financial limit. Projects exceeding this limit are submitted to the Central Development Working Party for approval.

Sanctioning Powers of Approving Forums

| | Authority | Sanctioning Powers |
|------|-------------------------------|--|
| i. | ECNEC | All Schemes costing over Rs 500.00 million |
| ii. | CDWP | All Federal schemes costing upto Rs 500.00 million |
| iii. | Provincial Governments (PDWP) | Upto Rs 5000.00 million except water sector projects |
| iv. | Federal Ministries (DDWP) | Upto Rs 40.00 million |

A project (federal or provincial) in which the FEC is more than 25% of the cost of project will be considered by CDWP.

Task Forces and Working Groups

Taskforces

- Panel of Professional Economists and Specialists
- Taskforce on Climate Change
- Taskforce on Private Sector

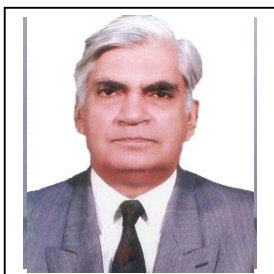
Working Groups

- Employment & Income Distribution
- Export Competitiveness and Growth Strategy
- Macroeconomic Framework & Development Strategy including Overall Saving and Investment
- Fiscal Policy & Resource Mobilization
- Monetary Policy & Financial Sector Development
- Balance of Payment
- Basic and College Education
- Population Welfare
- Gender Development
- Health
- Youth
- Rural Development and Devolution
- Culture and Heritage
- Social Protection
- Accelerated Development of less Developed Regions
- Environment
- Transport & Logistics
- Urban Development
- Water For All
- Mineral Wealth Development
- Higher and Professional Education
- Technology Driven Development
- Industrial Development
- Information & Communication Technology
- Agriculture & Food Security
- Agriculture Inputs & Support Services (Research, Extension & Credit)
- Livestock, Poultry and Fisheries
- Agriculture Marketing Infrastructure & Post Harvest Management
- Generation, Transmission, Distribution and Conservation of Electricity
- Discovery and Mining of Fuels such as Gas, Oil, Coal, Uranium and their import
- Alternate Energy
- Energy Efficiency and Integrated Modeling
- Poverty Reduction Strategy and Human Resource Development

Senior Management of Planning Commission

Deputy Chairman

Dr. Ishfaq Ahmad, (Nishan-i-Imtiaz)



Dr. Ishfaq Ahmed is a distinguished Scientist who has been awarded the highest Civil Award, Nishan-i-Imtiaz in addition to Hilal-e-Imtiaz, Sitara-e-Imtiaz and Tamgha-e-Baqa for his outstanding scientific research work. Assignments under Government of Pakistan include:

- Chairman, Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission
 - Special Advisor to the Chief Executive / Prime Minister (Federal Minister Status)
 - Member, National Commission of Science & Technology
 - At international level Dr. Ahmed was designated as the first Chairman of the IAEA's Advisory Group on Technical Assistance and Cooperation (SAGTAC).
 - He represents Pakistan in the Council of the International Institute of Applied System Analysis (IIASA).
 - He is Fellow of the Pakistan Academy of Sciences (current President).
 - Fellow of the World Islamic Academy of Sciences
 - Fellow International Nuclear Energy Academy
 - Fellow of the Nuclear Society of Pakistan
- Ph.D. (Physics)
University of
Montreal,
Canada

Parliamentary Secretary

Mian Abdus Sattar

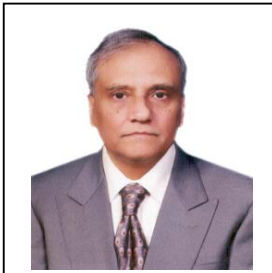


Mian Abdus Sattar has a long political career of over 35 years. He started his political career when he was elected as President of the college union in 1973. He was elected Chairman Union Council Jetha Bhutta in 1979, Member District Council in 1983 and Vice Chairman, District Council in 1987 to 1991. In 1988 he was elected Member of the Provincial Assembly of Punjab in 1990 as well as 1997. He was elected Naib Nazim, Rahim Yar Khan in 2001 and remained on this position till 2005. Currently he is an elected Member of the National Assembly from NA 193 District Rahimyar Khan in 2008 General Elections.

- Graduate

Members of the Planning Commission

Mr. Ashraf M. Hayat Secretary Planning and Development Division and Member Coordination



- 19th January, 2009 to present: Secretary, Planning and Development Division.
 - Oct 2008 to 18th January 2009: Secretary, Ministry of Investment and Board of Investment BS 22.
 - April 2008 to Oct 2008: Secretary Minorities BS 22.
 - August 2007 to April 2008: Additional Secretary Commerce BS 21.
 - August 2002 to August 2007: Minister Trade, Embassy of Pakistan, Washington DC in BS 20 and 21.
 - September 1995 to October 1998: Joint Secretary Economic Affairs Division.
 - October 1988 to July 1995: Minister Commercial/ Commercial Counselor, Embassy of Pakistan, Tokyo, Japan in BPS 19 and 20.
- Master of Science in Management, Arthur D. Little Management Education Institute, Cambridge, MA. (Dean's List).

Mr. M. Akram Malik Member Infrastructure



- Post Graduate in Development Administration
- Mr. Akram Malik joined the DMG in 1973. He has served as Federal Secretary in Economic Affairs, Planning and Development and Local Government. He has also served as Executive Director in Asian Development Bank (2002-2005) and Commercial Counselor as well as and later Economic Minister in Pakistan High Commission in London (1988-92). He remained Chairman Planning and Development and Finance Secretary in Punjab and earlier on Provincial Secretary in different Departments. As a field officer he served as Deputy Commissioner in Rawalpindi and Rahim Yar Khan districts and as Commissioner Bahawalpur. He compiled the first district Gazetteer after partition on Rahim Yar Khan district He possesses a distinguished record of public service both in the Secretariat and the field. He was appointed as Member Infrastructure in 2008.

Dr. Samar Mubarakmand (N.I, H.I, S.I)
Member Science & Technology
Ex. Chairman
National Engineering & Scientific Commission (NESCOM)



- **Dr. Samar Mubarakmand** did his Master in Physics from the Government College Lahore in 1962 with Academic Roll of Honour. He obtained his D.Phil in experimental Nuclear Physics from Oxford University.
- In recognition of valuable contributions in the field of Nuclear Physics, the President of Islamic Republic of Pakistan awarded the prestigious civil award of **Sitara-i-Imtiaz in 1992.**
- As Member (Technical) of P.A.E.C he conducted Nuclear Tests for Pakistan. All the six tests were successfully conducted on 28th & 30th May, 1998. In recognition of valuable contributions to the Defense of Pakistan, the President of Islamic Republic of Pakistan awarded the prestigious civil award of Hilal-i-Imtiaz in 1998.
- Performed as Team Leader in the execution of the indigenous programme of surface to surface, solid fuel, **SHAHEEN** Missile system. In recognition of the outstanding contribution to the Strategic Defence Programme, the President of Islamic Republic of Pakistan awarded the highest civil award of **Nishan-i-Imtiaz in 2003.**
- Dr. Samar Mubarakmand served as Special Assistant to the Prime Minister on Science & Technology (from December 2007 to April 2008). He joined Planning Commission, Govt. of Pakistan as Member (Science & Technology), Islamabad on 16-12-2008.

• D.Phil in
Experimental
Nuclear
Physics 1966

Lt.Gen. (Retd) Muhammad Zubair HI(M), P.E.
Member Implementation and Monitoring



- Engr. Lt.Gen Muhammad Zubair (Retd) has served Pakistan Army for 38 years. He served as Engineer in Chief. During his service contributed toward national development by executing mega projects. He was responsible for implementation of Lahore-Faisalabad Highway on Built Own Transfer (BOT) basis.
- He has also remained as Chairman Earthquake Rehabilitation & Reconstruction Authority. He has been Chairman National Camouflage and Concealment Committees, Evaluation and Standardization of Technical Design for u/ground Shelters and Academic Council, MCE. He has also served as Member Water and Power Committee, Federal Flood Commission, Executive Committee, Pakistan Engineering Council, Punjab Engineering Academy. He has been awarded Sitara-i-Imtiaz (M) and Hilal-i-Imtiaz (M) for his distinguished services.

• M.Sc Defence &
Strategic Studies,
NDC

Dr. Rashid Amjad
Member / Chief Economist /
Vice Chancellor
Pakistan Institute of Development Economics (PIDE)



- A distinguished economist and educationist, Dr. Rashid Amjad graduated from Government College, Lahore and obtained his Tripos in Economics B.A. (Hons) and Ph.D from the University of Cambridge.
 - He was a Member of the Panel of Economists to frame Pakistan's Fifth Five Year Plan. He has written a large number of articles & books. He has co-authored "Management of the Pakistan Economy 1947-82" and "Private Industrial Investment in Pakistan 1960-70".
 - He worked over 27 years in I.L.O in various capacities including Director, Policy Planning, Director, Employments Strategy Department etc.
- PhD (Economics) from Queen's College, University of Cambridge, UK

Mr. Parvez Butt (HI, SI)
Member
Energy



- Mr. Parvez Butt joined Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission in May 1963 and rose to be its Chairman from where he retired in April 2006. As Director (SES) and then Member (Power), he made significant contribution to the indigenization programme of PAEC and established HMC-3, the country's largest equipment manufacturing workshops. After his retirement from PAEC he was appointed as Secretary, Science & Technology from where he retired in April 2008.
 - He has been awarded HI, SI and Tamgha-e-Baqa for his significant contribution to the power, engineering and other civilian and strategic programmes of PAEC.
 - He is working as Member (Energy), Planning Commission since 13 August 2008.
- MSc (Mechanical / Nuclear Engineering), University of Toronto, Canada

Dr. Muhammad E. Tusneem
Member
Food & Agriculture



- Ph.D, (Agronomy), Louisiana State University, USA

- Mr. Tusneem is recognized as an eminent agriculture expert and development practitioner with wide ranging experience in agriculture sector at planning, research and development levels
- Dr. Tusneem served as Chairman Pakistan Agricultural Research Council until his retirement. He has also worked with the Asian Development Bank for over 28 years and was appointed as Director General for East and Central Asia region including China. He has intimate knowledge of the discipline covering 24 countries of Asia and pacific region.

Dr. Ms. Saba Gul Khattak
Member
Social Sector



- PhD in Political Science

- Dr Saba Gul Khattak is a human rights activist and provides regular policy advice on women, governance and refugee issues to the government.
- Prior to joining Planning Commission she was the Executive Director of SDPI.
- Dr Khattak has undertaken research in areas like:
 - Gender and Security,
 - Trafficking of Children in Pakistan,
 - Forms of Child Labor in Pakistan,
 - Education and Child Laborers,
 - Food Security for Refugees,
 - The Rehabilitation of Refugee Affected Areas in the NWFP and Balochistan,
 - The effects of structural adjustment policies on women in Pakistan
 - and Violence against Women
- She has coauthored the book, Hazardous Home-based Work: A Story of Multi Tiered Exploitation (OUP, 2005).
- Her publications include: “Inconvenient Facts: Military regimes and women’s political representation in Pakistan”, (SDPI, 2005).

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