

National Impact Assessment Program

**Institutional Coordination
Mechanism**

Draft Discussion Paper

22nd Nov,2011

ACRONYMS

| | |
|-------|--|
| ACS | Additional Chief Secretary |
| ADP | Annual Development Program |
| AJ &K | Azad Jammu and Kashmir |
| CDC | Cabinet Development Committee |
| CDWP | Central Development Working Party |
| CLL | Concurrent Legislative List |
| DDC | District Development Committee |
| DDSC | Departmental Developmental Sub-Committee |
| DDWP | Departmental Development Working Party |
| DG | Director General |
| ECNEC | Executive Committee of National Economic Council |
| EIA | Environmental Impact Assessment |
| EPAs | Environmental Protection Agencies |
| GB | Gilgit Baltistan |
| GBDWP | Gilgit-Baltistan Development Working Party |
| GIS | Geographic Information System |
| IEE | Initial Environmental Evaluation |
| IPC | Inter Provincial coordination |
| KPK | Khyber Pakhtunkhwa |
| P&DD | Planning and Development Division |
| P&DDs | Planning and Development Departments |
| PDWP | Provincial Development Working Party |
| SoPs | Standard Operating Procedures |

National Impact Assessment Program

Draft Discussion Paper Institutional Coordination Mechanism

The environmental matters should not be looked into in isolation and a single agency could and/or should not take the whole responsibility of environmental management. Because of the multi-sectoral nature of environmental management, inter-ministerial coordination is a must and is also a pre-requisite to make the development project environment-friendly and sustainable. One of the key issues in the effective implementation of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process both at Federal and Provincial levels is the lack of coordination among the relevant organizations i.e. Environmental Protection Agencies (EPAs), Planning and Development Division (P&DD), Planning and Development Divisions (P&DDs), and other stakeholders. Maintaining effective communication, coordination and cooperation between key agencies responsible for the successful implementation of Initial Environmental Evaluation (IEE)/EIA process is critical. Presently there exists little coordination between these key agencies.

Institutional coordination between other sectors on which the proposed project may have an impact is also crucial for an effective EIA system, as environmental impacts of development projects are interrelated with other development sectors and may affect the policies and programmes of other government departments or agencies. The relationship between the EIA process and project authorization (by both EPAs and P&DDs) and the related implementation also needs clarification.

There are often formal (e.g. screening, scoping, review of draft and final EIA reports) and informal (e.g. need, alternatives analysis, baseline analysis, impact analysis, impact interpretation) decisions in the EIA process which need to be well coordinated. There is a need for improved coordination between EPAs and P&DDs, especially in the case of public sector projects and the decisions taken on EIAs/ IEEs. Improved coordination at provincial level between provincial and district governments is also very essential.

Moreover, non-inclination of State's departments/agencies towards environmental regulatory framework demonstrates their current poor level of sensitization, awareness and objectivity toward sustainable development culture and values. EPAs in the past have done very little in sensitizing and mobilizing other line departments regarding the environmental regulatory framework which includes the relevant provision of Pakistan Environmental Protection Agency (PEPA) 1997, IEE/EIA Rules 2001 and the National Environmental Quality Standards (NEQS) of the year 2000. This aspect needs due consideration and can be undertaken through running massive awareness campaigns not only to sensitize the government departments but also to

sensitize the affected community at large to hold proponents of public sector projects accountable for not undertaking EIAs.

Under the National Impact Assessment Program (Pakistan), this discussion paper aims to improve the coordination between EPAs and P&DDs at the federal and provincial level vis-à-vis EIAs. If the coordination between EPAs and P&DDs improves at appropriate levels, it will be helpful in the effective implementation of EIA process in the country.

Project Approval process

In Pakistan identification, formulation, appraisal, approval, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of development projects is carried out by various line ministries, and departments at Federal as well as at Provincial level. After appraisal and selection, projects are sent for approval.

Following are the project approving authorities working 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 PC-I/PC-II (Planning Commission Proforma I &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 member of CDWP. As soon as a copy of PC-I/PC-II is received by a number 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.

I. Executive Committee of the National Economic Council (ECNEC)

Meetings of the ECNEC are presided over by the Prime Minister of Pakistan. The Cabinet division provides the Secretarial services for ECNEC. The schemes approved by CDWP costing more than Rs.500 million and above in case of Federal Projects and Rs 5000 million for Provincial projects are submitted to the ECNEC for final approval. The ECNEC, however, generally meets once in three months.

II. 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 meetings of the central Development Working Party are normally held in every month.

III. Provincial Development Working Party (PDWP)

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

IV. Departmental Development Working Party (DDWP)

It is a body for approving /programmes for Federal Ministries/ Divisions/ Departments according to their approved financial limits. It is headed by the respective Secretary/Head of Departments and includes representatives of Finance Division and concerned Technical Sections in the Planning and Development Division.¹

Sanctioning Powers of Approving Forums

| | |
|-------|---|
| ECNEC | All schemes costing Rs.500 million & above |
| CDWP | All Federal schemes costing upto Rs.500 million and Provincial Schemes costing above Rs. 5000 million |
| PDWP | Upto Rs. 5000 million |
| DDWP | Upto Rs. 40 million |

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¹ Handbook on Planning Commission, Government of Pakistan,2008.

Fig 1: Project Planning and Management Cycle and Relevant agencies

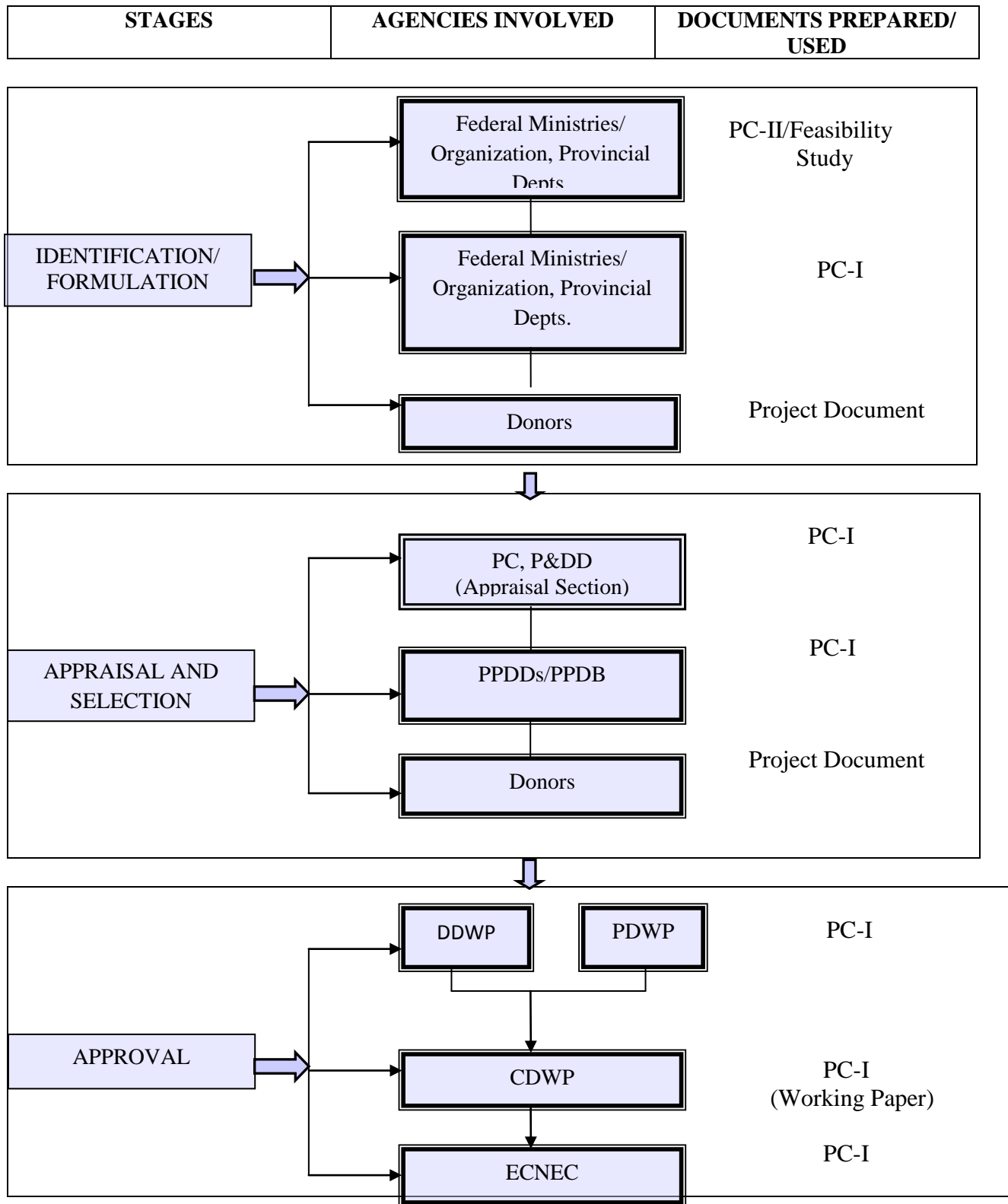
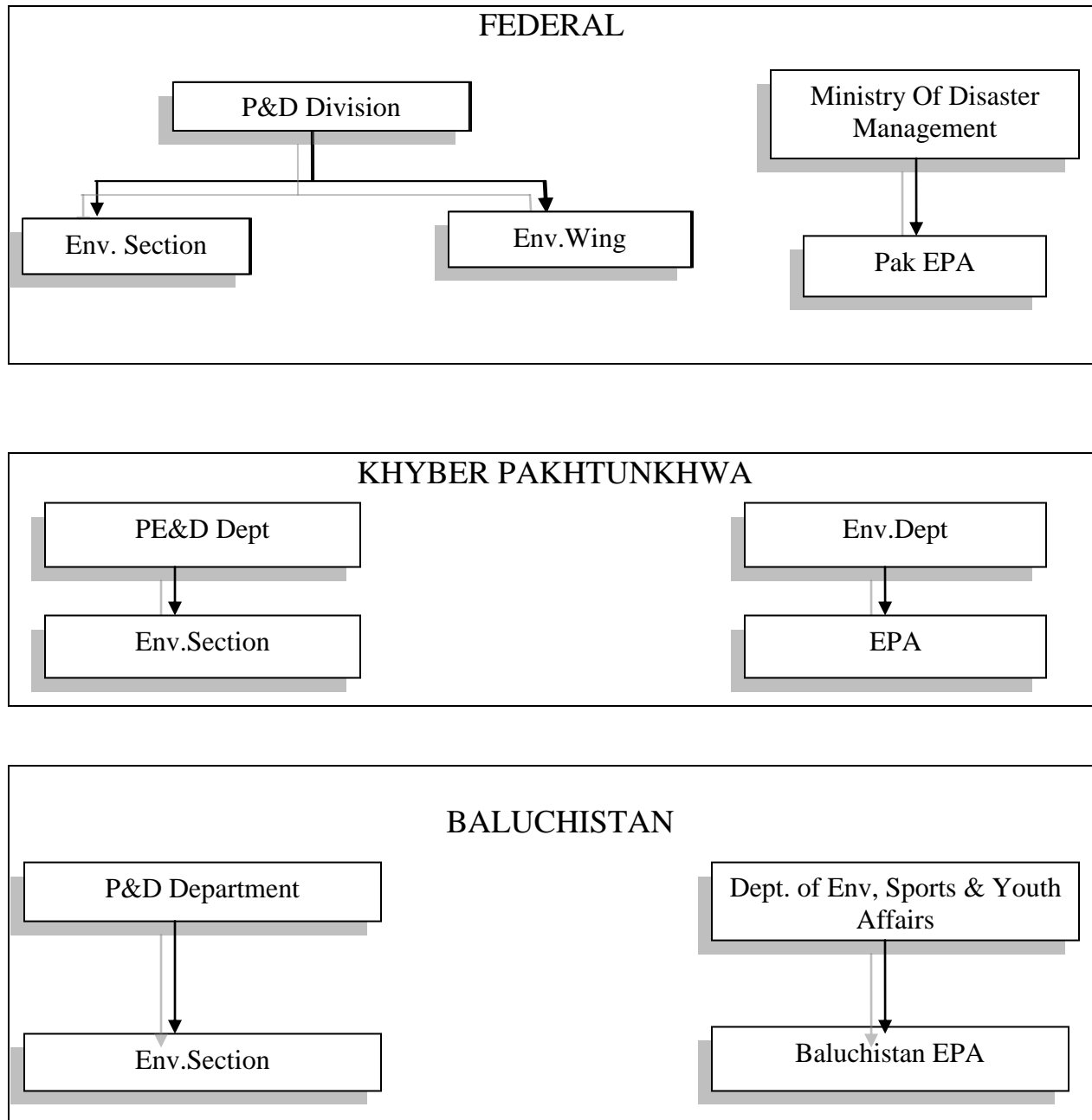
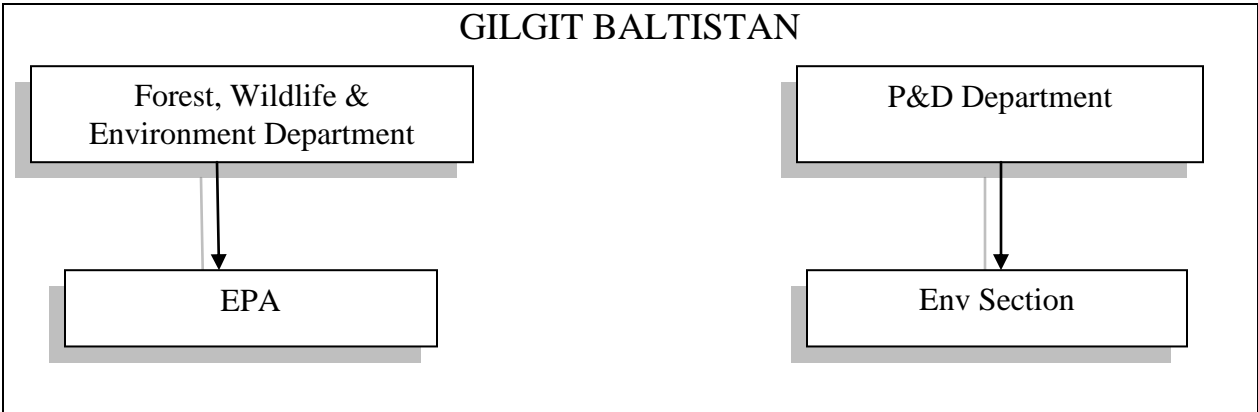
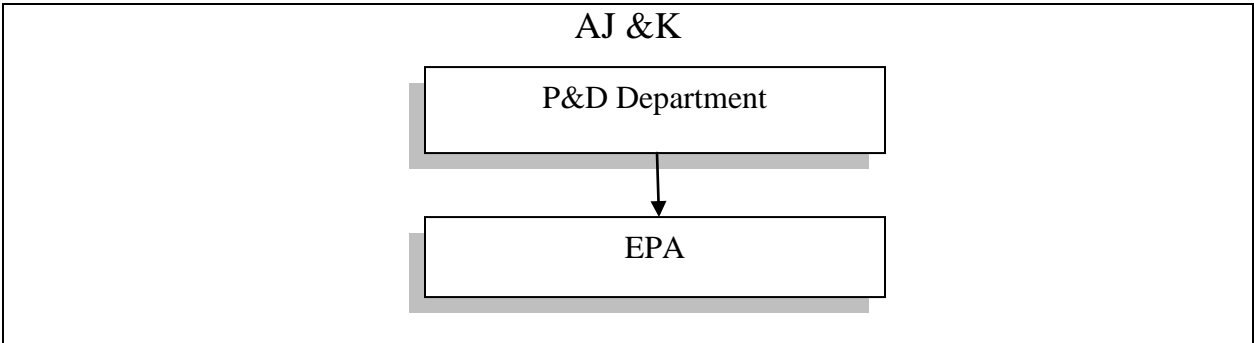
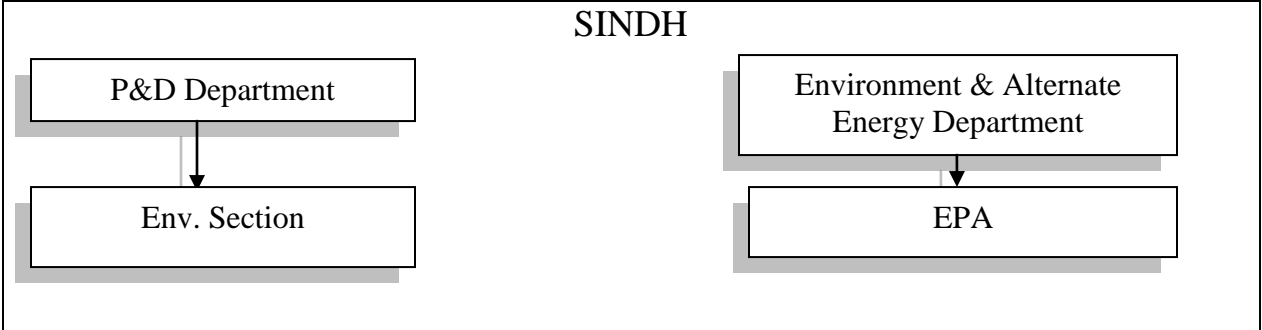
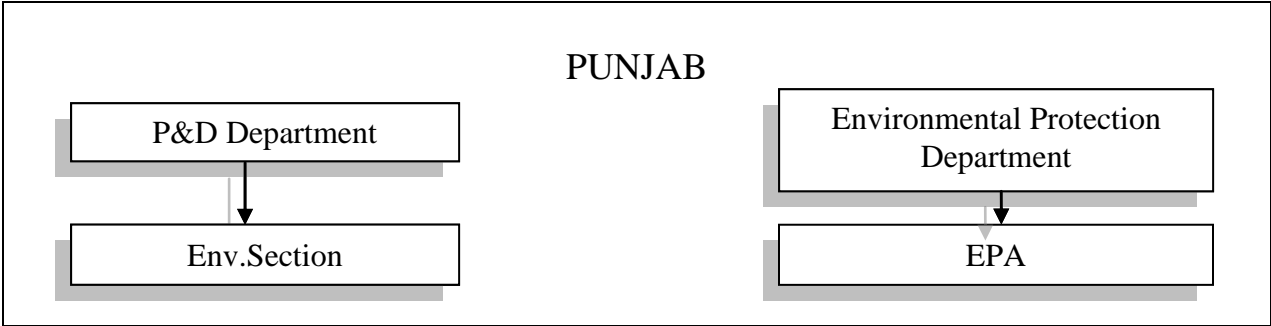


Fig 2: Organizational Structures of EPAs, Planning & Development Division and Departments





Existing Coordination Mechanism for the approval of Development projects at Federal and Provincial level

Federal

EPAs are mandated to approve EIA. As per requirements of Pak-EPA, Review of IEE and EIA Regulations 2000 (section 11), the review committee is constituted by the Director General (DG), Pak EPA. It is the discretion of DG to nominate review committee members. Mostly, it is a combination of government experts, educationalist / academia, field experts & Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs). As a member of review committee, Pak-EPA informs Environment Section, Planning Commission about the public hearing. Pak-EPA receives comments from Environment Section for its Environmental review of the projects. Before devolution, Ministry of Environment (MoEnv), used to be the member of the review committee and it was usually represented by MoEnv / Pak-EPA in the meeting.

PC-I / PC-II used to be sent to Pak-EPA through MoEnv or directly by Planning Commission for comments. While, Pak-EPA used to sent the comments for incorporation for decision in the meeting. However, it is believed that this coordination is not as per the Standard Operating Procedures (SoPs) of the institution. There are no formal responsibilities entrusted/devolved to Planning Commission/P&D Division to approve the IEEs and EIAs. There is no bidding mechanism to update the EPAs regarding the status of the approval process of the projects, nor EPAs are bound to share the approval process with Planning Commission.

There is a lack of mechanism regarding environmental studies / IEE before formal approval of PC-I which puts the EIA integration into development planning on the back foot. Environment section of P & D Division examines all the projects under different sections. It prepares and shares the comments to be incorporated in the working paper of different projects, which are presented in the CDWP meeting. Environment section is also a member of CDWP meeting, and it shares its comments verbally during the meeting on different projects.

Likewise, the timing of the submission of EIA for public sector projects is a critical issue which corresponds to, in most of the cases, along with the PC-1. EIA hence cannot guarantee the extensive impact identification and the related mitigation measures because of non availability of funds at the time of development of PC-1. Planning Commission particularly CDWP thus may ensure that separate provision for undertaking a detailed EIA should be made by the proponent and this aspect should properly budgeted in the project cost submitted to Planning Commission. CDWP provisionally can approve the project and final approval be granted subject to the detailed EIA be made available to the evaluator and the approval obtained thereof.

Baluchistan

The development projects are categorized according to the total cost of projects on different forums of Provincial Development Working Party (PDWP) and Departmental Development Working Party (DDWP). In Baluchistan, PDWP is the forum for approving public projects. This forum is chaired by Additional Chief Secretary (ACS), Secretary Finance and all secretaries of concerned departments along with chief of sections are the members of PDWP. DDWP is the forum for approving public sector projects on district level. DDWP is headed by Deputy Commissioner or some time by commissioner. Other members of the DDWP forum are Director Development and representative from concerned departments.

Environmental assessment process is not presently fully integrated with the correct steps of the project cycle and hence the progressive findings of the IEE/EIA study are not being considered in the decision-making processes within the different sections of P&D. Although, provincial P&D department has environment section but this is not very effective in maintaining coordination with other sections for ensuring the practical status of EIA processes. The IEE/EIA management, review, granting and refusing environmental approval is the core responsibility of EPA. EPA does not have any role in decision-making process in context of environment. There is no systematic and formal coordination between EPAs and P&Ds with regard to effective management of EIA processes sections for ensuring the practical status of EIA processes.

Punjab

Punjab EPA at the provincial level has a dual role, a development agency and a regulatory authority. In its capacity as a development agency, EPA Punjab develops and executes development projects which aim at improving the environment of the province. In this role, EPA gets its due share from the Annual Development Program (ADP) of the province. All its development projects are monitored and supervised by the P & D Department. Besides releasing funds for development projects, P & D also ensures their judicious utilization.

There are three forums for the approval of development projects in Punjab.

District Development Committee (DDC) which is responsible for approval of funds up to Rs. 50 million, Departmental Developmental Sub-Committee (DDSC) approves projects up to Rs. 200 million and Provincial Development Working Party (PDWP) is responsible for approval of funds up to Rs.5,000 million.

In its role as a regulatory authority-EPA Punjab is a statutory body-EPA oversees that all the projects especially development projects financed out of the provincial ADP, comply with Pakistan Environmental Protection Act, 1997. In order to facilitate implementation of the relevant section of PEPA, 1997 a representative of the provincial EPA has been designated as a member of PDWP. It is the responsibility of the EPA representative to ensure that PDWP doesn't approve any project without obtaining environmental approval from EPA.

The Departmental Sub Committee consists of the Secretary of the Administrative Department to which the scheme relates and a representative each of the Finance Department and the Planning and Development Department not below the rank of Deputy Secretary. PDWP is comprised of the Chairman of P & D Board, secretary of department to which the scheme relates, member of finance department not below the rank of additional secretary and the board members P & D Department doesn't conduct IEE's or EIA's rather the projects that they receive for funding are required to get the Environmental Approval from the EPA, Punjab. To ensure this compliance, presently one representative of the Environmental Protection Department also engaged in PDWP.

EPA has a representation at PDWP level only, that is, a forum which approves projects costing more than Rs. 200 million. There is no coordination at departmental and district level i.e. for the projects which are approved at these levels. Projects are funded at division and district levels as well. This is done through the divisional commissioner and/or the DDC. Besides, projects costing greater than 200 million are referred to the CDWP hence limiting the role of provincial EPA to PDWP alone.

Khyber Pakhtoonkhwa (KPK)

In KPK, PDWP and DDWP are the forums for the approval of Development projects.

The Secretary Environment Department is the focal person and permanent representative of PDWP. Normally, Director General EPA represents the forum. The Environment Department ensures integration of environmental consideration through submission of IEE/EIAs and grant of NOC regarding IEE/EIAs of projects. PDWP do not consider projects whose IEE / EIAs are not been conducted or NOC granted by EPA. PDWP considers and approve provincial development schemes costing from Rs.60 million to Rs.5000 million where no donor funding is involved. It is chaired by Additional Chief Secretary (Dev), with representation from respective administrative Secretary(s), Finance, concerned section of P&DD, concerned department(s), Works, Irrigation, Agriculture, etc. Besides, it recommends donor funded projects regardless of their cost for further consideration by the CDWP and ECNEC.

There exists no coordination mechanism regarding EIA amongst various sections of P&DD in KPK. The project authorities formulate and submit IEE/EIAs to EPA for grant of NOC. The IEE/EIA is then submitted to P&DD for consideration and approval by the relevant forum.

Gilgit Baltistan (GB)

For approval of development projects two forums exists at Gilgit Baltistan (GB) level. The Gilgit-Baltistan Development Working Party (GBDWP) and Departmental Development Working Party (DDWP). The PDWP is chaired by Chief Secretary GB. Secretary P&DD, Secretary Forest, Environment Parks and Wildlife, Secretary Tourism, Sports and Culture, Secretary Finance, Secretary Home and Services, Secretary Local Government, Secretary Food

& Agriculture, Secretary Livestock, Secretary Water, Secretary Power and Chief Inspection team are the members of the forum.

The PDWP reviews projects upto 200 million in case of no foreign investment. The PDWP recommends projects having higher cost and those which have donor funding for further consideration by the CDWP, ECNEC etc. DDWP is the second approval forum, which is chaired by the respective secretary of respective departments. This approves development projects upto Rs.60 million. Director GBEPA, Representative of the P&DD, Representative of Finance and Representatives of Concerned departments are the members of DDWP. This forum may recommend development projects for further considerations to PDWP if deemed necessary.

The GBEPA is a quite new department and so far no formal coordination mechanism for EIA between GBEPA and P&DD is in place. However, development projects are being submitted by sectoral authorities directly to GBEPA for review. GBEPA submits its concerns to PDWP and DDWP being member of the working parties. GBEPA ensures integration of environmental concerns either through submission of IEE/EIAs or Sectoral Environmental Guidelines before grant of NOC to respective authorities. GB PDWP and DDWP do not consider projects whose environmental concerns have not been properly addressed.

Sindh

In Sindh, PDWP and DDWP are the forums for the approval of development projects. The PDWP approves the projects Up to Rs. 5000 million. All public sector development projects requires PC-I and do require DDWP if project cost is PKR 40 million. DDWP is chaired by the Secretary Environment & Alternative Energy Department while the other representative of the forum includes P&D Chief (Environment) / Asstt. Chief (Environment), experts of relevant Department, Finance department and other concerned stakeholders.

As a general practice when an EIA is received in EPA Sindh, it is scrutinized by EPA-EIA experts (within 10 days) and a public notice is issued in local and national news papers whereas a copy of EIA is sent to major stakeholders including the P&D department of Sindh. All public sector projects get approved through PC-I/PC-II by P&D without the prior approval of Sindh EPA.

No mechanism of coordination (project development guidelines) exists between EPA Sindh and P&D Department to review the development projects. Donar Agencies submit their development projects to P&D department but P&D department do not share environmental aspects to EPA Sindh.

Azad Jammu and Kashmir AJ &K

There is not any clearly defined and workable coordination mechanism exists for EIA between EPA and P&DD in AJ & K. Though environmental considerations for new projects exist in P&DD. The sub-section-5 of section-11 of Planning Commission Performa-1, (PC-1) is

obligatory for the proponent for environmental declaration i.e. whether the construction & operation of the project will cause any negative impacts on socio-physical and biological environment or not.

In 2009, the Development Working Party, DWP, made environmental screening of new projects obligatory for every department/agencies prior to their presentation before the forum. In the follow up of this, the EPA-AJK furnished a comprehensive “Environmental Screening Checklist” to every department/agency make it a part of PC-1 enabling the EPA for environmental scrutiny of the project, but due to unavailability of any stringent policy cover the departments/agencies didn’t practice this. .

Two forums are available for the approval of development projects in AJ &K. Development Working Party (DWP) headed by Additional Chief Secretary Development and competent to approve the projects up to worth Rs. 100 millions. Other members of DWP includes, Secretary Finance, Joint Secretary Kashmir Affair, Joint Secretary AJK Council, Chief Economic Affairs, Planning Commission, Pak, Secretaries of concerned departments, EPA and Women Affairs. Cabinet Development Committee (CDC) which is headed by Prime Minister of AJK and competent to approve the projects up to worth Rs. 400 million.

Projects worth more than Rs. 400 millions are cleared for Central Development Working Party, CDWP, headed by Dy. Chairman Planning Commission of Pakistan. There exists no coordination mechanism regarding EIA amongst various sections of P&DD in KPK. Non-existence of any policy cover at state level, making incorporation of environmental concerns at pre-feasibility & feasibility level obligatory for all developmental agencies further compounds the problem.

18th Amendment and the optimization of the Decentralization Approach

The Environment Wing of the Planning Commission along with the Ministry of Disaster Management plays an important role in supporting a decentralized planning approach post 18th constitutional amendment. Enabling framework is to be chalked out for enhancing coordination and safeguarding the environment without jeopardizing the fate of the public sector projects. The Pakistan EPA which was previously working under the administrative control of the Ministry of Environment will now work under the Ministry of Disaster Management, a newly created ministry at the federal level.

The 18th amendment has abolished the “Concurrent Legislative List” (CLL) and has provided much more provincial autonomy to the provinces. The abolition of the CLL is bound to have an impact on the mandate of the key federal ministries including the newly created Ministry of Disaster Management. The subject of environment has been taken out of the concurrent list of the 4th schedule in the Constitution of Pakistan which implies that only provinces can now legislate on the subject of environment. It is therefore important for the Environment Wing to

ensure a harmonized approach and consistency in the provincial environmental laws to avoid fragmentation & overlap of functions in between federal and provincial governments in line with the 18th amendment and careful consideration of the laws/statutes/decrees, etc.

The environment wing is also very well placed to ensure and maintain a balance between competing demands for economic growth and social development whilst taking full account of environmental integrity for all public sector projects. Above all, Planning Commission is to ensure that development is carried out in a sustainable, energy-efficient manner and in such a way that achieves a safe and healthy living and working environment for the people of Pakistan

Recommendations for improving the Coordination Mechanism between Federal and Provincial EPAs and P& DDs

1. Promoting Environmental Stewardship

All line departments needs to ensure that they consider environmental, social and health impacts of the proposed project early in the planning stage and carries them through undertaking IEEs or EIAs as it may deems appropriate. This will promote environmental stewardship, and reduces delays in project implementation. This info is to be provided by both EPAs and P&DDs to all the departments

2. Improving Planning and Environment Linkages

First of all need to clearly identify the roles and responsibilities of the Planning and Environment departments for connecting planning and environment for better coordination. By enhancing coordination efforts and delineating procedures, more positive working relationships can be achieved between planning and EPAs.

All these efforts are mentioned below which includes such as:

i) Inter-agency working groups/Committees

Improvements to inter-agency relationships may help to resolve differences on key issues about the jurisdiction. There is a need to clear about the jurisdiction “*Who has to do What*”. This regards to clearly highlighting the jurisdiction for both IEEs and EIAs. For example the IEEs of public sector projects which P&D claims as their jurisdiction. To establish interagency working groups or committees between EPAs & P&Ds that will ensure early coordination mechanism which will allow both agencies to build relationships and share common goals.

The tasks of committee could be to:

- a) Collaborate in terms of reviewing the institutional structures and staffing needs
- b) Making EIAs/ IEES more effective through jointly reviewing the public sector projects

- c) Joint screening of the PC-1s
- d) Planning for the public participations
- e) Ensuring health risk assessments, and social impact assessment within public sector EIA processes.

Members can be identified by both EPAs and P&Ds who could attend the meetings and the frequency of the meeting can be worked out accordingly.

ii) Inter-disciplinary meetings

To conduct inter-disciplinary meetings between EPAs & P&Ds. The inter-disciplinary meetings could be held to promote effective coordination on many issues. This will clearly provide the most relevant information and valuable information for decision making

iii) Decision support system/ GIS

Both agencies should use Geographic Information System (GIS) to identify and map environmental concerns of the public and private sector projects. The Planning Commission does not have adequate information and tools to analyze different policy options and their capacity will be strengthened through GIS application tools. GIS would allow EPAs/ P&Ds to view, understand, question, interpret, and visualize environmental assessment data in many ways that reveal impacts, mitigation measures, relationships, patterns, and trends in the form of sectoral maps, reports, and charts. This can be clubbed with a management information system or a decision support system.

iv) Working towards Integration /Integrated Approach

Coordination is about bringing the organizations together so they should work hand in hand not in isolation. There is a need to promote an *Integrated Approach* and to develop harmony in the departments. EPAs should be strengthened enough so Planning could forward all the projects to EPAs for environmental review. Even though EIAs are managed by EPAs - there is no distinction among jurisdiction or even discipline when systems interact. This is true for public sector projects where P & D receive the PC 1/feasibilities of all public sector projects and the EIA screening is not done thoroughly. With an integrated approach, there is an opportunity to support multiple goals and address multiple systems. While, the goal is to better coordinate and integrate how we plan and manage these systems.

3. Capacity Building

Provinces think they have the means to evaluate projects effectively, but there is generally a significant gap in their capacity to evaluate. There is inadequate capacity at the national, provincial, district, municipal or village level for collaboration and oversight.

The Planning Commission's consultation with the provinces must be improved. The Planning Commission needs a mechanism for getting its strategic position accepted by the provinces

before projects are brought to cabinet. The Planning Commission needs more capacity to initiate projects within the provinces. EIA is seldom used strategically and continues to be implemented in a highly variable way. Most sections in the planning commission are sectoral and there is inadequate cohesiveness between them and the structures in place to administer the oversight of EIAs for public sector projects are not effective. Hence Planning Commission needs to build capacity of their own staff in P&Ds in the provinces.

4. Role of CDWP in promoting EIA

The CDWP is where the sector chiefs talk about the PCIs. The higher level projects are discussed at the ECNEC. The CDWP is project and process oriented. It should receive a new role as the interface between a growth strategy and the departments. In its new role it should interpret the growth strategy and determine how environmental impacts of new projects can be screened, evaluated and mitigated. The CDWP can effectively promote EIA culture for public sector projects. The Chiefs of various sections needs to impart trainings in order to establish conditions which are conducive to EIA. The current perception of EIA as only 'green tool' must be broadened to help environmental assessments meet critical priorities such as poverty reduction and improved socio-economic development. Ideally, this process needs to occur in the context of peace, stability, good governance and a healthy macroeconomic environment.

5. Role of Inter Provincial Coordination (IPC)

Inter Provincial coordination (IPC) ministry can also play an effective role by bringing the key provincial issues together. The Ministry can ensure the integration of EIA and SEA into large scale inter provincial issues and core inter-provincial strategies.

6. Regular Interface with the Private Sector

A regular interface with the private sector would also benefit both agencies. The purpose of this interface is to enhance expertise in EIA and consolidate existing fragmented expertise and to promote sharing of best practices. This interface will help both EPAs and P&Ds to optimize their capacity through diversifying approaches towards decision-making processes through forming partnerships with the NGOs.

7. Environmental Screening Checklist

A checklist could be made available by EPAs to all line departments. It will ascertain that the proponent of all development projects in public sector, ensure proper screening of the anticipated impacts of their proposed development projects at the outset. It will further re assure that an appropriate amount is reflected in the budgets to undertake a detailed EIA if the project is proven to have severe impacts in specific on the environment or could trigger other health, social and economical impacts bearing in general.

8. Representation of EPA in approval forums

EPA should be given representation in all the approval forums in order to ensure integration of environmental concerns either through submission of IEE/EIA before grant of Environmental Approval/NOC to respective authorities. Necessary amendments to this act should be made in the rule of business. EPA should submit its concern after the detailed review of the projects to these approval forums where the forums should not consider projects whose environmental concerns have not been properly addressed by the respective authorities.

Annexure

Composition and Functions of Approving Forums

Executive Committee of the National Economic Council (ECNEC) Composition.

Federation

| | |
|---|----------|
| The Prime Minister | Chairman |
| Minister for Commerce | Member |
| Minister for Communications | Member |
| Minister of Education | Member |
| Minister of Environment | Member |
| Minister for Food, Agriculture and Livestock | Member |
| Minister for Health | Member |
| Minister for Housing & Works | Member |
| Minister for Industries and Production | Member |
| 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 |
| Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission | Member |

Provinces

| | |
|--|--------|
| i. Provincial Finance Ministers | 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 & 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

- i. To sanction development schemes (in the Public Sector) pending their submission to the National Economic Council.
- ii. To allow moderate changes in the plan and sectoral re adjustments within the over-all plan allocation.
- iii. To supervise the implementation of the economic policies laid down by the Cabinet and the National Economic Council.
- iv. 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 Cabined Division.

Composition of the Central Development Working Party (CDWP)

| | |
|---|----------|
| Deputy Chairman/Secretary, P&D Division | Chairman |
| The Chairman, Planning & Development Department, 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, Government of Pakistan, Islamabad | Member |
| Chairman, Pakistan Council of Science and Technology, Islamabad | Member |
| Relevant Federal administrative Ministry | Member |
| Housing & works Division, Government of Pakistan, Islamabad | Member |
| Industries & Production Division, Government of Pakistan, Islamabad | Member |
| Environment & urban Affairs Division, Government of Pakistan, Islamabad. | Member |

