

Guidance Note for Pest Management Planning

A. Introduction

1. For the purpose of this Guidance Note pests are defined as “any species, strain or biotype of plant, animal or pathogenic agent injurious to humans, animals, plants, other organisms, native biodiversity, habitats, ecosystems, or materials, including vectors of parasites or pathogenic agents”. This definition of “pests” includes “invasive alien species¹” that threaten ecosystems, habitats or species.
2. For the purpose of this Guidance Note pest management is defined as the use of any technique to prevent the arrival or establishment of the pest (“prevention”), reduce the pest population or keep it at a reduced level (control), or completely remove the pest from a defined area (eradication). Pest management techniques include:
 - i. The practice of removal of conditions favourable to pests (though this does not trigger the adherence to this Guidance Note unless such removal involves defined as the population of an organism which attacks the pest specifically (“natural enemies”), and which is expected to persist in eventuality of the pest. Such agents are most commonly insects or pathogens such as fungi).
 - v. “Natural” biocides or biopesticides are defined as including naturally occurring substances that control pests (biochemical pesticides), microorganisms that control pests (microbial pesticides), and pesticidal substances produced by plants containing added genetic material or plant-incorporated protectants (PIPs)². An example is the use of the micro-organism *Bacillus thuringiensis* against insect pest. Despite being derived from natural materials, such substances may be highly toxic.
 - vi. Synthetic biocides including pesticides, fungicides, herbicides, insecticides, algicides, molluscicides, miticides, rodenticides.
3. This Guidance Note is part of the IUCN’s Environmental and Social Management System (ESMS) and is hosted under the Standard on Biodiversity and Sustainable Use of Natural Resources.

B. Purpose and Principles of the Guidance Note

4. The purpose of the Guidance Note is to promote and support safe effective and environmentally sound pest management and to minimize health and environmental risks (including risks to

¹ See the Decision VI/23 of COP 6 for a definition of invasive alien species, available at:

<https://www.cbd.int/decision/cop/?id=7197>

² As defined by the United States Environmental Protection Agency. Available at <https://www.epa.gov/ingredients-used-pesticide-products/what-are-biopesticides>

terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems, non-target species and other important ecological resources) associated with the use of biocides and other pest management techniques.

5. IUCN encourages the use of ecologically sound pest management practices, following Integrated Pest Management (IPM)³ principles. The over-riding principle is that the choice of the pest management technique should be based on effectiveness at managing the pest while

Table 1: Pest management techniques and respective requirements

Requirements	Description of applied technique	Technique Risk Assessment (TRA)	Pest Management Plan (PMP)	Guidelines that must be adhered to
Pest management techniques Physical methods , including manual and mechanical removal of the pest, such as such as				

18. For projects that involve the use of synthetic or natural biocides (or bio-pesticides) adherence to the following requirements should be demonstrated:

i. Evidence that available options to avoid the use of biocides have been rigorously considered, such as biological or physical means, and that none is viable for the specific context and objective. The Guidance Note recognizes that for some pest management operation such as eradication of rats, biocides are generally accepted as the best method; in such cases there may be no need to prove that biological or mechanical means are not effective. If this is the case, seek preliminary confirmation as part of ESMS Screening.

ii. Any use of biocides or bio-pesticides must ofne. e e6tofne.2.6(s)-pes.5(m)-65Bl6d[.6(s)8.78(on s)-27

best practice¹¹, and national legislation, whichever is stricter. For example, many kinds of trap should be checked daily, and in some countries or circumstances, management of certain pest taxa such as mammals and birds may not be carried out while they have dependent young. The use of firearms should be guided by explicit firearm protocols developed by the executing entity or national legislation, whichever is stricter. The executing entity should also establish specific protocols for disposing of the carcasses of culled pest animals.

21. Populations of both pests and non-target indicator species should be measured before and after treatment, to evaluate the effectiveness of pest removal and any impacts on non-targets.
22. The executing entity must monitor the implementation of the mitigation measures regularly and judge their effectiveness in mitigating pest management risks, so that corrective action can be undertaken, where needed. The end-of-project evaluation should assess whether the project has been able to avoid or mitigate negative impacts and identify any risk issues that require further action or monitoring. Where relevant, measures should be devised for post-project monitoring, including the identification of resources for this.
23. The costs for implementing the activities specified in the pest management plan, including risk mitigation measures, must be estimated and incorporated into the project budget for the duration of the project.

Outline Pest Management Plan (PMP)

Section 1: Intended project or programme

1. Title of the proposed project or programme.
2. Countries or territories where the pest management will be applied.
3. Name of the executing entity, full name and contacts of the main project personnel responsible for the PMP and his/her manager(s).
4. Summary of the project.
5. Date of preparation of the PMP.

Section 2: Rationale for the pest management approach

This section establishes the rationale for using the proposed pest management approach by providing a description of the following items:

1. Current impacts caused by the pest which is proposed for management by the project, and anticipated future changes such as those caused by climate change and other planned interventions;
2. Current management practices applied to the pest, and rationale for the proposed changes;
3. Executing entity's experience with pest management.

Section 3: Description of pest management technique

This section provides a comprehensive description of the chosen pest management technique. For the application of synthetic pyrethroids (des) the following items need to be included:-

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- i. describe the planned responses to emergency situations caused by unexpected natural events (such as high winds, excessive rainfall, runoff, unexpected movement of wild or domestic animals, etc.) as well as by technical failure or human error;
- ii. describe procedures for first aid and medical attention for cases involving poisoning or undue contact with these substances;
- iii. include the provision to cease the application as quickly as possible whenever necessary, and to assist in preventing damage (and to reverse it if at all possible);
- iv. include a mechanism to observe and record any such unexpected events or impacts.

Section 7: Consultation, disclosure and grievance

1. This section should document when and where the PMP was disclosed and the range of consultations the proponent has undertaken with stakeholders, particularly local communities and their potentially affected members including adjacent land-owners or land users. It should specify the dates and results of relevant consultations, including how feedback received was taken into consideration.
2. It should also provide evidence of consultations held with relevant authorities (indicating who and when) and evidence that appropriate EIA procedures were followed and licenses and permissions, where relevant, were obtained.
3. The section should conclude with an explanation of the IUCN ESMS grievance system and its role to receive and address complaints in case pest management techniques might cause social or environmental harm; this should include instructions how to access this system.