

BP 4.01, Annex B - Application of EA to Projects Involving Pest Management

These policies were prepared for use by World Bank staff and are not necessarily a complete treatment of the subject.

BP 4.01 - Annex B
January, 1999

This Bank Procedures statement was updated in May 2011 to reflect renaming of Annex C to B when Annex A, *Environmental Data Sheet for Projects in the IBRD/IDA Lending Program*, was archived.

Revised May 2011

Sector Review

1. The task team (TT) ensures that any environmental assessment (EA) of the agriculture or health sector evaluates the country's capacity to manage the procurement, handling, application, and disposal of pest control products; to monitor the precision of pest control and the impact of pesticide use; and to develop and implement ecologically based pest management programs.

Project EA

2. During project identification, the TT assesses whether the proposed project may raise potential pest management issues. Projects that include the manufacture, use, or disposal of environmentally significant¹ quantities of pest control products are classified as Category A. Depending on the level of environmental risk, other projects involving pest management issues are classified as A, B, C, or FI.² When substantial quantities of highly toxic pesticide materials for use under the project are transported or stored, a hazard assessment may be appropriate.³

3. The TT records in the Project Concept Document (PCD) and the initial Project Information Document (PID) any pest management issues that the EA will address. For Category A projects, the TT reports in the *Monthly Operational Summary for Bank and IDA Proposed Projects* (MOS) whether the project (a) will finance procurement of pest control products directly or will provide credit that may be used to purchase pest control products (and whether any specific products are excluded from financing), (b) will finance goods or services that significantly change pesticide use patterns, or (c) includes components--including support for development and implementation of integrated pest management (IPM) programs--aimed at reducing environmental and health hazards associated with pest control and the use of pesticides.

4. The TT ensures that the EA covers potential issues related to pest management and considers appropriate alternative designs or mitigation measures. Depending on the issues identified, the environmental management plan⁴ includes a pest management plan.

Pest Management Plan

5. A pest management plan is a comprehensive plan, developed when there are significant pest management issues such as (a) new land-use development or changed cultivation practices in an area, (b) significant expansion into new areas, (c) diversification into new crops in agriculture,⁵ (d) intensification of existing low-technology systems, (e) proposed procurement of relatively hazardous pest control products or methods, or (f) specific environmental or health concerns (e.g., proximity of protected areas or important aquatic resources; worker safety). A pest management plan is also developed when proposed financing of pest control products represents a large component of the project.⁶

6. A pest management plan reflects the policies set out in [OP 4.09, Pest Management](#). The plan is designed to minimize potential adverse impacts on human health and the environment and to advance ecologically based IPM. The plan is based on on-site evaluations of local conditions conducted by appropriate technical specialists with experience in participatory IPM. The first phase of the plan--an initial reconnaissance to identify the main pest problems and their contexts (ecological, agricultural, public health, economic, and institutional) and to define broad parameters--is carried out as part of project preparation and is evaluated at appraisal. The second phase--development of specific

operational plans to address the pest problems identified--is often carried out as a component of the project itself. As appropriate, the pest management plan specifies procedures for screening pest control products. In exceptional cases, the pest management plan may consist of pest control product screening only.⁷

Screening of Pest Control Products

7. Pest control product screening is required when a project finances pest control products. The screening establishes an authorized list of pest control products approved for financing, along with a mechanism to ensure that only the specified products will be procured with Bank funds. Screening without a pest management plan is appropriate only when all of the following conditions are met: (a) expected quantities of pest control products are not significant from a health or environment standpoint; (b) no significant environmental or health concerns related to pest control need to be addressed; (c) the project will not introduce pesticide use or other nonindigenous biological control into an area, or significantly increase the level of pesticide use; and (d) no hazardous products⁸ will be financed.

Appraisal

8. Depending on the complexity of the issues involved and the degree of risk to human health or the environment, the appraisal mission includes appropriate technical specialists.

9. The TT records in the Project Appraisal Document (PAD) pest management concerns arising from the EA and any proposed project interventions pertinent to pest management, for example:

(a) a list of pest control products authorized for procurement, or an indication of when and how this list will be developed and agreed on;

(b) existing pest management practices; pesticide use; the policy, economic, institutional, and legal framework for regulating, procuring, and managing pesticides; and the extent to which all these are consistent with an IPM approach;

(c) proposed project activities (or ongoing parallel activities, including other projects supported by the Bank or other donors) aimed at addressing (i) the shortcomings identified, and (ii) any constraints to adopting IPM;

(d) proposed mechanisms for financing, implementing, monitoring, and supervising components relating to pest management or pesticide use, including any role envisaged for local nongovernmental organizations;

(e) the capacity of responsible institutions to carry out the activities described; and

(f) the overall sectoral context and other issues that will not be directly addressed under the project but that should be addressed as long-term objectives.

10. The main elements of the pest management measures are reflected in the legal agreements between the borrower and the Bank.⁹

Supervision and Evaluation

11. Depending on the nature and complexity of the pest management and pesticide-related issues confirmed at appraisal, supervision missions may need to include appropriate technical specialists. This need is reflected in the supervision plan.

12. The Implementation Completion Report evaluates the environmental impact of pest management practices supported or promoted by the project, as well as the borrower's institutional oversight capacity. It also discusses whether the project has resulted in improved pest management practices according to the criteria that define the IPM approach.

1. For the purposes of this statement, "environmental significance" takes into account the impacts (including benefits) on human health.

2. For environmental screening, see [OP 4.01, para. 8](#).
 3. For definitions, see [OP 4.01, Annex A](#).
 4. See [OP 4.01, Annex C](#).
 5. Particularly such crops as cotton, vegetables, fruits, and rice, which are often associated with heavy use of pesticides.
 6. A pest management plan is not required for the procurement or use of impregnated bednets for malaria control, or of WHO Class III insecticides for intradomestic spraying for malaria control.
 7. Bank staff can access more information from the [RDV website](#).
 8. Hazardous products include pesticides listed in Class Ia and Ib of the World Health Organization (WHO) *Classification of Pesticides by Hazard and Guidelines to Classification* (Geneva: WHO, 1994-95); materials listed in the UN *Consolidated List of Products Whose Consumption and/or Sale have been Banned, Withdrawn, Severely Restricted, or not Approved by Governments* (New York: UN, 1994); and other materials that are banned or severely restricted in the borrower country because of environmental or health hazards (see the country's national pesticide registration list, if it has one). Copies of the WHO classification and UN list, which are updated periodically, are available in the Bank's Sectoral Library. Staff may consult the Rural Development Department for further guidance.
 9. Loan conditionality may be needed to ensure the effective implementation of project components; for example, (a) establishing or strengthening pesticide regulatory and monitoring framework and capabilities, (b) properly operating and/or constructing pesticide storage or disposal facilities, (c) agreeing on a time-bound program to phase out use of an undesirable pesticide and properly dispose of any existing stocks, or (d) initiating research or extension programs aimed at providing alternatives to undesirable pesticide use.
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