

An FF-ALPP may be established in accordance with this standard under a variety of situations. Some may require the application of the full range of elements provided by this standard, whereas others may require the application of only some of those elements.

Phytosanitary measures and specific procedures as further described in this standard may be required for the establishment and maintenance of an FF-ALPP by the NPPO. The decision to establish an official FF-ALPP may be based on all or some of the technical factors provided in this standard, as appropriate. They include components such as pest biology and control methods, which will vary according to the species of fruit fly for which the FF-ALPP is being established.

The establishment of an official FF-ALPP should be considered against the overall operational and economic feasibility of establishing a programme to meet and maintain the low pest level and the objectives of the FF-ALPP.

An FF-ALPP may be applied to facilitate the movement of fruit fly hosts from one FF-ALPP to another of the same fruit fly pest status to protect areas endangered by a regulated fruit fly pest.

The essential prerequisite for establishment of an FF-ALPP is an area that exists naturally, or that can be established, and that can be delimited, monitored and verified by the NPPO to be of a specified fruit fly prevalence level. The area may be in place to protect an FF-PFA or support sustainable crop production, or may have developed in response to suppression or eradication actions. It may occur naturally as a result of climatic, biological or geographical factors that reduce or limit the fruit fly population through all or part of the year.

An area can be defined as an FF-ALPP for one or more target fruit fly species. However, for an FF-ALPP covering multiple target fruit fly species, trapping devices and their deployment densities and locations should be specified, and low pest prevalence levels determined for each target fruit fly species.

FF-ALPPs should include public awareness programmes of a similar nature as outlined in ISPM 26 (*Establishment of pest free areas for fruit flies (Tephritidae)*).

1.1 Operational plans

An official operational plan is needed to specify the phytosanitary procedures required to establish and maintain an FF-ALPP.

The operational plan should describe the main procedures to be carried out such as surveillance activities, procedures to maintain the specified level of low pest prevalence, the corrective action plan and any other procedures that are required to achieve the objective of the FF-ALPP.

1.2 Determination of an FF-ALPP

Elements to be considered in the determination of an FF-ALPP are as follows:

- delimitation of the area (size of location, detailed maps including an accurate description of the boundaries or global positioning system (GPS) coordinates showing the boundaries, natural barriers, entry points, location of commercial and, as appropriate, non-commercial hosts of the target fruit fly and urban areas)
- target fruit fly species and its/their seasonal and spatial distribution within the area
- location, abundance and seasonality of hosts, including wherever possible specifying primary (biologically preferred) hosts
- climatic characteristics, including rainfall, relative humidity, temperature, and prevailing wind speed and direction
- identification of factors limiting and keeping fruit fly population at low levels.

In areas where prevalence of fruit flies is naturally at a low level because of climatic, geographical or other reasons (e.g. natural enemies, availability of suitable hosts, host seasonality), the target fruit fly population may already be below the specified level of low pest prevalence without applying any control measures. In such cases, surveillance should be undertaken over an appropriate length of time to validate the low prevalence status and this status may be recognized in accordance with the examples of pest statuses for presence in ISPM 8 (*Determination of pest status in an area*). If, however, the fruit flies are detected above the specified level of low pest prevalence (e.g. because of extraordinary climatic conditions) corrective actions should be applied. Guidelines for corrective action plans are provided in Annex 2.

1.3 Documentation and record-keeping

The phytosanitary procedures used for the determination, establishment, verification and maintenance of an FF-ALPP should be adequately documented. These procedures should be reviewed and updated regularly, including the corrective actions if required (as described in ISPM 22). It is recommended that a manual of procedures relating to the operational plan be prepared for the FF-ALPP.

Documentation for determination and establishment may include:

- list of fruit fly hosts known to occur in the area, including seasonality and commercial fruit production in the area
- delimitation records: detailed maps showing the boundaries, natural barriers and points where fruits may enter the area; description of agro-ecological features such as soil type, the location of main host areas of target fruit fly, and marginal and urban host areas; and climatic conditions, for example rainfall, relative humidity, temperature, and prevailing wind speed and direction
- surveillance records:
 - . trapping: types of surveys, number and type of traps and lures, frequency of trap inspection, trap density, trap array, trapping time and duration, number of target fruit flies captured by species for each trap, trap servicing
 - . fruit sampling: type, quantity, date, frequency and result
- record of control measures used for fruit flies and other pests that may have an effect on fruit fly populations: type(s) and locations.

For verification and maintenance, documentation should include the data recorded to demonstrate the population levels of the target fruit fly species are below the specified level of low pest prevalence. The records of surveys and results of other operational procedures should be retained for at least 24 months. If the FF-ALPP is being used for export purposes, records should be made available to the NPPO of the relevant importing country on request and verification may take place if necessary.

Corrective action plans should also be developed and maintained (see section 2.4).

1.4 Supervision activities

The FF-ALPP programme, including applicable domestic regulations, surveillance procedures (e.g. trapping, fruit sampling) and corrective action plans, should comply with officially approved procedures. These procedures may include official delegation of responsibility assigned to key personnel, for example:

- a person with defined authority and responsibility to ensure that the systems/procedures are implemented and maintained appropriately
- entomologist(s) with responsibility for the identification of fruit flies to species level.

The NPPO should evaluate and audit the operation of the procedures for establishment and maintenance of the FF-ALPP to ensure that effective management is maintained even where the responsibility to carry out specific activities has been delegated to outside the NPPO. Supervision of operational procedures include:

- operation of surveillance procedures
- surveillance capability
- trapping materials (traps, attractants) and procedures
- identification capability
- application of control measures
- documentation and record-keeping
- implementation of corrective actions.

2. Specific Requirements

2.1 Establishment of the FF-ALPP

Elements for consideration when establishing an FF-PFA are described in ISPM 29 and may also be applied to an FF-ALPP as defined in following subsections.

2.1.1 Determination of the specified level of low pest prevalence

Specified levels of low pest prevalence will depend on the level of risk associated with the target fruit fly species–host–area interaction. These levels should be established by the NPPO of the country where the FF-ALPP is located and with sufficient provision to allow assessment of whether surveillance data and protocols are adequate to determine that pest prevalence is below these levels.

Individual NPPOs may draw on a variety of different factors when determining exactly what an appropriate level of pest prevalence should be for a given FF-ALPP. Some commonly considered factors include the following:

- levels stipulated by NPPOs of importing countries in order for trade to proceed
- levels in use by other NPPOs for the same or similar fruit fly species, hosts and agro-ecological conditions (including experience and historical data gained from the operation of other FF-ALPPs as to what levels are required to be maintained to achieve pest free fruits).

Establishment of the parameters used to estimate the level of fruit fly prevalence is described in Annex 1.

2.1.2 Geographical description

The NPPO defines the limits of a proposed FF-ALPP. Isolation of the area (physical or geographical) is not necessarily required for establishment of FF-ALPPs.

Boundaries used to describe the delimitation of the FF-ALPP should be established and closely related to the relative presence of hosts of the target fruit fly species or adjusted to readily recognizable boundaries.

2.1.3 Surveillance activities prior to establishment

Prior to the establishment of an FF-ALPP, surveillance to assess the presence and level of prevalence of the target fruit fly species should be undertaken for a period determined by its biology, behaviour, climatic characteristics of the area, host availability and appropriate technical considerations. This surveillance should continue for at least 12 consecutive months.

2.2 Phytosanitary procedures

2.2.1 Surveillance activities

Surveillance systems based on trapping are similar in any type of ALPP. The surveillance used in an FF-ALPP may include those processes described in ISPM 6 (*Guidelines for surveillance*), on trapping procedures of ISPM 26 and any other relevant scientific information.

Fruit sampling as a routine surveillance method is not widely used for monitoring fruit flies in low prevalence areas except in areas where sterile insect technique (SIT) is applied, where it may be a major tool.

The NPPO may complement trapping for adults with fruit sampling for larvae. Fruit sampling may be especially useful for surveillance for fruit flies when no traps are available. If larvae are detected in fruit sampling, it may be necessary to rear the larvae to adults in order to identify them. This is the case particularly if multiple species of fruit flies may be present. However, fruit sampling alone will not provide sufficient accuracy for describing the size of the population and should not be solely relied on to validate or verify the FF-ALPP status. Surveillance procedures may include those described for fruit sampling procedures in ISPM 26.

The presence and distribution of fruit fly hosts should be recorded separately, identifying commercial and non-commercial hosts. This information will help in planning the trapping and host sampling activities and may help in anticipating the potential ease or difficulty of establishing and maintaining the status of the relevant pest in the area.

The NPPO should have, or have access to, appropriate identification capabilities for identification of the target fruit fly species detected during the survey (whether adult or larvae). This capability should also exist for the ongoing verification of FF-ALPP status for the target fruit fly species.

2.2.2 Reduction and maintenance of target fruit fly species population level

Specific control measures may be applied to reduce fruit fly populations to or below the specified level of low pest prevalence. Suppression of fruit fly populations may involve the use of more than one control option; some of these are described in section 3.1.4.2 of ISPM 22 and Annex 1 of ISPM 26.

Since the target fruit fly species are either endemic or established in the area, preventive control measures to maintain fruit fly populations at or below the specified level of low pest prevalence are nearly always necessary (some FF-ALPPs may occur naturally). Efforts should be made by NPPOs to select those measures with least environmental impact.

Available methods may include:

- chemical control (e.g. selective insecticide bait, aerial and ground spraying, bait stations and male annihilation technique)
- physical control (e.g. fruit bagging)
- use of beneficial organisms (e.g. natural enemies, SIT)
- cultural control (e.g. stripping and destruction of mature and fallen fruit, elimination or replacement of other host plants by non-host plants where appropriate, early harvesting, discouraging intercropping with fruit fly host plants, pruning before the fruiting period, use of perimeter trap hosts).

2.2.3 Phytosanitary measures related to movement of host material or regulated articles

Phytosanitary measures may be required to reduce the risk of entry of the specified pests into the FF-ALPP. These are outlined in section 3.1.4.3 of ISPM 22 and 2.2.3 of ISPM 26.

2.2.4 Domestic declaration of an FF-ALPP

The NPPO should verify the status of the FF-ALPP (in accordance with ISPM 8) specifically by confirming compliance with the procedures established in accordance with this standard (surveillance and controls). The NPPO should declare and notify the establishment of the FF-ALPP, as appropriate.

To verify the status of the FF-ALPP and for purposes of internal management, the continuing FF-ALPP status should be verified after it has been established and any phytosanitary measures for the maintenance of the FF-ALPP have been put in place.

2.3 Maintenance of the FF-ALPP

Once the FF-ALPP is established, the NPPO should maintain the relevant documentation and verification procedures (auditable), and continue the application of phytosanitary procedures as described in section 2.2 of this standard.

2.3.1 Surveillance

In order to maintain the FF-ALPP status, the NPPO should continue surveillance as described in section 2.2.1 of this standard.

2.3.2 Measures to maintain low prevalence levels of target fruit fly species

In most cases the control measures as identified in section 2.2.2 may be applied to maintain the FF-ALPP, since the target fruit flies are still present in the established area.

If the monitored fruit fly prevalence level is observed to be increasing (but remains below the specified level for the area), a threshold set by the NPPO for the application of additional control measures may be reached. At this point the NPPO may require implementation of such measures (e.g. as described in section 3.1.4.2 of ISPM 22). This threshold should be set to provide adequate warning of potentially exceeding the specified level of low pest prevalence and avert suspension.

2.4 Corrective action plans

A corrective action plan for the FF-ALPP should be applied by the NPPO when the population level of the target fruit fly exceeds the specified level of low pest prevalence. Annex 2 provides guidelines on corrective action plans for FF-ALPPs.

2.5 Suspension, reinstatement and loss of FF-ALPP status

2.5.1 Suspension of FF-ALPP status

If the specified level of low pest prevalence of the target fruit fly species is exceeded either throughout the whole FF-ALPP area or within a part of the FF-ALPP, the entire FF-ALPP is normally suspended. However, where the affected area within the FF-ALPP can be identified and clearly delimited, then the FF-ALPP may be redefined to suspend only that area.

Relevant importing NPPOs should be notified without undue delay of these actions (further information on pest reporting requirements is provided in ISPM 17 (*Pest reporting*)).

Suspension may also apply if faults in the application of the procedures are found (for example, inadequate trapping, pest control measures or documentation).

If an FF-ALPP is suspended, an investigation by the NPPO should be initiated to determine the cause of the failure and introduce measures to prevent such failures from reoccurring.

When an FF-ALPP is suspended, the criteria for reinstatement should be made clear.

2.5.2 Reinstatement of FF-ALPP status

Reinstatement of FF-ALPP status applies only to suspended areas and may take place when:

- the population level no longer exceeds the specified level of low pest prevalence and this is maintained for a period determined by the biology of the target fruit fly species and the prevailing environmental conditions; and/or
- faulty procedures have been corrected and verified.

Once the specified level of low prevalence has been achieved and maintained as required above or procedural faults have been rectified through the application of corrective actions contained in the plan, the FF-ALPP status can be reinstated. If the FF-ALPP is established for export of host fruits, records regarding the reinstatement should be made available to the NPPO of the relevant importing country(ies) on request and verification may take place if necessary.

2.5.3 Loss of FF-ALPP status

Loss of FF-ALPP status should occur after suspension if reinstatement has failed to take place within a justifiable time frame, taking into account the biology of the fruit fly target species. Relevant importing NPPOs should be notified without undue delay of the change in status of the FF-ALPP (further information on pest reporting requirements is provided in ISPM 17).

In the event that FF-ALPP status is lost, the procedures for establishment and maintenance outlined in this standard should be followed to achieve the FF-ALPP status again, and should take into account all background information related to the area.

REVOKED

This annex is a prescriptive part of the standard.

ANNEX 1: Parameters used to estimate the level of fruit fly prevalence

Parameters used to determine the level of fruit fly prevalence in the FF-ALPP are defined by the NPPO. The most widely used parameter is flies per trap per day (FTD). More precise spatial data may be presented on the basis of trap density (i.e. FTD per unit area) or temporally for each trap present in an area over time.

The FTD is an index used to estimate the population by averaging the number of flies captured by one trap in one day. This parameter estimates the relative number of fruit fly adults in a given time and space. It provides baseline information to compare fruit fly populations among different places and/or time.

The FTD is the result of dividing the total number of captured flies by the product obtained from multiplying the total number of inspected traps by the average number of days the traps were exposed. The formula is as follows:

$$\text{FTD} = \frac{F}{T \times D}$$

Where

F = total number of flies captured

T = number of inspected traps

D = number of days traps were exposed in the field

In cases where traps are regularly inspected on a weekly basis, or longer in the case of winter surveillance operations, the parameter may be “flies per trap per week” (FTW). It estimates the number of flies captured by one trap in one week. Thus, FTD can be obtained from FTW by dividing by 7. Any significant changes in the status of any parameters critical to the efficacy of the FF-ALPP should be reviewed and modified, as appropriate.

Specified levels of low pest prevalence, as expressed in FTD values, should be established in relation to the risk of infestation of the fruits that are intended to be protected by the FF-ALPP, and in relation to any specific related objectives of the FF-ALPP (e.g. fruit-fly free commodities for export). In situations where a single FF-ALPP contains more than one host species (i.e. the ALPP is intended to protect more than one target fruit fly host), the specified level of low pest prevalence should be based on scientific information relating to each host of the fruit fly species, the risks of infestation and comparative preferences of the target fruit fly species for the different hosts. However, in situations where the FF-ALPP is established to protect only one type of host, consideration should be given to the level of infestation expected on that host. In such situations, lower specified levels of low pest prevalence are usually established for the primary host(s) of the target fruit fly species and comparatively higher levels for secondary hosts.

The biology of the target fruit flies (including number of generations per year, host range, host species present in the area, temperature thresholds, behaviour, reproduction and dispersion capacity) plays a major role in establishing appropriate specified levels of low pest prevalence. For an FF-ALPP with several hosts present, the established specified levels of low pest prevalence should reflect host diversity and abundance, host preference and host sequence for each target fruit fly species present. Although an FF-ALPP may have different specified levels of low pest prevalence for each relevant fruit fly target species, those levels should remain fixed for the whole area and duration of the FF-ALPP operation.

Efficiency of the types of traps and attractants used to estimate the levels of the pest population and the procedures applied for servicing the traps should be taken into consideration. The rationale is that

different trap efficiencies could lead to different FTD results at the same location for a given population, so they have a significant effect in measuring the prevalence level of the target fruit fly species. Thus, when specifying the level of low pest prevalence accepted in terms of an FTD value, the efficacy of the trapping system should be stated as well.

Once a specified level of low pest prevalence has been established for a given situation using a specific lure/attractant, the lure/attractant used in the FF-ALPP must not be changed or modified until an appropriate specified level of low pest prevalence is determined for the new formulation. For FF-ALPPs with multiple target fruit fly species present that are attracted to different lures/attractants, trap placement should take into consideration possible interactive effects between lures/attractants.

Fruit sampling can be used as a complementary surveillance method to trapping to assess the profile of the fruit fly population levels, particularly if traps are not available for target species. Fruit sampling should be done on known hosts. It should be taken into account that efficacy of fruit sampling depends on sample size, frequency and timing. Fruit sampling may include rearing larvae to identify the fruit fly species. If fruit cutting is done, the efficacy of visually detecting larvae should be considered. However, fruit sampling will not provide sufficient accuracy for describing the size of the population and should not be solely relied on to validate or verify the FF-ALPP status.

REVOKED

This annex is a prescriptive part of the standard.

ANNEX 2: Guidelines on corrective action plans for fruit flies in an FF-ALPP

Faults in the procedures or their application (e.g. inadequate trapping or pest control measures, inadequate documentation) or the detection of a population level exceeding the specified level of low pest prevalence for the target fruit fly species in the FF-ALPP should trigger the application of a corrective action plan. The objective of the corrective action plan is to ensure procedures and their applications are adequate and suppression of the fruit fly population to below the specified level for low pest prevalence is achieved as soon as possible. It is the responsibility of the NPPO to ensure that appropriate corrective action plans are developed. Corrective action plans should not be repeatedly implemented because this may lead to a loss of FF-ALPP status and the need to re-establish the area in accordance with the guidelines of this standard.

The corrective action plan should be prepared taking into account the biology of the target fruit fly species, the geography of the FF-ALPP, climatic conditions, phenology and host abundance and distribution within the area.

The elements required for implementation of a corrective action plan include:

- declaration of suspension of FF-ALPP of status, where appropriate
- legal framework under which the corrective action plan can be applied
- time scales for the initial response and follow-up activities
- delimiting survey (trapping and fruit sampling) and application of the suppression actions
- identification capability
- availability of sufficient operational resources
- effective communication within the NPPO and with the NPPO(s) of the relevant importing country(ies), including provision of contact details of all parties involved
- a detailed map and definition of the suspension area
- revision and rectification of operational procedures, or
- range of control measures available (e.g. pesticides).

Application of the corrective action plan

(1) Notice to implement corrective actions

The NPPO notifies interested stakeholders and parties, including relevant importing countries, when initiating the application of a corrective action plan. The NPPO is responsible for supervising the implementation of corrective measures.

Notification should include the reason for initiating the plan i.e. faulty procedures or exceeding the specified level of low pest prevalence.

(2) Determination of the pest status

Immediately after detecting a population level higher than the specified level of low pest prevalence, a delimiting survey (which may include the deployment of additional traps, fruit sampling of host fruits and increased trap inspection frequency) should be implemented to determine the size of the affected area and more precisely gauge the level of the fruit fly prevalence.

(3) Suspension of FF-ALPP status

If the specified level of low pest prevalence of the target fruit fly species is exceeded or faulty procedures are found, the FF-ALPP status should be suspended as stated in section 2.5.1 of this standard.

(4) *Rectification of procedural faults*

Faulty procedures and associated documentation should be immediately reviewed to identify the source of the fault(s). The source and corrective action taken should be documented and the modified procedures monitored to ensure compliance with the objectives of the FF-ALPP.

(5) *Implementation of control measures in the affected area*

Specific suppression actions should immediately be implemented in the affected area(s). Available methods include:

- selective insecticide-bait treatments (aerial and/or ground spraying and bait stations)
- sterile insect technique
- male annihilation technique
- collection and destruction of affected fruit
- stripping and destruction of host fruits, if possible
- insecticide treatments (ground, cover).

(6) *Notification of relevant agencies*

Relevant NPPOs and other agencies should be kept informed of corrective actions. Information on pest reporting requirements under the IPPC is provided in ISPM 17.

REVOKED

This appendix is for reference purposes only and is not a prescriptive part of the standard.

APPENDIX 1: Guidelines on trapping procedures

Information about trapping is available in the following publication of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA):

IAEA. 2003. *Trapping guidelines for area-wide fruit fly programmes*. Vienna, Austria, Joint FAO/IAEA Division. 47 pp.

This publication is widely available, easily accessible and generally recognized as authoritative.

REVOKED

This appendix is for reference purposes only and is not a prescriptive part of the standard.

APPENDIX 2: Typical applications of an FF-ALPP

1. An FF-ALPP as a buffer zone

In cases where the biology of the target fruit fly species is such that it is likely to disperse from an infested area into a regulated area, it may be necessary to define a buffer zone with a low fruit fly prevalence (as described in ISPM 26). Establishment of the FF-ALPP and FF-PFA should occur at the same time, enabling the FF-ALPP to be defined for the purpose of protecting the FF-PFA.

1.1 Determination of an FF-ALPP as a buffer zone

Determination procedures draw upon those listed in section 1.2 of this standard. In addition, in delimiting the buffer zone, detailed maps may be included showing the boundaries of the area to be protected, distribution of hosts, host location, urban areas, entry points and control checkpoints. It is also relevant to include data related to natural biogeographical features such as prevalence of other hosts, climate, and location of valleys, plains, deserts, rivers, lakes and sea, as well as other areas that function as natural barriers. The size of the buffer zone in relation to the size of the area being protected will depend on the biology of the target fruit fly species (including behaviour, reproduction and dispersal capacity), the intrinsic characteristics of the regulated area and the economic and operational feasibility of establishing the FF-ALPP.

1.2 Establishment of an FF-ALPP as a buffer zone

The establishment procedures are described in section 2.1 of this standard. The movement of relevant fruit fly host commodities into the area may need to be regulated. Additional information can be found in section 2.2.3 of ISPM 26.

1.3 Maintenance of an FF-ALPP as a buffer zone

Maintenance procedures include those listed in section 2.3 of this standard. Since the buffer zone has features similar to the area or place of production it protects, procedures for maintenance may include those listed for the FF-PFA as described in section 2.3 of ISPM 26 and sections 3.1.4.2, 3.1.4.3 and 3.1.4.4 of ISPM 22. The importance of information dissemination may also be considered in the maintenance of an FF-ALPP as a buffer zone.

2. FF-ALPPs for export purposes

FF-ALPPs may be used to facilitate fruit exports from the area. In most cases the FF-ALPP is the main component of a systems approach as a pest risk mitigation measure. Examples of measures and/or factors used in connection with FF-ALPPs include:

- pre- and post-harvest treatments
- production of secondary hosts or non-hosts in preference to primary hosts
- export of host material to areas not at risk during particular seasons
- physical barriers (e.g. pre-harvest bagging, insect-proof structures).

2.1 Determination of an FF-ALPP for export purposes

Determining procedures may include those listed in section 1.2 of this standard. In addition, the following elements should be considered for the determination of an FF-ALPP:

- a list of products (hosts) of interest
- a list of other commercial and non-commercial hosts of the target fruit fly species present but not intended for export and their level of occurrence, as appropriate
- additional information such as any historical records in connection with biology, occurrence and control of the target fruit fly species or any other fruit fly species that may be present in the FF-ALPP.

2.2 Maintenance of an FF-ALPP for export purposes

Maintenance procedures may include those described in section 2.3.2 of this standard and should be applied if hosts are available. If appropriate, surveillance may continue at a lower frequency during the off-season period. This will depend on the biology of the target fruit fly species and its relationship with hosts present during the off-season period.

REVOKED

This page is intentionally left blank

REVOKED

IPPC

The International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) is an international plant health agreement that aims to protect cultivated and wild plants by preventing the introduction and spread of pests. International travel and trade are greater than ever before. As people and commodities move around the world, organisms that present risks to plants travel with them.

Organization

- ◆ There are over 180 contracting parties to the IPPC.
- ◆ Each contracting party has a national plant protection organization (NPPO) and an Official IPPC contact point.
- ◆ Nine regional plant protection organizations (RPPOs) work to facilitate the implementation of the IPPC in countries.
- ◆ IPPC liaises with relevant international organizations to help build regional and national capacities.
- ◆ The Secretariat is provided by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO).

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

IPPC Secretariat

Viale delle Terme di Caracalla, 00153 Rome, Italy

Tel: +39 06 5705 4812

Email: ippc@fao.org | Web: www.ippc.int

