



# AGRICULTURAL BIOSECURITY IN IRAQ :SITUATION AND PROGRESS

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## Abstract

The prevention and control of new pest and disease introductions is an agricultural challenge which is attracting growing public interest. This interest is in part driven by the impression that the threat is increasing, but there has been little analysis of the changing rates of biosecurity threat, and existing evidence is equivocal. The Aim of this Study to evaluate the Agriculture Biosecurity in Iraq and to know more about the protection of Iraq against alien pests (insects, vertebrates, and other animals) and illnesses. also to describe methods made to limit the danger of animal illnesses spreading on farms and to protect against biological weapons,

## Learning Objective 1:

The Aim of this Study to evaluate the Agriculture Biosecurity in Iraq

## Learning Objective 2:

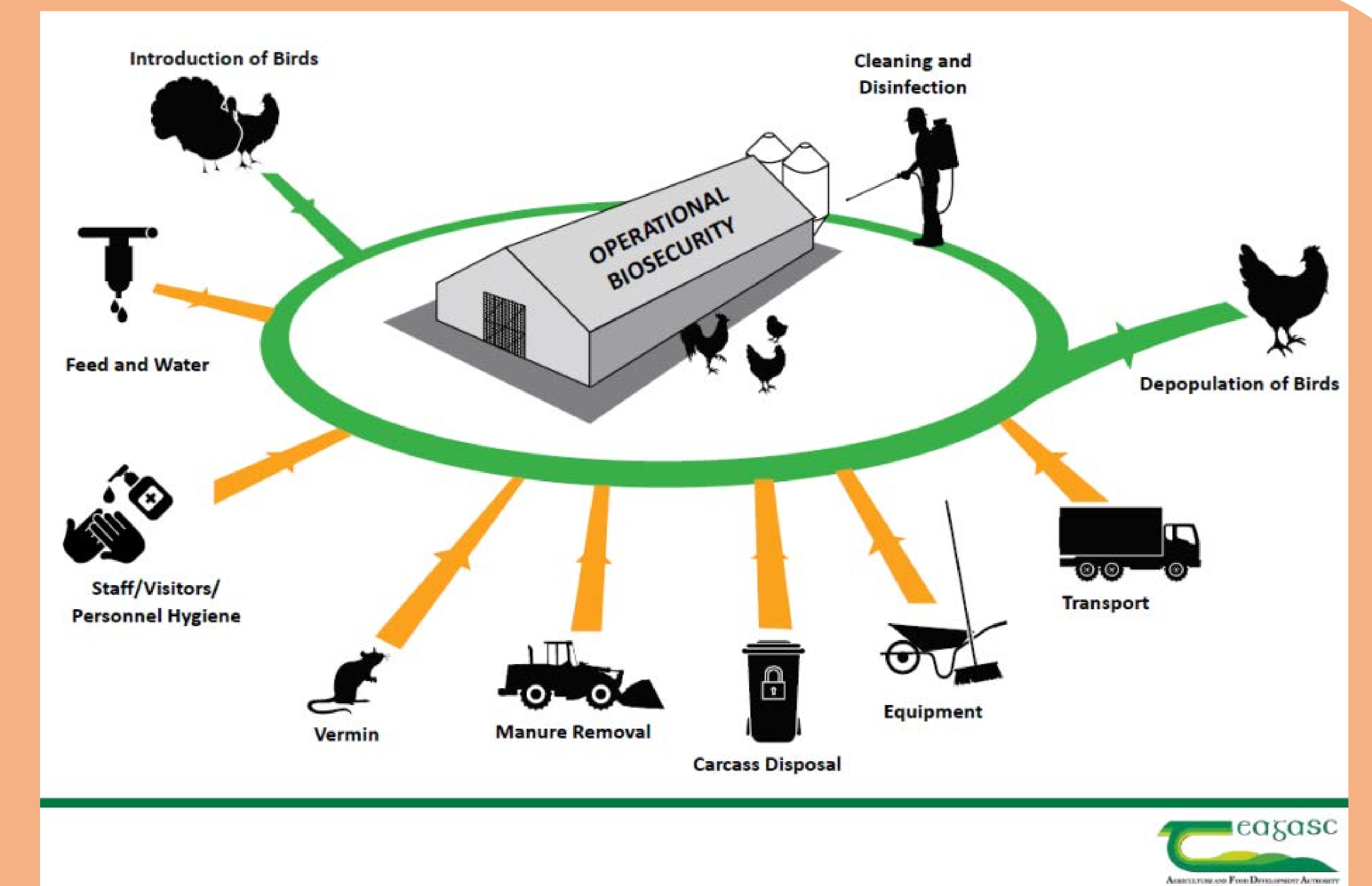
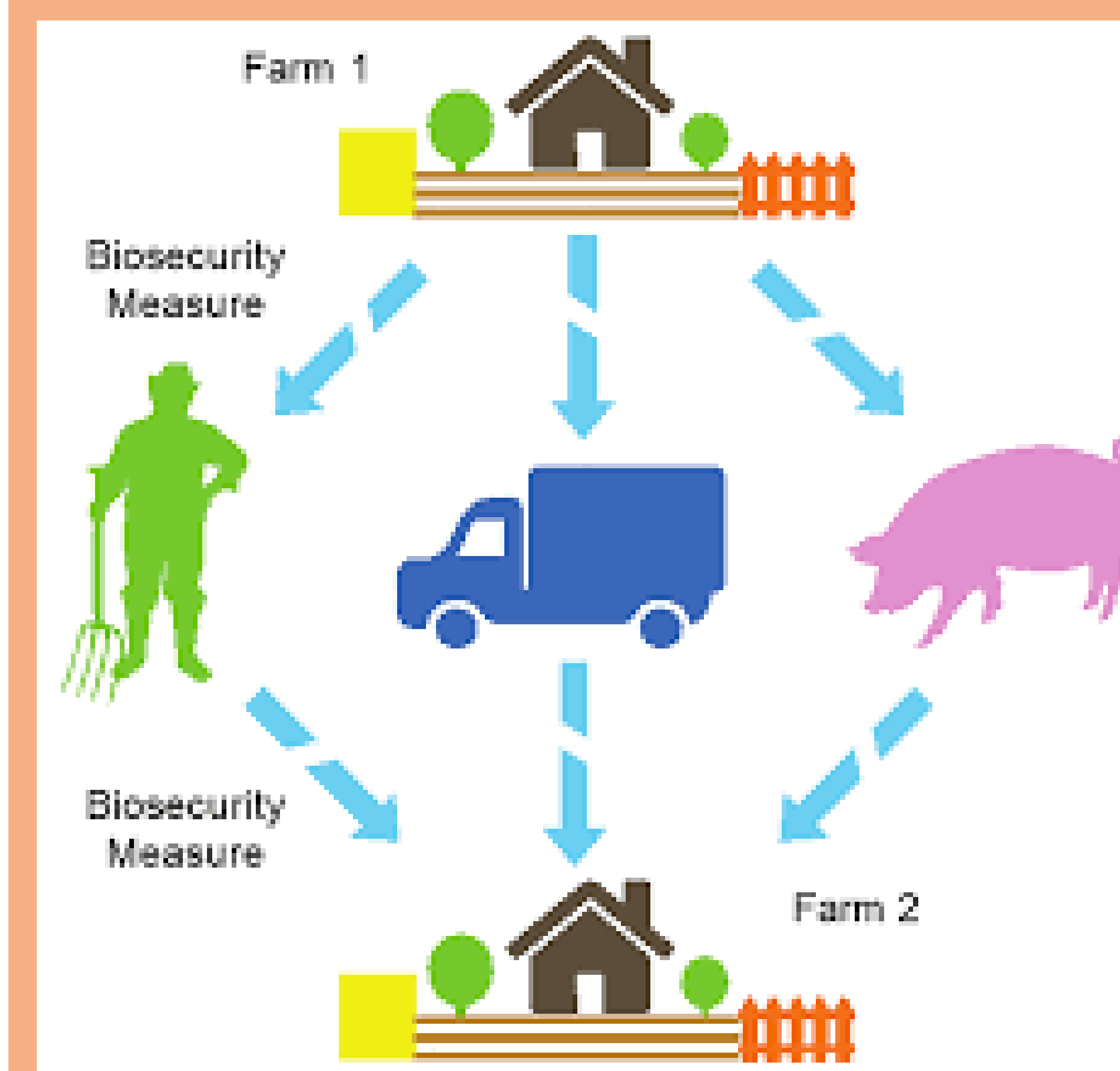
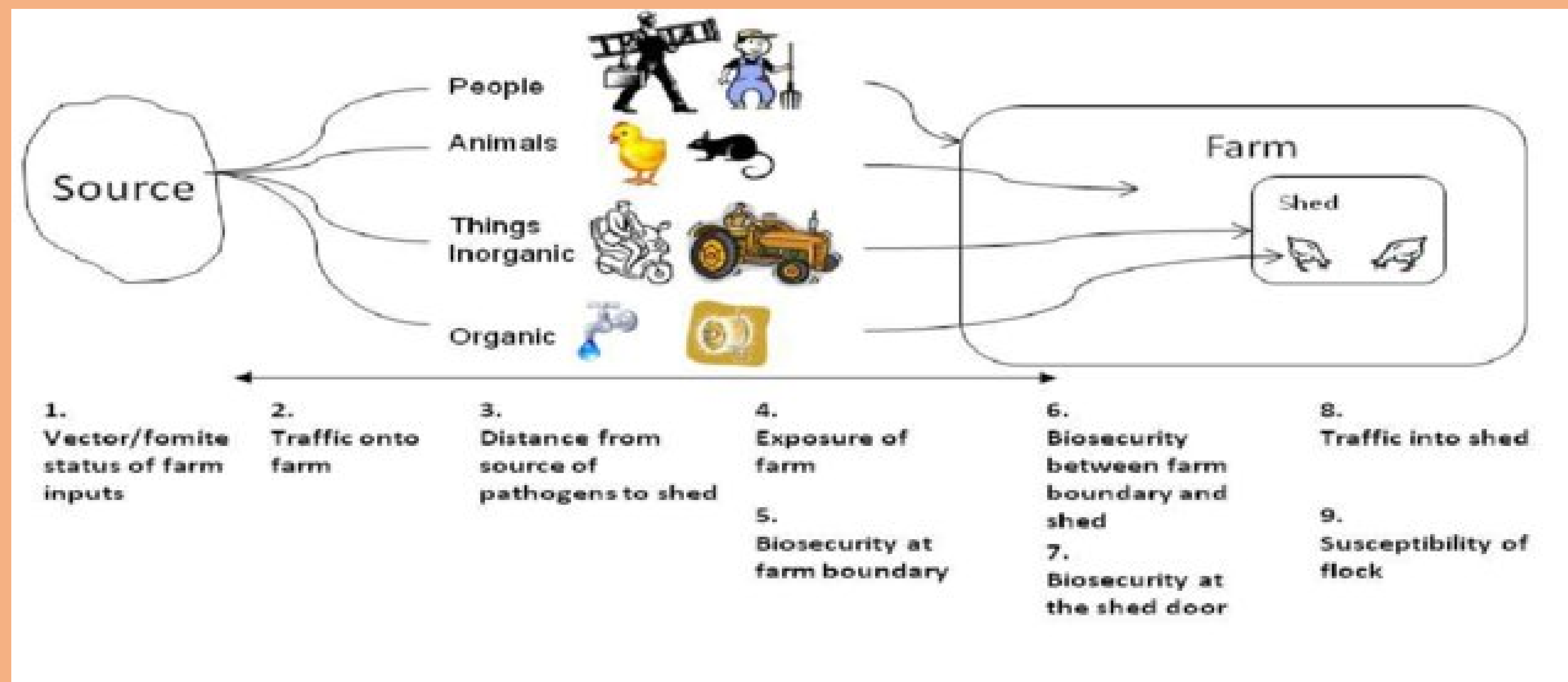
to know more about the protection of Iraq against alien pests (insects, vertebrates, and other animals) and illnesses

## Learning Objective 3:

also to describe methods made to limit the danger of animal illnesses spreading on farms and to protect against biological weapons

## Methods used

Online questionnaire has been distributed to all veterinary Directorate to know the Situation of Biosecurity in Iraq, to know the methods which aimed at reducing the danger of infectious disease transmission to and among livestock



Source: <https://www.teagasc.ie/rural-economy/rural-development/poultry/bio-security-/biosecurity--avian-influenza/>

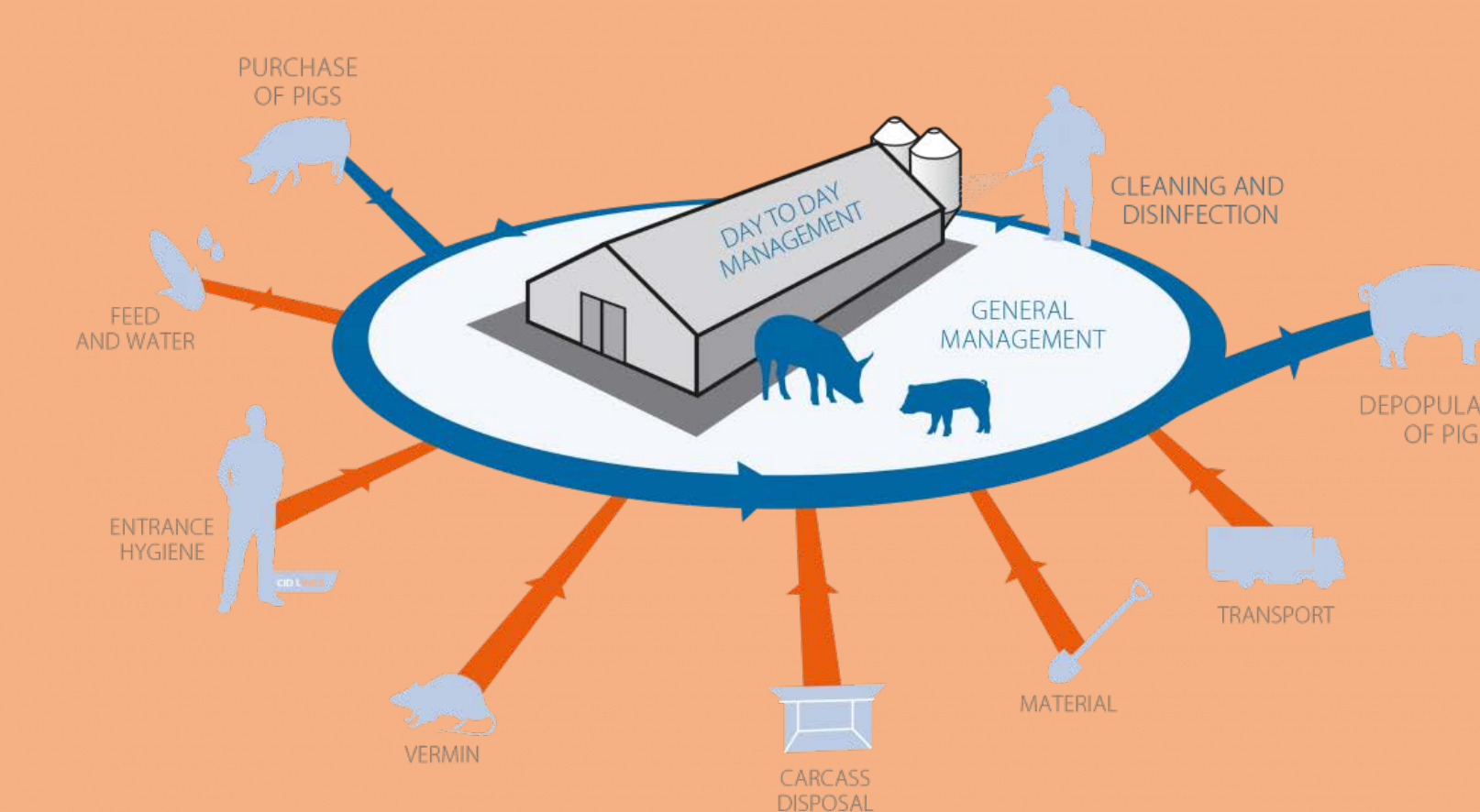
[https://www.researchgate.net/publication/265408463\\_Adoption\\_of\\_biosecurity\\_measures\\_by\\_layer\\_small\\_holders/](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/265408463_Adoption_of_biosecurity_measures_by_layer_small_holders/) figures



## Assess, Map and Plan for Biosecurity

### Results

The results showed the remaining of old practices for treating agricultural pests and illnesses as "biosecurity" is intriguing in and of itself, and because it increases food security, protecting national agriculture against new pests and illnesses is widely seen as a public benefit, and is thus frequently handled by governments with the assistance of importers, shippers, and travelers. This quantitative approach to risk, which is based on an event's likelihood and the hazard it poses.



### Conclusion/Outcome

Today's biosecurity systems are unlikely to alter fast. Many are now 'locked in' by international accords, which might result in hefty trade penalties if they alter. However, as the cost of running this system rises due to more frequent breaches, higher trade losses, and more expensive eradication programs, there will be increasing pressure to become more proactive and preventative in order to stop new pests and diseases at their source, and eventually achieve freedom from introduced pests and diseases by building in resistance and resilience

