

Topic Outline Readership



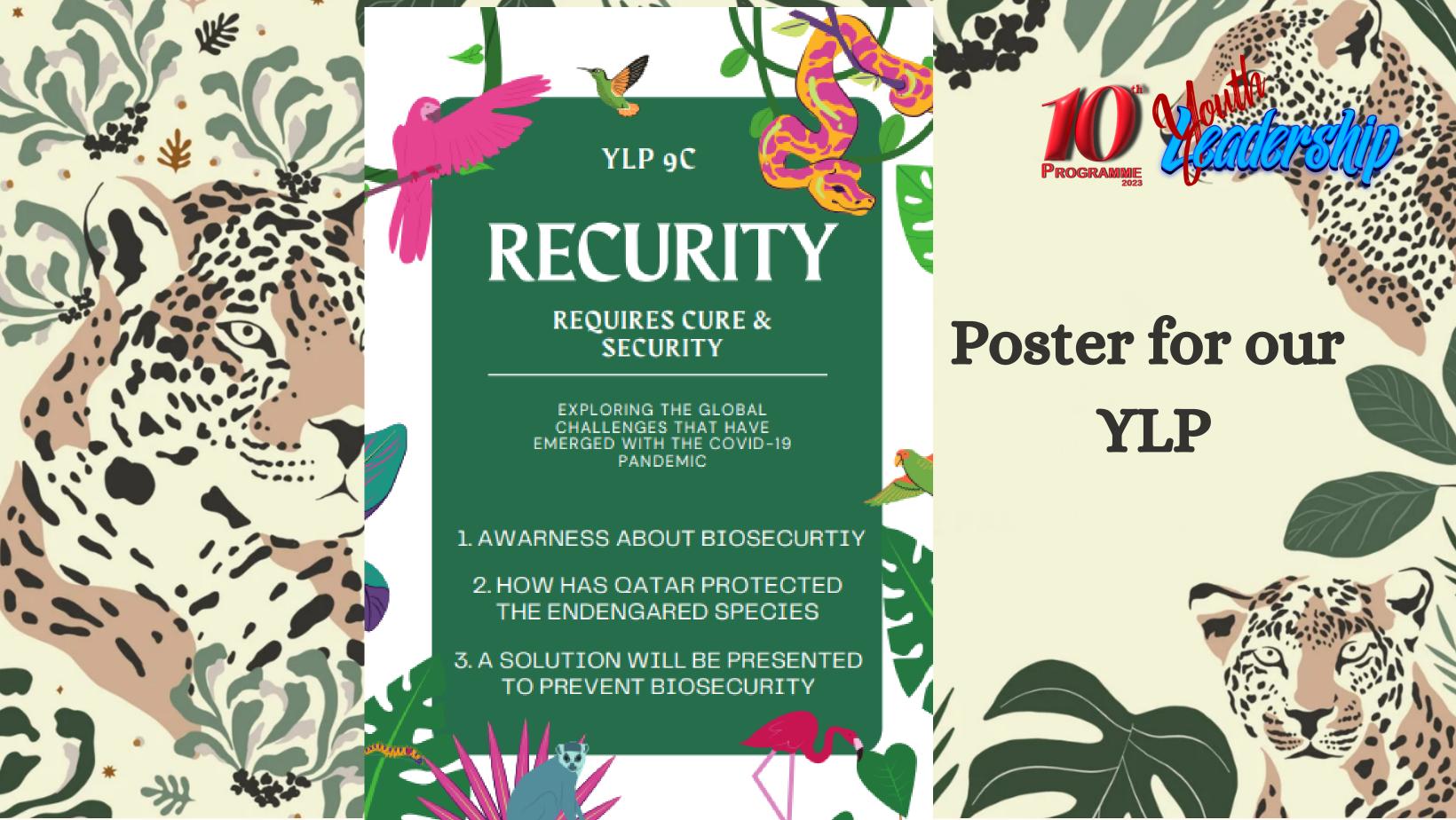






Reason behind our prefernce?

Planning and preparation? The solution we have provided



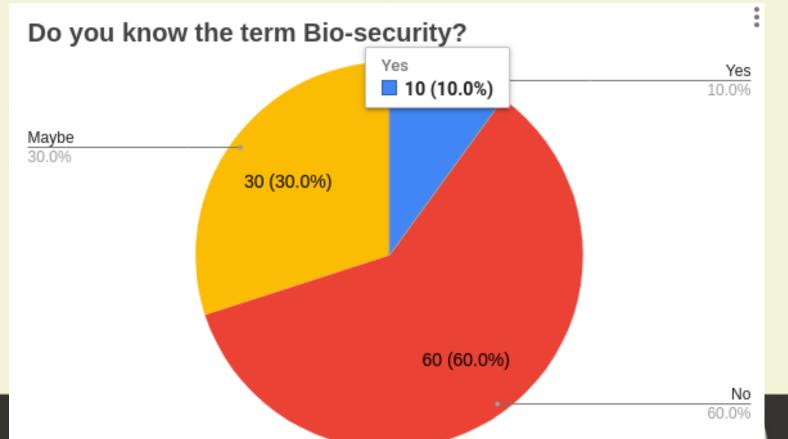
What is Bio-security?

Bio-security is the prevention of disease-causing agents entering or leaving any place where they can pose a risk to farm animals, other animals, humans, or the safety and quality of a food product. The COVID-19 pandemic is an example of an infringement on bio-security that posed a serious threat to the world.



Reason behind choosing the topic-BIO-SECURITY

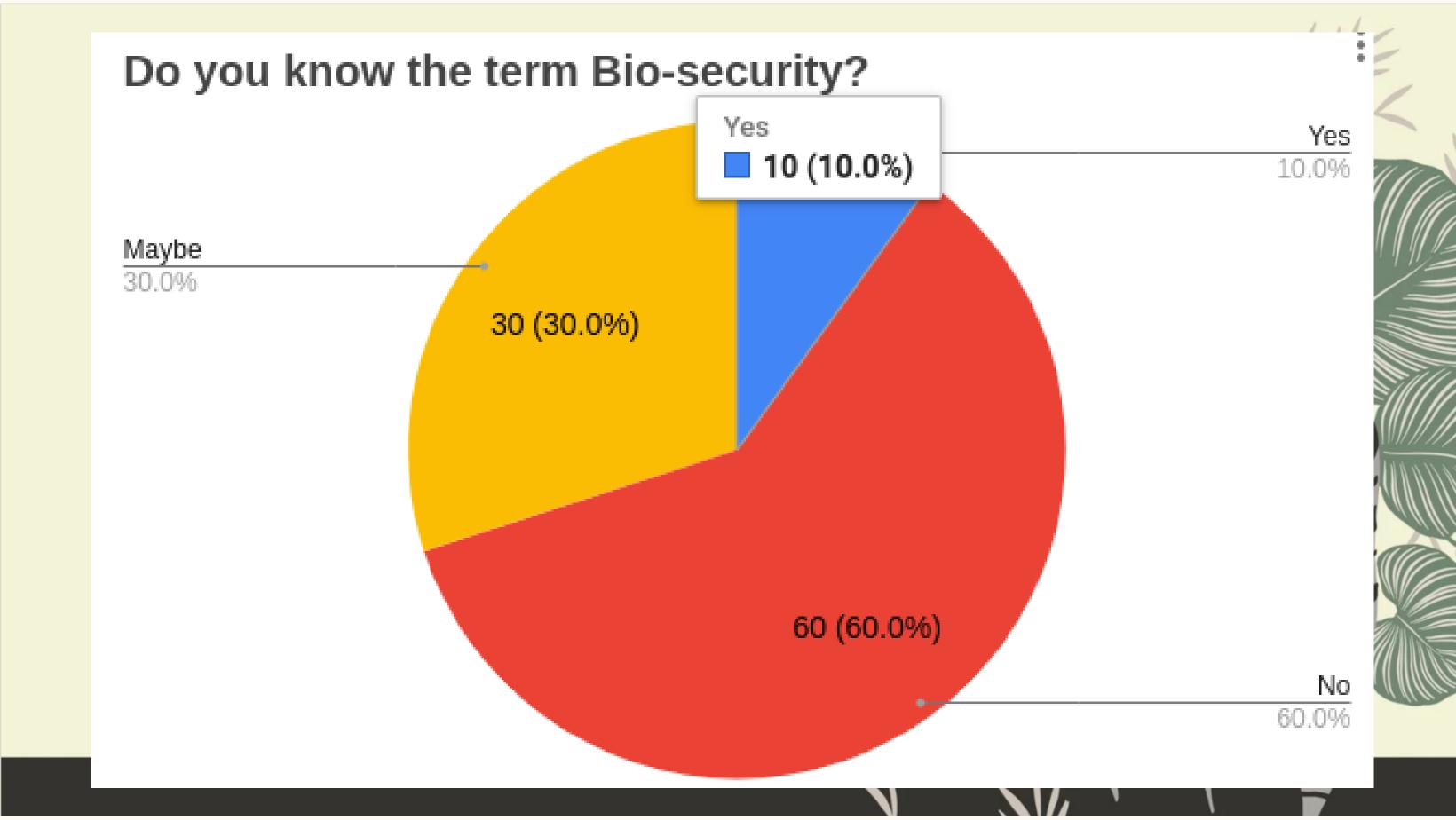
We conducted a survey asking students about their knowledge of biosecurity prior to choosing the topic. Here are the results:





Therefore, we chose bio-security as our subject because we want to stop diseases from spreading to people, animals, and plants. Because illnesses like the Ebola and corona viruses pose a threat to the environment. We hope to raise awareness of the issue through this YLP project so that fatal diseases can be avoided in the future.







Plans and Programmed Implementation

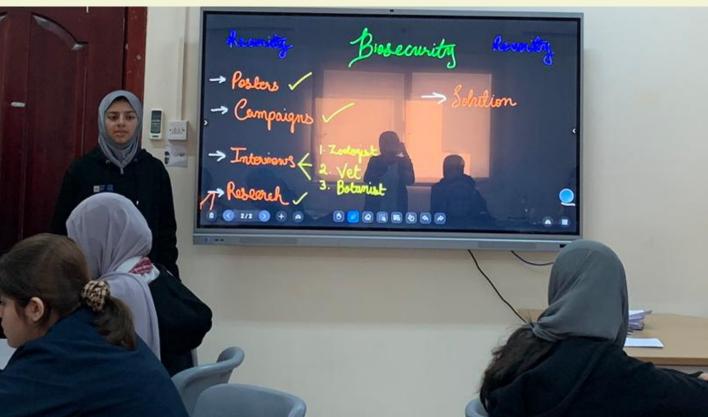
Our project will be focusing on **three aspects** mainly:

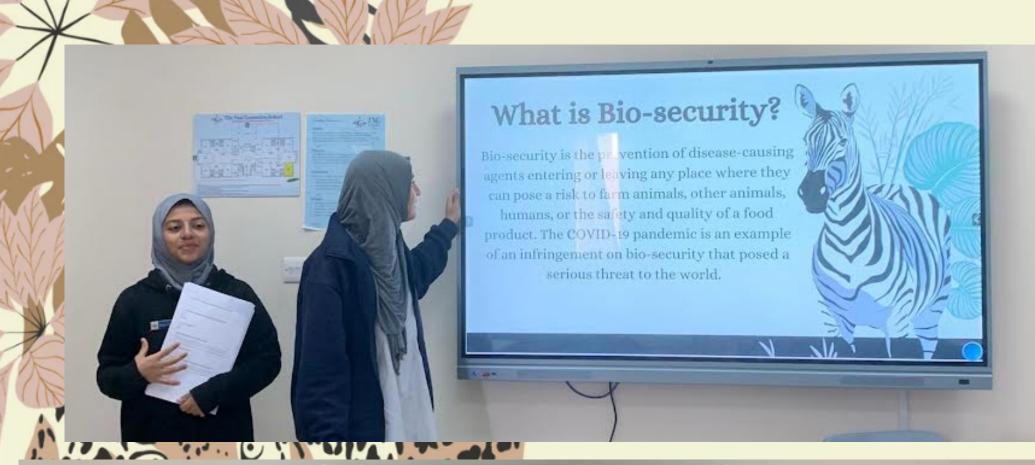
1. **Awareness about Bio-security**- Our class intended to run awareness **campaigns** to inform students about biosecurity in the wake of the survey results.

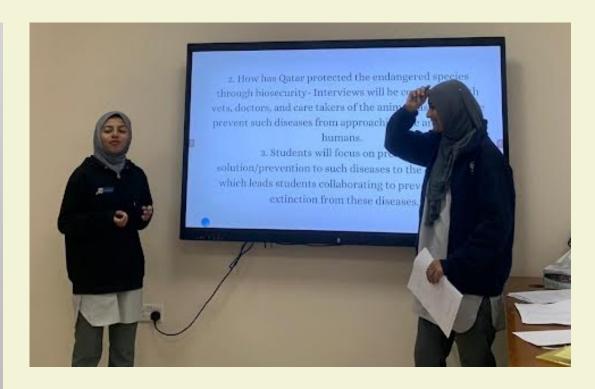
The campaigns were successful, and now many students in our school are aware of bio-security and

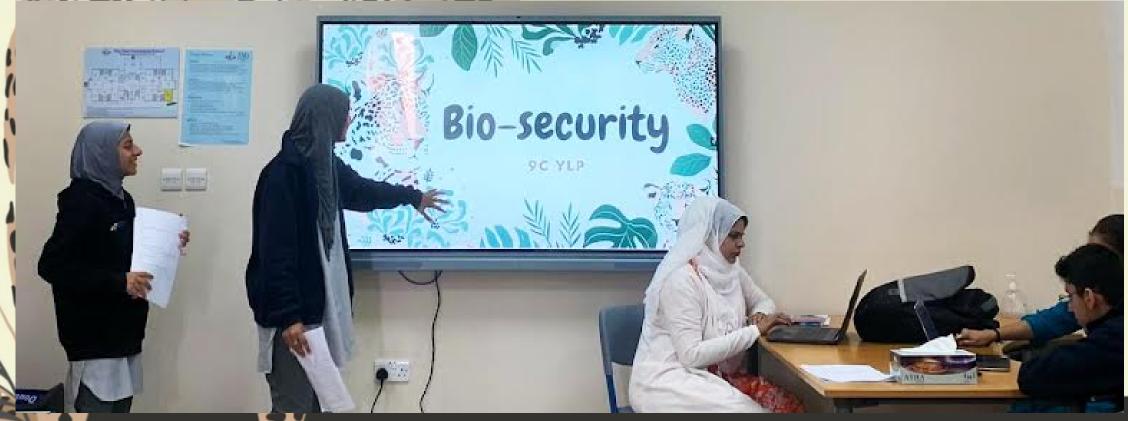




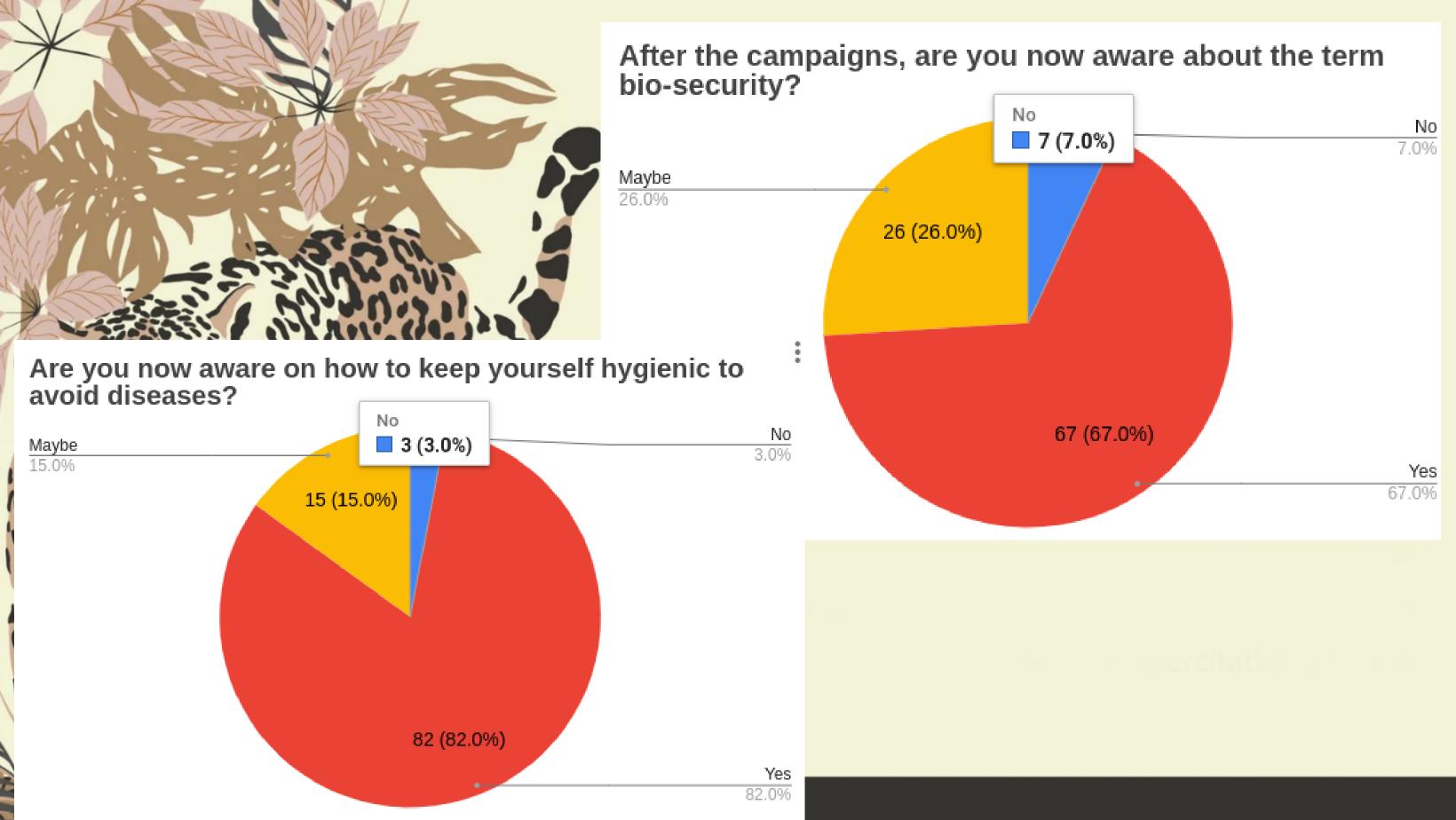














2. How has Qatar protected the endangered species through bio-security- Interviews will be conducted with vets, doctors, and care takers of the animals as to how the prevent such diseases from approaching the animals and humans.

3. **Students will focus on presenting a solution/prevention** to such diseases for the developing and under-developed countries which leads students collaborating to prevent animal extinction from these diseases.

Protocols taken by Developed countries for Biosecurity

- The main statutory legislation for controlling and conserving nature in general, is covered under the **Wildlife Act, 1976.**
- In **Portugal**, rewilding has been followed by purchasing significant core areas, reintroducing the long-lost species, promoting their return, and enhancing the conditions for their sustenance.
- The **government of Portugal**, has ordered a major review of their **National Parks and Wildlife services** to revamp their method in conservation, protection ad sustainable development of the same.
- The need for the injured and sick wildlife has been taken care of by the **Wild Animal Rescue**Centre which supports the government efforts in tacking the illegal wild life trade.
- Departments include various projects one of which is the **Golden Coin Turtle Conservation** project to prevent this species from becoming extinct.

Protocols taken by countries to protect animals in developing countries

- Conservation of Wildlife is necessary to recognize the importance of nature and other wildlife species.
- Protected areas, National Parks, Sanctuaries, Conservation Reserves and Community reserves have been created in the countries covering important habitats to provide better protection to wildlife, including threatened species and their habitat.

Protocols taken by the underdeveloped countries to protect animals

• This **National Biosecurity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP)** for these countries has been prepared by the **National Environmental Protection Agency** with technical advisory inputs from relevant government agencies, non-governmental organization, international development organizations and user groups at both national and provincial levels.

• NBSAP's purpose is:

- 1. To provide the government of these countries with a **policy document** that can help them with the development of the country's biosecurity.
- 2. And secondly, and to **communicate bio-security conservations priorities** in underdeveloped countries.

More research, surveys, and interviews, we will be concentrating on bio-security procedures. With the data gathered, we would compare the bio-security guidelines in developed, developing, and underdeveloped countries. And our goal is to come up with a solution that will aid in ensuring bio-security in developing and underdeveloped nations.



The people that will get interviewed are:

- Khadija Moiz- Zoology expert in Pakistan
- Botanist- from Indonesia
- Vet-from Qatar

Due to traveling and the spring break the interview would be conducted after the break.



The solution we came up with is:

That underdeveloped and developing nations can establish national parks and reserves like the one in Portugal and can conduct reviews to improve biosecurity protocols.

Since developing and underdeveloped nations place a greater emphasis on their economies, animals become extinct by diseases like the Ebola and Corona viruses. So, in order to stop this, we could establish an orginization in those nations, whose main objectives would be to:

- 1. Specially care for animals; annually administer vaccinations to all animals, including pets.
- 2. They would examine the animals in the reserve once a month to see if any disease are in them.

As animals are a part of wildlife resources, they can raise awareness about animal extinction too.



Thank you

