

Country:Jamaica

Committee:FAO 1

Dear Honorable Chair and delegates,
The majority of Jamaica's population is black people of African descent.

English and Patois languages are spoken in the country, which has a surface area of 10 thousand 991 square kilometers. The fact that Jamaica was under British colonial rule for many years is why English is spoken frequently. The country, which is generally mountainous and has narrow coastal plains, has a tropical, hot and humid climate, while a temperate climate is observed in the inner parts.

Although agriculture is generally done by the elderly, energy,

Requirements such as innovation and physical strength are mostly present in those between the ages of 15-34.

Agriculture that will attract them must be profitable, competitive and dynamic. This

These features are necessary for agriculture to grow and improve food security. There is potential for growth in agriculture and agro-processing. Locally sourced and sustainable products are gaining traction, and export possibilities exist in this sector. Jamaica's agriculture policy seeks to diversify the production of agricultural goods to build self-sufficiency, promote exports, and service the growing tourism industry. Jamaica's challenge is the inability to produce significant quantities of consistent high-quality agricultural goods. There are opportunities in agricultural innovation and developing the supply chain to counter these challenges. The Jamaica Promotions Corporation, (JAMPRO) facilitates investment in key products, including yam, turmeric, Irish potato, sheep, cocoa, coffee, pineapple, onion, ginger, and honey, as they are considered strategically important.

The role of the communities and national government is to help fund these ideas. If the U.S. gets products from Jamaica then it would be in the United States' best interest to fund missions like Feed the World and Agriculture and Community Farming, so that in the long run more products are able to be exported. Communities should be trying to move forward with technology as much as they can. There are certain limitations to what some of them can do, but if they don't change the old farming techniques, there will soon be no good land left for farming. The average farmer can help this problem by becoming educated about old farming techniques like slashing and burning. In the long run the soil will be better if the farmers don't cut down the forage.

The potential of young people can be effectively harnessed in the agricultural sector with smart state policies available

References: <https://www.aa.com.tr/tr/ulke-profilleri/jamaika/926406>

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