

BRIEF REMARKS ON BEHALF OF THE GROUP OF 77 AND CHINA BY MR. NEIL PIERRE OF THE COOPERATIVE REPUBLIC OF GUYANA AT THE INTERACTIVE DIALOGUE ON TARGETTING HUNGER

12 February 2020

OPTION FOR PANEL 2 (South-South)

- Hunger has been on the rise over the past three years, returning to levels from a decade ago. This is a clear warning that more must be done urgently if the Sustainable Development Goal of Zero Hunger is to be achieved by 2030. We need a more sustainable food security solution.
- Toward this end, new farming techniques, especially to take account of the impacts of climate change on food production, are already being pioneered in many parts of the global South, including new crop varieties.
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- The Group of 77 and China believe that sustained and inclusive economic growth is essential for eradicating poverty and hunger. National efforts in this regard should be complemented by an enabling international environment, aimed at expanding the development opportunities for developing countries.
- In a 2014 policy paper, FAO has emphasized that given the limitations of alternative financing sources, Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) can play a major role in bridging the agriculture sector investment gap in developing countries. FDI can generate employment, technology transfer and easier access to capital markets to benefit the agriculture sector of the host country.
- Agricultural investment projects are more likely to benefit local economic and social development when local farmers and landholders play an active role at the design and planning phase. More effective partnerships should be pursued between local farmers' organizations, the private sector and civil society, to assist developing countries.
- The challenge of hunger is driven by interconnected and systemic issues; nothing short of collective action and commitment will enable us to be equal to this challenge. South-South and Triangular Cooperation, as well as the targeted use of Information and Communication

Technologies (ICTs) are even more crucial as developing countries have valuable experiences to share and can help scale up their reach.

- It is evident therefore that zero hunger can only be achieved when we begin to leverage the benefits of partnerships and Information and Communication Technologies.

I Thank You.