



# WHAT WOULD A WHOLE OF GOVERNMENT APPROACH TO REGIONAL INTEGRATION ENTAIL?

M. Ann Tutwiler  
Coordinator  
Feed the Future Initiative, USDA

# SEE THE FUTURE CHANGE FEED

## Address the Underlying Causes of Hunger

Tackle the root causes of hunger by sustainably increasing agricultural productivity and linking farmers to strong markets, increasing incomes , and reducing under-nutrition. Increase the effectiveness of emergency assistance by strengthening the capacity of countries to anticipate and prevent hunger-related emergencies.

## Invest in Country-Led Plans

Invest in country-led plans. Tailor assistance to the needs of individual countries through country-led consultation and investment plans.

## Improve Strategic Coordination

Improve coordination through participation of all stakeholders to ensure efficiency, effectiveness and accountability.

## Leverage Multilateral Institutions

Use Multilateral Mechanisms to Deliver Resources Effectively. Leverage multilateral mechanisms to increase resources and promote inclusive policy dialogue.

## Make Sustained and Accountable Investments

Hold U.S. programs publicly accountable, using benchmarks and targets to measure progress toward our goals.  
Commit for the long-term .



**GOAL:**  
**Sustainably Reduce Global Poverty and Hunger**

Improved economic performance of the agriculture sector

Improved nutritional status

Improved capacity of vulnerable households to meet their food needs

Improved agriculture productivity

Improved access to well-functioning markets

Increased private investment in agriculture- & nutrition-related activities.

Nutrition-related behaviors including consumption of nutritious foods improved

Improved utilization of maternal & child health and nutrition services

Effectiveness of humanitarian assistance and social safety nets improved

Increased producer control of productive assets, especially by women

Natural Resource Mgm't Improved

Access to inputs, information & technology improved, especially by women

Transport, communication & post-harvest infrastructure improved

New Public-private partnerships formed

Access to diverse and quality foods improved

Social and behavior change programs for nutrition expanded & improved

Policies to support positive gains in nutrition improved

Resilience of vulnerable communities strengthened

Adaptive agriculture value-chain research collaboration improved

Improved delivery of extension services (public and private)

Improved public sector capacity in food safety & food quality control services

Policies to support ag. sector growth improved

Adaptive nutrition and health research collaboration improved

Nutrition & health service delivery expanded & improved

Productive skills and assets of women and the ultra poor improved

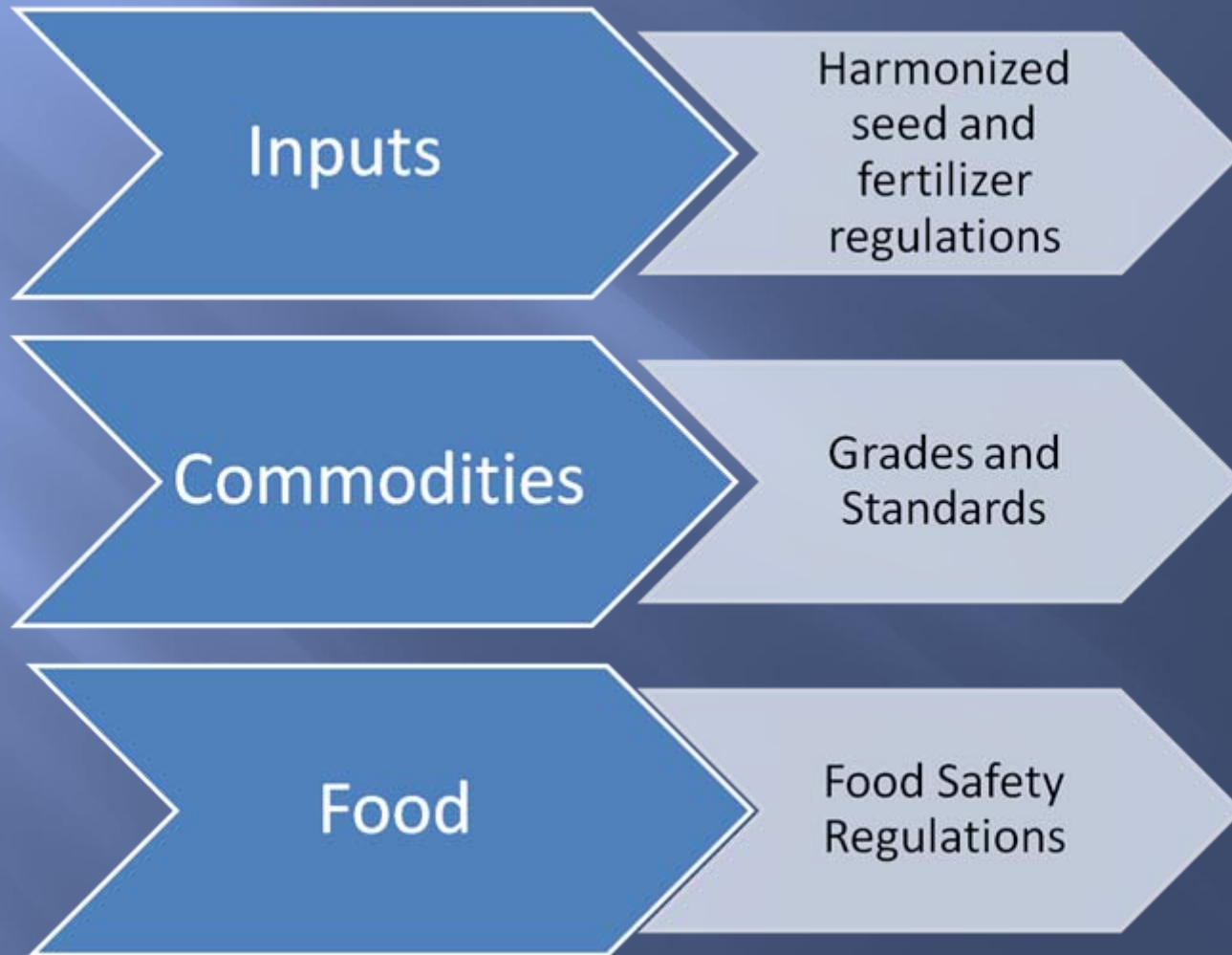
**Availability**

**Access**

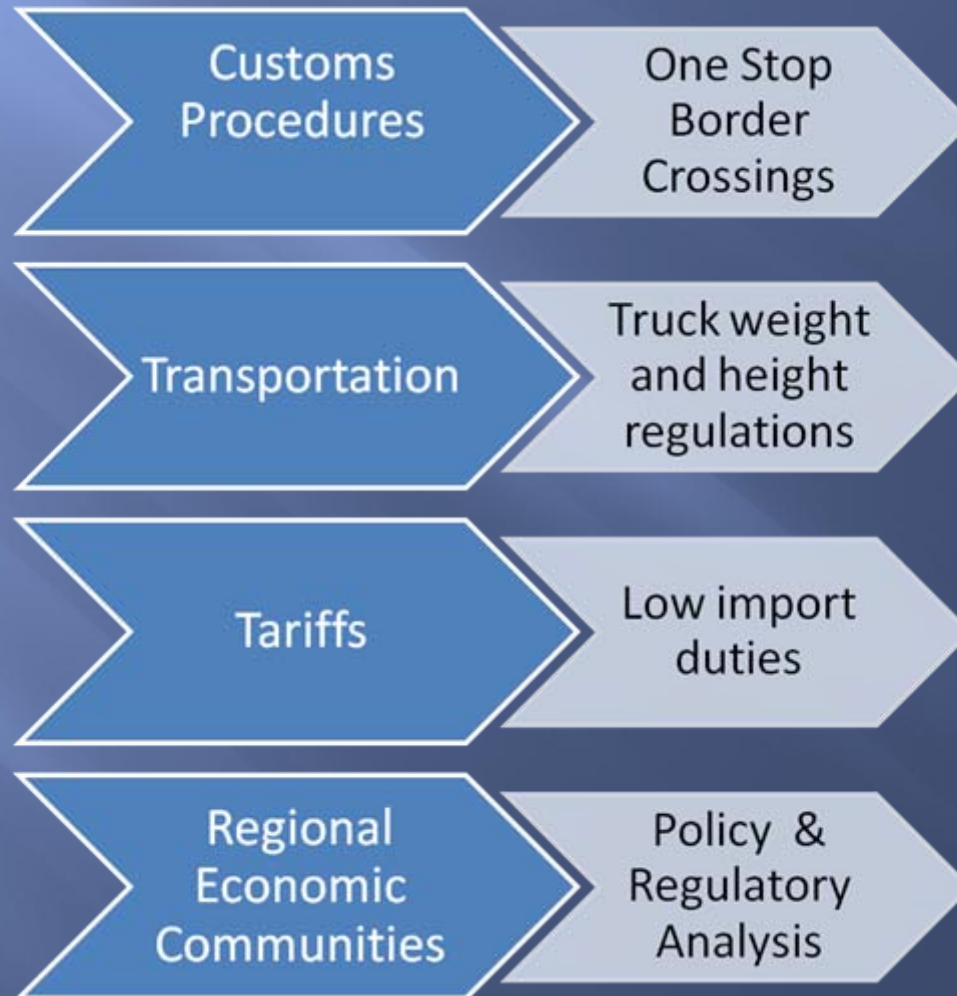
**Utilization**

**Risk/vulnerability**

# Regulations, Grades and Standards



# Tariff and Non-Tariff Measures



# Infrastructure: Software



# Infrastructure: Hardware



Development  
Corridors

Water  
Management

Power

# Beyond Trade



Natural  
Resource  
Management

Climate  
Change  
Adaptation

Research

Regional  
Migration



# USG Challenges

- ▣ Regional institutions vary in strength
- ▣ Regional USAID missions without political leadership
- ▣ Regional USAID missions have no counterparts with other donors
- ▣ Few USG agencies have regional representation
- ▣ What is “country-led” in regional context?

# Whole of Government

- ▣ US Agency for International Development
- ▣ US Department of Agriculture
- ▣ US Trade Representative
- ▣ Food and Drug Administration
- ▣ Environmental Protection Agency
- ▣ Department of Energy
- ▣ US Customs Service
- ▣ Overseas Private Investment Corporation
- ▣ US Treasury/World Bank Trust Fund

# What is “Whole of Government”?

