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

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

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

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

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

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 access to well-functioning markets
- Increased private investment in agriculture- and 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 Mgmt’ 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
- Access to diverse and quality foods improved
- Social and behavior change programs for nutrition expanded & improved
- Policies to support positive gains in nutrition improved
- Adaptive nutrition and health research collaboration improved
- Nutrition & health service delivery expanded & improved
- Adaptive skills and assets of women and the ultra poor improved

Availability - Access - Utilization - Risk/vulnerability
Regulations, Grades and Standards

Inputs
- Harmonized seed and fertilizer regulations

Commodities
- Grades and Standards

Food
- Food Safety Regulations

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Tariff and Non-Tariff Measures

- Customs Procedures
  - One Stop Border Crossings
- Transportation
  - Truck weight and height regulations
- Tariffs
  - Low import duties
- Regional Economic Communities
  - Policy & Regulatory Analysis
Infrastructure: Software

- Commodity Exchanges
  - Bank Clearing mechanisms
- Market Information Systems
  - Crop Reporting
- Cross Border Contracts
  - Harmonized legal codes
- Policy Coordination
  - Data and Peer Review System
- Emergency Preparedness
  - Regional Famine Early Warning Systems
Infrastructure: Hardware

- Development Corridors
- Water Management
- Power
Beyond Trade

Natural Resource Management

Climate Change Adaptation

Research

Regional Migration

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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

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What is “Whole of Government”? 

- Information 
- Coordination 
- Alignment 
- Collaboration 
- Integration 

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