



# **Global Policy Directions in Extension and Rural Advisory Services)**

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# GFRAS

## *ADVOCACY AND LEADERSHIP ON RURAL ADVISORY SERVICES*

# Strategic Fields of Action

- 1. Provide advocacy and support for an enabling policy environment and appropriate investment in RAS;**
- 2. Promote professionalisation of RAS;**
- 3. Facilitate and enhance effective and continuous knowledge generation and exchange.**



***“Producing knowledge is no longer enough. It must help to spark decisive action.”***

**Yuan T Lee**

**Nobel Laureate in Chemistry**

# Extension Policy

- **Extension policy is aimed at developing strategies, procedures, and working relationships among a large number of other actors in the wider system where extension is situated.**

# Policy Defined

**Principle, rule, statement of intent or framework to guide actions, practices, or decisions and achieve rational outcomes (GFRAS, 2014)**

# Evidence

**Facts, figures, and  
knowledge collected  
through a systematic  
process (GFRAS, 2014)**

# Global Policy Directions

**“Transforming Our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development” (Adopted by the United Nations Assembly, September 2015)**

## **The Sustainable Development Goals**

# Shortcomings of the Millenium Development Goals

**Fight against hunger has progressed over the past 15 years.**

**Globally, hunger declined, from 15 % to 11 per cent according (2014 to 2016).**

# Shortcomings of the Millennium Development Goals

**More than 790 million people worldwide still lack regular access to adequate amounts of dietary energy.**

**The zero hunger target will be largely missed by 2030 if current trends persist.**

# Shortcomings of the Millennium Development Goals

**Millennium Development Goals were unmet in some countries due to natural and human-induced disasters or political instability, resulting in protracted crises, with increased vulnerability and food insecurity affecting large parts of the population.**

# Shortcomings of the Millenium Development Goals

**Globally, in 2014, nearly 1 in 4 children under the age of 5, an estimated total of 159 million children, had stunted growth.**



UNITED NATIONS  
SUSTAINABLE  
DEVELOPMENT  
SUMMIT 2015  
25-27 SEPTEMBER

# THE 17 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



مؤتمر قمة  
الأمم المتحدة  
للتنمية ٢٠١٥  
٢٥ - ٢٧ أيلول / سبتمبر





**SDG #2: End hunger, achieve food  
security and improved nutrition  
and promote sustainable  
agriculture**

# **SDG 2 Targets: Rural Development**

## **2.1 By 2030,**

**End hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round**

# Goal 2 Targets: Rural Development

## 2.2 By 2030,

**End all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons**

## 2.3 By 2030,

**Double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, in through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment**

## **2.4 By 2030,**

**Ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality**

## **2.5 By 2020,**

**Maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed**

## 2.a

**Increase investment, through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries**

## 2.b

**Correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets, through the parallel elimination of all forms of agricultural export subsidies and all export measures with equivalent effect, in accordance with the mandate of the Doha Development Round**



**2.c Adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets and their derivatives and facilitate timely access to market information, including on food reserves, in order to help limit extreme food price volatility**



# RAS Policy Support to SDGs

# Policy Directions (References)

**Nairobi Declaration On Agricultural  
Extension And Advisory Services**

**(2013)**

**5<sup>th</sup> GFRAS Annual Meeting: RAS  
Policies-Evidence and Practice**

**(2014)**

# Policy Directions

## Reaching Millions: Hanoi Declaration (2015)

# Policy General Themes

- **Strengthen Pluralistic, Demand-driven, Decentralized Extension**
- **Knowledge Management**
- **Policy Advocacy**
- **Professionalization/Capacity Development**
- **Financing Extension**
- **Information Communication Technology**
- **Women, Gender, and Youth**

# Youth of today

**90 % of all youth are in developing countries, 1/5 are unemployed**

**Higher unemployment for vulnerable groups and women**

**Unemployment rates for youth in some OECD countries > 50%**

# Policy General Themes

- **Transparency and Accountability**
- **Monitoring and Evaluation for impact**
- **Family Farming /Entrepreneurship**

# Global Policy Directions

**Support smallholder agriculture and family farming as core contributor to agricultural production in most developing countries, This is vital for achieving food and nutritional security goals, for reducing poverty and improving livelihoods and for responding to climate change;**

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- **Strengthen the capabilities of small holder farmers to take advantage of realistic and remunerative opportunities through access to knowledge, credit, markets and related services;**

**Coalition of public, private and civil society actors at national, regional and international levels to revitalize and modernize agricultural extension and advisory systems that are farmer-centred, participatory, well funded, demand-driven and performance oriented.**



**Demand-led, situation- and context-specific, gender sensitive and climate-smart policies, strategies and initiatives are being implemented;**



**National agricultural and extension policies, strategies and approaches that are inclusive, context-specific and contribute to national, continental and international development goals**

**Capacity building, greater coordination and professionalism in the provision of extension and advisory services**



**Enhanced use of information and communication technologies (ICTs), both old and new, and engagement of the media in expanding the reach and impact of extension and advisory services.**



**Participatory processes for monitoring, evaluation and impact assessments and for conducting research on extension to facilitate learning, accountability, efficiency and empowerment**



**Provide platforms at different levels for extension professionals and researchers and farmers to meet, exchange and improve their capacity to mobilize smallholders' knowledge, labour, land, water and genetic resources for global food security.**

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- **Policies and financing mechanisms make pluralistic extension services more inclusive and demand-driven**

# What are Effective RAS Policies

- **Have government anchorage**
- **Integrate all stakeholders**
- **Holistic approach that integrate the content**
- **Consider Psychology and profile of RAS Providers**
- **Free from political populism**
- **Elaborated through participatory processes**

# Effecting Change at the national level

- **Develop a national sustainable development strategy.**
- **Participatiopn of the risk prone and marginal;**
- **Organizations/institutions which represent them**
- **Meaningful, measurable commitments on the realisation of all goals.**

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- **Call upon decentralised administrations and local government to work closely with civil society and other relevant actors to ensure ownership of the goals at national and sub-national levels.**
  - **Ensure that national and local resources are allocated to the implementation of the SDGs.**

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- **Establish public, participatory and inclusive monitoring and reporting mechanisms for the implementation of the goals, led by a national review body which includes members of the public - especially from the poorest and most marginalised groups - and their legitimate representatives.**

# Principles for engaging in the policy process

- **Make connections**
- **Build the power of people**
- **Strengthen participation of institutions**

# National Policy and Legal Framework

**Agricultural and Fisheries  
Modernization Act**

**Local Government Code**

**Fisheries Code**



**Thank you for your  
attention.**