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Multi-faceted, holistic, agro-ecological approaches exemplified by Organic Agriculture can significantly contribute to reducing poverty. The one-size-fits-all approach to farming continues to fail because it relies on unaffordable inputs and ignores biodiversity, women farmers and traditional food cultures.

Smallholder farming is the backbone of agriculture and food security, not only in developing countries, but also in developed countries; not only in rural areas, but urban settings as well. 90 percent of farms worldwide are less than two hectares and they provide employment to 1.3 billion people. Ironically, smallholder farmers are among the poorest and hungriest people worldwide; they have insufficient access to resources and lack support to build capacity.

Many national governments prioritize investments in large-scale agricultural development, allowing land grabbing, or allocate the least possible amount of resources in their budgets to agriculture, even in countries whose economies are agriculture-based. Fortunately, there are also constructive actions and initiatives that tackle the problem of food insecurity for smallholder farmers. For instance, FAO organized in cooperation with IFOAM and the Fairtrade Labeling Organization, a program in West Africa to help farmers access high value organic markets. As a result 5,000 farmers increased their technical skills and institutional capacity, improved product quality and gained organic and fair trade certification. Organic agricultural practices learned through the projects were transferred to the production of subsistence crops that provide a richer and more varied diet and local food security. With increased income, families now send their children to school and are able to pay for medical expenses. Furthermore, the organic production methods have also been adopted by farmers who are not members of the organic producer groups.

Organic is not yet mainstream but also no longer a niche. We are an industry and a community, but more importantly, we are a movement for global change. We must continue to demonstrate that the principles of Organic Agriculture - health, ecology, fairness and care – when integrated into policy decisions, business relationships and individual choices, create the most credible pathway towards food security and the empowerment of all, especially the poor and marginalized.

Katherine DiMatteo - IFOAM President
The Organic World in 2010 at a Glance

“Without IFOAM the global vision is lost.”
Affiliate’s Feedback

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Global Totals</th>
<th>Leading Countries</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Countries with data on certified Organic Agriculture</td>
<td>160 (2008: 154; 2000: 86)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organic agricultural land</td>
<td>37.2 mil. ha (2008: 35.2, 1999: 11)</td>
<td>Australia (12 mil. ha), Argentina (4.4), US (1.9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Countries with &gt; 5% organic agricultural land</td>
<td>24 (2008: 22)</td>
<td>Falklands (35.7%), Liechtenstein (26.9%), Austria (18.5%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Further, non-agricultural organic areas 2009</td>
<td>41.9 mil. ha (2008: 31)</td>
<td>Finland (7.8 mil. ha), Brazil (6.2), Cameroon (6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Producers 2009</td>
<td>1.8 mil. (2008: 1.4)</td>
<td>India (677,257), Uganda (187,893), Mexico (128,826)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organic market size</td>
<td>54.9 bn. USD (2008: 50.9; 1999: 15.2)</td>
<td>US (25.5 bn. USD), Germany (8.3), France (4.3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organic per capita consumption per year</td>
<td>8 bn. USD</td>
<td>Denmark (190 mil. USD), Switzerland (180), Austria (76)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Countries with organic regulations</td>
<td>74 (2008: 73)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organic certifiers</td>
<td>523 (2008: 489)</td>
<td>Japan (59), U.S. (57), South Korea (33)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of IFOAM Affiliates</td>
<td>2010: 757 (2008: 734)</td>
<td>Germany (98), U.S. (45), India (44)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: The World of Organic Agriculture 2011, IFOAM and FiBL
Note: Data as of 31.12.2009
IFOAM’s Action Network

The IFOAM Network

The IFOAM Action Group

Global IFOAM
- Affiliates
  - General Assembly
  - World Board
  - Committees & Task Forces
  - Offices
  - Departments
- Regional Bodies
- Daughter Organizations

IFOAM’s Advocacy Targets
- IFOAM’s Clients
- IFOAM’s Service Providers
- IFOAM’s Friend & Allies
- IFOAM’s Advocacy Providers

IFOAM’s 5 Strategic Pillars

The Organic Umbrella
*Uniting the Organic Movement*
- Membership
- Events and publications
- Comprehensive information platform
- IFOAM brand

Organic Advocacy
*Promoting Sustainability in Agriculture*
- Advocacy network
- International campaigns and conferences
- Lobbying
- Strategy advice and policy monitoring

The Organic Value Chain
*Facilitating Production and Trade*
- The IFOAM Family of Standards
- The IFOAM Standard
- The Community of Best Practice Standards
- The Global Organic Mark
- IFOAM Accreditation Programs
- Participatory Guarantee Systems (PGS)
- Global Organic Market Access project

Organic Programs
*Assisting Organic Development*
- Projects for the organic movement

The IFOAM Academy
*Building Organic Leaders’ Capacity*
- Organic leadership course and training materials

Affiliate’s Feedback

“Without IFOAM the international organic movement would have no ‘home’ anymore.”
DEVELOPING POWER FOR THE ORGANIC MOVEMENT

Despite a critical start, 2010 ended with strengthened institutions of the global organic movement.

IFOAM’s alert, at the end of 2009, that the organic community risked losing its global umbrella organization, did not go unheard.

Financial contributions, links to initiatives and projects, contacts to celebrities, opportunities to participate in partnerships, cost-covering invitations, innovative ideas, or volunteers’ commitment, are the many ‘gifts’ that helped strengthen IFOAM. World Board and staff - grateful for the support - integrate these contributions and manage to shape a progressive institutional development. Milestones are the strategic consultation in January, the Organic Guarantee System (OGS) consultation in March, the launches of the three advocacy campaigns, the OGS vote in July, the IFOAM Declaration of Living Change in September, the report of the Good Governance Task Force in November and the launch of the new OGS committees in December. The previously decreasing membership payments stabilize and strategic partnerships with FiBL (diverse projects), BioFach (patronage), KRAV/AIAB (advocacy), Norad (GOMA project) and Bio Suisse (OGS revision) ensure that expenses can be covered. Hivos funds the new AFSP (Agriculture and Food Security towards Full Sustainability Project) project, which has four components: 1.) curricula development for an organic leadership training program; 2.) remote participation in IFOAM events and a comprehensive information platform; 3.) global coordination of PGS initiatives; and 4.) advocacy targeting international organizations. With this project, Hivos enables IFOAM to implement the new five pillar strategy of the World Board for stakeholders from the global South.

But the process of reorientation in order to recover from financial losses and the expiration of projects does not only yield successes. Ecology and Farming, IFOAM’s magazine is discontinued and its re-launch has to be postponed to 2011. Many project proposals to potential donors are rejected and it is difficult to find partners willing to contribute financially to an event featuring nine Alternative Nobel Prize laureates who speak out for organic solutions. Furthermore, the presence of organic farming in global events, e.g. of the UN, is still weak due to disappointingly low support of the organic advocacy campaigns.

“The lack of IFOAM would be a blow to the whole movement on Organic Agriculture.”

Affiliate’s Feedback
**THE ORGANIC UMBRELLA.** The ‘umbrella’ pillar regains its strength: membership retention levels increase noticeably, the output of regular publications stabilizes and two IFOAM events reaffirm IFOAM’s role as a thematic leader.

IFOAM increases the number of its regular newsletters and publishes additional multi-lingual resources like the IFOAM GMO brochures, as well as a collection of expert inputs around the topic of plant and animal breeding (The Proceedings of the Breeding Conference). The Organic Business Guide, a joint project by IFOAM, Helvetas and the AgroEco Louis Bolk Institute, is written in three languages for organic actors in low and middle income countries who are actively engaged in setting up or managing organic businesses with groups of smallholders.

IFOAM continues to represent, in its role of patron, the organic movement at the global BioFach trade fairs. At the 3rd IFOAM Trade Symposium, IFOAM brings together market analysts and high-level marketers who share their experience and insights into the different aspects of building a competitive advantage in organic markets. The most compelling event of the year remains the Inspiration for Living Change conference, organized by IFOAM and Colabora: nine Right Livelihood Awardees and one World Food Prize laureate gather in Bonn, Germany, to explain during a one-day conference their visions of and efforts towards a more sustainable world in plenary sessions and workshops. This event is also the starting point for one of two trial sessions of a webinar-style virtual exchange. Web-based technology allows IFOAM to expand its outreach, being even more inclusive, by giving participants in remote locations, unable to travel to the event, the opportunity to attend and participate live.

Understanding the benefit of organizing an event with IFOAM support, a number of organic actors across the world had IFOAM promote their conferences and fairs. In the case of the Middle East Natural and Organic Product Exhibition (MENOPE), for example, IFOAM contributes to the thematic development of their conference programs.

**Innovation**

- Web-based remote connections to two events, linking individuals from various countries (Belgium, China, Canada, Egypt, France, Germany, Italy, Nigeria, Switzerland, Tunisia and Zambia).
Organic Advocacy. The debates on climate change and biodiversity gather momentum. IFOAM ensures that Organic Agriculture is included in the discussions preceding international policy decisions and that its potential to offer solutions to some of the world’s most pressing issues is understood and built into agreements.

2010 is a crucial year for international agreements in areas critical for agriculture, bringing forth the Cancun Agreements on climate change and the Nagoya Protocol on biodiversity.

At the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity in Nagoya, IFOAM showcases the effectiveness of Organic Agriculture in both producing food and sustainably using biodiversity while providing ecosystems services. It is also in Nagoya that the Economics of Ecosystems & Biodiversity (TEEB) report is launched. As a contributing author to the report, IFOAM provides input for the chapter on certification and labeling. A groundbreaking document for local and regional policy makers, it is now widely used by numerous UN bodies to encourage a shift towards policies that recognize the value of ecosystems and their services.

During IFOAM’s official side event at the Climate Change Summit of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in Cancun, IFOAM pushes for climate agreements to draw upon the recommendations of the International Assessment of Agricultural Knowledge, Science and Technology for Development (IAASTD) report.

Recognizing that there is a need to translate IFOAM’s work and messages at the international policy-making level into useful and practical recommendations for the organic movement, IFOAM and the IFOAM EU Group, introduce its first strategic ‘work camp’. Participants representing key stakeholder groups help identify essential needs and challenges in order to maximize the relevance of IFOAM’s climate strategy to the movement.

IFOAM also pushes for the recognition of organic as a development concept to address food security issues. It participates in the FAO Committee on World Food Security and, through the publication of an article in the Financial Times, uses mass media to advance organic as a solution against rising international hunger.

Innovations

- Launch of ‘Powered by Nature’, IFOAM’s eco-Intensification and biodiversity campaign
- Launch of ‘People before Commodity’, IFOAM’s food security and livelihoods campaign
- Launch of the ‘Not just Carbon’, IFOAM’s climate change campaign
- Launch of an IFOAM Strategic Work Camp on climate change

One Earth, Many Gifts: Power for the Organic Movement

UNFCCC CoP16, Cancun: Patricia Flores, Latin America Office Coordinator, at the IFOAM booth
ORGANIC VALUE CHAIN. The new IFOAM Organic Guarantee System takes shape, reveals its new services and establishes its relevance. Meanwhile, IFOAM enters the era of direct advocacy to governments in favor of PGS and equivalence.

With an approval rate of 93%, the new Organic Guarantee System (OGS) is ushered in by IFOAM’s membership. A landmark in the history of IFOAM, the new OGS incorporates elements of previous versions (e.g. IFOAM Accreditation and the idea of an IFOAM Family of Standards), as well as new ones, namely the Global Organic System Accreditation (GOSA), an IFOAM off-the-shelf certification standard, a Global Organic Mark and a Community of Best Practice Standards. The new business plans, policies and procedures necessary to start the implementation of the new OGS are developed, while the OGS Courier is introduced as a communication tool to keep stakeholders abreast of developments in IFOAM’s OGS.

The newly established Standards Requirement Committee, together with the partners of the Global Organic Market Access Project (GOMA), develop a new IFOAM Norm, the Common Objectives and Requirements of Organic Standards, to serve both as the basis for the Family of Standards and as a new annex to the internationally used tool for assessing equivalence between organic standards, Equitool. Meanwhile, the new IFOAM Standard Committee initiates its work on the IFOAM Standard.

Participatory Guarantee Systems (PGS) continue to receive IFOAM’s support: 10 issues of The Global PGS Newsletter and a strategic plan elaborated by the PGS Committee to guide and inspire IFOAM’s work on PGS, contribute to increasing the acceptance of PGS. 24 PGS initiatives in 16 countries, supporting the livelihood of 11,500 producers signal their relevance. Further, IFOAM delivers official recommendations to several governments, alerting them to the importance of including provisions on equivalence in import regulations and PGS.

In the GOMA Project, a public-private sector Working Group starts to outline a framework for cooperation on organic labeling and trade in Asia. The project also consults a draft harmonized organic regulatory program for countries in Central America and the Caribbean.
Organic Programs. Collaboration with Hivos takes a new course, with Africa remaining a strong focus.

Agriculture and Food Security towards Full Sustainability! This urgent demand is the name of the new strategic partnership between IFOAM and Hivos. The AFSP project seeks to encourage the uptake of Organic Agriculture practices as an instrument to address food security, climate change adaptation, biodiversity and sustainable resource management in the global South. This three-year program accompanies IFOAM’s strategic planning and supports core activities targeted at developing countries, such as advocacy, PGS, global communication technologies and capacity-building through organic leadership courses.

A dozen proposals are written in partnership with affiliates in several countries. Notwithstanding the typically low return rate, cooperation agreements are signed and IFOAM maintains a focus on Africa. The OSEA II project, launched in December, aims at improving the income and livelihood of rural communities in East Africa through the facilitation of trade in organic products. This will be achieved through the development of a regional standard, a conformity assessment system, the promotion of a regional mark and advocacy to raise consumer awareness.

The Africa Pavilion and Africa Symposium at BioFach continue to serve as a platform to potentiate business with African organic exporters. In 2010, the estimated direct sales from contacts made during the fair amount to around 20 million USD. While the direct beneficiaries are the exporting companies, the event supports the livelihood of some 150,000 smallholders.


Other partnerships throughout the year include the UNEP Central Asia Project, the Technology Research Platform for organic food and farming, and the CFC tea project. This project concludes its component in China and establishes capacity-building centers for organic tea and supports research and development on model farms in India.
The Organic Academy. In 2010 IFOAM launches a new pillar: the IFOAM Academy. Work begins on development of the Academy’s flagship program, the Organic Leadership Course.

In order to identify how the Organic Leadership Course (OLC) fits into the landscape of existing training needs and offers, a market overview and a competence profile are developed through interviews and internet research. The results are fed into the course design: an intensive, on-the-job program combining residential and online learning with practical application in successive phases over the course of one year. For the course to have the most practical relevance, it will be offered on a regional level and follow a holistic approach that allows participants to develop their knowledge, skills and attitude. The five topic areas identified in the competence profile – mastery of which makes for a successful organic leader – are

1.) Understanding the organic world;
2.) Institutional management;
3.) Communication;
4.) The organic value chain;
5.) Organic services and development.

In the course of the research for the market overview and the competence profile, many people are contacted about the idea of organic leadership training. The response is universally positive: regardless of location and professional background - they confirm the relevance of such a course, and are enthusiastic about IFOAM taking up this role.

Respondents also demonstrate willingness to contribute ideas, providing contacts to other reference persons, pointing out potentially relevant, existing programs and giving detailed input into the competence profile. That this intense interest is not just a passing bout of curiosity is demonstrated by the fact that some of these initial contacts develop into concrete partnerships for implementing the OLC. Grolink enters into an agreement with IFOAM to share lessons learned in the course of the Organic Agriculture Development course and to develop and implement the OLC. Registration for the first edition in India in 2012 is open.
Organic Producers. The statistics show 1.8 million organic producers, up from 1.4 million in the previous year. The vast majority are family farmers. The average size of organic farms has dropped and organic farming has become more interesting for poor smallholders in the global south.

In India alone, 677,000 certified organic production units are counted; this is more than in any other country. The Indian government estimates that there are actually close to one million farming families involved in an organic certification scheme, since group certification is widespread.

Third-party certified organic farming is dominant in the U.S.A. and Europe. However, tens of thousands of organic farmers across the world use alternative verification systems like Participatory Guarantee Systems. A large number of farmers also produce organic, in spite of not marketing their products as organic, while others produce on a very small scale and sell only within their network. Still others are predominantly self-subsistent. For those farmers, certification is not an economically viable option. So, although they are part of the organic world, they are not reflected in official statistics: Estimates of 1.8 million organic producers are thus greatly understated.

Impact studies for both certified or non-certified organic farming consistently prove that organic farmers’ net income is higher than that of their conventional colleagues, especially in low-income countries.

Large-scale organic farming often has many environmental benefits - low-intensity production, alignment with natural cycles and the creation of space for biodiversity. Nonetheless, the General Assembly mandates IFOAM to put the smallholder family farmer in the foreground of its policies and strategies. The newly developed and broadly consulted IFOAM Smallholder Position Paper is just one expression of this commitment. Advocacy for a pro-organic policy framework, the design of support systems and the regulation of production stresses that the organic movement is a farmers’ institution that integrates the whole value chain’s interests into smart solutions for the benefit of all: nature, animals, plants and humans.

Indeed, it is not large-scale, but rather small-scale farmers who are increasingly adopting Organic Agriculture - especially in the global South: statistics show a modest growth in Organic Agriculture land which stands in stark contrast to the steep increase in number of producers. More and more, organic is becoming what the movement already understands it to be: not just an environmental standard, but a development concept to tackle poverty and hunger.
**PROCESSING AND TRADE. Towards a truly global organic industry?**

Regional imbalances still characterize the global organic sector. Although organic production is already widespread and growing in countries across the globe, consumption of organic products remains concentrated in Europe and North America. Organic processing and distribution have become very competitive in these regions.

Organic products are typically processed close to consumer markets (i.e. Europe and North America), while other regions focus on the supply of raw material. Currently, it is these consumer markets that drive organic sales globally. The concentration of organic demand on a handful of countries inevitably means that these countries have the power to impose their own requirements on suppliers of raw and semi-processed materials.

The emergence of a highly educated and financially stable upper and middle classes in countries like India, China, Brazil, Russia, Turkey or Mexico should, if accompanied by the right consumer awareness messages, naturally lead to these countries also becoming significant contributors to organic demand. In some of these countries, in particular India and Brazil, important steps have been taken by the governments to encourage guarantee systems that serve the growth of the local market (in particular Participatory Guarantee Systems). The development of stronger domestic markets in all continents would be beneficial to all.

In an attempt to build up their own organic sectors, countries with burgeoning organic markets and embryonic processing facilities may be tempted to replicate, partially or in their entirety, organic regulations from countries that have a well-established national organic market. This process sometimes entails tightening the rules for admission of imported organic goods into the national market. The creation of barriers to imported products is counterproductive, as imports are a necessary part of the development of a healthy organic sector.

But over time, as countries increase their internal demand and organic trade becomes global, the balance of power will change, giving many more countries a place at the negotiating table of international organic trade. Multi-lateral equivalence between various regulatory systems will then become the indispensable stepping-stone to a truly global organic industry, while the multiplicity and diversity of organic markets will mean more opportunities for all to find a place in organic business.
**Organic Services and Development.** Science that uses research in a holistic and participatory manner is one of the biggest allies of organic farmers.

Many IFOAM affiliates are not directly involved in the value chain, but are invaluable catalysts for problem solving and growth facilitation. Such support may come in the shape of advocacy, development cooperation, counselling, communication, promotion or network-building. A prominent ally for organic farmers and their supporting industry is science and research. Trials for innovative solutions, such as the no-tillage trials based on management of cover crops by the Rodale Institute, influence farmers’ lives and the footprint of Organic Agriculture. Both the research into possible improvement areas of agriculture, as well as the show-casing of the result of converting to organic, support the sustained growth in organic production. A meta study by FiBL shows for instance that no other sustainable farming approach is as well researched and has as coherently positive impacts on the livelihoods of those using sustainable farming practices. Organic research networks such as ISOFAR, the association of organic scientists, or the Round Table on Organic Agriculture and Climate Change (RTOACC) initiated recently by IFOAM, FiBL, ICROFS, FAO and others, ensure coordination and the translation of research results into advocacy messages and practical recommendations.

**Getting Ready for Korea**

16 Organic World Congresses (OWC) in four decades have been key to associating the term ‘organic’ (or ‘bio’, ‘eco’, ‘natural’ etc. in other languages) to one, united movement, even though organic emerged in many places of this planet. The 17th OWC in Korea in 2011 is the first in Asia and a trigger for organic development in emerging regional markets and beyond. The program development and design of the OWC is a multifaceted community effort led by the Korean Organizing Committee and its president, Kim Moon Soo, Governor of the Gyeonggi Province, along with the Korean Federation of Sustainable Agriculture Organizations (KFSA). The organic world has contributed over 500 papers from 62 countries that will be shared with colleagues next fall. Eight special thematic pre-conferences, one main conference, the World Organic Fair, various side and parallel events, as well as the IFOAM General Assembly will shape the organic movement. The events are expected to draw 1,000–1,500 foreign participants from over 100 countries, and local participation will likely exceed 200,000 visitors. Prominent speakers, such as laureates of the Right Livelihood Award (Alternative Nobel Prize), the One World Award and the World Food Prize, as well as government officials and global NGO leaders, will attend.
INSPIRATION FOR LIVING CHANGE

A ONCE-IN-A-LIFETIME CONFERENCE. Nine Right Livelihood Award laureates and one World Food Prize awardee discuss their ideas for a healthier, greener and fairer world.

Though the fields of expertise of the laureates are diverse, their approaches and thinking rest upon the same fundament. These shared convictions are condensed into the IFOAM Declaration for Living Change, reiterating the organic movement’s concerns and beliefs and endorsed by the laureates and many other organic stakeholders present at the event. The Declaration maintains trust in Nature’s capacities, demands respect for humankind and the environment, and points to the urgency of implementing sustainable development measures that protect both human livelihoods and biodiversity.

Around 200 participants travel from 15 countries to meet the laureates. Dozens of virtual participants in Germany, Tunisia, China, Belgium, Italy, Zambia, the USA and Switzerland are tied into the conference via video live stream. The vibrancy and atmosphere of togetherness and positivity throughout the day is palpable as participants witness some of the most quotable messages of recent times.

World Food Prize laureate Hans Herren proposes reconstructing agriculture as a sustainable system, moving away from an agriculture based on resource use and towards green systems and methods based on resource conservation. He condemns the paternalistic implications of the expression ‘feeding the world’ and counters: “People nourish themselves, nobody feeds anybody, except maybe we feed animals.” Herren further defends that every country has to ensure a part of its food security.

Frances Moore Lappé encourages re-thinking the mainstream premise of ‘lack’ to achieve change through a focus on what stands to be gained. According to Moore Lappé, any scarcity that exists is human-derived, as the earth has provided for us in abundance.

Melaku Worede shares his experience of seed conservation and the fundamental importance of farmers as expert partners in breeding, selection and in-situ conservation.

“Organic brings respect to the earth and respect to the farmer.”
Vandana Shiva

Frances Moore Lappé encourages re-thinking the mainstream premise of ‘lack’ to achieve change through a focus on what stands to be gained. According to Moore Lappé, any scarcity that exists is human-derived, as the earth has provided for us in abundance.

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One Earth, Many Gifts: Inspiration for Living Change
The Seikatsu Club Consumers’ Cooperative Union demonstrates the strong potential of consumer influence to effect economic change. United by their stance against mass production and consumption and unnecessary waste in Western societies, they defend traditional farming at the local level.

The Landless Workers’ Movement (MST) from Brazil reminds us that in some countries, the threat of land being illegally grabbed by landlords and multinational corporations is ever-present. But we also learn how inclusive legislation, recognizing alternative certification systems like Participatory Guarantee Systems (PGS), can empower small farmers and help develop local supply chains.

Pat Mooney criticises the tendency in the scientific world to look for a quick technological fix to today’s pressing challenges, as is the case with nanotechnology, presented as an easy solution to climate change. In the climate debate an agreement is needed that is acceptable to the world’s marginalized people: “If the agreement works for them, it works for the planet.”

Helmy Abouleish tells us that, even today, organic is cheaper than conventional. In Egypt, a study is underway that analyzes the real cost of six organic crops, as compared to conventional ones. Although indicators to quantify carbon sequestration, health, environmental impact still need to be identified, in Egypt, subsidized water and fertilizer alone account for 10% of the price difference between organic and conventional crops.

Percy Schmeiser tells the story of his life’s battle against Monsanto, the biotech giant, and alerts to the limitations and dangers of patent laws. The loss of indigenous seeds and farmers’ right to use seeds from one year to the next greatly compromise what should be farmers’ basic rights.

Ibrahim Abouleish, founder of SEKEM, emphasizes changing the culture of food production and consumption to one whose central concern is not economic but ethical: the protection of natural resources for future generations.

Vandana Shiva stresses that organic is the only way to feed people while protecting the planet and giving a dignified role to the producers of food on this planet. Reinforcing Abouleish’s view, she states that the food available most cheaply in fact comes at the highest price. From this more honest perspective, organic actually presents the ‘low-cost alternative.’

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“Seeds and plants and food should never be in the hands of corporations. They should always be in the hands of farmers.”

Percy Schmeiser

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El Ceibo: The association of organic cocoa producers’ cooperatives in Bolivia contributes to change since 1977.
IFOAM Positions. Mandated by the General Assembly, IFOAM develops three position papers, influencing how these topics are perceived and addressed: smallholders, organic seed and propagation materials, and nanotechnology.

Nanotech Position. In response to the growing technological and commercial interest in nanomaterials, on account of their novel properties such as chemical reactivity, bioactivity and bioavailability, IFOAM develops a position on the Use of Nanotechnologies and Nano-materials in Organic Agriculture. The position aims to express the concerns of the organic movement regarding nanotechnology and to provide guidance to organic operators and organic standard setters on how to avoid its use in Organic Agriculture. It provides recommendations to governments and industries and will be used as a lobby tool to advocate for regulations and labeling that will enable organic operators and consumers to avoid nanotechnology.

Smallholder Position. Given that there are over 500 million small farms throughout the world, the Smallholder Position highlights the importance of smallholder farms in providing fresh, local food in both rural and urban areas, while contributing to employment and livelihoods. The main limitation on smallholder farming in developing countries is poverty and social exclusion, especially within indigenous populations. For women farmers the lack of access and control over resources accentuates problems further.

Organic Agriculture is the most appropriate way to achieve ecological, agronomic and socio-economic intensification of smallholder agriculture. Major efforts to improve smallholder farm productivity, a much higher investment in pro-smallholder science and improved policies to promote sustainable organic smallholder systems are still urgently needed.

Seed Position. The choice of high quality organic seed and plant propagation material of suitable varieties is the key to successful organic farming. The IFOAM Basic Standards require that organic crops shall be grown from organically propagated seed, if available in appropriate varieties and quality. However, the propagation of varieties under certified organic production cannot meet the present quantitative and qualitative demand of the market to ensure a closed organic production system. The overall goal of the position paper on Organic Seed and Propagation Materials in Organic Agriculture is to help organic farmers obtain excellent starting plant material of a wide range of suitable varieties, in sufficient quantities, propagated according to the organic guidelines. The paper calls for local seed production to be promoted, given its essential role in enabling autonomous organic farming.

Furthermore, the restriction of propagation to registered varieties for organic farming would cause a dramatic reduction in available genetic resources, especially in the South, where farmers depend on locally adapted varieties for local markets. IFOAM will promote the co-existence of the formal seed sector and informal farmer-based organic propagation in order to favor the biodiversity of Organic Agriculture.
It is IFOAM’s great honor to have selected for the One World Lifetime Achievement Award the Indian organic pioneer and farmer Mr. Bhaskar H. Save. In the 1950s, Bhaskar H. Save had the opportunity to run a model farm in the early days of the so-called Green Revolution. He soon realized the vicious circle of using chemical fertilizers and started his “organic experiments with truth”, as he called his conversion to organic farming. With his impressive 60 years of organic farming experience, he has been able to inspire and motivate three generations of young farmers, demonstrating what he was able to create on his own land. Save exemplifies the power of farmer-to-farmer training through his own actions. In South Asia, he is widely known as the “living Gandhi of natural organic farming.”

It all started with an ecological solution to combat the cassava mealy bug, without creating dependency of farmers on pesticide producers. Hans Rudolf Herren, well-known as an IAASTD Co-Chair and through his research - especially at the ICIPE Institute in Kenya - has empowered farmers with simple methods. One of them is the push-pull organic method, thanks to which OWA laureate Rachel Agola, a 38 year-old mother of five, managed to increase her maize yield from 35 kg to 350 kg on the same plot. Today, Rachel teaches her community in collaboration with Biovision, a Swiss-based foundation and IFOAM member, founded by Hans Herren. Biovision’s impact in East Africa is impressive and reaches tens of thousands of East African farmers with its messages of innovative applications of natural farming.

Turning a desert into an oasis in Egypt using compost; letting forest grow where previously goats had destroyed the vegetation in Burkina Faso; bringing new perspectives to Anatolian farmers in Turkey with market linkages for organic products; and developing cooperative production among 1200 cocoa farmers in Bolivia were other extraordinary ventures of OWA nominees in 2010. Each of them represents an active contribution and encourages the betterment of the planet and its people.
**Activities**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Income</th>
<th>Expenditure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IFOAM Governance</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IFOAM Direction</td>
<td>274</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organic Umbrella</td>
<td>518</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organic Advocacy</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organic Value Chain</td>
<td>406</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organic Programs</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organic Academy</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,492</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Net Income** | 71

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**Nature of Cost**

Summary of Activities as of December 31, 2010 (whole statutory statement audited by KPMG Prüfungs- und Beratungsgesellschaft für den Öffentlichen Sektor AG Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaft, Cologne, Germany)

**Income & Expenses** (€ x 1000)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Income 2010</th>
<th>2009</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Contributions &amp; fees</td>
<td>303</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donations</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other income</td>
<td>275</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project income</td>
<td>824</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest Income</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Income</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,492</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Expenses**

- Personnel expenses: 647 | 590
- Administrative expenses: 132 | 151
- Internal structures: 32 | 17
- Other expenses: 79 | 128
- Project expenses: 531 | 506
| **Total Expenses** | **1,421** | **1,392** |

**Net Income** | **71** | -28

- Liquidation from appropriated reserves: 80 | 80
- Transfer to appropriated reserves: 130 | 80
- Retained Earnings brought forward: 14 | 42
| **Net Retained Earnings** | **35** | **14**

**Assets**

- Fixed Assets: 20 | 15
- Current Assets: 105 | 144
- Trading stock: 7 | 7
- Bank accounts: 954 | 455
| **Prepaid Expenses** | 3 | 4
| **Total Assets** | **1,090** | **625**

**Liabilities**

- Appropriated reserves: 130 | 80
- Net Retained Earnings: 35 | 14

**Provisions**

- Other Provisions: 15 | 10

**Liabilities**

- Trade Payables: 90 | 138
- Other liabilities: 20 | 55
| **Accrued Expenses** | **801** | **328**
| **Total Liabilities** | **1,090** | **625**

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**Strategic Partners:**

**Contributors:**

*We thank all our Affiliates, Donors, Clients, Supporters and Volunteers!*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Income</th>
<th>Expenditure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Over 250,000€</strong></td>
<td><strong>BLE, Germany</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Norad, Norway</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,000-5,000€</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hivos, Netherlands</strong></td>
<td><strong>KRAV, Sweden</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>100,000-250,000€</strong></td>
<td><strong>AIAB, Italy</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>BMELV, Germany</strong></td>
<td><strong>Misereor e.V., Germany</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bio Suisse, Switzerland</strong></td>
<td><strong>MENOPE, U.A.E.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>BioFach, Germany</strong></td>
<td><strong>Helvetas, Switzerland</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Organic Umbrella</strong></td>
<td><strong>Gospodarsko razstavišče, Slovenia</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Organic Advocacy</strong></td>
<td><strong>IMO, Switzerland</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Organic Value Chain</strong></td>
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<td><strong>IFOAM Direction</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Organic Programs</strong></td>
<td><strong>IFOAM Governance</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**In kind donations:**

- City of Bonn (office), Germany
- Spellmann/Felser/Leo Burnett (OGS logo design), Switzerland
- Organizing Committee for the 17th IFOAM OWC (inviting WB), South Korea
- FiBL (hosting WB), Switzerland
- Bugday (hosting GGTF), Turkey
- Hanspeter Schmidt (legal advice), Germany
- Bernward Geier (consulting), Germany
- Peter Brul (E&F), Netherlands
- Katherine DiMatteo, Andre Leu, Fabio Piccioli, Urs Niggli (World Board travel)
- DOGTARBEISBIR (ED travel), Turkey
- Rapunzel, Lebensbaum, Landgarten, Bionade, Voelkel, La Selva, Coppeneur, Linea Natura
- GEPA, Domaine Jean Bousquet, Neumarker Lammsbräu, Dr. Klaus Karg KG, Brío, Riegel Weinimport, Ecovin (food and drinks).