



International Bamboo And Rattan Organisation - INBAR



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www.inbar.int



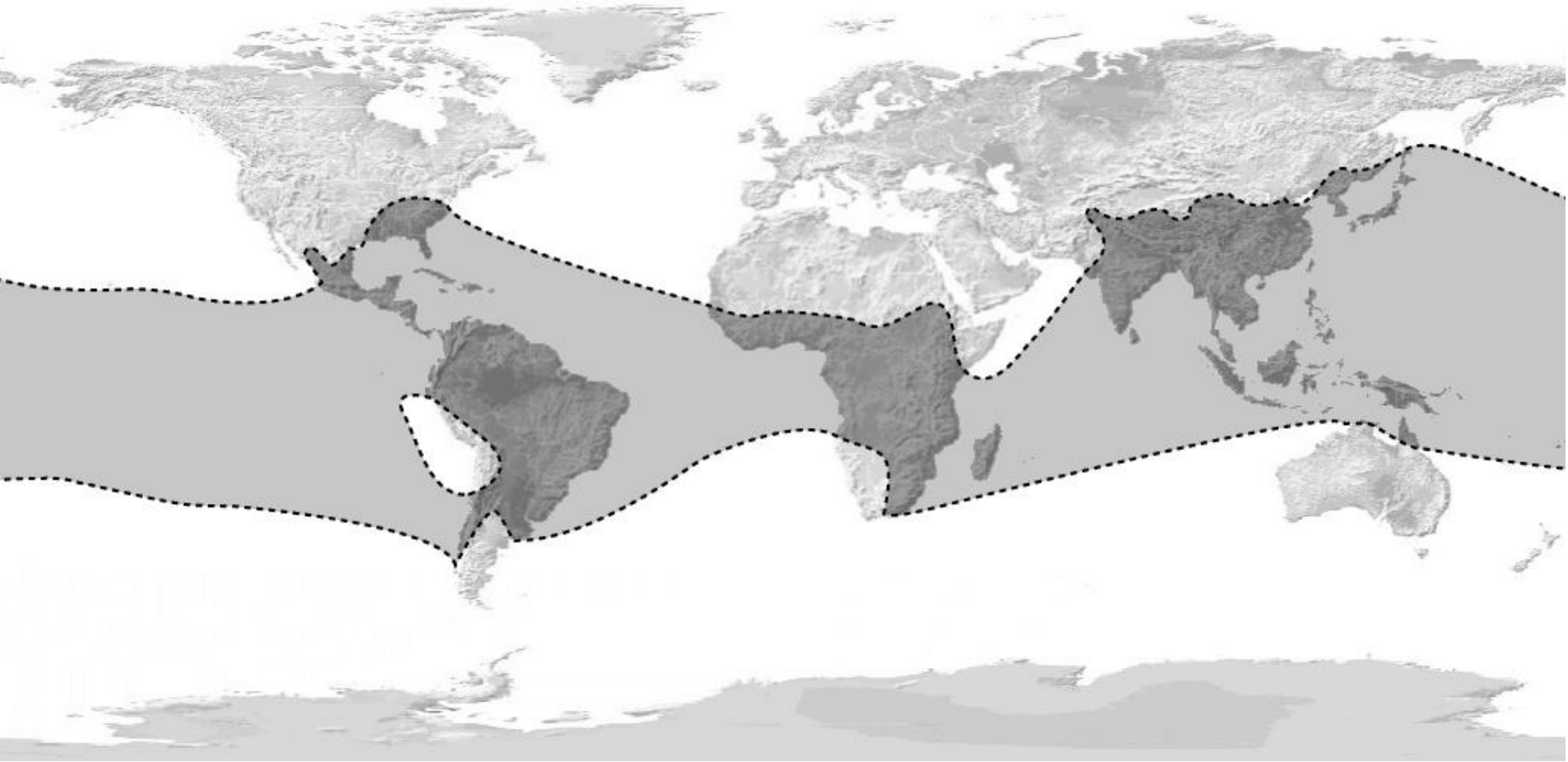


- Established in 1997 in China as the first global Inter-Governmental Organization
- Improve the lives of the producers and users of bamboo and rattan through sustainable management, use and trade of the resources.
- International Commodity Body for bamboo and rattan since 2001



- Headquarters in Beijing, China
- Offices in India, Ghana, Ethiopia, Ecuador
- Governed by a Council of Members
- Oversight by Board of Trustees





Arguably the fastest growing plants in the world – 1m per day in China!



Monopodial (Running) Bamboo



Sympodial (Clumping) Bamboo





- International Development Organisation
- Support 2030 Development Agenda through bamboo and rattan
- 4 Goals











Global Assessment of Bamboo and Rattan (GABAR)



To determine the resource base and to identify opportunities and challenges for sustainable development, using bamboo and rattan

- Provide national policy and development advice
- Inform International Conventions
 - CBD, UNCCD, UNFCCC
- Collaboration options with International organisations
 - UN, CGIAR, AIRCA, INGOs
- Provide investment opportunities for donors
 - OECD, IFAD, Development Banks, CFC, Foundations
- Enhanced South-South Collaboration between INBAR Member States



Reduce Poverty and Create Jobs (SDG1)

7.8 million people in China in 2015



Bamboo is typically cut by hand – creating jobs for many farmers;

USD 900 – 1500 per Hectare





Listrik Gotong Royong is the concept of exchanging biomass with electricity for the benefit of the whole community. The project scheme can be seen below:



1 Community

The people in target area will not only receive electricity by supplying bamboo but will also actively involved in daily bamboo production, logistic and crop management. This will create lots of jobs for years to come. Each household in target area will receive electricity from SBPP and payment will be guaranteed by Village Fund (*dana desa*)

2 Village Cooperatives

Village Coops will act as bamboo supplier to the power plant and act as dividend payment agent to community from profit realized in the operation of SPV.

3 SPV

SPV is the owner and operator of power plant that will generate electricity from biomass and distribute the power back to households and businesses in the community.

4 BUMD

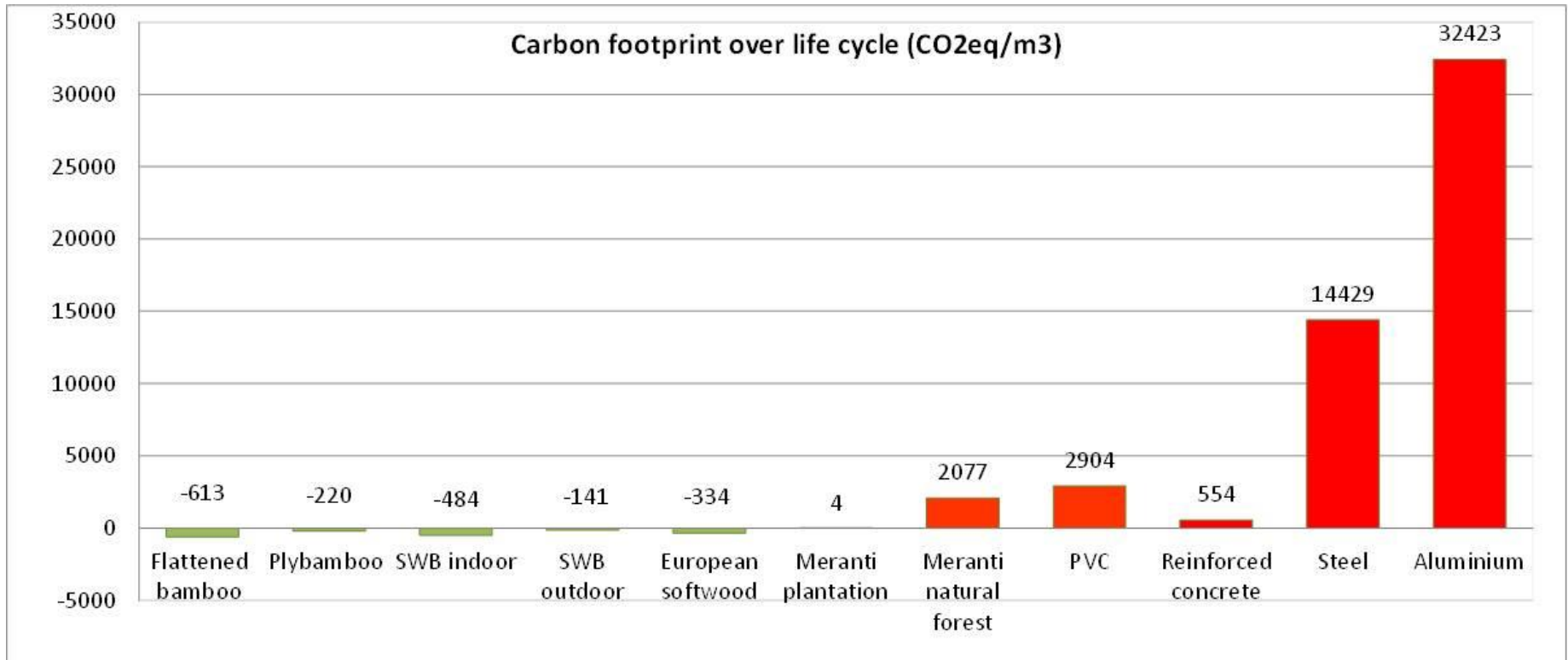
BUMD will act as commercial off-taker of the electricity generated by SPV. It plays an important role to create industry in the village level.

5 MIRG

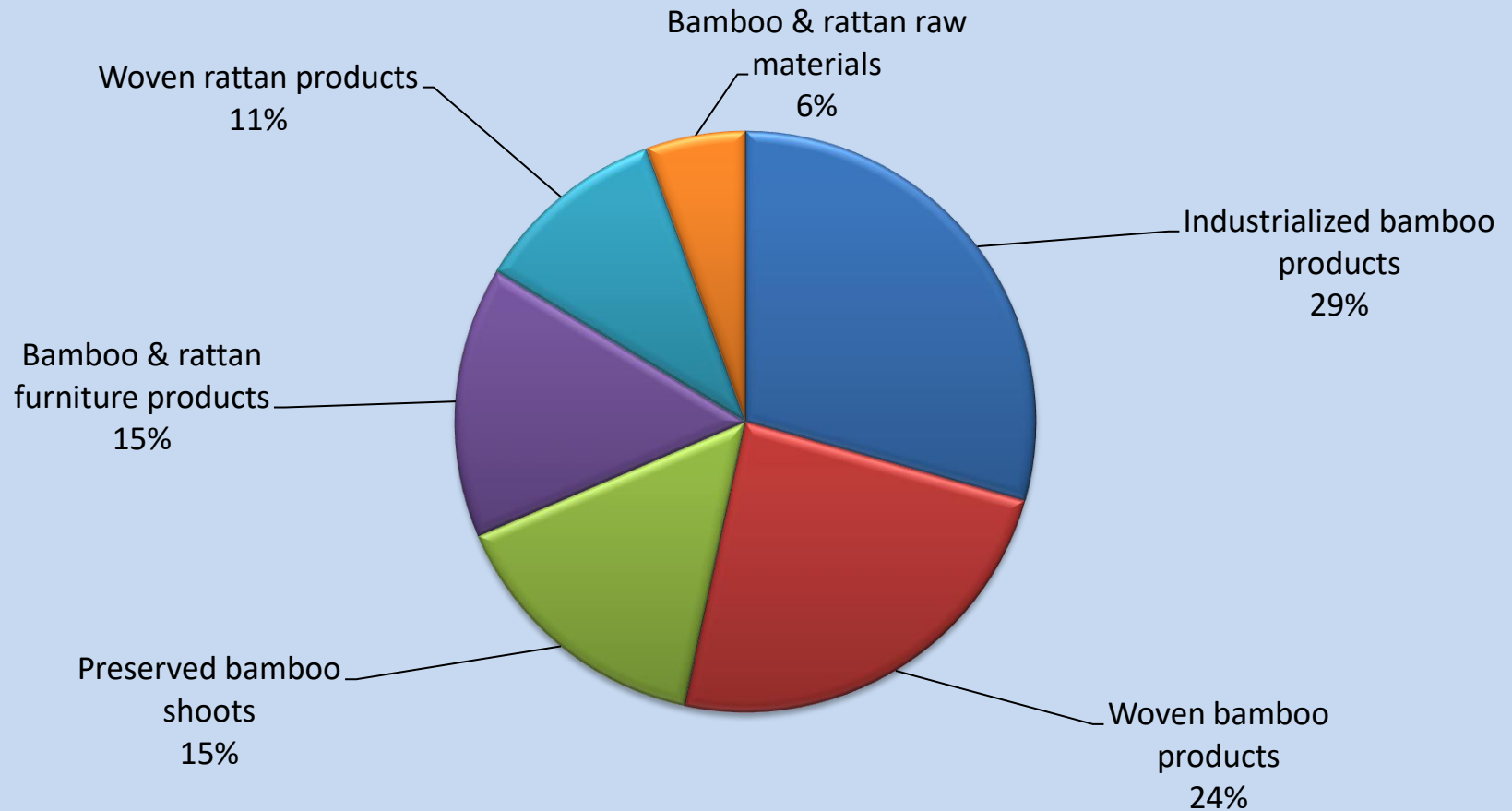
Mentawai Island Regency Government will act as public uses off-taker of the electricity generated by SPV. It will also act as payment of the last resort if SPV runs into deficits from operation.





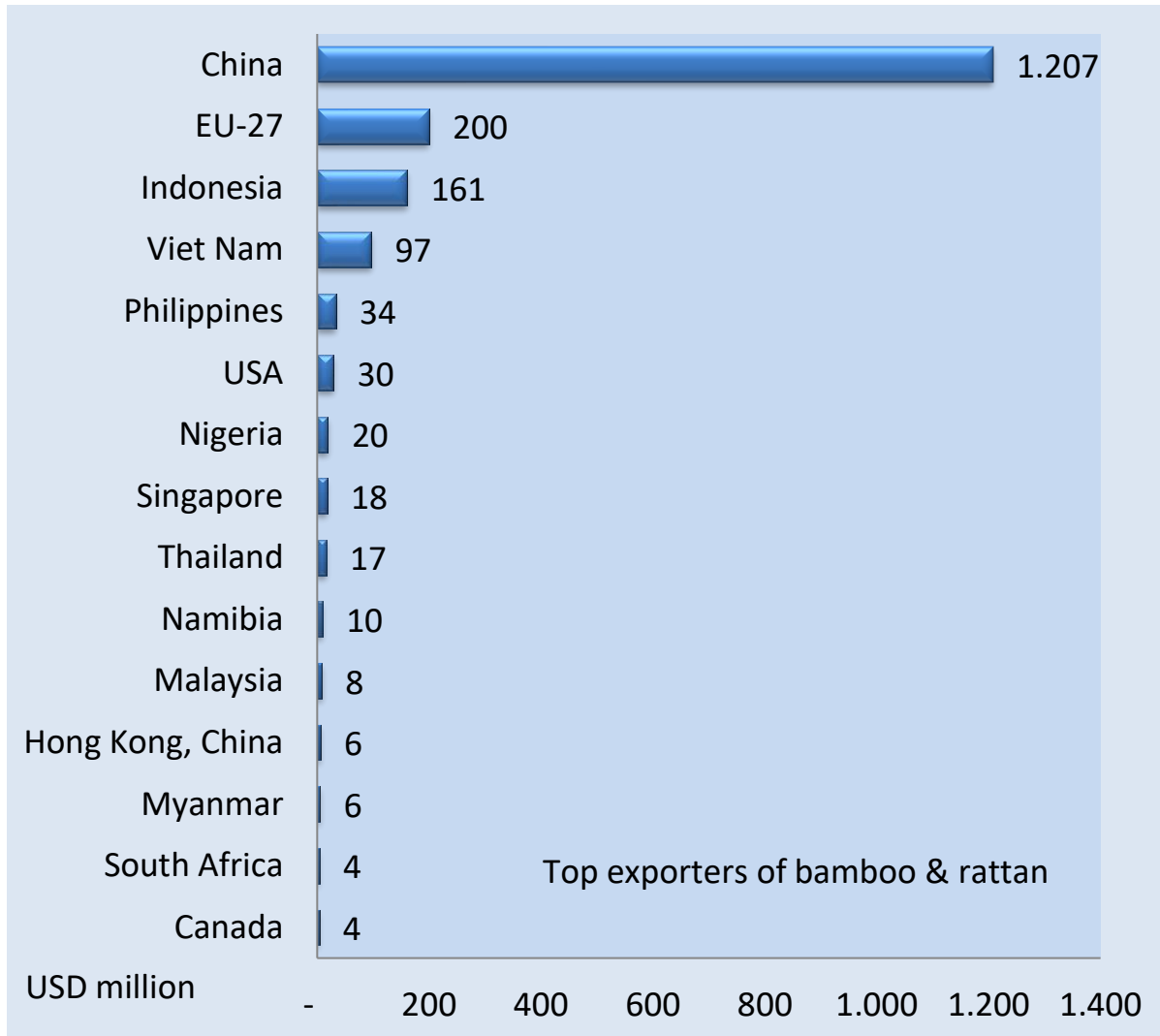


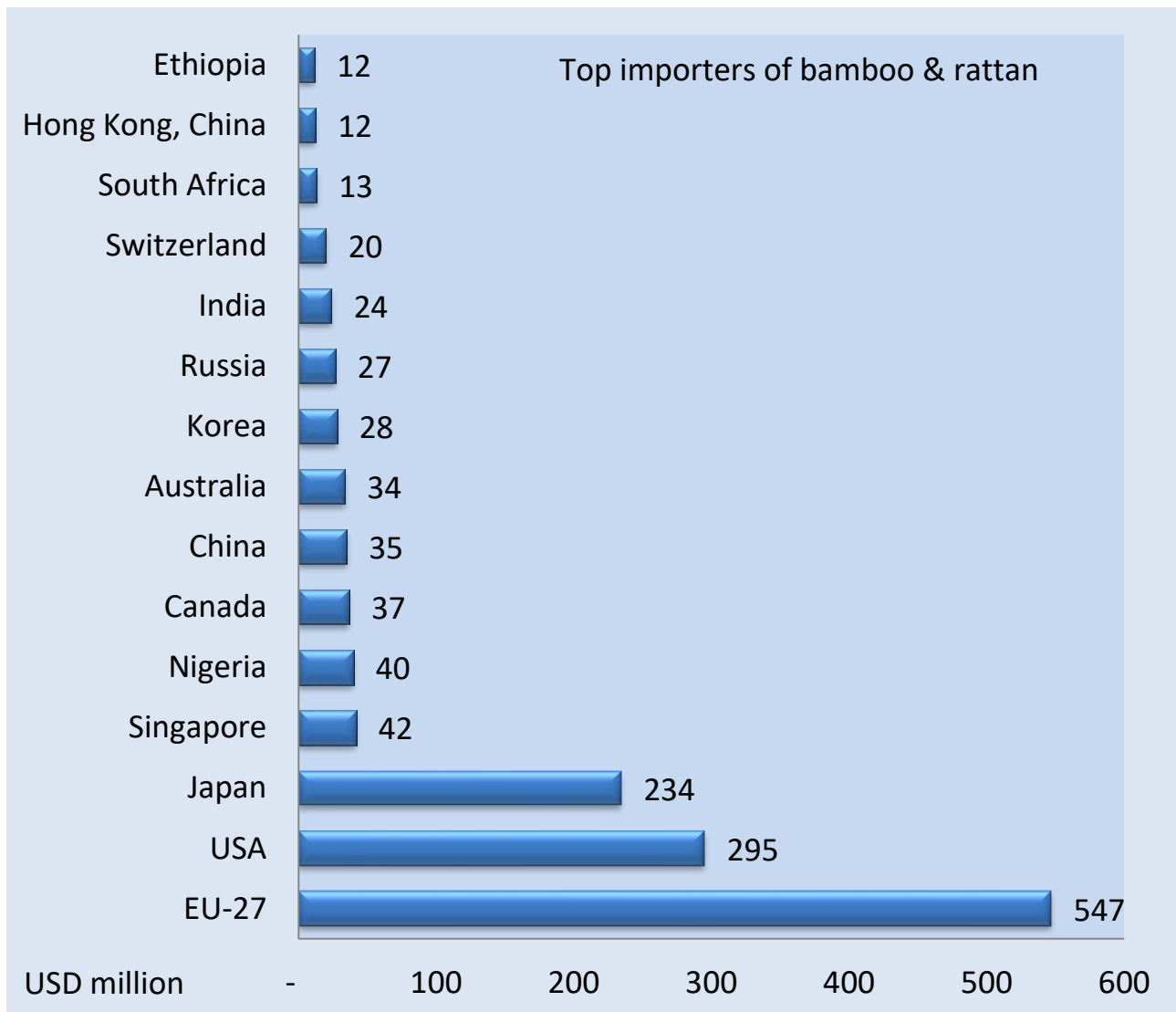
Bamboo & Rattan Products Export in 2013



World export 2013: USD 1.9 Billion

Exporters of Bamboo & Rattan Products in 2013





- Methodology approved by China State Forestry Administration
- Limited to plantations only
- Can be applied elsewhere
- If accepted globally, bamboo can generate Carbon Credits

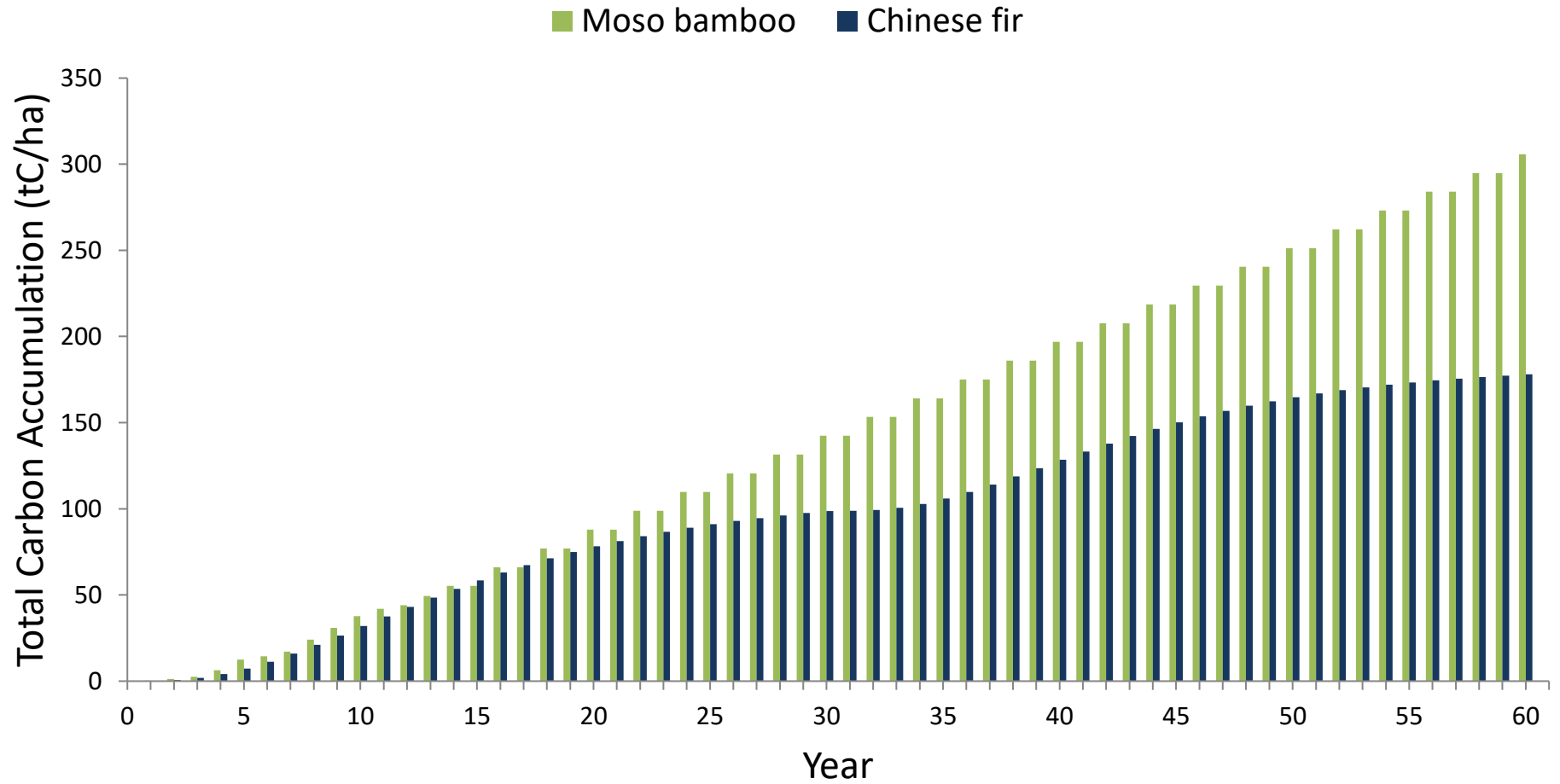
INBAR Working Paper No. 73

Methodology for Carbon Accounting and Monitoring of Bamboo Afforestation Projects in China

Zhou Guomo, Shi Yongjun, Lou Yiping, Li Jinliang,
Yannick Kuehl, Chen Jianhua, Ma Guoqing, He Yeyun, Wang Xinmin and Yu Tianfei.



INBAR Model	Moso plantation	Fir plantation
Mean annual carbon sequestration	5.10 tonnes C/ha	2.97 tonnes C/ha
Total carbon stock after 60 years	305.8 tonnes C/ha	178 tonnes C/ha
CO ₂ equivalent after 60 years	1101 tonnes /ha	640 tonnes/ha



- Biodiversity Conservation
- Landscape Management
- Green Infrastructure
- Erosion Control
- Land Restoration





**A single
bamboo
plant can
bind up to
6m³ of soil**

- Rain throughfall in bamboo is 89%.
- Rainfall interception in bamboo is 9.3%
- Runoff compared to sweet potato cropland is reduced by 24.6%
- Soil erosion in sweet potato cropland 4.7 times higher than in bamboo plantation





Legend	Bamboo distribution
1	States with greater representation of the native species of bamboo in Mexico, and in which the commercial plantations are located
2	States with less representation of the native bamboo species
3	States with little or no representation of species of bamboo

- Global Inventory of bamboo and rattan resources – Tsinghua University.
- Agree on methodology and indicators – FAO FRA team.
- Funding for Regional approaches.
- Promote South-South Cooperation.
- Technical guidelines and synthesis reports.
- Partnership Agreements with individual Member States for National Action.

- First full report together with FAO FRA 2020 during next World Forestry Congress
- Interim Report at First International Bamboo and Rattan Congress (BARC 2018) in Beijing, China





25 – 27 June 2018, Beijing Exhibition Centre

TIME	25 JUNE	26 JUNE	27 JUNE
AM	Grand Opening	Plenary - High-Level Dialogue: Bamboo and Rattan for Climate Change and Green Growth	Plenary - High-Level Dialogue: Technology Innovations and Industry Development
	Ministerial Summit on 2030 Agenda of UN SDGs and Bamboo and Rattan (Congress Declaration Announcement)	Five Parallel Sessions	Fifteen Thematic Events
PM	Plenary - High-Level Dialogue: South-South Cooperation and the Belt and Road Initiative	Congress Tour in Beijing and Exhibition Open Day	Fifteen Thematic Events
	Five Parallel Sessions		Closing Ceremony
Evening	Formal Gala Dinner (Yong'an Bamboo and Rattan Culture Show)	Business Networking and Dinner	Closing Dinner (Asia, Africa, and Latin America Bamboo and Rattan Culture Show)



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