



International Network for Bamboo and Rattan

ANNUAL REPORT



2010

In partnership for a better world

Printed on recycled paper



Message from the Chair and Co-chair



Tesfai Teclé
Chair, INBAR Board of Trustees

As a relatively young intergovernmental organisation, INBAR needs to ensure its message and the results of its work are as widely disseminated as possible. This year INBAR took the bold step of boosting its publicity and outreach by attending the World Expo in Shanghai. The Expo was a world-class event, and INBAR's participation was an excellent example of how to promote bamboo and rattan to a global audience. More than one million people visited the INBAR Pavilion and learned about bamboo, rattan and INBAR. The programme in Shanghai included a ministerial workshop, an international congress and a product design competition. The Expo enabled INBAR to reach out to a new set of constituents – those who dwell in urban environments - to inform, educate and entertain them about the potential bamboo and rattan have to improve their lives and their lifestyles. The benefits will last long and will be far-reaching for INBAR and its partners.

The countries that chair INBAR's Council (which consists of all its member States) serve for two years, and host one biennial council meeting. Rwanda's term as Chair ended in 2010, and INBAR was delighted that the 2010 Council and Board meetings were held in Kigali. There, the Council adopted a new fee system, one that is based on the value of a country's international trade in bamboo and rattan, but incorporates a component that is based on its level of development. INBAR believes this system is equitable, and will help us serve our existing members better and attract new members.



Jiang Zehui
Co-chair, INBAR Board of Trustees

This year, INBAR welcomed Burundi and Panama as new member States, bringing the number of INBAR member countries to 36. In 1997, when INBAR was founded, there were nine member countries, six in Asia, two in the Americas, and one in Africa. At the end of 2010, INBAR's membership consisted of 11 countries in Asia, 1 in Oceania, 10 in the Americas, and 14 in Africa, illustrating both how INBAR's network has grown significantly and how it has become more balanced globally.

The Board of Trustees is grateful to INBAR's current and new donors for their investment in sustainable development based on bamboo and rattan. We thank especially the Government of Rwanda for its strong support for INBAR's work during its tenure as Chair of the INBAR Council in 2009-2010, and for its excellent hosting of the Council and Board meetings in 2010. We are also particularly grateful to the Host State for increasing its support to INBAR, and for its sponsorship and assistance with INBAR's presence at the World Expo in Shanghai.

Message from the Director General

2010 was, for INBAR, a year characterized by a strengthening and expansion of our membership base, and of raising the profile of bamboo and rattan at a wide range of events.

INBAR's 36 member countries account for half the world's population, many of which have large proportions of rural poor for whom development with bamboo and rattan can make a significant difference. This year, two workshops with representatives of our member countries have strengthened INBAR's network, enabling us to improve INBAR's services to its member States, particularly at the policy level and on the use of standards and statistics. The new member States fee system is better structured, and is providing a platform for greater collaboration.

In 2010, INBAR participated in COP10 of the Convention for Biological Diversity in Japan, and in COP16 of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change in Mexico, raising the profile of how bamboo, rattan and INBAR's work can contribute to reaching the Millennium Development Goals. INBAR's research to define and quantify the carbon sequestration potential of bamboo was completed in 2010, and showed that in China, bamboo has a comparable sequestration capacity to that of the popular plantation species Chinese Fir, though sequestration in bamboo and Fir follow different patterns. Further gains in carbon storage can best be made by increasing the longevity of bamboo products. The results of INBAR's work on bamboo and ecosystem biodiversity led to recommendations to policymakers in 2010 suggesting that, as bamboos grow and are managed so differently from trees, they should not be subject to all the existing policies for forest trees, but that bamboo forest-specific policies be developed to optimise biodiversity of the ecosystems both for production and ecosystem services. This work is being discussed by decision makers at the national level in China, and can serve as a guide for managing the biodiversity of bamboo forests in other bamboo-growing nations.

One of INBAR's greatest strengths is its ability to build innovative South-South partnerships across national and continental boundaries that enhance the effectiveness of development with bamboo and rattan, particularly in close partnership with member government institutions. A new project with the International Fund for Agricultural Development connects partners in Asia to new ones in Eastern and Southern Africa, and will build cross-regional collaboration and long-term partnerships for sustainable development. Other new projects build regional links in Latin America and in Asia. Such South-South collaboration enables us to further develop the roles of bamboo and rattan in addressing global issues, by working together, in partnership for a better world.



Coosje Hoogendoorn
Director General

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The Council, Board and Staff

The Council

The Council membership as of December 2010 comprised:

Argentina	Canada	Ethiopia	Malaysia	Peru	Tanzania
Bangladesh	Chile	Ghana	Mozambique	Philippines	Togo
Benin	China	India	Myanmar	Rwanda	Tonga
Bhutan	Colombia	Indonesia	Nepal	Sierra Leone	Uganda
Burundi	Cuba	Kenya	Nigeria	Sri Lanka	Venezuela
Cameroon	Ecuador	Madagascar	Panama	Suriname	Viet Nam

Board of Trustees

The 14th meeting of the INBAR Board of Trustees was held in November 2010:

Name	Nationality	Board Position
Tesfai Teclé	Eritrea	Chair
Jiang Zehui	China	Co-Chair
Huibert Zandstra	Canada	
Chu Fuxiang	China	
Kazuhiko Takeuchi	Japan	
Manaraj Muthoo	India	
Gerardo Segura Warnholtz	Mexico	
Tachrir Fathoni	Indonesia	
Coosje Hoogendoorn	The Netherlands	Director General

Staff Members (on 31st December 2010)

Executive Management

Coosje Hoogendoorn (Director General)
Wu Zhimin (Deputy Director General)
Judy Zhu Yujian (Treasurer)
Wang Dong

Environmental Sustainability Programme

Lou Yiping
Giles Henley
Li Yanxia

Livelihoods and Economic Development Programme

I.V. Ramanuja Rao
Adam Saidi Kijazi
Alvaro Cabrera
Bharat Parekh
Bhargavi Motukuri
Bedilu Kifle Gebretsadik
Carmelita Bersalona
Esperanca Rosita Elias Chamba
Rajaonarison Andrianjaka Manitrinala
Oliver Frith

Trade Development Programme

Jolanda Jonkhart
Biruk Kebede
Fu Jinhe
John K. G. Amonoo
Lawrence Kwabena Brobbey
Michael Kwaku
Ren Hong
Tesfaye Hunde
Tezera Chernet Teklewold
Wu Junqi

Non-Timber Forest Products Global Partnership Programme

Ralf Kwaschik

Global Bamboo Housing Programme

Shyam Paudel
Liu Kewei
Nripal Adhikary

Regional Coordinators

Alvaro Cabrera
Fu Jinhe
Jolanda Jonkhart
Michael Kwaku
T.P. Subramony

Membership Unit

Hao Ying

Development and Communications Unit

Violeta González
Jin Wei
Paulina Soria
Timothy Cronin

Networking and Partnerships Unit

Andrew Benton
Liu Qian
Zhu Zhaohua

Human Resources, Finance and Services Teams

Cui Xiaoxiao
He Jun
Helen He Lin
Kwaku Oppong
Ren Ping
S. Anand
Shimelis Bezabeh Woldegiorgis
Song Ji
Sun Shaohui
Tang Shaoxia
Yang Jianwei

Goal 1

An expanded, highly effective network of committed stakeholders

Working in partnership for a better world: INBAR's network is its most important asset, with, through and for whom we achieve our goals. Our member countries represent half the world's population. In 2010 membership of INBAR became better structured, with membership fees based on international trade and development status, and improved services. We were pleased to see that several of our project partners were honoured with awards for their activities. At COP 10 of the Convention on Biological Diversity we joined the global Satoyama Initiative to save sustainable and precious landscapes that provide ecosystem services.

In 2010, INBAR strengthened its partnerships with its member countries significantly. We established a Membership Unit at INBAR which acts as the nucleus for relations with INBAR focal points in our member countries. We provided national policy suggestions to the government of Rwanda, the chair of INBAR's Council at the time, at a workshop in Kigali in November.

Ministerial workshops and seminars

INBAR held a Ministerial workshop on bamboo and rattan from 20 – 29 May in China which included the participation of ministers and vice ministers from Bhutan, Burundi, Jamaica, Kenya, the Philippines and Sierra Leone. With a conference in Shanghai, a field visit to bamboo areas in China and a final meeting at the INBAR secretariat in Beijing, the seminar raised awareness significantly, and enabled us to deepen our partnerships with member country governments. We held another workshop for member country governments on standards and codes in Beijing in June that discussed the role they play in sector development, and encouraged participants to consider their adoption in their own countries.



7th INBAR Council meeting held in Kigali

The seventh meeting of INBAR's Council – the nations that make up our membership – convened in Kigali in November to review INBAR's progress towards its goals. Over the past two years, INBAR has been working with its member countries to develop a better basis for membership fees. At the meeting, the Council approved a system of fees which is based on the level of each country's international trade in bamboo and rattan, combined with a component related to the nation's level of development. INBAR believes this is an innovative system of calculating fees, and it has already led to increased interest from potential member countries. In conjunction with the meeting, we held a day-long workshop at which we discussed INBAR's proposed strategy for bamboo development in Rwanda with Rwanda government officials, and INBAR's Board of Trustees participated in a nation-wide tree planting ceremony.



Accession of Panama and Burundi

In 2010, the Republics of Burundi and Panama acceded to the INBAR establishment treaty, bringing to 36 the number of INBAR's member countries, and boosting INBAR's potential to help develop bamboo and rattan in Central America and East Africa.

The potential for bamboo in Burundi is huge despite the clearance of much of the country's bamboo forests. Alpine bamboo is still found at higher altitudes along the Albertine rift valley where it is used for home and farm use. Although these products have limited value addition, INBAR's work with Alpine bamboo in other countries of East Africa is demonstrating its potential as a substitute for charcoal, and for crafts, construction and fuelwood that could be adopted and adapted in Burundi.

Panama is the bamboo biodiversity hotspot of Central America with 21 species of native bamboos. Bamboo is rarely used commercially in Panama, although it has important indigenous uses, such as musical instruments. The government of Panama is interested in stimulating the use of bamboo for ecosystem services and eco-tourism, particularly in the canal zone, with local communities as the primary beneficiaries.



Training workshops

INBAR's training courses are the "bread and butter" of our work, as bamboo and rattan growing, processing and marketing all require particular skills. This year we ran courses on producing bamboo charcoal briquettes, handicrafts and furniture, on bamboo shoots and on bamboo plantation development and management, nursery techniques and best practices for harvesting. In many of our projects we have helped establish training and technology transfer/adoption facilities, including in Ethiopia and India. These are essential as they provide a national source of technical skills which can be developed further. They function independently, but with technical support from INBAR, and so are ideally placed to adapt to changing needs and opportunities as the bamboo sector grows. In 2010, we helped establish the Taiping bamboo training base in Anhui province in China, which has large areas of commercially-useable bamboos, but also much poverty. We developed a training centre in Sichuan province in China as part of our Citi Foundation-supported project there, and rehabilitated bamboo production and training facilities in Kotwalia, India (see page 10).

Goal 1

An expanded, highly effective network of committed stakeholders

Study and awareness-raising tours

In 2010, INBAR ran two tours in China, one on bamboo in Sichuan and Zhejiang provinces and one on Non-Timber Forest Products in Zhejiang province. The latter trip looked at the development of Lin'an county, a mountainous part of the province that has been highly successful at developing diversified income sectors based on its abundant natural resources, and where INBAR has been providing assistance for many years. Lin'an bases its economy on bamboo shoots, hickory nuts, and organic tea amongst other NTFPs, and now also has a thriving ecotourism sector. The success of the county's development encouraged many of the participants, including ex-member of India's Planning Commission, Dr. D.N. Tewari, and INBAR's first Director General, Dr. Cherla Sastry, to produce and commit to the "Lin'an declaration", which will be used to produce a document that will showcase the experience of Lin'an for adoption and adaption in other countries.



Volunteers and interns

At INBAR, we not only help grow more and better bamboo and rattan, we grow people too.

Our pavilion at the Shanghai Expo was staffed by seven volunteers and interns who acted as guides and translators, and seven more volunteers gave sterling help organising our Expo honor day, congress and competition (see more on pages 14 - 17). At INBAR HQ, our volunteers and interns helped us set up a database of projects in our member countries, collated the findings of our Production-to-Consumption System studies, and reviewed the state of the world's rattan sector. We restarted our Associate Professional Officer scheme, in partnership with the Prosperity Initiative (Viet Nam and Laos) and the Cane and Bamboo Technology Centre in India, in which we are hosting three APOs, two from Viet Nam and one from Laos, who are working on developing public-private business links, product standards, and resource development with bamboo.



An Linyao is a student at Beijing Forestry University. She joined INBAR as an intern in March to help organize the Shanghai Expo Congress, and established a database of INBAR's appearances in the media so we can monitor our exposure, and better target our media outreach. With our work at the Shanghai Expo, attendance at CBD COP 10 and UNFCCC COP 16, and many more events besides, Linyao was kept very busy. Linyao is a seasoned volunteer – at the 2008 Beijing Olympic Games she won the "Advanced Individual Volunteers" award for her work there!

Prizes won by our partners

Our project partner in Tripura, India, the Tripura Bamboo and Cane Development Centre (TRIBAC), won two Tripura State prizes in 2010, the Science and Technology award, and the Grameen Udyog award, for its work developing sustainable livelihoods with bamboo incense sticks, and its success at scaling these up. It now works with over 4000 women producers.

Our EU China biodiversity project won the Yunnan Provincial Science and Technology Achievement award 2010, which helped raise the profile of its innovative work on managing bamboo forests to enhance biodiversity.

Our project partner in Maharashtra, India, the Konkan Bamboo and Cane Centre (KONBAC), was awarded the Vanashree award by the government of Maharashtra for its work helping farmers rehabilitate and plant bamboo forests. KONBAC is the first NGO prioritising bamboo to win this prestigious award since the prize's inception in 1988.

INBAR's first Director General, Dr. Cherla Sastry, was awarded a prize by the World Bamboo Organisation, the US-based NGO, for his contribution to developing bamboo as a viable option for livelihoods and the environment. The award was presented by the Vice President of India, Dr. Hamid Ansari, at a ceremony in Assam, India, on World Bamboo Day, 18th September 2010.

Saving Satoyama - a new international partnership

INBAR is a partner in the CDB-recognised "Satoyama" Initiative. The initiative aims to rehabilitate and develop threatened landscape types, by finding a balance between conservation and productivity, which generally involves a mosaic of multiple land uses. Bamboo is often an integral part of production landscapes that are in harmony with nature. But these landscapes, and the traditional knowledge they represent, are increasingly threatened by urbanisation and industrialisation.



Sharing experiences of rattan -based development

INBAR partnered with the ASEAN Rattan Project in its Regional Rattan Conference in the Philippines from 30 – 31st August to share the success of the project at developing sustainable supply chains with rattan, and developing systems for producing and growing rattan canes in seven Southeast Asian countries.

Photograph courtesy of Wu Guangmin

Goal 2

Better ways and means of livelihood development, particularly in rural areas

Enhancing South-South cooperation: Sustained rural development involves communities taking informed decisions on how they use bamboo and rattan for their lives and livelihoods. INBAR links communities and organisations with experience of bamboo-based development with those in need of such knowledge. In 2010 we started several new projects that involve exchange of knowledge and skills between China, Ethiopia, India, Madagascar, Mozambique, the Philippines and Tanzania.



Restoring traditional bamboo producers' livelihoods in India

People of the Kotwalia tribal community in southern Gujarat, India, have no agricultural land and were traditionally dependent on bamboo crafts for their livelihoods. Competition from plastics and other synthetic materials, limited production capacities and low production efficiency has meant that they are now forced to work as unskilled bonded agricultural laborers for 6 – 8 months of the year to pay off loans they need to take out to live during the slack season. They are forced to live in tents made from plastic sheets, with no electricity, sanitation or running water.

In a new project, the Government of Gujarat, The Centre for Indian Bamboo Resource and Technology (CIBART) and INBAR have teamed up to help 2000 Kotwalia families redevelop bamboo livelihoods in three districts of the state, two of which are among the 100 least developed districts in the whole of India. So far, the project has established nurseries for 400,000 plants of high yielding bamboos, rehabilitated and brought back into production two production centres disused since the 1970s, and trained nearly 100 individuals, all of whom have either become contracted to supply CIBART or become entrepreneurs in their own right. A team of social experts has helped members develop household budgeting with fixed deposits, and make contributions to self-help groups.

Bamboo as an alternative crop for smallholder tobacco farmers in South Nyanza province, Kenya – Phase II

INBAR provides technical support from our China partners for training in a long term project in Kenya's South Nyanza region in the Great Rift Valley. The project is testing bamboo as an alternative to tobacco as part of local enforcement of the World Health Organisation Framework Convention on Tobacco Control. Work in Phase I of the project had shown that bamboo grows well in the same agro-climatic conditions as tobacco, and that tobacco was not necessarily providing higher incomes than other crops. Also, curing tobacco requires a lot of wood fuel resulting in deforestation, which has led to increased poverty.

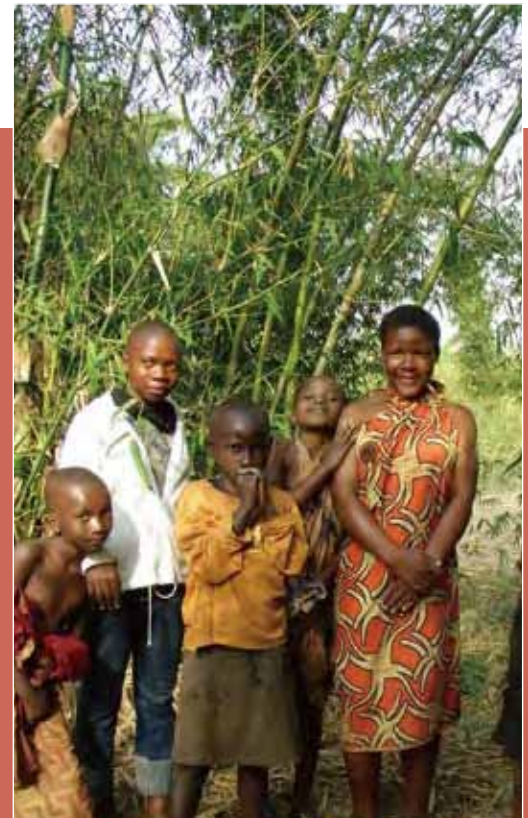
The project works with four community-based bamboo cooperatives to support ex-tobacco farmers to grow and process bamboo. Bamboo was found to increase incomes by five times. Over 1000 farmers are now earning an additional 500 – 3000 Ksh per month (approximately 5 – 30 USD) from their bamboo work. Farmers sold 7000 bamboo plantlets to the Kenyan Ministry of Environment for reforestation, earning over one million Ksh (10,000 USD), whilst the Kuria Bamboo Farmers Cooperative Society received a grant to invest in their bamboo nursery and to cultivate native trees to replace those cut down for tobacco curing.



Focus on South-South partnerships for bamboo-based development in Africa

By the end of 2010 INBAR was working with communities on bamboo-based development in 17 action research sites in Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Madagascar, Mozambique and Tanzania, in four projects. We completed the East African Bamboo Project (www.eabp.org.et), implemented by UNIDO with national partners, in 2010 (see page 24), and we built innovative bamboo structures in Kenya and Uganda with our partners in our East Africa bamboo housing project (see page 25). We completed our studies into the national bamboo sectors in Nigeria, Cameroon and Sierra Leone, where bamboo is rarely used for income-generating activities, and where there is huge potential for it to contribute to livelihoods and protecting the environment. We have used the studies to develop new project ideas for the region with our partners.

INBAR's new project on **Mainstreaming Pro-poor Livelihoods and Addressing Environmental Degradation with Bamboo in Eastern and Southern Africa** works with UN International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) loan projects in four East and Southern African countries, including Madagascar. Madagascar has 41 species of indigenous bamboos, including the unique *Valiha madagascariensis*, but few are used commercially. A handful of species of *Phyllostachys*, *Bambusa* and *Dendrocalamus* introduced from Asia in the 1970's are used for low cost housing and furniture for which there is a burgeoning market. Since starting INBAR's work there in 2010, we have trained 24 artisans in weaving and furniture-making, imported and helped communities establish nurseries for bamboos with major economic value, established a national bamboo support organisation with seven constituent partner organisations, produced a series of posters and fliers, and a website (www.bamboo-project.net) to promote the work.



The Charm goes on

INBAR is a technical partner in the Second Cordillera Highland Agricultural Resource Management (CHARM2) Project in the Philippines, funded by IFAD. This year we have developed investment and management plans with provinces that lack bamboo resources, developed action plans for upgrading technology and enterprises in provinces that do have bamboo such as Abra and Ifuago, and have ensured bamboo is included in a broad development plan for the whole Cordillera region.



INBAR helped introduce and develop new products and technologies, particularly crushed/flattened bamboo panels which are used to make school furniture and will enable producers to tap a huge institutional market in the country (Philippines Executive Order 879 states that 25% of all school furniture must be made of bamboo). We are promoting loom weaving using bamboo-based viscose yarn by training producers to develop new hand-woven bamboo shawls, and cloth which is sewn and embroidered into blouses and shirts. Women are increasingly taking over from men in the bamboo craft industry, both as producers and marketers, as the men have left to take up employment in construction work and fishing. As a light and flexible source of wood, bamboo is an ideal resource to address the demographic change caused by the men's migration, and to tap the opportunities this offers.

Rehabilitating Sichuan

INBAR works with the Citi Foundation and the EU's Switch programme in two projects in China's Sichuan province that aim to rehabilitate livelihoods destroyed by the 2008 earthquake. The projects focus on training and skills enhancement to develop better and more sustainable production systems, with courses for over 500 farmers (60% of whom were women) on bamboo management and weaving. With weavers earning up to twice their former incomes as a result of the training, the early results are highly encouraging. A new project partner, the Fuping Institute, provides training on microfinance for the projects. The project also works with the Benelux Chamber of Commerce in China (Bencham) to foster commercially sustainable development. The EU Project Investment Centre has helped develop an investment plan for the region, and co-organised a technology fair in the High-Tech Business Incubator, in which 70 participants from 50 businesses participated to develop marketing opportunities - bamboo block buildings, bamboo keyboards and computer mice, and bamboo furniture were the most popular products on display.



Bamboo gasification

Not only is bamboo good for charcoal, but it can also be used to produce fuel gas. An INBAR study on bamboo gasification in Tamenglong District, Manipur State, India concluded that Tamenglong could generate up to 45MW of electricity from its bamboos each year. Revenue from charcoal, which is produced as a by-product of gasification, offset electricity generation costs. These results clearly suggest that promoting development of bamboo gasifiers in Tamenglong and other bamboo-rich areas of North East India, can be a more effective, low-cost way of meeting rural electricity needs, in comparison with other power generation systems.



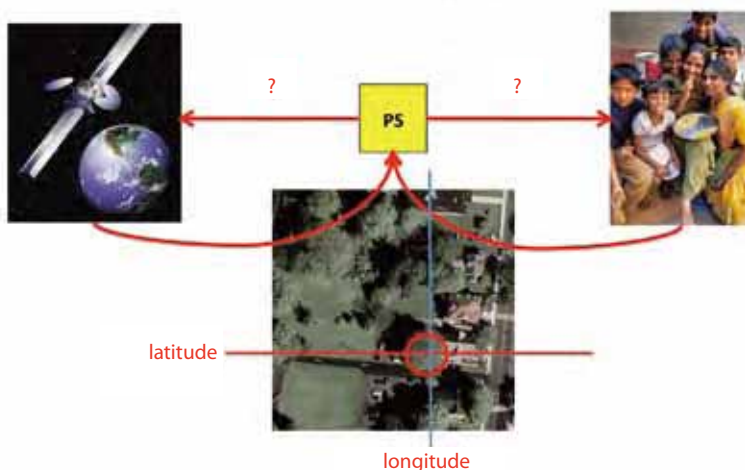
Participatory Stewardship

INBAR has been developing a system of participatory stewardship in West Africa that enables real-time monitoring of project activities and outputs. Communication technologies such as mobile phones are today becoming widespread even in poor rural communities. By combining these 2-way communication systems with GPS and RS/GIS tools, local and real-time monitoring of virtually any natural resource in the world becomes possible, be it a source of water, a fruit tree or a bamboo clump. This enables better participatory resource inventory, certification, data gathering and exchange, rural marketing, supply chain and value chain mapping. By developing a network of resource stewards who have the facilities to observe and report on the state of the bamboo resources, these live assessments can be placed on an online platform, allowing anyone to follow what happens in the project. This work has started in our project sites in Senegal and also in India, and will soon be expanded to all our African sites.



Participatory Stewardship

Ask the communities, ask the satellites, combine all the information.



INBAR - The world's best "Expo" nents of bamboo and rattan

Bamboo and rattan – enriching lives

When INBAR decided to host a pavilion at the Shanghai 2010 World Expo, it was a departure from our usual role in rural development and environmental conservation. The idea was to promote the environmental, social and economic benefits of bamboo to vast, new audiences – urban consumers, planners and investors. INBAR's pavilion was constructed primarily from locally sourced bamboo, and included a series of dynamic and interactive exhibits. These demonstrated the progression of bamboo products over the ages, from traditional tools, handicrafts and musical instruments, to modern, luxury consumer goods including surfboards, bicycles and high-end fashion, challenging traditional perceptions of bamboo and rattan. Located in the International Organisations pavilion, and rubbing shoulders with the pavilions of 13 other international organisations including UNDP, WWF, GEF, the Organisation internationale de la Francophonie and the Arab League, we welcomed over one million visitors to the pavilion, including HSH Prince Albert of Monaco, government ministers and officials from many nations including China, Burundi and Kenya, and the general public from all over the world.



Remarkably, many of the most innovative and exciting pavilions at the Expo used bamboo and rattan in their design - those of India, Indonesia, Norway, Viet Nam, Peru, Madrid and the German-Chinese House transformed the Expo into the world's largest demonstration of the versatility, durability, sustainability and beauty of bamboo, whilst the Spain pavilion was covered in specially-made rattan and willow mats. Given that the key objective of the Expo was to showcase how to enhance urban living, while protecting the environment, the message couldn't have been clearer - bamboo and rattan enrich lives.



INBAR worked with this "consortium" of partner bamboo and rattan pavilions to produce a pocket guide to "Experiencing Bamboo and Rattan at the Shanghai World Expo 2010," which provided visitors with an engaging and tangible theme on which to base their visit. We also produced a short film with TVE entitled "Ten Facts About the Wise Man's Timber," which illustrates some of bamboo's lesser known applications.



Against the Expo backdrop, INBAR hosted an International Congress on Bamboo and Rattan, from May 20-22. The congress brought together policy makers, experts and enthusiasts from 35 countries to discuss ways of harnessing the potential of bamboo and rattan to deliver long-term environmental, social and economic benefits. The programme included a Ministerial session on creating enabling policies, presentations from Expo pavilion architects on sustainable construction using bamboo, and working groups to examine how to strengthen South-South cooperation on subjects such as designing for market acceptance, product innovation and resource development.



In August, INBAR staged “Bamboo Charcoal Week”, in collaboration with the Government of Suichang County in China’s Zhejiang Province, the country’s foremost bamboo charcoal-producing region. The initiative showcased the environmental and economic benefits of bamboo charcoal through a range of interactive product displays and demonstrations.





Inspired by the Expo's theme, "Better Cities, Better Lives", INBAR staged an International Bamboo and Rattan Product Ideas Competition together with the Federation of Hong Kong Industries (FHKI). Launched in May, the contest set a simple challenge – to come up with one product idea, using bamboo or rattan, to help build better cities and better lives. The competition featured four categories – shelter, clothing, food and transport – and attracted over 120 entries from 27 countries. Judges included Simon Velez (bamboo architect), Vivienne Tam (fashion designer), Michelle Garnaut, (chef and restaurateur), Tony Wheeler (head of Lonely Planet) and Walter Liese (bamboo expert at the University of Hamburg). The winners were a bamboo house for fishermen in Viet Nam, bamboo shoes, Bamchips and Bamcandy, and a toy bamboo bicycle!



Goal 3 Increased and more effective conservation of the environment and biodiversity

Delivering environmental services: Environmental sustainability is the basis for development. Bamboo in particular can help mitigate climate change and protect biodiversity, and to do this most effectively it must be included in international treaties. In 2010, INBAR raised the profile of bamboo (and rattan) within the CBD and UNFCCC, presenting the results of our work and garnering valuable exposure that will help us build new partnerships to improve the environment.



Bamboo and Climate Change

Over the past two years, INBAR and its partners have been reviewing and analyzing data on carbon storage and growth rates of bamboos and tree crops to quantify the contribution that bamboo could make to mitigating climate change through carbon sequestration. In 2010, we published the findings as a report entitled “Bamboo and climate change mitigation: a comparative analysis of carbon sequestration”.

The report reviewed studies carried out in China and shows that bamboo is a relatively important carbon store at the ecosystem and national levels. Modelling shows that bamboos’ carbon sequestration rates can equal or surpass those of fast growing trees in a plantation, but only when bamboo is managed. Although knowledge gaps remain, the data suggest that bamboo forest ecosystems can contribute to mitigating climate change, whilst providing other important services for adaptation and development.

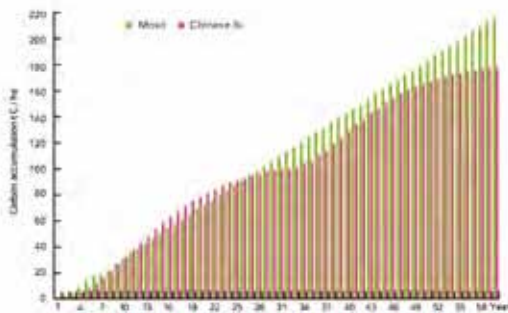


Fig. 3-5 Calculated accumulation of carbon sequestration patterns with regular bamboo harvesting within a 60 year timescale t C/ha



The effects of bamboo flowering on rural livelihoods

Bamboos have been known to have unusual flowering habits for over fifteen centuries, but it was the plight of the Giant Panda (*Ailuropoda melanoleuca*) in China during flowering in the late 1970s and early 1980s that brought the subject to the attention of the general public. Gregarious (or mass) flowering of their most important bamboos deprived them of their food source, and they had few alternatives.



If mass bamboo flowering can cause such havoc with Giant Pandas, can it do the same with people? Most certainly. Mass flowering places stress on many of the one billion people across the globe dependent on bamboo for part of their lives or livelihoods and there are many instances of mass flowering causing a complete loss of livelihoods to local growers and processors. An INBAR study in 2010 revealed that mass bamboo flowering in Tripura in Northeast India resulted in a significant drop in household income compared to pre-flowering levels. Women, who were heavily reliant on bamboo-based livelihoods, were more vulnerable than men.

The study also found that long-term poverty was a major effect of flowering, with local people forced to diversify into low-paid jobs after flowering, such as animal husbandry and government labour schemes. Flowering also increased levels of household debt. INBAR aims to help governments and communities mitigate these effects, and is developing a series of recommendations for post flowering regeneration and recovery, which we are applying in Ethiopia following the recent mass flowering of *Oxytenanthera abyssinica*.

Mass flowering seen by INBAR in 2010

Schizostachyum lumampao (northern Philippines)

Oxytenanthera abyssinica (western Ethiopia)

Dendrocalamus hamiltonii (northeastern India)

Dendrocalamus giganteus (Madagascar)

Bambusa pervariabilis (Ghana)



Goal 3 Increased and more effective conservation of the environment and biodiversity



Bamboo forest biodiversity

INBAR's EU-funded biodiversity project ended in 2010, with work in the final year focussing on expanding the range of people able to promote and adopt the new biodiversity-friendly technologies for bamboo forest management. Forestry sector employees and local communities in the project sites and in nearby townships, are now using the new practices to enhance and conserve bamboo forest biodiversity. The project showed that retention of tree species in bamboo forests, selective clearance of understorey plants and using only organic fertilisers, have measurable positive effects on biodiversity whilst ensuring economic yields of bamboo. These results, along with guidelines and manuals on biodiversity conservation, and policies to encourage agencies to prioritise biodiversity, have resulted in long-term commitment to expand and build on the project's work.

The results have been consolidated and published in an INBAR publication, "Biodiversity in Bamboo Forests: a policy perspective for long-term sustainability", which was launched at COP 10 of the Convention for Biological Diversity. COP 10 was historic as it produced the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the 2011-2020 Strategic Plan for Biodiversity. INBAR hosted an exhibition booth to showcase the important role of bamboo and rattan in biodiversity conservation and sustainable use. We also participated as a founding member in the launch of the International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative (IPSI – see page 9).

Murakasa, the "bamboo ambassador" of Rwanda

On World Environment Day (June 5th), INBAR was delighted to name a baby mountain Gorilla "Murakasa", which means "Welcome". Mountain Gorillas (*Gorilla beringei beringei*), live in the Volcanoes National park in northeast Rwanda, and in protected areas of Congo and Uganda, and there are less than 800 left in the wild. All live in *Arundinaria alpina* bamboo forests. Protecting the gorilla also helps protect the indigenous communities that live in and around the national park, as the bamboo provides not only shelter for the gorillas but can also be grown and harvested by local people as a sustainable and effective alternative to timber.



"Murakasa" photo courtesy of Prosper Uwingeli



INBAR and the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change

At the UNFCCC COP16 meeting in Cancun, Mexico, INBAR highlighted the potential for bamboo to contribute to the MAD challenge of climate change - one that requires simultaneous action on Mitigation, Adaptation and Development. Given the long tradition of building with bamboo in Latin America, we focused on the example of bamboo houses to illustrate how bamboo can contribute to adaptation to climate change, and hosted a side event on Reducing Vulnerability: Sustainable Constructions for Climate Adaptation, in collaboration with the World Bank and UN International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UNISDR).



INBAR's Director General, Coosje Hoogendoorn, addressing the UNFCCC plenary

Building a pro-poor green economy: INBAR helps people trade their way out of poverty with bamboo and rattan, based on market demand, and in ways that maximise the benefits to the poor producers. One of INBAR's functions as an International Commodity Body is to develop better pro-poor supply chains, and this year we and our partners set up three bamboo supply chains for charcoal, shoots, and handicrafts and furniture, that have potential for replication in many parts of the world.



INBAR as an International Commodity Body

One of our key responsibilities as an International Commodity Body is the provision of trade data on bamboo and rattan products. Although new customs codes developed by INBAR came into use for reporting trade in 2007, they are yet to be adopted by many countries, and so this year we organised a training workshop to raise awareness of the value of using the new codes amongst countries yet to adopt them. In addition, we have also started analysing trade trends using the new codes, which provide more accurate data.

In 2010 we worked with the Common Fund for Commodities (CFC) and its other constituent International Commodity Bodies to develop a common communication strategy that will highlight more effectively the importance of commodities in developing countries.

We are also now working more on an "inter-commodity" approach to promote more diversified sources of income for the rural poor and avoid dependence on one commodity only. Our newly approved CFC-funded project in Latin America works with banana and coffee farmers in Peru and Ecuador who have bamboo on their land, but do not yet use it to generate incomes.

Improving supply chains

Bamboo shoots supply chains in Bangladesh and Sri Lanka

Working with our partners, the Bangladesh Forestry Research Institute and the Industrial Technology Institute in Sri Lanka, INBAR helped set up processing facilities for bamboo shoots in each country, which can be used by interested producers to test production before they decide whether to invest. We have also developed national standards on bamboo shoots for each country which will provide a legal basis for their production and sale.

Bamboo charcoal supply chains in Africa

INBAR's EC-funded project on bamboo charcoal and bamboo firewood production in Ghana and Ethiopia trained one hundred tree-charcoal producers in bamboo charcoal production, and produced a charcoal marketing study and two Transfer of Technology Models in 2010. We ran workshops with both governments to promote development and implementation of policies that support bamboo charcoal business development. In Ethiopia, the project opened a technology centre in conjunction with the Ministry of Water and Energy to enable sharing of bamboo charcoal production technologies, and to support this burgeoning national sector, whilst the Government of Ghana's Bamboo and Rattan Development Programme is supporting the establishment of a National Bamboo Charcoal Technology Centre in Daboase, an area rich in bamboo.



Making coffee in Ethiopia using bamboo charcoal

Status of INBAR - CFC projects in 2010

Project Title	Status	Project partners
Market Development of Bamboo and Rattan Products with Potential	Ongoing	Bangladesh Forest Research Institute; Department of Forest Research and Survey, Ministry of Forestry and Soil Conservation, Nepal; Myanmar Forestry Research Institute; Nanjing Forestry University, China
Development and Commoditisation of Pre-Fabricated Modular Bamboo Housing in Asia and Africa	Ongoing	International Centre for Bamboo and Rattan, China; Himalayan Bamboo Co. Ltd, Nepal; Federal Micro and Small Enterprise Development Agency, Ethiopia; Fustar Co. Ltd., China; Chinese Academy of Forestry
Market-Based Development with Bamboo in Eastern Africa - Employment and Income Generation for Poverty Alleviation	Completed in 2010	UNIDO; Forest, Land Use and Soil Department, Ethiopia; Conservation Department, Ethiopia; Federal Micro and Small Enterprise Development Agency, Ethiopia; Kenya Forestry Research Institute
Transfer of Technology in Bamboo Shoot Production, Processing and Marketing from China to Bangladesh and Sri Lanka	Completed in 2010	International Centre for Bamboo and Rattan, China; Bangladesh Forest Research Institute; Industrial Technology Institute, Sri Lanka; Hangzhou Lin An Can Food Co. Ltd, China
Assessment of the Feasibility of Rattan Processing and Marketing for Sustainable Income Generation in West Africa	Completed in 2010	Bamboo and Rattan Network of Ghana; Bamboo and Rattan Development Programme, Government of Ghana; Opportunities Industrialisation Centers International, Ghana and Togo
Enhancing Opportunities for Market-led Bamboo-based Development in West and Central Africa	Completed in 2010	World Agroforestry Centre, Cameroon; Forest Research Institute of Ghana; Federal Ministry of Science and Technology, Nigeria; Forestry Division, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food Security, Sierra Leone
Development and Demonstration of Prefabricated Modular Bamboo Houses in the Earthquake-affected Area of Sichuan Province in China	Completed in 2010	International Centre for Bamboo and Rattan, China; Fustar Co. Ltd., China; Dujiangyan Forestry Bureau, Sichuan, China
South-South Initiative to Develop an Integrated Bamboo-based Development Alternative in Latin America	Approved in 2010	Services for Alternative Development in the South, Ecuador; Asociación de Pequeños Productores Bananeros, Ecuador; Centre for Research, Training, Evaluation and Advocacy, Peru; Integrated Programme for Coffee Development, Peru
Bamboo Charcoal Production for Biomass Energy and Utilization for Water Purification in Ghana	Approved in 2010	Forestry Research Institute of Ghana; Bamboo and Rattan Development Programme, Government of Ghana

The East Africa Bamboo Project

The CFC - funded "Market Based Development with Bamboo in Eastern Africa - Employment and Income Generation for Poverty Alleviation" project started in April 2006 with UNIDO as the implementing agency, and ended in 2010. Its long-term objective was to promote sustainable production and use of bamboo products in East African countries, with a focus on markets as the driving force behind such development. The project has contributed to a reduction of poverty in rural, degraded and marginalised areas by turning bamboo into a cash crop for wood substitution, creating rural and urban employment and value-addition, whilst preventing further deforestation.

The project has trained over 1500 people in Ethiopia and Kenya, and set up nurseries, a training centre, processing facilities and provided equipment to producers. The project's work has meant that the inherent economic value of bamboo is now recognised at all levels in Ethiopia, and is increasingly so in Kenya, with farmers in both nations encouraged to pay more attention to bamboo. Investment in the bamboo sector has come from individual bamboo investors and two large companies; currently more than ten bamboo companies are in their start-up phase, many as a result of staff receiving training in the project. The price of bamboo culms has increased considerably, and the Government of Ethiopia has initiated a new national bamboo programme based on the project. INBAR and its partners will be using this experience to inform future work in East Africa, and apply the lessons and the very many successes more broadly.

Innovative Furniture Designs from the project



Abyssinian seat



Effoi bench



Dama-Sera table



Symmetry chair



Sigaja chair



Yeha chair

Photographs courtesy of Melaku Tadesse

Global Bamboo Housing Programme

Over the past twenty years, the development of “engineered” bamboo buildings has continued rapidly. An engineered bamboo building doesn’t use the bamboo poles in their raw state (in which they are variable in shape and size, water content and strength), but processes the bamboo into standardised components that are used to build the houses, such as walls, beams and columns. These are usually indistinguishable from components made of timber.

INBAR has been developing and testing these modern technologies with our partners for the past few years, and part of that work has involved developing standards for the construction of engineered bamboo houses, so they have legal status where they are built. In 2010, testing by our partner in China showed that the new bamboo houses meet international requirements for fire resistance, internal air quality and can withstand simulated earthquakes of magnitude 8 on the Richter scale, whilst maintaining full structural integrity. We and our partners used the test results to draft construction codes for engineered buildings (on Laminated Bamboo in Structural Design and Bamboo Structural Glued Laminated Components Performance Production Requirements), which we submitted to the International Standards Organisation (ISO) for discussion, amendment and possible adoption. Once published by ISO, the codes will act as models for national governments to adopt, and thereby legalise the construction of these types of buildings in their country.

In 2010, we built two innovative bamboo houses in East Africa - a dining hall in Kenya with our partner Maseno University, and a conference centre in Uganda, with Makerere University. The conference centre fuses modern and traditional techniques and styles and was produced as part of an INBAR-run national training course on bamboo constructions that trained 15 practitioners. The building has an outside framework of bamboo with bamboo roof trusses and clay roof tiles, and walls of brick. Its development has enabled the university to include “Constructing with bamboo” in its architecture curriculum.

In India, our project to shape bamboo poles as they grow, “Bamboo as a Green Engineering Material”, used wooden formers placed over growing bamboo shoots to ensure the poles grew into a range of useful shapes that can be used in house construction. This project has been recognised by the project partner, the Indian Centre for Agricultural Research, for its outstanding innovation.

In Ecuador, we and our partners trained 300 farmers in sustainable bamboo cultivation in the first part of our World Bank funded project to build modern bamboo stilt houses that raise people above floodwaters.

In Nepal and Ethiopia, we and our long-term bamboo housing partner, the International Centre for Bamboo and Rattan (ICBR), completed preparations for new modular bamboo house production lines that will test the markets for engineered pre-fabricated bamboo houses in these countries.



*Bamboo conference centre
Uganda*

Publicity and Publications

Raising the profile of bamboo and rattan: Bamboo and rattan can help develop livelihoods, protect the environment and increase trade. Better informing our development partner organisations of this potential helps INBAR achieve this in a more sustainable way, and increases its impact. Informing consumers and the general public increases public awareness and understanding of the issues involved in development with bamboo and rattan, and increases their involvement in the sector as consumers, producers, investors and supporters.

Events



INBAR participated in a series of events in 2010 that enabled us to raise the profile of bamboo and rattan, and of our work. The Shanghai World Expo (see pages 14 - 17) attracted more than 70 million visitors, over one million of whom visited INBAR's pavilion. The Expo was the largest event we have ever been involved in, and enabled us to reach a vast new audience.

We participated in other global events in 2010 that enabled us to target specific constituents:

- World Environment Day (Kigali, Rwanda, 5th June)
- XXII IUFRO World Congress (Seoul, Korea, 23 – 28th August)
- World Bamboo Day (Assam, India, 18th September)
- CBD COP 10 (Nagoya, Japan, 18 – 29th October)
- UNFCCC COP 16 (Cancun, Mexico, 29th November – 10th December)

INBAR publications 2010

TR33	China's Bamboo - Culture / Resources / Cultivation / Utilization
TR32	Bamboo and Climate Change Mitigation
WP63	INBAR Guidelines for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity in Bamboo Forests in China (<i>in Chinese</i>)
WP60	Bamboo in Sustainable Contemporary Design
WP59	Biodiversity in Bamboo Forests: a policy perspective for long term sustainability
WP58	Manual for Training of Trainers on Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity in Bamboo Forests (<i>in Chinese</i>)

Newsletters

• Latin America and Caribbean Regional Newsletter (<i>bimonthly, in Spanish</i>)
• South Asia Regional Newsletter (<i>quarterly</i>)
• Bamboo Charcoal Project Newsletter (<i>twice-yearly</i>)

Publications with our partners

• Bamboo Shoots in Sri Lankan Cuisine (<i>with the Industrial Technology Institute of Sri Lanka</i>)
• An Illustrated Bamboo Propagation Manual (<i>in Burmese, with Myanmar Forest Research Institute</i>)
• El manejo de guaduales naturales - La experiencia del Proyecto Manejo Integral de Guadúa en el Norte de Manglaralto (<i>with Corporacion Noble Guadua in Olon, FBU Foundation and the Local Government of Santa Elena</i>)
• Programa de producción, industrialización y comercialización de la Caña Guadúa y otros Bambúes de la Provincia de Pichcincha (<i>with the Local Government of Pichcincha and the Ministry of Industry and Productivity</i>)
• Specialty Crops for Pacific Island Agroforestry - Farm and Forestry Production and Marketing Profile for Bamboo (<i>with Permanent Agriculture Resources and Agroforestry Net</i>)

Media outreach

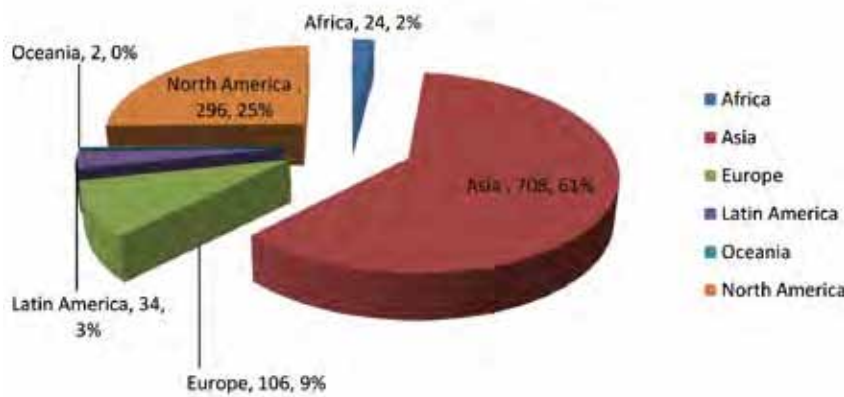
Telling the world what we and our partners do, and fostering debate and discourse on bamboo and rattan, helps keep our profile amongst current and potential partners high. In 2010, INBAR was featured in traditional and online news media more than 1000 times. This represented a 10-times increase on recorded media hits for 2009. As well as the Shanghai Expo, which was a sustained focus for the Chinese press from May to October and constituted over 50% of all INBAR's media coverage for the year, we also strengthened our profile in Africa, South Asia and Latin America.

In 2010, INBAR developed an improved global media monitoring system which allows us not only to track the quantity of coverage, but also the extent to which this coverage accurately communicates our key messages. This will help us to gauge the impact of our work and to be more tailored and targeted in our outreach strategies.

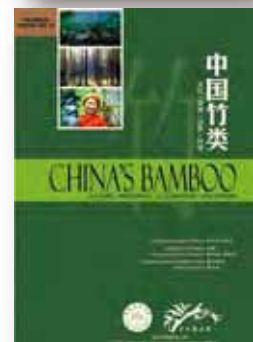


INBAR's press conference in the German-Chinese house at the Shanghai Expo attracted much national and international media attention

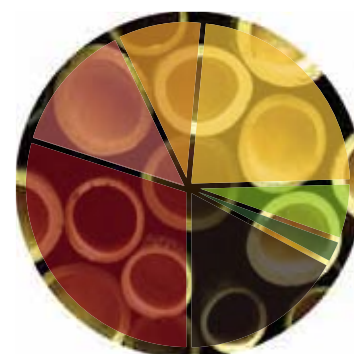
Coverage by Region



Coverage by Initiative



Donors and financial statements



INTERNATIONAL NETWORK FOR BAMBOO AND RATTAN BALANCE SHEET

AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2010
(In US dollars)

	31 DECEMBER 2010	31 DECEMBER 2009
ASSETS		
Non-current assets		
Fixed assets-Cost	339,557	358,610
Less: Accumulated depreciation	287,857	291,298
Fixed assets-Net	51,700	67,312
Recoverable deposits	6,531	5,470
Current assets		
Accounts receivable	1,432,016	1,019,313
Cash and cash equivalents	1,309,457	1,951,217
Total current assets	2,741,473	2,970,530
TOTAL ASSETS	2,799,704	3,043,312
NET ASSETS AND LIABILITIES		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	644,518	1,593,940
Total current liabilities	644,518	1,593,940
Net assets		
Restricted	957,897	597,685
Unrestricted	1,197,289	851,687
Total net assets	2,155,186	1,449,372
TOTAL NET ASSETS AND LIABILITIES	2,799,704	3,043,312

INTERNATIONAL NETWORK FOR BAMBOO AND RATTAN

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2010 (In US dollars)

	PRC	IFAD	Membership Fee	EC	CFC	IDRC	CITI	Grants for World Expo	Others	2010	2009
Revenue											
Grants:											
Restricted		842,243		1,556,501	378,443	127,584		806,056	278,786	3,989,613	2,242,459
Unrestricted	1,002,457		527,641							1,530,098	824,005
Contribution in-kind	918,705								21,641	918,705	918,705
Interest income									1,451	21,641	9,264
Publication sales									872	1,451	4,873
INBAR Affiliates and Yellow Pages									12,256	872	1,591
Others										12,256	22,529
Sub Total	1,921,162	842,243	527,641	1,556,501	378,443	127,584		806,056	315,006	6,474,636	4,023,426
Programme activities											
Environmental Sustainability	3,815		15,693	313,714			100,001			433,223	312,741
Trade Development	37,224		30,957	416,388	312,116				79,309	875,994	838,265
Livelihood and Economic Development		680,702		559,125		15,915			54,838	1,310,579	797,741
Networking and Partnerships	369,928		94,117		19,376	130,496		806,056	141,366	1,561,339	582,653
Sub Total	410,967	680,702	140,767	1,289,227	331,492	146,411	100,001	806,056	275,512	4,181,135	2,531,400
Management and administration											
Secretariat expenses	445,813		111,134							556,947	508,862
Board and Council expenses	82,488		29,547							112,035	44,104
Sub Total	528,301		140,681							668,982	552,966
In-kind expenses	918,705									918,705	918,705
Total Restricted amount		161,541		267,274	46,951	(18,827)	(100,001)	—	3,274	360,212	53,374
Total Unrestricted amount	63,189		246,193						36,220	345,602	(33,019)
Excess revenue over/(under) expenditure	63,189	161,541	246,193	267,274	46,951	(18,827)	(100,001)	—	39,494	705,814	20,355

Donors and financial statements

INTERNATIONAL NETWORK FOR BAMBOO AND RATTAN

CONTRIBUTIONS FROM PROJECT PARTNERS FOR INBAR PROJECTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2010

In US dollars

Some of the programme activities recorded in the statement of activities for the period from January 1 2010 to December 31 2010 are jointly carried out by INBAR and its project partners. Besides INBAR's funding, such programme activities are also funded by project partners. According to signed contract, project partners' committed contribution to those programme activities are set out below:

	2010	2009
Common Fund for Commodities	528,630	1,151,328
Federal Micro and Small Enterprises Development Agency, Ethiopia	38,428	
Ethiopian Rural Energy Development Promotion Centre	25,272	
Bamboo and Rattan Development Programme, Ghana	9,558	
Forest Research Institute of Ghana	14,121	
Government of Sri Lanka		62,273
Government of Bangladesh		62,273
International Centre for Bamboo and Rattan, China	204,527	107,557
Hunan Forestry Technology Extension Center, China	15,670	38,300
Sichuan Provincial Management Centre for Converting Slope Farming Lands into Forest Programme, China	15,670	36,300
Management Office for Natural Forest Resource Management, Yunnan, China	15,670	38,300
Research Institute of Subtropical Forestry, Chinese Academy of Forestry	26,600	67,300
Nanjing Forestry University	37,800	
EUPIC (EU Project Innovation Centre)	10,379	
Benelux Chamber of Commerce in China	13,339	
Agro Enterprise Centre, Federation of Nepalese Chamber of Commerce and Industry	89,039	147,169
Government of Ethiopia	89,039	147,169
Forest Department, Government of Sichuan Province, China	75,186	
Support Programme for Rural Micro Enterprises, Poles and Regional Economies, Madagascar Rural Income Promotion Programme, Madagascar	117,033	
Proyecto de Desarrollo del Corredor Central, Ecuador	101,740	
Prosperity Initiative, Viet Nam	127,872	
Sichuan Lin He Yi Bamboo Company, China	87,067	41,636
Beichuan Xuri Bamboo Company, China		49,688
Sichuan Agricultural University, China		572
Ministry of Commerce, China		125,665
Total	1,642,640	2,075,530



INBAR's offices and member countries



ANNUAL REPORT 2010

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The International Network for Bamboo and Rattan (INBAR) is an intergovernmental organisation established in 1997. INBAR is dedicated to improving the social, economic, and environmental benefits of bamboo and rattan.

INBAR plays a unique role in finding and demonstrating innovative ways of using bamboo and rattan to protect environments and biodiversity, alleviate poverty, and facilitates fairer pro-poor trade. INBAR connects a global network of partners from the government, private, and not-for-profit sectors in over 50 countries to define and implement a global agenda for sustainable development through bamboo and rattan.

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