



ANNUAL REPORT

2006

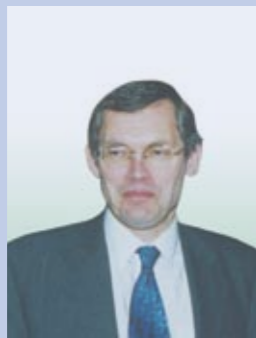


In 2006, INBAR's Strategy to the Year 2015 was approved for implementation by INBAR's Board of Trustees and the INBAR Council. The new Strategy addresses forward-looking issues, taking into account new realities and new challenges to guide INBAR's development in the coming 10 years. This new strategy was developed on the basis of a global on-line survey, peer and stakeholder interviews and intensive internal brainstorming. A mid-term 5-year action plan was formulated and the organizational structure of the Secretariat was adjusted accordingly to facilitate implementation of the new Strategy.

Membership of INBAR increased to 33 member States with Tonga, Argentina and Rwanda's accession. Steady progress was made in INBAR's work on environmental sustainability, livelihood and economic development and trade development, facilitated through partnerships and networking. In 2006, INBAR successfully generated over USD 6 million for field projects in its member countries. Thirteen international training events were organized with 470 participants from some 50 countries. INBAR officially launched two new programmes. One was the Global Bamboo Housing Programme supported by the Blue Moon Fund (USA) and by member States' initiatives for designing and constructing model bamboo houses to promote wider application of innovative bamboo housing technologies. The second was the Global Partnership Programme on Non-Timber Forest Products, a joint initiative with 21 national, bilateral and multi-lateral organizations to promote effective utilization of NTFPs for rural livelihood development.

The Board of Trustees would like to take this opportunity to express INBAR's gratitude to all its financial contributors, particularly its four major founding donors, i.e.: the governments of Canada, China and the Netherlands and the International Fund for Agricultural Development. The Board is grateful for the support and cooperation provided by all the Member States and for the excellent services offered by the Host State. The Board also wishes to express its gratitude to the European Union, the Common Fund for Commodities, the Ford Foundation and the Blue Moon Fund for their generous project support.

Looking forward, we are confident that INBAR's new strategy will guide INBAR towards achieving its long term objectives, and will enable INBAR to make a significant contribution to the realization of the Millennium Development Goals of poverty reduction, environmental protection and a global partnership for development.



Dr. Rodney Cooke
Chairman
INBAR Board



Prof. Jiang Zehui
Co-Chair
INBAR Board



Dr. J. Hoogendoorn

INBAR matured greatly in 2006. Our long term field projects in India and Ecuador came to fruition, and we commenced a major new series of projects in Africa. We multiplied opportunities for developing new partnerships, taking advantage of increased goodwill to develop many new and innovative project ideas and institutional links. INBAR learned much, institutionally, from developing and publishing our Strategy to 2015, which will guide our development for the foreseeable future. In 2006 we were particularly proud to see the inspiration INBAR has given to individuals over the past few years bearing fruit. Some of these people have set up innovative companies producing high-quality products that increase local incomes. These people are key driving forces for our mission, and we highlight four such entrepreneurs in this report.

We developed our new strategy in consultation with a wide range of stakeholders. We conducted telephone interviews with key partners, a web-based survey with over 300 participants, and internal and external expert discussions. These consultations revealed many urgent issues that need to be addressed, not least of which are the need to increase public awareness of the benefits of bamboo and rattan and increase the resources available for development with them, to find ways of removing trade constraints on the demand and supply sides of the production chains, and to find ways of harnessing the potential of exciting new technologies for enterprise development and environmental conservation.

The resulting document "In Partnership for a Better World – INBAR Strategy to the year 2015" encapsulates our vision and goals, and our means of achieving them, for the next decade. We have four goals – An expanded, highly effective network of committed stakeholders; Better ways and means of livelihood development, particularly in rural areas; Increased and more effective conservation of the environment and biodiversity; and: A better and more innovative market environment, providing fair global-to-local and local-to-global trading systems for income generation. The strategy enables us to play a significant role in fulfilling three of the millennium development goals – MDG1 (eradicate extreme poverty and hunger); MDG7 (ensure environmental sustainability); and MDG 8 (develop a global partnership for development).

Our new Strategy has been well received and it is encouraging that INBAR's member countries, and an external review of INBAR conducted in the very early part of 2007, have highlighted the need for us not only to consolidate and ensure long-term sustainability of the organisations and projects in the locations we work in currently, but also to expand the geographical coverage of our work, particularly in Africa. In 2006 we commenced new Action Research Projects in Ethiopia, Ghana and Tanzania, ran training workshops in Kenya, Ethiopia, Ghana, and Tanzania and a policy workshop in Cameroon, and launched our second CFC-funded project in Kenya and Ethiopia. INBAR also attended the major Sino-African summit in Beijing in November 2006.

As we now prepare for our 10th anniversary in 2007, we would like to invite all of you to join in our celebrations and to continue your Partnership with INBAR for a Better World.



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The Council

The Council is responsible for giving guidance to the Board of Trustees on general policy and strategy, and comprises all Member States who are party to the International Agreement Establishing the International Network for Bamboo and Rattan. All sovereign states that are members of the United Nations are eligible to accede to this Treaty, which remained open for signature until 6 November 1999. After 6 November 1999, the Agreement is open for accession by any state with the approval of the Council. The Council membership as of December 2006 comprised:

Country	Official Name
Argentina	The Argentine Republic
Bangladesh	The People's Republic of Bangladesh
Benin	The Republic of Benin
Bolivia	The Republic of Bolivia
Cameroon	The Republic of Cameroon
Canada	Canada
Chile	The Republic of Chile
China	The People's Republic of China
Colombia	The Republic of Colombia
Cuba	The Republic of Cuba
Ecuador	The Republic of Ecuador
Ethiopia	The Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia
Ghana	The Republic of Ghana
India	The Republic of India
Indonesia	The Republic of Indonesia
Kenya	The Republic of Kenya
Madagascar	The Republic of Madagascar
Malaysia	Malaysia
Mozambique	The Republic of Mozambique
Myanmar	The Union of Myanmar
Nepal	Nepal
Nigeria	The Federal Republic of Nigeria
Peru	The Republic of Peru
Philippines	The Republic of the Philippines
Rwanda	The Republic of Rwanda
Sierra Leone	The Republic of Sierra Leone
Sri Lanka	The Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka
Tanzania	The United Republic of Tanzania
Togo	The Republic of Togo
Tonga	The Kingdom of Tonga
Uganda	The Republic of Uganda
Venezuela	The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela
Vietnam	The Socialist Republic of Viet Nam

Board of Trustees

The 10th meeting of the INBAR Board of Trustees was held in October, 2006:

Name	Country	Board Position
Keith Bezanson	Canada	Chair
Jiang Zehui	China	Co-Chair
Rodney Cooke	UK	
Romualdo Sta. Ana	Philippines	
Josefina Takahashi Sato	Peru	
Hubert Zandstra	Canada	
Chu Fuxiang	China	
Kazuhiko Takeuchi	Japan	
Coosje Hoogendoorn	Netherlands	Director General

In 2006 INBAR welcomed Argentina, Rwanda and Tonga as Member Countries, bringing the total to 33. We enlarged our global training portfolio to 13 training courses in six countries. We formally commenced our Non-Timber Forest Products Global Partnership Programme and our Global Bamboo Housing Partnership Programme. We welcomed over 25 volunteers to INBAR and launched a new internship scheme. We developed a new public image for INBAR and worked with 28 funding partners, four of which were completely new to INBAR.



Enlarged Training Course Portfolio

Processing techniques for bamboo are very different from wood, and the products are much easier to produce by hand. Skilled processing can often impart very high values to the products, and one of INBAR's focuses is technical training and capacity building of individual producers and artisans. We also work with national partners to train national trainers who can then be multipliers at the country level. This year we ran 13 technical training courses in Asia, Africa and Latin America, including our first in Indonesia.



Indonesia

Although widely known for its beautiful and tuneful bamboo gamelan instruments, Indonesia is one of the world's major sources of rattan products. In 2006 INBAR was hired by the United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO) to train craftspeople in bamboo furniture and crafts-making in Maluku province. Working with the Qingshen-Yunhua bamboo company and the Chinese Embassy in Indonesia, we provided tool sets and training in furniture and crafts making to fourteen people, who produced three styles of chair, a table, a sofa and a bed, including a novel design that combined bamboo and rattan in one chair, during the course. The local television station produced a documentary on the training, and some of the trainees are now producing and selling furniture to order.



Ethiopia

Awareness creation and training has also been important in Ethiopia. With almost one million hectares of bamboo forests, Ethiopia is the most bamboo-endowed country in Africa. The Federal Micro and Small Enterprise Development Agency (FeMSEDA) is a government institution that encourages the development of micro and small enterprises in the country, and has recently added bamboo housing to its list of registered products. INBAR ran a national training workshop on bamboo housing for 23 people from Addis and the regions with a range of technical backgrounds, at the FeMSEDA premises in Addis Ababa in March 2006. The participants built the basic structure of a house during the workshop, and completed the other sections themselves later. The building is 66 square meters in size and built on concrete foundations with cement-plastered walls, elegant roofing and ceramic flooring. It costs less than 800 Birr (less than USD\$100) per square meter to produce, which is almost one third the cost of a normal concrete house in Addis. The building was featured on Ethiopian Television and in the national newspapers, and is now used as an exhibition hall for FeMSEDA's bamboo products. Later in the year INBAR also ran two training workshops on bamboo cultivation and utilization, and furniture and handicrafts, that trained over 50 people.



The Global Housing Partnership Programme

The Global Bamboo Housing Partnership Programme aims to substitute unsustainable building materials with environmental friendly bamboo for constructions, particularly buildings that provide solutions to shortages of proper housing for the poor, assist with disaster relief and contribute to improving the lives of slum dwellers. It also aims to develop housing industries that provide sustainable incomes at the local and national levels. The Partnership Programme was established in early 2006, and has already run the bamboo housing training workshop in Ethiopia noted earlier and an international workshop on pre-fabricated bamboo housing. It also co-sponsored a bamboo constructions design competition with Bamboo Technologies Inc.



The Global Non-Timber Products Global Partnership Programme

Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFP's) are a broad group of products that encompass and/or are derived from forest plant and animal resources, excluding timber. Most are gathered rather than cultivated and there is usually limited value addition at source, but they are a significant source of cash income generation for the rural poor. Their total cash and subsistence value is likely to be well over US\$100 billion a year.

In 2004 the Global Forum on Agricultural Research (GFAR) and INBAR agreed to develop a Global Partnership Programme (GPP) on NTFPs, which was approved at the GFAR Programme Committee and Steering Committee meetings in November/December 2006 in Washington D.C. It aims to promote collaborative efforts, synergies and economies of scale that address strategic NTFPs research and development issues of global relevance. The GPP links global, regional, and national organizations currently engaged in research and development on the systematic conservation and management of NTFPs in Africa, East, Southeast and South Asia and Latin America. By leveraging a regionally-focused, global network, the NTFP Partnership will raise the profile of NTFPs and enhance the capacities, relevance and effectiveness of producers and partners to use them sustainably.

INBAR coordinates the GPP, and is spearheading its development with funds from the GFAR secretariat. Membership has doubled from 10 at its inception in December 2005 to 20 in late 2006. Members come from different stakeholder constituencies (Governments, the private sector, NGOs, NARS, IARCs, Intergovernmental Organizations, Commodity Bodies, and UN Specialized Agencies) and from all regions of the developing world as well as Europe. In 2006, the Partnership carried out a range of activities aimed at clarifying and consolidating its future direction. Chiefly among those have been a SWOT analysis, development of a strategy and a survey of the partnership with a view to identifying, key competencies, synergies and priorities, and including identifying funding opportunities. The GPP's first project - an IFAD-cofunded project on "Assessing and Developing Replicable Methodologies and Approaches for Sustainable Charcoal Production for Livelihood Development, Rural Energy Security & Environmental Protection" focussing on Sub-Saharan Africa commenced in early 2007.

Significantly the programme secured funding from the Blue Moon Fund in the USA to run a project entitled "Development and Promotion of Pre-fabricated Bamboo Module Housing to provide both Income and Housing to Poor People" which commenced in June 2006. The main objective of the project is to develop technologies for pre-fabricated bamboo-based modular houses, and to foster local industries to produce them. It will develop various prototype modular house designs in accordance with appropriate standards, costs and uses in a range of climatic regions, all aimed at different user-groups. Emergency shelters will be built for disaster victims as will houses for poor rural families and slum dwellers, but schools and small offices will also be developed, and even houses for richer families. A pilot production unit is being established in China where the different designs will be produced, tested and from where they can be then disseminated. This project is envisaged as the pilot phase of a much larger project which will set up modular bamboo housing industries in many more countries.



The Open and Distance Learning Initiative

Improving the skills of those who produce and process bamboo and rattan is essential, but training can be expensive, and the only means of reaching large numbers of people is to train trainers who will pass on their skills. INBAR's Open and Distance Learning (ODL) initiative aims to provide vocational training materials at low cost to stakeholders at all levels, and is being trialed in India, where the national Community Information Centre network allows reach to every district of the country. Course modules are currently being developed in conjunction with the Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) in India, Acharya Narendra Dev College of the University of Delhi, the Centre for Indian Bamboo Resource and Technology (CIBART), and the Commonwealth of Learning (COL), and are expected to become available towards the end of 2007. Courses are divided into foundation modules, specialization modules and enterprise modules, and successful completion entitles the student to a certificate, so they can not only use the new skills they have learnt themselves, but can also show the certificate as evidence of those skills to potential employers. Some of the courses are already online at: http://www.wikieducator.org/Bamboo_and_Rattan, and more are being developed in 2007.



Bamboo and Rattan Volunteers and interns 2006

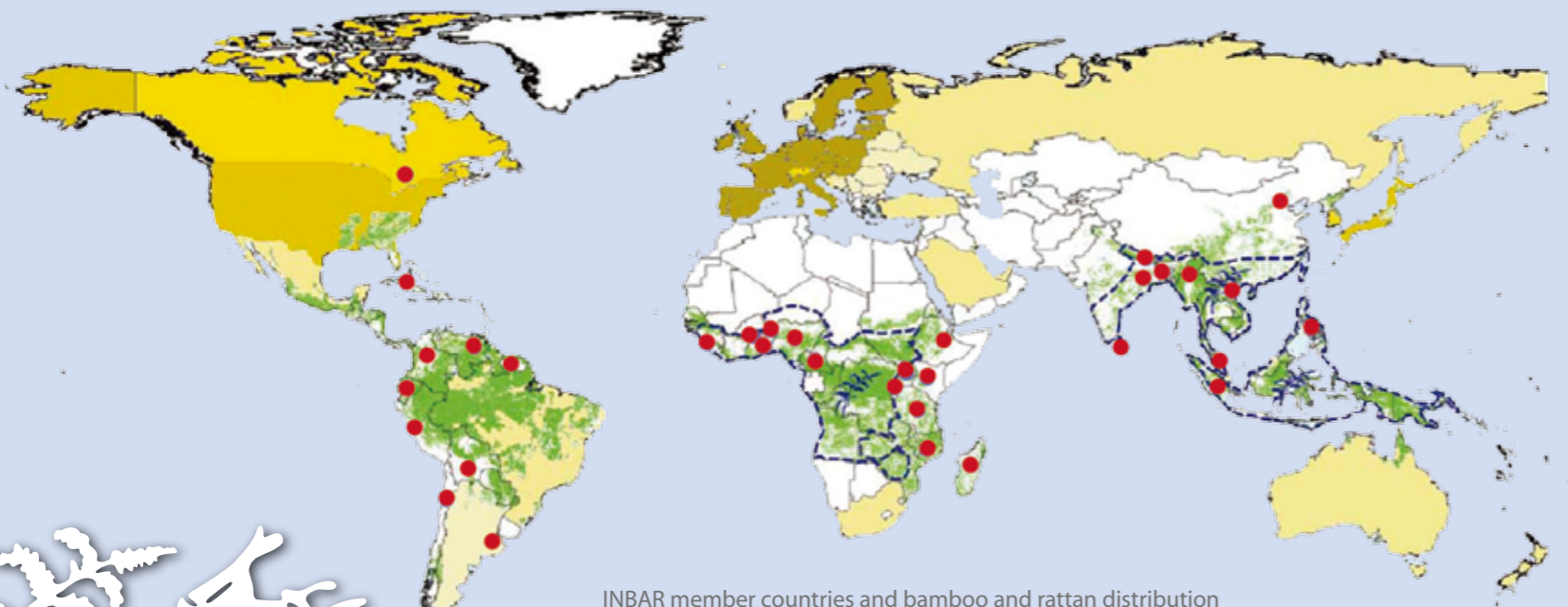
In 2006 INBAR welcomed 25 volunteers and 4 interns who helped us do a vast array of valuable work. Particularly they helped us produce reports on the potential for certification of bamboo forests, on bamboo flowering in Panda habitats in China and on bamboo in new payment for environmental services initiatives. Volunteers helped us translate documents and webpages into French, Spanish and Chinese, build two new databases, update three of our existing databases, map global bamboo trade, analyze the Global NTFP sector, evaluate the impacts of our training courses, and organize workshops and events. Two members of our online Spanish translating team won UN Online Volunteers of the year awards.

New project partners

- Chile (INFOR)
- Peru (Perubambu and CICAP)
- Venezuela (Polar Foundation)
- Panama (Apana)
- Ecuador (FECD)
- India (NABARD)
- China (WWF)

New Funding partners

- Blue Moon Fund
- Oxfam Hong Kong
- Huzar, Brammah and Associates
- The Bamboo Factory, Vietnam



INBAR member countries and bamboo and rattan distribution



Solomon Shenkut from Ethiopia was earning his living repairing cars in 2005 when he heard there was an opportunity to learn about how to use bamboo to start a business. The bamboos in Gener city, Bale province where he lives were abundant, and Solomon had often wondered about whether they could be used to increase his income. He applied, and was the only applicant from six in Bale to be accepted on the INBAR-Chinese Ministry of Commerce Workshop on Bamboo Cultivation and Utilization in Addis Ababa in 2005. On his return he ran training sessions to teach new techniques and designs to local artisans, and then set up his business with savings of 10,000 Birr (USD\$ 1100) from his car-repairing business. He now produces bamboo baskets, lampshades and furniture which he sells to wholesalers in Markato, the largest wholesale market in Africa. He has contracts from six wholesalers and another six have shown interest in his products. He employs 13 workers, ten women and three men, and makes a profit of about 4000 Birr per month (USD\$ 440) on an income of 10,000 Birr.

In early 2007 he will open a new workshop and looks forward to a bright future. He is now working on improve the quality and designs of products. Solomon said "Bamboo is green gold. And I can see the application of my trainings in the furniture on display in shops. The future of this market is promising because of the improved quality and designs of the pieces currently being produced".



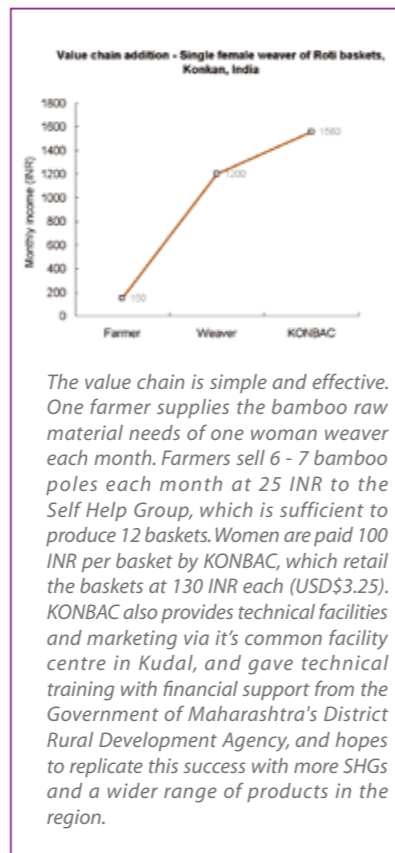
In 2006 we demonstrated effective and sustained income generation from the production of commoditized bamboo products in our Action Research Projects in India. We commenced new Action Research Projects in Colombia, Ethiopia, Ghana and Tanzania. We helped establish the Sacha Urku partnership in our Action Research Project Site in Ecuador. We completed 12 adaptable farm models based on specific bamboo technologies. We developed a community artisans interactive webpage.

INBAR has been very successful in fostering the development of village-level Small and Medium Enterprises at our Action Research Project Sites. Commercial orders secured for bamboo products by our NGO partners in our Action Research Projects—KONBAC, TAMBAC and TRIBAC in India—that INBAR was instrumental in developing and that implement three of our projects, are increasing the proportion of their total incomes from commercial sources and have shown major income increases for beneficiaries.

“Roti” basket market chain in Konkan

The Konkan region lies between the Arabian Sea and the Sahyadri Range in western India and comprises narrow coastal lowland barely 50 km wide. The traditional artisans – mainly the Burud community – in the sub-district of Kudal are well versed in primary processing of bamboo poles and produce woven and interlaced articles from them.

Working with the local NGO Konkan Bamboo and Cane Development Centre (KONBAC), our Action Research Project in Konkan has helped women in a newly formed Self Help Group to produce high quality “Roti” baskets, which are widely used to store various types of Indian flatbreads. They are now earning incomes of 1200 INR (USD26.5) per month from their production, and are the sole income earners in their families. The baskets were designed by Professor A.G.Rao of the Indian Institute of Technology in Mumbai and are marketed by KONBAC under its brand “Mangda Exotiques” to hotels, restaurants and high-income households. Production started in 2006 and the retail price is presently higher than expected. Market forces are expected to drive it down over time, but the productivity of the artisans is already increasing and this will maintain their incomes in the long term.



Charcoal briquetting in Tamenglong, Manipur

Tamenglong district in Manipur state in Northeast India is cool and humid, and there is a huge demand for charcoal all year round for heating and cooking. Honeycomb bamboo briquettes are rapidly becoming the most popular fuel for heating in Tamenglong town. Midland Self Help Group is a group of 16 women in Tamenglong and is one of the groups formed, trained and assisted by the Tamenglong Bamboo and Cane Development Centre (TAMBAC) in 2003 in INBAR's Action Research Project there to produce briquettes. The briquettes they produce are made from powdered bamboo charcoal and mud mixed in a 4:1 ratio. One kilogram of bamboo charcoal costing Rs. 5 (US 2 cents) can produce 3 honeycomb briquettes, and one person can easily make 50 briquettes a day. After deducting the cost of the raw bamboo charcoal materials (Rs. 80 (USD\$1.60) for 16 kgs of bamboo charcoal), the women producers earn a profit of Rs.170 per day (USD\$3.75). Thus simply with their own labour they are multiplying their money and are earning substantial returns.

Progress has been good. Thirty briquette-making enterprises / Self Help Groups had been established by the end of 2006, with an estimated monthly profit of Rs. 61,200 per enterprise (USD\$1360) and attempts are being made to mechanize production for greater productivity.

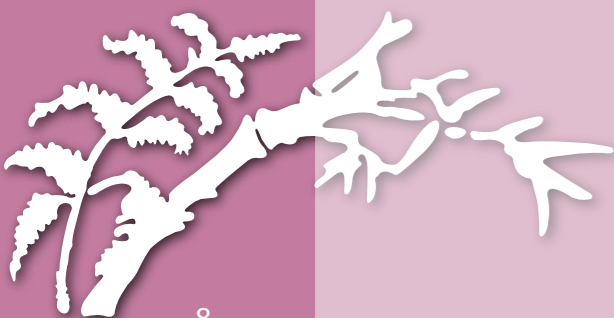


Replicating and adapting via Technology Validation

INBAR enables enterprise development in community contexts in its Action Research Projects. Such on-site research with supporting institutional and supply chain systems help validate technologies and applications in real life situations, in the contexts in which they are expected to operate. The “Technology Validation” process captures this learning into on-site enterprise models (called “On-farm Enterprise Financial Models”) which are meant for needs-based replication in similar contexts elsewhere. These models are then the building blocks for larger livelihood development projects.

The specific objective of on-site technology validation is to capture the financial, social and other data necessary to enable informed decision making by stakeholders (including investment and development agencies) regarding the suitability of a particular process, method or technology for application in a specific location of a proposed or ongoing project. The technology validation process is the confirmation that all components of a given technology have been incorporated into a complete system, and that the system is performing to expected criteria under realistic operating conditions.

So far, 12 technologies have been validated, including bamboo nurseries and plantations, rattan nurseries, bamboo preservation, rattan oil curing, bamboo housing, bamboo charcoal, bamboo incense sticks, bamboo fishing rods and bamboo furniture production, and the data for a further 60 have been collected. The finished documents are available from INBAR.



The Sacha Urku partnership, Ecuador

One of the main achievements of the project and partners in INBAR's Action Research Project in Ecuador was the establishment of the Sacha Urku partnership. Working with the NGO FOMRENA in a lead role, Sacha Urku focuses on producing high quality handicrafts and furniture in rural communities. The partnership works with fourteen organizations - nine rural micro-enterprises and five NGOs, plus twelve grassroots organizations that produce and market high-quality bamboo and bamboo-fusion products in Quito. FOMRENA is part-funded by the German Technical Development Agency GTZ.

One of most important driving forces for creating the Sacha Urku partnership is the difficult market-access for innovative bamboo products, a problem that was well known to many of the producers. Through several workshops, common interests were identified and the decision was made to create a partnership in which everybody could share and exchange information, problems, solutions and challenges. The partnership now has its own design unit in charge of coordinating all production processes, ensuring adherence to the principles of high quality, sustainable practices, local identity, industrial design applied to traditional handicrafts, and equality of benefit-sharing and fair trade, and it produces catalogues of products that have garnered interest from as far afield as the USA. To support the artisans the partnership runs a revolving fund that helps cover machinery and equipment, production and training costs for the new product lines that are produced. Any financial support must be recovered through sale of the products.

In addition to the design unit, Sacha Urku has an administrative unit, a technical assistance unit and a management unit and has produced and sold more than 144 designs. It has become a reference for handicraft development in rural contexts in Ecuador - A private organization called CORPEI, has requested help on how to replicate the Sacha Urku experience at the national level and its experience has recently been shown to stakeholders in Peru, Colombia and Venezuela.



Lastenia Macias is 40 years old, and before joining the micro-enterprise Arte Bambu La Sesenta which is part of the Sacha Urku partnership, she was dedicated to taking care of her children, her house and her animals. She attended handicrafts and floral arrangement courses, but she didn't earn any money from these activities. Since she joined Arte Bambu La Sesenta in 2004 she has developed her bamboo processing skills and generates cash income from it for her family.

Lastenia earns about USD30 per month. The women of the micro enterprise work about 4 hours daily, divided into the time they spend in the workshop and the time they work at home 'finishing' some products. She is very happy with the training provided by the project, and she now sees herself as an artisan and feels different within her community because "she has an occupation" that allows her to contribute to her family economy. She says: "I like to go to the micro enterprise because I enjoy working; it helps me with some expenses for my children's education and most of all for my basic home needs. Sometimes, when I go to the city I buy some bread to share with my family. And if I find some clothes that I like I can also buy them, because the fruits of my work allows me to do so and I do not need Carlos (my husband) to give me money all the time. My husband is glad and supports me because he knows that my work is the source for all those things"



Snapshots of Change

Rural artisans are often invisible to the buyers of their products. Their products may reach many markets, but hardly anyone but the middlemen in the supply chains know the producers.

"Snapshots of Change" is a new web sub-site dedicated to bamboo and rattan artisans. It is an attempt to maximize the benefits that new communication technologies offer to equip rural artisans with more information and enable them to reach the consumers of their products. This page - developed jointly by INBAR and the Centre for Indian Bamboo Resource and Technology (CIBART) through their Documentation Centre - provides a window to the rural bamboo and rattan artisans in our projects. The website provides introductions to individual artisans - with a photo and personal information - in communities that work with INBAR and its associates, and is intended to provide a means for prospective buyers to examine artisans' products, to communicate product requirements to the artisans, and to place orders. As a two-way interlinking system, it also enables artisans to understand the needs of the market, and to interact with each other and with technical experts, to maximize their market potential. It is intended to host the site on information systems that are accessible to the rural artisans in India, such as the facilities offered by the National Informatics Center's Community Information Centers, the Ministry of Communications' proposed Common Service Centers, and state-level e-service utilities.



Snapshots of Change
A web site dedicated to bamboo and rattan artisans

Training in production of bamboo charcoal briquettes has changed Keirli's life for the better. Click on any picture to get a brief introduction to the artisan. Before taking to bamboo handicrafts, Dilliam was a slash-and-burn farmer struggling to make ends meet.

International Network for Bamboo and Rattan (INBAR)
Centre for Indian Bamboo Resource and Technology (CIBART)

GOAL 3: INCREASED AND MORE EFFECTIVE CONSERVATION OF THE ENVIRONMENT AND BIODIVERSITY

INTERNATIONAL NETWORK FOR BAMBOO AND RATTAN

In 2006 we completed our feasibility studies on bamboo in the Clean Development Mechanism and on bamboo forest certification. We commenced a pilot project on bamboo forest certification. We ran a workshop on rattan development. We adopted Lili the Panda.

Study of bamboo potential in the Clean Development Mechanism

Bamboo is considered a carbon sink by the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and has much potential in carbon sequestration and trading. It is widely regarded as being able to sequester (or store) greater quantities of carbon per unit area of forest than many types of tree, but has never been included in any Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) projects under the Kyoto Protocol, despite being eligible for forest carbon credits. INBAR aims to encourage relevant countries and organizations to include it with forest trees in these projects and this study, which was conducted jointly with FAO, identified specific opportunities for bamboo in the CDM, whilst also taking into account its role as an effective complement to timber wood in poverty reduction. The study highlighted its potential as a resource for bio-fuels and in small scale community-based plantings within the CDM, and identified potential innovative sources of funding for such plantations. The study will be published in 2007, and is expected to lead to formal integration of bamboo along with forest tree species under the CDM framework.

The potential for bamboo forest certification

Forest certification is a market-based, voluntary process, and is regarded as an effective tool to promote sustainable forest management. At present, seven percent of the world's forests have been certified, and tropical and subtropical forest woods are often labeled as such. However, there is no independent certification system for bamboo forests and products, and so INBAR examined existing experiences of forest certification to define potential opportunities for bamboo. Two studies, "Safeguarding Sustainable Bamboo Management - A Discussion of Problems and Potential Solutions, Including the Certification Scheme" and "Necessity and Feasibility of Bamboo Certification" demonstrated clearly that market demand is the main force behind bamboo certification, especially in international markets, but that limited demand for certified bamboo products in national or local markets, and the high costs of certification, are likely major difficulties in its adoption. The studies also highlighted the need to ensure that small producers benefit from such schemes. INBAR's sees its main role in bamboo certification as providing expertise and fostering dialogue, and to this end a multi-stakeholder survey has recently been completed and a workshop on certification is planned for 2007, which will further define possibilities and suggest mechanisms for bamboo forest certification.

Workshop on Sustainable Development with Rattan

INBAR co-organized the International Workshop on Sustainable Development of the Global Rattan Sector with China's International Centre for Bamboo and Rattan (ICBR) and the International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO) on July 26-28 2006 in Beijing. The workshop was part of the on-going ITTO funded project "Capacity building for the development of a sustainable rattan sector in China based on plantation sources (ITTO PD 100/01 Rev 1(1))", which is implemented by ICBR with technical support from INBAR and the Chinese Academy of Forestry. The workshop was attended by over 45 participants from over 25 countries and highlighted the relative lack of sustainable solutions to poverty based on rattan as compared to bamboo. Problems such as resource depletion, skills shortages, and a lack of product and market diversity were all noted, and INBAR is now taking steps to improve its role in helping solve some of these issues, commencing in 2007.

Bamboo in the Forest Resource Assessment framework

As a direct result of INBAR and FAO's joint Global Bamboo Thematic Study in 2005, bamboo was formally included in FAO's Forest Resource Assessment framework in 2006. The framework involves pentennial evaluations of national resource status which will enable accurate monitoring and evaluation of the state of the world's bamboo resources over time. The new, bamboo-inclusive, framework includes national country reports from 22 countries describing the extent of their bamboo forests in 2005. These national reports will be published in 2007, with the next scheduled Resource Assessment planned for 2010.

Country reports from Ethiopia, Kenya, Nigeria, Tanzania and Uganda clearly illustrate the strong and growing interest in using bamboo for development in Africa. Interestingly, Ethiopia has by far the largest area of pure bamboo stands - 850,000ha - representing just over 4% of the country's total afforested area, and there is rapidly growing interest and capacity to use bamboo there.

Lili the Panda

In order to showcase the importance of bamboo in the lives of many of the animals that rely on it for food or habitats, INBAR adopted a female Giant Panda at China's Wolong Panda Center in 2006. We named her Lili, which means "twice beautiful", and by the end of 2006 she was just over a year and a half old. Giant Pandas feed almost exclusively on bamboo, spending about 14 hours per day eating up to 20 kg of bamboo leaves each day to gain enough nourishment.

Although Giant Pandas are not the only endangered animals that live on bamboo, they are the best known. INBAR is exploring ways and means to conserve bamboo resources and habitats that are essential for them and the many other animals, such as Red Pandas, Mountain Gorillas and Greater and Lesser Golden Bamboo Lemurs that live with bamboo. These creatures are not as dependent on bamboo for their food as Giant Pandas, but they live in bamboo forests and forage for bamboo shoots and leaves, and loss of these habitats will be a significant threat to their survival.

Lili will be able to breed when she is about 5 years old, and INBAR and the Wolong Panda Center want to ensure that she grows into a healthy adult so she can help contribute to increasing the numbers of Giant Pandas in the world. We intend Lili will spearhead INBAR's work to protect floral and faunal biodiversity associated with bamboo and rattan, and as a first step, we are developing a project with WWF to develop bamboo corridors for Giant Pandas in northwestern China.



Himalayan Bamboo and Wood Products Pvt, Nepal.

Mr Mubhary makes part of his living constructing electrical high voltage transmission lines and substations. He first saw bamboo floors in 1994 and was attracted to them - as a nature lover he had often thought about promoting bamboo as an environmentally friendly resource.

In Nepal, bamboo is used for many traditional purposes. There are bamboo houses, furniture, kitchen utensils, scaffolding and many more, whilst bamboo shoots are one of the favorite dishes of Nepalese households. But these traditional uses do not tap into its huge commercial potential, so Mr Mubhary decided to do just that in order that "this wonderful gift of nature can make life better for poor communities of small farmers in this mountainous country". In 2000 he formed Himalayan Bamboo Pvt. Ltd with some like-minded entrepreneurs to make laminated bamboo floors.

Mr Mubhary continues "In its early years our company faced many problems, including financial ones due to a relatively small market for flooring. An INBAR evaluation of the company recommended that we expand our market base by diversifying from floors to pre-fabricated bamboo houses for social housing projects. This was a wonderful idea. We took up the suggestion and did one project in Far Western Region of Nepal with INBAR, funded by the GEF Small Grants Programme, in which we made the first 18 pre-fabricated bamboo houses in Nepal. Eighteen families from recently freed bonded-laborers have been living in these houses for almost 3 years now. After that, we made several other buildings on commercial contracts such as schools, training centres, and residential houses with modern facilities. With the help of INBAR we are promoting bamboo cultivation, and the use of bamboo buildings for a variety of uses in Nepal.

But the factory still produces flooring, and now sells it to Europe. It has recently also diversified into making bamboo furniture, and employs 60 people. The company is trying to promote bamboo as key, sustainable, construction material. "We are making houses and furniture. We are trying to attract farmers to cultivate more bamboos on their waste land. This will help to control soil erosion, increase the farmers' incomes and increase the green cover. I think it is our social responsibility to share ideas with communities and unfold the hidden secrets of bamboo that so many people do not know about. Bamboo is a wonderful gift of nature. If it is utilized properly it can bring remarkable changes in society, especially in developing countries like ours".



GOAL 4: A BETTER AND MORE INNOVATIVE MARKET ENVIRONMENT, PROVIDING FAIR GLOBAL -TO-LOCAL AND LOCAL-TO-GLOBAL TRADING SYSTEMS FOR INCOME GENERATION



The Global Marketing Initiative

The Global Marketing Initiative aims to link Asian, Latin American, African and European producers, consumers, designers and technicians in a network that enables products that meet market demand to be innovated and produced more effectively by poor rural producers. Design centers have been established in Ahmedabad, India, the Philippines and in Ecuador. The India centre is fully equipped and has tools and small machines for prototyping, as well as consumables such as dyes, stains and fibers. The centre employs a master prototyper and an assistant and focuses on production processes, prototyping, and gender - equitable products.

Men and women have traditionally had separate roles in bamboo processing. Men are usually involved in harvesting and primary processing such as splitting, and women work on secondary processing such as weaving, interlacing and colouring. This is borne in mind when training and designing products, although both sexes are exposed to all the processes. In an earlier INBAR-GTZ project in Himachal Pradesh, we produced an entire collection of products specifically with, and for, women's Self Help Groups. These products were made from bamboo mats which were woven by the women of the Groups at their homes, and then formed into products using their household sewing machines. Under the GMI we are now designing focused products which will use production technologies along similar gender sensitive principles.

In 2006 the GMI also developed two new processing machines, a catalogue of new products from Himachal Pradesh with design assistance from Dutch Designers for Development that helped local designers design for the European market, and has prototyped overseas designs, sent via email, in its design unit. Collections of bent-bamboo furniture and accessories have been prototyped by our prototype partner in Guwahati, Assam. Explorations of bamboo dyeing, staining, colouring and finishing have been completed and investigations of other finishes such as branding with hot metal irons to mark the bamboo has also been conducted. A design competition for African products in conjunction with the University of Johannesburg is in preparation, and a database of designers has been created and is under development.



Improving trade statistics

The International Bamboo and Rattan Trade Database was updated in 2006. The database includes bamboo and rattan Comtrade data from 1985 to 2004 and allows monitoring of trade dynamics. The database shows steady growth of bamboo and rattan trade in Africa, which reflects increasing contribution of these NTFFPs to African economic and social development.

Updating the Yellow Pages database

A new version of INBAR's Yellow Pages Database has been online since December 2006, featuring more detailed categories of bamboo and rattan products, and an improved database management system. It contains about 700 entries. In 2006, we worked with China's International Centre for Bamboo and Rattan and the Chinese Bamboo Society to publish the International Bamboo and Rattan Yellow Pages (Chinese version, 255 pp) which includes almost 3,000 bamboo and rattan companies in China and is available from INBAR. Approximately half of these entries have been translated into English, and incorporated into the online database.



This year we launched a new Common Fund for Commodities (CFC) - funded project in East Africa, and received approval from the CFC for another in China, Sri Lanka and Bangladesh. We launched the Global Marketing Initiative (GMI). We improved our trade statistics database. We revamped our Yellow Pages on our website and published the China Bamboo and Rattan Yellow Pages in hard copy.

INBAR's International Commodity Body role

CFC-INBAR Forum

INBAR's new Strategy to the year 2015 involved intensive consultations with its stakeholders, including the Common Fund for Commodities (CFC) of which we are an International Commodity Body (ICB). The CFC/INBAR Consultative Forum discussed the CFC new program approach and the new INBAR strategy, and identify priority areas for CFC/INBAR projects development that complement both organization's new methodologies. The Forum was attended by over 50 participants from over 20 countries, and members of INBAR and CFC.

The Forum recommended focus on the following general themes for future bamboo and rattan projects to be submitted by INBAR to the CFC:

1. Bamboo and rattan supply chain development and management based on ecological security, productivity, best management practices and fair trade, pricing systems and market information
2. Vertical and horizontal diversification of bamboo and rattan commodities
3. Improved market access for bamboo and rattan based on quality control, certification and standardization
4. Market development of bamboo and rattan products with potential through development of new products and marketing chains

Such recommendations form the solid framework on which INBAR can help achieve a better and more innovative marketing environment, will guide the development of our CFC project portfolio, and will consolidate our role in promoting the development of bamboo and rattan pro-poor supply chains throughout the world.

CFC-Projects

The CFC-INBAR-UNIDO project "Market Based Development with Bamboo in Eastern Africa - Employment and Income Generation for Poverty Alleviation, (Ethiopia and Kenya)" commenced in 2006. It is implemented by UNIDO, the Ministry of Agriculture in Ethiopia and the Kenya Forest Research Institute, and works with 13 communities in 6 locations to build sustainable supply chains. In 2006 the project identified local and international market needs and established excellent working relationships and partnerships with the Governments of the member states, communities and private sector. It started training local manufacturers and traders to help them become more involved in the future international markets interventions that the project envisages.

A new CFC-INBAR-ICBR project "Transfer of Bamboo Shoots Technologies from China to Bangladesh and Sri Lanka", was approved in 2006 and will commence in 2007.

Hainan Eden Rattan and Bamboo Furniture Co., Ltd.

Ms Chen Saijing – owner, Hainan Eden Rattan and Bamboo Furniture Co., Ltd.



Ms. Chen Saijing was a business woman in Haikou, the capital city of Hainan Province, the

largest island in the South China Sea. She became attracted to the bamboo and rattan sector through the awareness raising activities of the GTZ/INBAR Hainan Bamboo and Rattan Project a few years ago and she then worked with her husband to establish her company. The Hainan Eden Rattan and Bamboo Furniture Co., Ltd was established in December 2004 with an investment of 6 million RMB (800,000 USD). The company received free training for its staff and workers on bamboo and rattan furniture-making skills, as well as opportunities to visit other countries such as Malaysia and the Philippines on study tours, and business development information from the Hainan Bamboo and Rattan Association (HBRA) which was developed under the framework of the GTZ/INBAR project.

As a result, the company now produces 3.3 million RMB-worth of products annually (approx USD\$425,000), has 52 workers (47 men and 5 women, eight of whom are physically disadvantaged) and sells mostly to major chain five star hotels in the tourist areas of Hainan. Twelve of the workers are from the Miao ethnic group from poor Counties in the Central Mountainous Region of the Island, where the average income per month for young laborers is no more than 400 RMB (USD\$ 50). Mrs Chen notes "After learning their new skills through the project, these young workers can earn an average of 2000 RMB per month". But not only that - they have skills and experience that can carry them through their lives.



AUDITORS' REPORT

China Rightson Audit Zi [2007] No.11596

To the Board of Trustees of International Network for Bamboo and Rattan:

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of International Network for Bamboo and Rattan which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 December 2006, and the statement of activities, net assets and cash flow for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards. This responsibility includes: designing, implementing and maintaining internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with Generally Accepted International Standards of Auditing. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of International Network for Bamboo and Rattan as of 31 December 2006, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Generally Accepted International Financial Reporting Standard.

China Rightson Certified Public Accountants

Beijing China

March 15, 2007





INTERNATIONAL NETWORK FOR BAMBOO AND RATTAN

BALANCE SHEET
AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2006
(Note 1 to 2)
(In US dollars)

	Notes	31 DECEMBER 2006	31 DECEMBER 2005
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Fixed assets-Cost	3	370,737	358,571
Less: Accumulated depreciation		271,617	260,951
Fixed assets-Net		99,120	97,620
Recoverable deposits		12,758	15,489
Current assets			
Prepaid expenses		-	-
Accounts receivable	4	436,361	387,363
Cash and cash equivalents	5	1,103,580	812,307
Total current assets		1,539,941	1,199,670
TOTAL ASSETS		1,651,819	1,312,779
NET ASSETS AND LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		483,239	297,899
Total current liabilities		483,239	297,899
Net assets			
Restricted		585,661	723,206
Unrestricted		582,919	291,674
Total net assets		1,168,580	1,014,880
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS		1,651,819	1,312,779

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

Approved on behalf of the Board:

Director General:

Treasurer



Handwritten signature of the Treasurer, Judy Sun.

INTERNATIONAL NETWORK FOR BAMBOO AND RATTAN

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2006
(Note 1 to 2)
(In US dollars)

	Membership										Notes	2006	2005	
	PRC	CIDA	DGIS	IFAD	Fee	EC	BMF	Others						
Revenue														
Grants:														
Restricted	-	-	399,300	623,330	-	117,168	174,900	197,237	-	-	-	6	1,511,935	1,458,757
Unrestricted	303,414	325,161	-	-	523,510	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	1,152,085	1,097,331
Contribution in-kind	918,705	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		918,705	918,705
Interest income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,732	-	-	-		1,732	2,915
Publication sales	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,743	-	-	-		3,743	3,201
INBAR Affiliate and Yellow page	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,642	-	-	-		2,642	2,921
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,469	-	-	-		12,469	12,646
Sub Total	1,222,119	325,161	399,300	623,330	523,510	117,168	174,900	217,823	197,237	68,672	174,900		3,603,311	3,496,476
Program activities														
Ecological Security	59,244	13,260	-	-	-	-	-	-	40,842	-	-		113,346	85,045
Economic Development	41,930	2,973	145,790	-	-	-	68,672	-	80,626	-	-		339,991	484,209
Livelihood Development	17,003	1,810	-	567,599	1,134	404,272	-	68,122	-	-	-		1,059,940	879,244
Outreach	87,039	39,805	227,387	27,019	16,955	-	-	19,151	-	-	-		417,356	543,681
Sub Total	205,216	57,848	373,177	594,618	18,089	404,272	68,672	208,741	40,842	68,672	68,672		1,930,633	1,992,179
Management and administration														
Secretariat expense	69,921	132,180	-	-	343,870	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	545,971	625,523
Board of trustees expense	-	54,302	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	54,302	91,394
Sub Total	69,921	186,482	-	-	343,870	-	-	-	-	-	-		600,273	716,917
In-kind expenses														
Total Restricted amount	-	-	-	-	-	(287,104)	106,228	(11,504)	-	-	-	9	918,705	918,705
Total Unrestricted amount	28,277	80,831	26,123	28,712	161,551	20,586	-	-	-	-	-		291,245	(137,545)
Excess of revenue over/(under) expenditure														
													153,700	(131,325)

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

INTERNATIONAL NETWORK FOR BAMBOO AND RATTAN

STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2006
(In US dollars)

	31 DECEMBER 2006	31 DECEMBER 2005
Beginning balance	1,014,880	1,146,205
Excess of revenue (under)/over expenditures	153,700	(131,325)
Ending balance	1,168,580	1,014,880

STATEMENT OF CASHFLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2006
(Note 1 to 2)
(In US dollars)

	2006	2005
Cash flows from operating activities		
Excess of revenue (under)/over expenditure	153,700	(131,325)
Adjustments to reconcile excess of revenue over expenditure to net cash provided by operation activities:		
Depreciation	32,763	28,747
Losses on disposals of fixed assets		1,535
Interest income	(1,732)	(2,915)
Decrease/(Increase) in accounts receivable	(48,998)	(193,577)
Decrease/(Increase) in recoverable deposits	2,731	581
Increase/(decrease) in accounts payable and liabilities	185,340	134,541
Net cash provided by operating activities	323,804	(162,413)
Cashflows from investing activities		
Purchases of fixed assets	(34,263)	(17,246)
Disposal of fixed assets	-	-
Net cash used in investing activities	(34,263)	(17,246)
Cashflows from financing activities		
Interest received	1,732	2,915
Net cash provided by financing activities	1,732	2,915
Increase/(Decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	291,273	(176,744)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	812,307	989,051
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	1,103,580	812,307

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

INTERNATIONAL NETWORK FOR BAMBOO AND RATTAN

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2006
(In US dollars)

1 GENERAL INFORMATION

The International Network for Bamboo and Rattan ("INBAR") was created in Beijing, the People's Republic of China ("China") on 6th November, 1997, by international agreement signed by nine sovereign nations. Subsequently, the Head Office of INBAR was established in China under the terms of a Headquarters Agreement signed between the Government of China and INBAR. Thirty-three countries have acceded to the treaty establishing INBAR up to 31 December 2006.

The mission of INBAR is to improve the social, economic and environmental benefits of bamboo and rattan. It supports and coordinates core programs in applied research, technology generation and sustainable development programs, providing bamboo and rattan solutions for people and the environment.

INBAR is currently funded through support received from the Chinese government ("PRC") and by grants and contract support from Canadian International Development Agency ("CIDA"), Directorate General of International Cooperation ("DGIS"), Netherlands and United Nations' International Fund for Agricultural Development ("IFAD"), The European Community ("EC"), and other donors (see Note 6).

According to the decision adopted at the INBAR Council Meeting held on 9 March 2005, annual membership fees started to be paid by each of the member countries from 2005, which is treated as another source of funding for INBAR.

2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

(a) Basis of preparation

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with and comply with International Financial Reporting Standards. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost method.

(b) Accounting period

The accounting year of INBAR is the calendar year from 1 January to 31 December.

(c) Reporting currency

The reporting currency of the INBAR is US dollars.

(d) Foreign currency translations

Foreign currency transactions are accounted for at exchange rates on the first working day of each month; gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies, are recognized in the statement of activities.

(e) Fixed assets

Fixed assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation.

Depreciation is calculated used the straight line method to write off the cost of each asset, taking into account zero residual values, over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

Automobile	5 years
Computer equipment	3 years
Office furniture and equipment	10 years

(f) Accounts receivable

Accounts receivable are carried at anticipated realisable value.

(g) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents is comprised of cash on hand and short-term deposits with original maturities of three months or less.

(h) Net assets and grants

Net assets are comprised of unrestricted and restricted amounts. Grants which can be used at the discretion of INBAR are classified as unrestricted net assets. Grants which are restricted by the donors for specific purposes or periods are classified as restricted assets.

Grants are recorded using the accrual method. All grants are included in unrestricted net assets unless specifically restricted by the donor or the terms of the grants.

(i) Taxation

INBAR enjoys the same exemptions as diplomatic missions in China according to the Headquarters Agreement between the Government of the People's Republic of China and INBAR. As such, INBAR is exempt from taxation in China.

3 FIXED ASSETS

	Opening Balance	Increased in current period	Decreased in current period	Closing Balance
Fixed assets-Cost				
Automobile	71,937	20,277	22,097	70,117
Computer equipment	139,017	13,068	-	152,085
Furniture & equipment	147,617	918	-	148,535
Total	358,571	34,263	22,097	370,737
Accumulated depreciation				
Automobile	71,937	1,353	22,097	51,193
Computer equipment	109,667	16,590	-	126,257
Furniture & equipment	79,347	14,820	-	94,167
Total	260,951	32,763	22,097	271,617
Fixed assets-Net				
Automobile	-			18,924
Computer equipment	29,350			25,828
Furniture & equipment	68,270			54,368
Total	97,620			99,120

4 ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

Accounts receivable include the following:

	31 December 2006	31 December 2005
Outstanding membership fee	387,116	225,576
Advance to Suppliers	-801	421
Advances to Regional office and Employees	50,046	161,366
Total	436,361	387,363

5 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and cash equivalents include the following:

	31 December 2006	31 December 2005
Cash at bank and in hand	303,580	295,137
Short-term bank deposit	800,000	517,170
Total	1,103,580	812,307

These deposits have an average maturity of 3 months.

6 RESTRICTED GRANTS-OTHERS

Restricted grants are only used for specific program activities designated by the donors. Restricted grants-Others are as follows:

	2006	2005
DGIS/DSI -Social and Institutional Development Department of DGIS	-104,452	98,100
DFID - Department for International Development, UK	30,558	65,236
GTZ- Deutsche Gesellschaft fur Technische Zusammenarbeit, Germany		6,822
FAO-Food and Agriculture Organization		9,001
World Agroforestry Centre (International Centre for Research in Agroforestry)	7,100	5,988
TNC-The Nature Conservancy		2,998
Ministry of Commerce, PRC	79,303	74,166
CEF-Mozambique	2,638	12,363
Bamboo Tour participants		23,893
Training workshop participants	21,069	29,832
UNIDO-United Nations Industrial Development Organization	35,742	9,801
Madagascar bamboo	3,105	4,820
IFADITRR		33,488
Government of Uttaranchal, India		2,302
Staff member donation	7	29
State Forestry Administration, China	38,373	
Huszar Brammah and Associates	22,000	
Oxfam Hong Kong	14,293	
Common Fund for Commodities	15,000	
Ford Foundation	7,715	
The European Community for the Bamboo Thematic Network	10,913	
The bamboo factory, Viet Nam	4,668	
International Centre for Bamboo and Rattan, China	9,205	
Total	197,237	378,839

7 SECRETARIAT EXPENSES

Breakdown of secretariat expenses are as follows:

	PRC	CIDA	Membership Fee	2006	2005
Motor vehicle expenses	-	6,520	-	6,520	5,507
Training	-	25		25	36
Office	1,792	19,293		21,085	49,079
Depreciation	28,129	4,634		32,763	28,747
Printing and reproduction		13,601		13,601	2,226
Communication		5,960		5,960	10,805
Professional services		3,501	6,500	10,001	16,456
Financial expenses		-14,521		-14,521	-3,997
Travel		1,263	26,926	28,189	30,709
Employee salaries and benefits		91,904	200,444	292,348	329,955
Rent and utilities	40,000	-	110,000	150,000	156,000
Total	69,921	132,180	343,870	545,971	625,523

8 BOARD OF TRUSTEES EXPENSES

Breakdown of Board of Trustees expenses are as follows:

	2006	2005
Conference and seminars	28,839	10,355
Travel	25,463	32,066
selection of the new DG	-	48,973
Total	54,302	91,394

9 CONTRIBUTIONS IN-KIND

Contributions In-kind are from PRC Government and details are as follows:

	2006	2005
In-kind contributions for office rent and utilities:	918,705	918,705
Total	918,705	918,705

10 CONTRIBUTIONS FROM PROJECT PARTNERS FOR INBAR PROJECTS

Some of the program activities recorded in the statement of activities for the period from January 1 2006 to December 31 2006 are jointly carried out by INBAR and its project partners. Besides INBAR's funding, such program activities are also funded by project partners. According to signed contract, project partners' committed contribution to those program activities are set out below:

	2006	2005
Akywkrom Bamboo Furniture Markers Association, Ghana	1,000	
Fjisu District Council, Ghana	5,700	
Rungwe District Council, Tanzania	8,850	
Isongole Bamboo Cooperative Society, Tanzania	2,400	
In-Hand Abra Foundation, the Philippines	1,400	
KONBAC, the Philippines	11,000	
Corporacion Autonoma Regional del Quindio, Armenia, Colombia	8,290	
SENA, Colombia	13,830	
Chamber of Commerce, Colombia	3,030	
Ministry of Science and Technology, China	24,388	21,060
Indira Gandhi National Open University, India	140,000	
CIBART, India	2,000	
Commonwealth of Learning, Vancouver	88,000	
Bangladesh Forest Research Institute	130,000	
Government of Tripura, India	6,000	3,500
University of Guayaquil	15,017	
Common Fund for Commodities	429,554	559,382
United Nations Industrial Development Organization	43,765	56,546
Kenya Forestry Research Institute	97,126	125,492
FEMSEDA	64,593	83,457
TRIBAC, Tripura, India	11,375	6,635
International Centre for Bamboo and Rattan, China		55,291
Ministry of Commerce, PRC		85,991
State Forestry Administration, PRC		23,386
World Forestry Centre, USA		10,000
United Nations Environment Programme		15,000
Ecuabambu		7,140
Faculty of Architecture		7,000
Ministry of Agriculture, Ecuador		9,800
CEDERENA		33,994
Beneficiaries of INBAR LA project	125,230	62,790
Chishui Bamboo Pulping company	187,305	187,305
Total	1,419,853	1,353,769



INTERNATIONAL NETWORK FOR BAMBOO AND RATTAN