



**In Celebration of INBAR'S 25<sup>th</sup> Anniversary**





Calligraphy inscribed for INBAR by Chinese President Jiang Zemin



國際竹藤組織

江澤民





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# Acronyms and Abbreviations

**ABARC** — Africa Bamboo and Rattan Congress

**ARS** — Action Research Site

**BARC** — Bamboo and Rattan Congress

**BBC** — British Broadcasting Corporation

**BRI** — Belt and Road Initiative

**CFC** — Common Fund for Commodities

**CGIAR** — Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research

**CIFTIS** — China International Fair for Trade in Services

**COP** — Conference of the Parties

**COVID-19** — Coronavirus disease 2019

**CPC** — Communist Party of China

**EU** — European Union

**FAO** — Food and Agriculture Organization

**FTA** — Research Program on Forests, Trees and Agroforestry

**GDI** — Global Development Initiative

**GEF** — Global Environment Facility

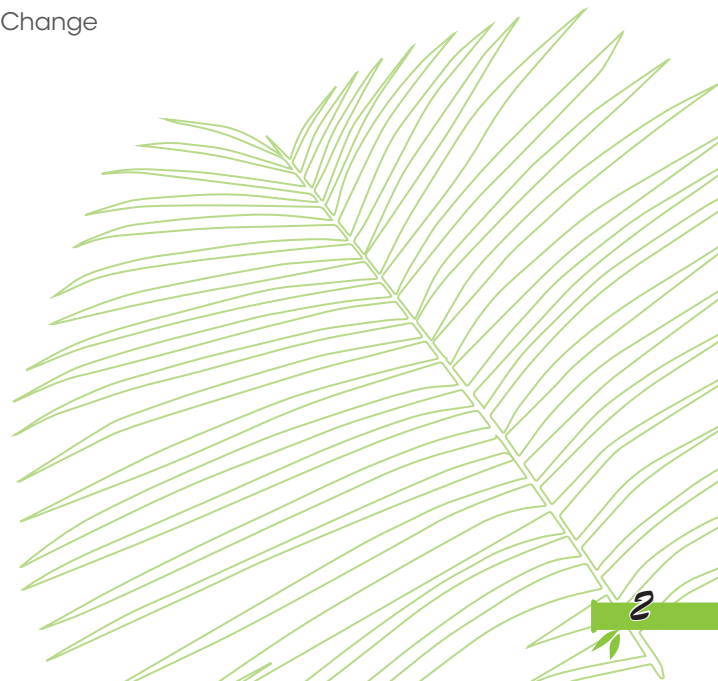
**GLF** — Global Landscapes Forum

**HS** — Harmonized System

**ICBR** — International Centre for Bamboo and Rattan

**IDRC** — International Development Research Centre

- IFAD** — International Fund for Agricultural Development
- INBAR** — International Bamboo and Rattan Organization
- ISO** — International Organization for Standardization
- IUCN** — International Union for Conservation of Nature
- IUFRO** — International Union of Forest Research Organizations
- NFGA** — National Forestry and Grassland Administration, China
- SDG** — Sustainable Development Goal
- SIBGUADUA** — International Bamboo and Guadua Symposium
- TC** — Technical Committee
- UN** — United Nations
- UNCBD** — United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity
- UNCCD** — United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
- UNDP** — United Nations Development Programme
- UNEP** — United Nations Environment Programme
- UNFCCC** — United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
- UNFF** — United Nations Forum on Forests
- UNIDO** — United Nations Industrial Development Organization
- UNOSSC** — United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation
- WCO** — World Customs Organization





In plant taxonomy, bamboo, the fast-growing grass plant, belongs to the subfamily Bambusoideae of the family Gramineae. Over 1642 species of these woody grasses grow across the tropics and subtropics.

Their spreading, rhizomatous root systems help bind soil and prevent erosion, while their evergreen cover provides habitats for valuable wildlife, such as pandas and mountain gorillas.

Bamboo can be planted in continuous stands, in symbiosis with trees, across forest margins and on non-agricultural land such as around farmhouses. The woody stems (culms) grow quickly and can be cut to re-grow throughout the year; moreover, yields perform exceptionally well even with limited agricultural inputs. Bamboo can be a significant addition to farm or village incomes even if land is in short supply. Bamboo forest farming and tourism both play a positive role in improving the livelihoods of farmers.

On top of that, bamboo can be processed into a variety of products. Technology has improved over the years, allowing for the diversification of product types, and there are now more than 10,000 types of bamboo products that can be used in clothing, food, shelter, housing, transportation and other areas of daily life. The added value of highly processed bamboo can be greatly increased, such as in flatpack bamboo furniture, bamboo flooring, bamboo laminated lumber, bamboo fiber, bamboo pulp paper, bamboo bicycles, bamboo winding utility tunnels and more. With new products constantly emerging, the potential for bamboo products in the international market is immense. The Asia-Pacific region, Europe, and North America are the three main trading regions for bamboo products. Main exporters include China, the European Union and the Philippines, and main importers include the European Union, United States of America and Japan.

**1642**

identified species  
of bamboo

**88**

genera of bamboo

Rattan is a spiny climbing palm-like tropical and subtropical plant. According to the World Checklist of Bamboos and Rattans (2017), there are 631 species of rattan in the world. In plant taxonomy, rattan is the common name for lianas, the stem of which cannot grow upwards independently but must grow by twining or climbing on other objects. Like bamboo, lianas are also herbaceous and woody. All rattan vessels are made from woody rattan and, with the exception of a few species, are of the palm family, close to many ornamental plants such as palm, coconut and Chinese fishtail palm. For many people, rattan is often regarded as shorthand for palm vine.

Palm vines belong to the family Calameae of Calamoideae, most of which are *Calamus*, *Daemonorops* and *Plectocomia*. The palm vine is mainly found in Southeast Asia, with most of the vines growing in the tropical rainforests of Asia and Africa, but some also grow in tropical Africa and northern Australia. They form a characteristic landscape of thick vines entwined with trees in tropical and monsoon rainforests. The palm vine can be planted once and harvested several times owing to its budding biology.

Commercially, rattan is generally used to make furniture and craft goods for export. The export of rattan products can make an important contribution to national incomes. It is estimated that the total global trade of rattan products is approximately USD 400 million, with the main trading regions including the Asia-Pacific region and Europe. The main exporters include Indonesia, China and Viet Nam, and the main importers include the European Union, United States of America and Japan.

# 631

identified species  
of rattan

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## Why Bamboo and Rattan?

Bamboo, the fast-growing grass plant, and rattan, the spiky climbing palm, are ubiquitous across many parts of the world, particularly the tropics and subtropics. Despite their humble appearances, these plants can make an important contribution to the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

There are more than 1600 known species of bamboo and 600 species of rattan, with more species being discovered each year. Because of their fast growth and versatility, these plants are sources of some of the most valuable non-timber forest products in the world. In addition to their environmental and socio-economic benefits, bamboo and rattan are integral parts of human cultures. Wherever bamboo and rattan flourish, they become critical parts of our lives, material cultures and built environments.



INBAR supports the Sustainable Development Goals

**1** NO POVERTY



**7** AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY



**11** SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES



**12** RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION



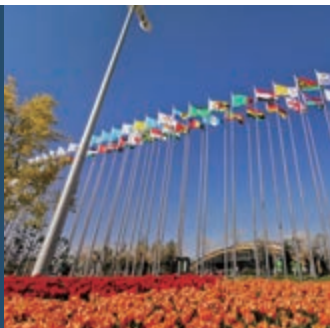
**13** CLIMATE ACTION



**15** LIFE ON LAND



**17** PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS



# SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

## **An economic lifeline**

Bamboo and rattan products already provide sources of livelihoods for millions of people around the world, and represent a critical pathway to alleviate poverty in rural areas. Sustainably harnessing their multifunctional benefits can play an important part in achieving SDG 1: “Ending poverty in all its forms.”

Because of their lightning growth capacity and woody characteristics, bamboo and rattan can be used to build everything from furniture and fuel to handicrafts and housing materials. Their light weight and linear-splitting nature simplify processing compared to timber, while providing farmers, many of whom are women, with opportunities to engage in initial processing and increase their share in value addition. Bamboo forests also offer valuable ecotourism opportunities to local communities.

Bamboo and rattan trade is growing. According to data collected by INBAR, countries exported bamboo and rattan products valued at USD 3.4 billion in 2019, and INBAR estimates that the overall bamboo and rattan sector is valued at over USD 70 billion.

China offers a striking example of the potential of bamboo and rattan to bolster poverty alleviation efforts. Since the 1980s, targeted policies have created robust bamboo and rattan sectors, helping to lift millions of people out of poverty. With increasing demand for low-carbon materials, scaled-up bamboo and rattan utilization could make a significant contribution to eradicating global poverty.



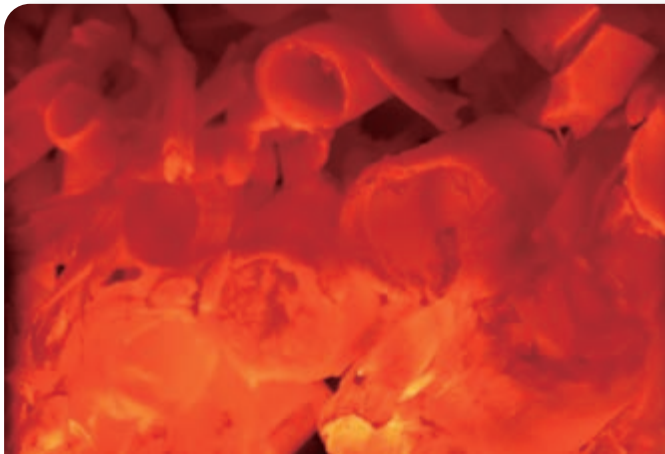


## A renewable source of energy

Access to affordable, sustainable energy is an issue for millions of people around the world, and one of the UN's key focus areas: SDG 7 aims to "Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all." Like wood, bamboo can be converted into charcoal and briquettes, providing a readily available source of bioenergy in rural areas. As well as supporting people to cook and heat their homes, bamboo bioenergy also reduces pressure on stressed forest resources: Bamboo grows back quicker than trees, and can be legally harvested in many places. Over the years, INBAR has introduced new technologies for making bamboo charcoal and briquettes to many people across its Member States.

Bamboo can also be part of electricity generation, whether burned as pellets or turned into gas, meaning it can contribute to renewable energy targets in regions such as the European Union (EU). Because bamboo can grow on marginal, sloped soils unsuitable for cultivation, it does not need to compete with agricultural land, which is an issue with several other types of energy feedstock. INBAR's new Renewable Energy Task Force, formed in 2020, aims to scale up research about applications of bamboo as a source of biomass energy.





## Living more sustainably

In addition to storing carbon, bamboo products can avoid emissions by substituting for emissions-intensive materials. This potential is particularly relevant in the construction sector, where bamboo cladding, decking and structural components are increasingly being used in place of aluminum, concrete, plastics and steel. Given that infrastructure alone accounts for around 40% of energy-related greenhouse gas emissions, the incorporation of bamboo-based construction materials could be an important part of ongoing infrastructure programs, and a critical part of SDG 11, which aims to “Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.”

Bamboo housing is also an affordable, resilient form of housing. Whether made using bamboo poles or engineered bamboo sheets, bamboo housing tends to be more affordable and quicker to build than alternatives, making it particularly useful as a short-term emergency accommodation in the wake of disasters and also usable as long-term residential housing. Research has shown that bamboo housing can be more resilient to typhoons and earthquakes.





## **Alternative green products**

Bamboo and rattan products can provide a low-carbon, recyclable alternative to many materials, and could be a critical component of circular economies. In particular, durable bamboo and rattan products, such as furniture, flooring, construction and interior decoration materials can replace emissions-intensive or non-bio-based alternatives such as plastics, steel and cement, and are essentially “renewable” given that it only requires three to five years for a bamboo culm to reach maturity, and seven to ten years for a rattan stem. For these reasons, bamboo and rattan can contribute to SDG 12: “Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns.”

In recent years, an increasing number of innovative products made with bamboo and rattan have emerged. In China, companies are experimenting with bamboo drainage pipes, wind turbine blades, cooling grids for power plants and even fuselage for high-speed train carriages. Rattan is being trialed as a source of replacement bone material and for use in car interiors.

Depending on how they are produced, bamboo and rattan products can be entirely bio-based, which means they are recyclable at the end of their lifespan. INBAR research has shown that even if industrial bamboo products use adhesives, laminates or other non-bio-based materials, they nonetheless have a lower carbon footprint and eco-cost than other materials.

As well as being durable products, bamboo and rattan can help combat plastic pollution by replacing single-use plastics or wood cutlery, cups, straws, paper and packaging.





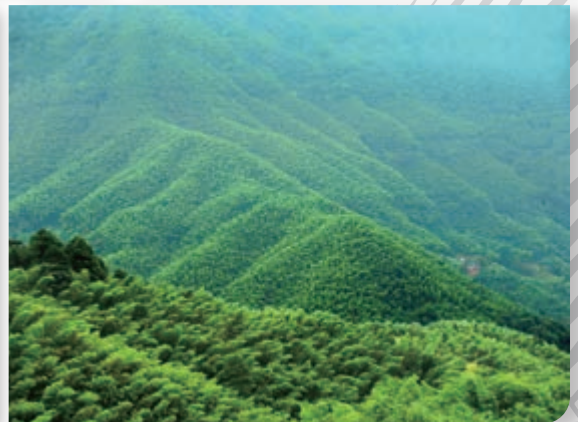
## **Combating climate change**

In recent decades, the invention of increasingly durable bamboo products — from skateboards to storm drainage pipes, and from houses to wind turbine blades — has unearthed a surprising new benefit of bamboo: As a carbon sink. Bamboo can make an important contribution to international efforts to mitigate global heating, such as the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), and SDG 13: “Climate Action.”

Like all plants, bamboo stores carbon as it grows. What makes bamboo unique is its rapid growth, and ability to grow back after harvesting. Whereas trees require several decades to mature, bamboos reach maturity in three to five years, and grow back after harvesting. Indeed, sustainably harvesting bamboo actually encourages their growth. This means that, over a period of time, one hectare of bamboo can create a large number of durable products, all of which store carbon, in addition to the carbon stored in the plant itself.

This carbon sequestration potential is significant. INBAR research has estimated that over a period of 30 years, a one-hectare plantation of bamboo and its products can store, and prevent the release of, almost 400 tons of carbon — more than some tree species.





## **Conserving forests, preserving biodiversity**

Bamboo and rattan can contribute to SDG 15 as tools to “protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss.”

Bamboo and rattan are key parts of the tropical and subtropical ecosystems in which they grow, supporting a range of biodiversity. A number of the world’s most iconic and endangered species rely on bamboo or rattan fruits for their survival: The giant panda, red panda, Asian sun bear, mountain gorilla and many types of bats, birds and monkeys eat the plants or live exclusively in bamboo and rattan forests.

Bamboo and rattan also offer important ecosystem services. Bamboo in particular plays an important role in land restoration and water management by binding soil and preventing water run-off. Many countries are already planting bamboo along riverbanks and in abandoned mining sites to prevent landslides and retain water.

Protecting and cultivating bamboo and rattan resources can preserve the biodiverse, carbon-rich tropical forests in which they grow. This might be particularly true for rattan, whose fate, as a climbing plant, is literally inextricable from the trees along which it grows. In parts of the Lao PDR and Indonesia, robust rattan trade has resulted in the surrounding forests being certified by the Forest Stewardship Council, a move that benefits smallholders and biodiversity alike.







# About INBAR





## Mission

"To improve the well-being of producers and users of bamboo and rattan within the context of a sustainable bamboo and rattan resource base, by consolidating, coordinating and supporting strategic and adaptive research and development."





## Governance

INBAR is governed by a number of organs, which ensure INBAR continues to operate smoothly and well. These are the Council, Board of Trustees and Secretariat.

### The Council

The INBAR Council is made up of representatives from each INBAR Member State, and is responsible for providing guidance to the Board of the Trustees on INBAR's general policy orientations and strategic purposes. It has the power to approve the accession of new Member States and review and approve decisions made by the Board. The Council meets every two years, and one important responsibility is to elect the Chair and Vice-Chair for the next Council period. Historically, China, India, Rwanda, Bangladesh, Ethiopia, Jamaica, Ecuador and Cameroon have acted as Chairs. The Council is designed to be as equitable and fair as possible: The Agreement on the Establishment of INBAR emphasizes the need for agreement, and makes clear that "every effort shall be expended to reach decisions by way of consensus" in Council meetings.





🦋 On 4 November 2014, the Ninth INBAR Council Session was held in Addis Abba, Ethiopia.



🦋 On 29 November 2019, the 11<sup>th</sup> INBAR Council Session was held in Beijing, China.



## The Board of Trustees

The role of the Board of Trustees is to ensure that INBAR's objectives, programs and plans are consistent with its mission, and to oversee the performance of the Secretariat. According to the Agreement on the Establishment of INBAR, the Board should be made up of experts and high-level representatives "from bamboo- and rattan-producing countries [or] on the basis of their scientific or administrative expertise" as well as one Co-Chair appointed by the government of the Host Country, China. The Board meets once a year.



✎ On 4 November 2017, the 21<sup>st</sup> INBAR Board of Trustees Meeting was held in Beijing, China.



Jiang Zehui  
Co-Chair



Gordon Smith  
1<sup>st</sup> Chair



Keith Bezanson  
2<sup>nd</sup> Chair



Rodney Cooke  
3<sup>rd</sup> Chair



Tesfai Teclé  
4<sup>th</sup> Chair



Maharaj Muthoo  
5<sup>th</sup> Chair



Andrew Bennett  
6<sup>th</sup> Chair



Lucie Edwards  
7<sup>th</sup> Chair



Sileshi Getahun  
8<sup>th</sup> Chair

## Current and Former Members of the Board of Trustees



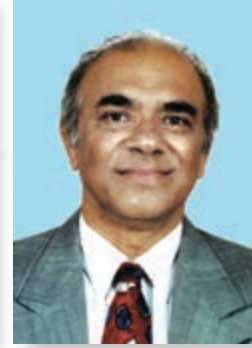
David Hopper



Salleh Mohd Nor



Abdelmajid Slama



Seewant Bhoojedhur



Ana Cecilia Chaves



M. S. Swaminathan



Romualdo L. Sta. Ana



Josefina Takahashi Sato



Yoshiko Y. Nakano



Hubert Zandstra



Chu Fuxiang



Kazuhiko Takeuchi



Pekka Patosaari



Gerardo Segura-Warnholtz



Tachrir Fathoni



Caroline Pestieau



Francisco Tilak Viegas



Jan L. McAlpine



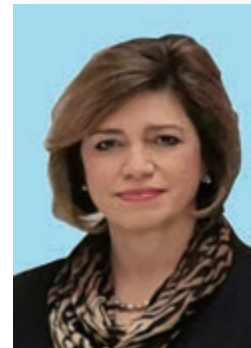
Sharon Ffolkes Abrahams



Mark Halle



Carmenza Jaramillo Gutierrez



Preeti Sinha



Liu Shirong



Apichart Anukularmphai



Lyu Jianxiong



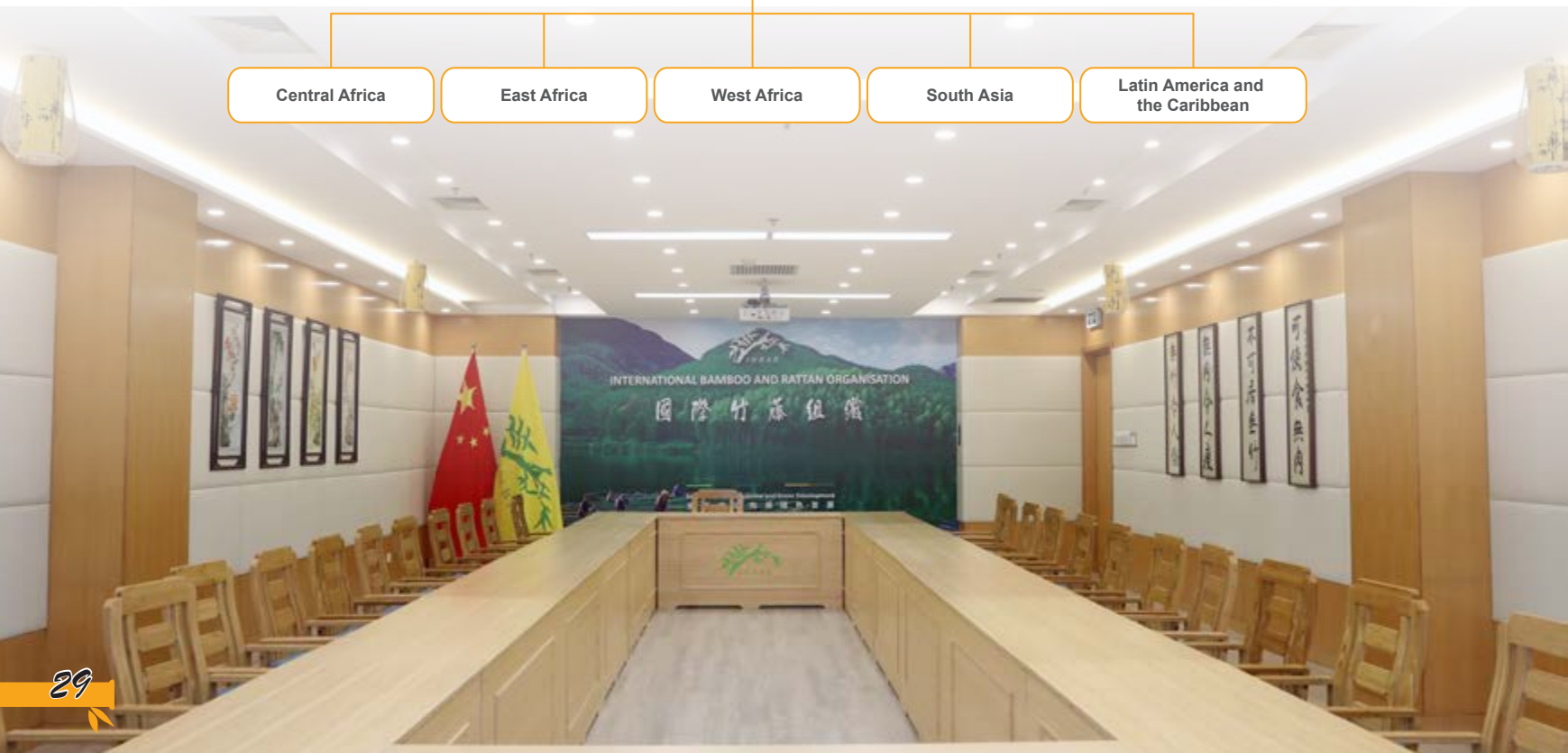
Eduard Müller



Martin Mpana

## The Secretariat

INBAR's daily work is handled through its Secretariat, headed by a Director General. The Secretariat works at the Headquarters based in Beijing, China, as well as across Regional Offices in Africa, the Asia-Pacific, and Latin America and the Caribbean. The team in Headquarters provides support for central funding and financial matters, as well as coordinating program work, communications and membership support. INBAR's Regional Offices engage in local advocacy and awareness-raising, and are responsible for carrying out projects on the ground.





Ali Mchumo  
Current Director General



Lu Wenming  
Current Deputy Director General



Cherla B. Sastry  
1<sup>st</sup> Director General



Ian Hunter  
2<sup>nd</sup> Director General



Coosje Hoogendoorn  
3<sup>rd</sup> Director General



Hans Friederich  
4<sup>th</sup> Director General



Zhu Zhaohua  
1<sup>st</sup> Deputy Director General



Chen Xuhe  
2<sup>nd</sup> Deputy Director General



Wu Zhimin  
3<sup>rd</sup> Deputy Director General



Li Zhiyong  
4<sup>th</sup> Deputy Director General

## Regional Offices

One of INBAR's advantages as an international organization is its ability to link partners across national and regional boundaries. Its Regional Offices function as part of an interconnected system of roots that feed into a centralized unit in Headquarters. These Regional Offices are the primary drivers of transboundary partnerships. Located in Central Africa, East Africa, West Africa, South Asia, and Latin America and the Caribbean, each Regional Office tailors its work to address the specific challenges in each region.

### Central Africa Regional Office

Yaoundé, Cameroon

The most recent addition to INBAR's growing number of Regional Offices was established in September 2018, following an increase in project activities in Central Africa, as well as high-level support from policymakers in Cameroon. Prior to the establishment of the Central Africa Regional Office, His Excellency Mr. Paul Biya, the President of Cameroon, visited INBAR Headquarters earlier in 2018, where he expressed his interest in promoting bamboo and rattan for sustainable development.

In the four years since its creation, the Central Africa Regional Office has already taken important steps to raise awareness about bamboo and rattan in the region. This includes organizing ABARC in Yaoundé, Cameroon in April 2022, which hosted policymakers, entrepreneurs and bamboo experts from across the continent to discuss the potential of bamboo and rattan. The office is also involved in a number of projects, including one forward-thinking initiative to restore degraded land in Cameroon using bamboo in partnership with the Global Environment Facility (GEF).

## East Africa Regional Office

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

Following an increase in the number of African Member States during the 2000s, it became necessary to set up another Regional Office in Africa. On the back of a European Commission-supported bamboo charcoal project implemented in Ethiopia in 2009, the Government of Ethiopia welcomed INBAR's proposal to set up a Regional Office in Ethiopia, and a Memorandum of Understanding was signed in the same year.

Prior to the 2000s, bamboo had not received much attention from development agencies or governments in East Africa. INBAR has worked with local partners to demonstrate the suitability of both indigenous and introduced bamboo species to strengthen livelihoods and overcome the trappings of poverty. This intensive approach has paid off: INBAR has implemented 15 bamboo projects in East Africa since 2005, funded by the Chinese government, Dutch government, International Development Research Centre (IDRC), International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), EU, World Bank and more. The Regional Office has also hosted several important conferences, including the African Bamboo Workshop in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, held in 2013, and the Bamboo Summit, held in 2014 also in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, which featured a speech from the President of Ethiopia, His Excellency Mulatu Teshome. The Office has helped develop bamboo strategies and action plans for Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda, and has conducted exposure visits, training sessions, bamboo resource inventories and market studies in Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda.

One of the East Africa Regional Office's main achievements to date has been its involvement in the establishment of the China-Africa Bamboo Center. This major multilateral training hub, which will be based in Addis Ababa, was announced by the President of China, His Excellency Xi Jinping, at the 2018 Forum on China-Africa Cooperation, and is currently under construction. INBAR's Regional Office was involved in drafting the concept for the center, and continues to facilitate multilateral cooperation and work.

## West Africa Regional Office

Accra, Ghana

The West Africa Regional Office of INBAR was established in Kumasi, Ghana in 2002. Formal diplomatic status of the office was granted on 14 March 2007. In July 2022, the West Africa Regional Office moved to Accra, Ghana.

The Regional Office assists and coordinates activities on bamboo and rattan between Member States within the West Africa Region, particularly regarding the development of national plans for bamboo and rattan resources, the management of research and development projects, and liaising with stakeholders from the public, academia, research, civil society, private sector, smallholders and artisans.

Over the years, the West Africa Office has played a prominent role in shaping and developing the bamboo and rattan sectors not only in Ghana but also across other Member States in West Africa. Sponsored initiatives include facilitating the establishment of Ghana's Bamboo and Rattan Development Programme within the Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources, establishing Bamboo and Rattan Common Facility Training Centres; helping to develop sector roadmaps in Liberia and Nigeria; supporting national policy development for bamboo and rattan; equipping bamboo and rattan entrepreneurs with the skills to succeed; and introducing and piloting bamboo charcoal and briquette production, bamboo agroforestry and bamboo fodder initiatives. Finally, the office has collaborated with international partners such as the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), Common Fund for Commodities (CFC), EU, CARE International and IFAD to increase national institutional capacity to collect and monitor bamboo and rattan resources across Benin, Ghana, Liberia, Nigeria, Sierra Leone and Togo.

## South Asia Regional Office

New Delhi, India

Before its establishment as a formal organization, INBAR was an IDRC-sponsored project with an office in New Delhi, India. In 1997, when Headquarters were established in Beijing, China, this office became the Regional Office for South Asia. In 2007, the Government of India granted the South Asia Regional Office official status in India.

South Asia has plentiful bamboo and rattan resources teeming with cultural significance. INBAR's work focuses mainly on streamlining the existing resource

base, helping develop and support diffusion of the many bamboo and rattan technologies and production techniques invented in South Asia, developing effective small- and medium-sized model businesses, while creating new and strengthening existing value chains. These projects have enabled real improvements in the lives of bamboo farmers, artisans and entrepreneurs, including women. INBAR has also actively demonstrated land restoration practices in the industrial belts, including brick kiln areas, and generated sustainable economic opportunities for the people. It has also demonstrated building economic resilience and recovery from COVID-19 impacts through enterprising bamboo-based solutions.

INBAR's actions have raised considerable awareness about the benefits and uses of bamboo and rattan, leading to the creation of several specialized Action Research Sites (ARs); business development service providers; capacity-building technical institutions; and non-governmental organizations, all of which vitally contribute to the development of the bamboo sector. Through INBAR's network, India has also been able to share its unique bamboo knowledge and technologies with other Member States, particularly those located in Africa and South Asia.

## Latin America and the Caribbean Regional Office

Quito, Ecuador

Supported by the European Commission, INBAR started its work in the Latin American and Caribbean region in 2001. With support of the Government of Ecuador, this Regional Office was granted diplomatic status in the same year.

The cultures that develop with indigenous *Guadua* bamboo are synonymous with Latin America and a vital starting point for INBAR's work in the region. Rattan does not grow naturally in the region, and the bamboo resource base is underdeveloped compared to Asia, so much of INBAR's earlier work has focused on improving bamboo management at the farm level to supply quality poles to processors. Now, in addition to carrying out demonstration projects to illustrate the ways in which bamboo is usable for poverty alleviation, post-disaster reconstruction and commercial purposes, INBAR also endeavors to develop new policies and regulations for including bamboo in national laws and strategies.

One of the office's greatest successes is the promotion and codification of bamboo into national building codes, which have been adopted in Ecuador, Peru and Colombia, alongside the Office's efforts to maintain vital links between Latin America's bamboo communities. More than 15 projects have been implemented, integrating bamboo within the development policies of several countries in the region. The office has also hosted a number of important regional conferences and meetings, including the International Bamboo Symposium in Jamaica in 2018, and co-organizing the International Bamboo and *Guadua* Symposium since 2016.



## Putting down roots

On 6 November 1997, China and eight other nations — Bangladesh, Canada, Indonesia, Myanmar, Nepal, Peru, the Philippines and Tanzania — formally established the International Network for Bamboo and Rattan (INBAR) as an independent intergovernmental organization, with a global mandate to “improve the well-being of producers and users of bamboo and rattan within the context of a sustainable bamboo and rattan resource base.”

But while 1997 marks the official date of INBAR’s establishment as an intergovernmental organization, its story began long before.

In 1979, the Asia Regional Office of the IDRC of Canada organized an international workshop for rattan scientists; the following year, it held a similar workshop for bamboo. Turnout at the events surprised organizers: Not only was there a large amount of important research taking place into bamboo and rattan, but there was also clear demand among bamboo and rattan researchers for networking opportunities. By the mid-1980s, the IDRC had hired a coordinator to manage an informal Bamboo and Rattan Research Network.

From there, the organization snowballed. Throughout the 1980s, the number and popularity of bamboo and rattan workshops continued to grow, until by the late 1980s, there was a clear need for more formalized support. In 1990, the IDRC alongside IFAD, the Rockefeller Foundation, the United Kingdom's Overseas Development Administration and others conducted a review that recommended that the bamboo and rattan network be formalized as an independent, autonomous institution, with its own secretariat and staff.

In line with this recommendation, INBAR was first established as a project in 1993 through grants from the IDRC, and first began operations from the IDRC's South Asia Regional Office in New Delhi, India. By the late 1990s, under mounting pressure to create a permanent home for INBAR, China offered to host the network as an intergovernmental organization in Beijing. On Thursday, 6 November 1997, the new INBAR was officially born with the signing of the The Agreement on the Establishment of INBAR by Wang Zhibao, China's Vice Minister for Forestry, on behalf of the Government of China. Chinese Premier Li Peng, Vice Premier and Minister for Foreign Affairs Qian Qichen and Minister for Forestry Chen Yaobang were in attendance to witness the event.



✦ On 28 May 1997, the INBAR Interim Advisory Board Meeting was held in Beijing, China before the establishment of INBAR.



✦ On 20 June 1997, the Multilateral Negotiating Meeting on the INBAR Agreement was held in Beijing, China.



# 《成立国际竹藤组织协

SIGNING CEREMONY OF THE AGREEMENT ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF INTER



# 《协议》签字仪式

INTERNATIONAL NETWORK FOR BAMBOO AND RATTAN



## OFFICIAL LAUNCHING OF INBAR

*The first intergovernmental organization headquartered in China*

INBAR was officially launched on 6 November 1997 with the signing of the Agreement on the Establishment of INBAR in the Great Hall of the People in Beijing, China. Chinese President Jiang Zemin wrote the inscription for INBAR, and Premier Li Peng and Vice Premier and Foreign Minister Qian Qichen attended the signing ceremony. Representatives from the nine founding Member States — Bangladesh, Canada, China, Indonesia, Myanmar, Nepal, the Philippines, Peru and Tanzania — signed the treaty, and six countries — Italy, Japan, Korea, the Netherlands, Pakistan and Thailand — sent Observers to the ceremony.

## INBAR's Establishment

The Government of China held the INBAR Inauguration Ceremony at the Friendship Hotel in Beijing, China. Jiang Chunyun, Vice Premier of the State Council, delivered an enthusiastic speech on behalf of the Chinese Government. A total of 66 international dignitaries, including representatives from the Host Country and Observer countries, ambassadors to China as well as members of INBAR's Board of Trustees, over 10 UN agencies, international aid organizations, renowned foreign universities and multinational companies were in attendance alongside the Chinese leaders and delegates.



✦ Calligraphy inscribed for INBAR by Chinese President Jiang Zemin. Bu He, Vice Chairperson of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, and Wan Guoquan, Vice Chairperson of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, unveiled the INBAR plaque during the INBAR Inauguration Ceremony.



✎ On 7 November 1997, Chinese State Councilor Song Jian (center) conversed with Chair of INBAR Board of Trustees Dr. Gordon Smith (left) as well as former President of IDRC and member of INBAR Board of Trustees Dr. Keith Bezanson (right) at the INBAR inaugural banquet.



✎ The first Chair of INBAR Board of Trustees Dr. Gordon Smith (right) and Co-Chair of INBAR Board of Trustees Jiang Zehui (left).



✎ The First INBAR Council Session was held in November 1997 in Beijing, China.



✎ The First INBAR Board of Trustees Meeting was held in November 1997 in Beijing, China.



## From research...

Having a permanent base of operations has been invaluable to INBAR's work. Under the aegis of its Host Country, China, membership to INBAR swelled and funding stabilized. By 2000, INBAR had grown from 9 Member States to 20; by 2006, membership had expanded to 30.

INBAR's early work continued its focus on conducting high-quality research and sharing the results with Member States. Some of its main research outputs from this period included creating a database for bamboo and rattan trade, and new trade codes for monitoring product exports; undertaking national bamboo resource inventories; establishing living collections of bamboo for different countries; and working to create more international standards for bamboo and rattan products.

In these early years, INBAR also helped improve in-country infrastructure of Member States to facilitate bamboo and rattan research around the world. From 1998 until the early 2000s, INBAR set up ARSs in a number of Member States, which were dedicated areas for research, demonstration and training. These sites played an important role in developing and validating new technologies, tools, policies and processes to support the bamboo and rattan sectors. Linked to these ARSs were non-governmental organizations, which INBAR established to help manage the sites and lobby for greater long-term support to develop the bamboo and rattan sectors. A number of these non-governmental organizations are still active today, and play an important role in national bamboo and rattan promotion and use.

## ... to development

From its genesis as a primarily research-focused organization, the scope and ambition of INBAR's work has enlarged in recent years. Building on its past expertise in research on bamboo and rattan, INBAR is becoming a development-focused organization that can apply its research and expertise towards solving some of the world's most pressing challenges.

In 2015, INBAR published its "2015-2030 Strategy: From Research to Development." The strategy focuses INBAR's work on demonstrating the numerous practical applications of bamboo and rattan for sustainable development. Recently, INBAR has begun to frame its work in the context of the UN's Agenda for Sustainable Development, which was adopted in 2015. INBAR takes part in a number of UN conventions, and works with many UN partners around the world on issues including the elimination of poverty (SDG 1); affordable and clean energy (SDG 7); sustainable cities and communities (SDG 11); promoting more sustainable production and consumption (SDG 12); combating climate change (SDG 13); and protecting and restoring ecosystems (SDG 15). INBAR plays an important role in SDG 17, which aims to "revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development." With its 49 Member States, INBAR acts as an important development knowledge broker for the Global South, sharing knowledge and coordinating best practices across its network.

This shift in INBAR's work is reflected in its new prominence on the international stage. INBAR is an Observer to the UNGA, and takes part in annual UN conferences on climate change, desertification and biodiversity, as well as ongoing initiatives such as the UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration 2021-2030. It is a member of prestigious organizations, networks and think tanks, among them the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), Global Landscapes Forum (GLF) and International Union of Forest Research Organizations (IUFRO). It plays a pivotal role in critical projects for sustainable development around the world.

All of INBAR's actions over the last two and a half decades have served to elevate bamboo and rattan's importance as prominent nature-based solutions. These plants are now being recognized by many countries as offering a green solution to endemic problems, such as rural poverty, deforestation, environmental degradation and climate change. Bamboo in particular has received abundant press attention in recent years: It has been profiled in international media including *The Economist* and BBC Radio 4, feted by numerous policymakers, and is featured by the non-governmental organization Project Drawdown as a key climate change solution.

## International Centre for Bamboo and Rattan

The International Centre for Bamboo and Rattan (ICBR) is a non-profit research institution affiliated with the National Forestry and Grassland Administration, China (NFGA), which was established in 2000 after receiving joint approval from the State Commission Office of Public Sectors Reform, the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Science and Technology. Its main mission is to conduct scientific research on bamboo and rattan and provide scientific and technological support for INBAR.

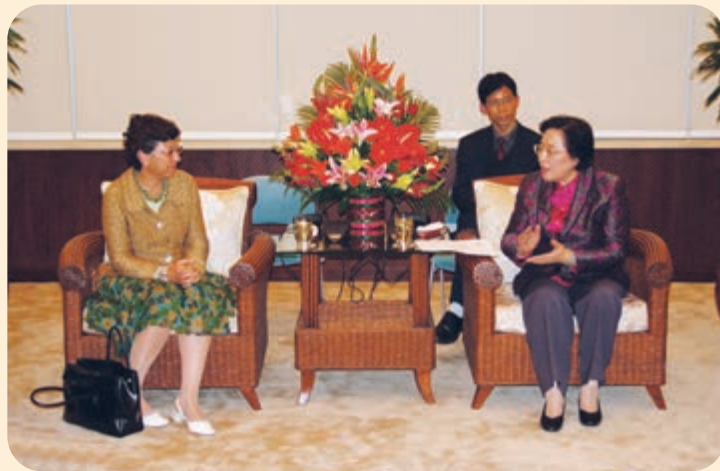
The main tasks of ICBR include conducting scientific research on the conservation, cultivation, properties, processing and development of bio-resources, especially bamboo, rattan, flowers and rare trees, and establishing an open international system of bamboo and rattan scientific research. Other important tasks include building key national laboratories specializing in bamboo and rattan biotechnology, properties research and processing, and a world bamboo and rattan gene bank; organizing and implementing international bamboo and rattan scientific research, technology promotion, development and utilization; establishing a modern information network on bamboo and rattan science and technology and providing technical services such as the collection, consultation and evaluation of international bamboo and rattan information; and establishing a global bamboo and rattan germplasm bank while also promoting the international standardization on bamboo and rattan. Finally, some of ICBR's most important tasks include conducting international trainings, academic exchanges and personnel training related to bamboo and rattan, while also organizing exhibitions that promote new bamboo and rattan varieties, technologies and products.



✦ On 26 November 2003, former Under Secretary of the United States Department of Agriculture Joseph J. Jen (third from left) visited the laboratory of ICBR accompanied by Co-Chair of INBAR Board of Trustees Jiang Zehui.



✦ On 16 September 2004, Manoel Sobral Filho, Executive Director of the International Tropical Timber Organization, visited ICBR.



✦ On 5 April 2007, Co-Chair of INBAR Board of Trustees Jiang Zehui (right) met with Monique Barbut, Chief Executive Officer and Chairperson of the Global Environment Facility.



✦ On 10 March 2015, Rob Steele, Secretary of the International Organization for Standardization, visited ICBR.



**Ten Highlights  
of INBAR**





Highlight

1

## Uniting Member States across a thriving network

*Building a global family for bamboo and rattan*

On 6 November 1997, INBAR was formally established with support from a select group of nine nations: Bangladesh, Canada, China, Indonesia, Myanmar, Nepal, Peru, the Philippines and Tanzania.

In the 25 years since then, INBAR has experienced massive growth, becoming a true global network comprising 49 Member States, including 21 in Africa, 16 in the Asia-Pacific region and 12 in the Americas. Almost all of INBAR's Member States are developing countries from the Global South, making INBAR a unique facilitator for South-South and trilateral cooperation.

As well as its burgeoning network of Member States, INBAR has also established Regional Offices across its key regions. In 1997, INBAR had only a Headquarters in Beijing, China, and one Regional Office for South Asia in New Delhi, India; now, the organization had added four new Regional Offices, with centers established in Yaoundé, Cameroon; Quito, Ecuador; Addis Ababa, Ethiopia; and Kumasi, Ghana. Each office plays a decisive role, not only in managing ongoing project work, but also in raising awareness and building multilateral support for bamboo and rattan development across respective regions.

INBAR was the first intergovernmental organization with its Headquarters in China, conferring upon it a unique advantage for facilitating South-South cooperation. China is the largest bamboo producer in the world, and is one of the leading rattan producers, making it well equipped to share its expertise and learned lessons across INBAR Member States to develop their bamboo and rattan sectors. Much of INBAR's work is made possible by its close relationship with the Government of China, as well as provincial governments and other key partners in the country.

**49**

Member States

Africa

**21**

Asia-Pacific

**16**

the Americas

**12**



✎ On 17 November 1999, INBAR hosted a flag-raising ceremony for its Member State Chile in Beijing, China.



✎ On 21 March 2000, INBAR hosted a flag-raising ceremony for its Member State Sri Lanka in Beijing, China.



✎ On 6 November 2013, INBAR hosted a flag-raising ceremony for its Member State Eritrea in Beijing, China.



✎ On 6 July 2015, INBAR hosted a flag-raising ceremony for its Member State Liberia in Beijing, China.



✎ On 6 December 2016, INBAR hosted a flag-raising ceremony for its Member State Thailand in Beijing, China.



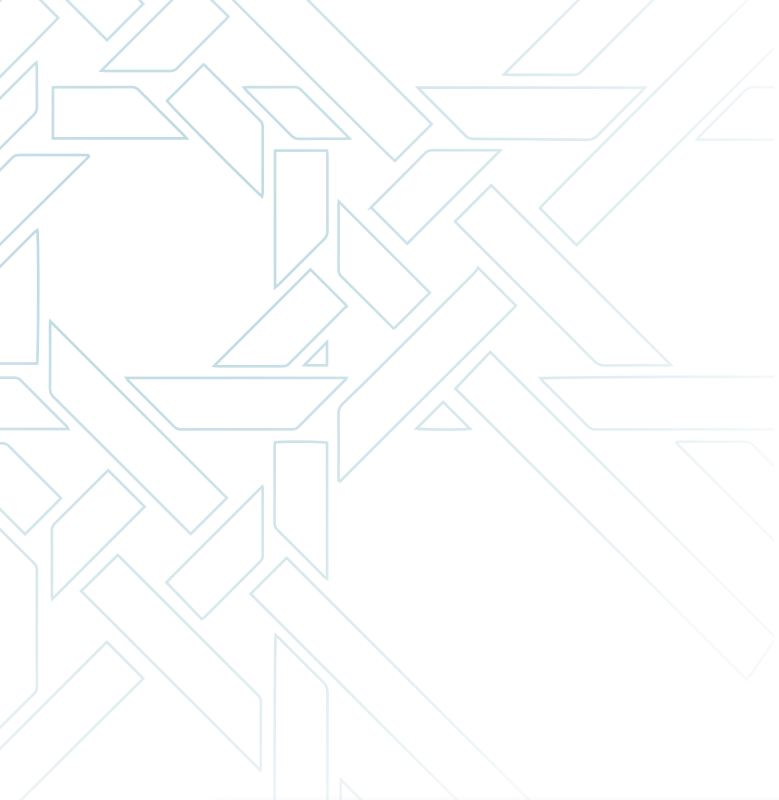
✎ On 6 November 2017, INBAR hosted a flag-raising ceremony for its Member State Brazil in Beijing, China.



✎ On 8 June 2019, Rwanda celebrated its nature-based culture and tourism at an event held in the INBAR Garden at the International Horticultural Exhibition 2019 in Beijing, China.



✎ On 18 July 2019, INBAR hosted a flag-raising ceremony for its Member State the Republic of the Congo in Beijing, China.



On 29 November 2019, INBAR hosted a flag-raising ceremony for its Member State Cambodia in Beijing, China.



On 14 September 2019, the Gabon National Day Celebration was held in the INBAR Garden at the International Horticultural Exhibition 2019 in Beijing, China.



On 27 October 2020, INBAR hosted a flag-raising ceremony for its Member State Fiji in Beijing, China.



On 21 September 2019, the Philippine Cultural Festival was held in the INBAR Garden at the International Horticultural Exhibition 2019 in Beijing, China.



✎ On 28 January 2022, the Ambassador of the Dominican Republic to China Briunny Garabito Segura (left) visited INBAR Headquarters in Beijing, China.



✎ On 10 November 2021, INBAR hosted a flag-raising ceremony for its Member State Pakistan in Beijing, China.



✎ On 10 February 2022, René Kaam, INBAR's Regional Director for Central Africa, met with Lejeune Mbella Mbella (right), Minister of External Relations of Cameroon.



✎ On 26 January 2022, the Ambassador of Ecuador to China Carlos Larrea (left) visited INBAR Headquarters in Beijing, China.

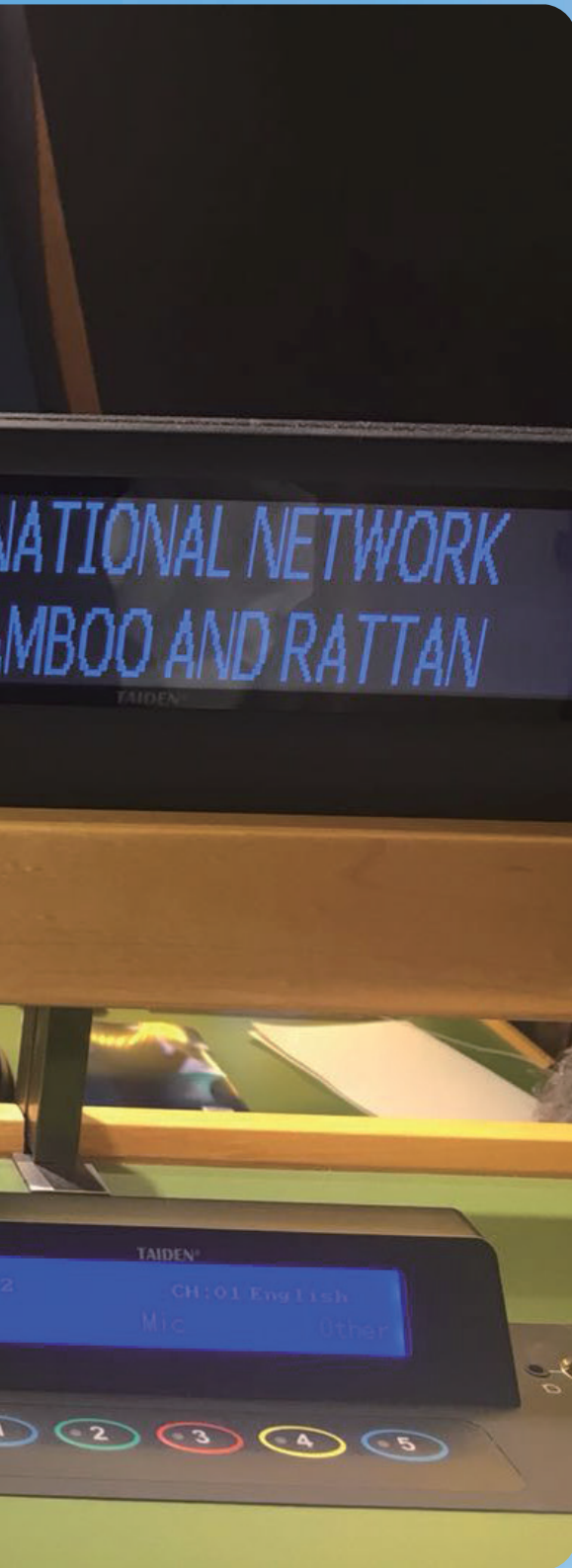
Highlight

# 2

## Shining a light on the potential of bamboo and rattan as nature-based solutions

*A key part of the sustainable development discussion*





INBAR has come a long way from its humble beginnings in the 1980s as a small, informal network of bamboo and rattan researchers. In 2022, INBAR is now part of key international initiatives, and bamboo and rattan are widely recognized as critical nature-based solutions.

INBAR's mission is to contribute towards achieving the UN's 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. INBAR is already a Permanent Observer to the UNGA and to the three Rio Conventions: The UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), UNFCCC and UN Convention on Biological Diversity (UNCBD). As an Observer to these bodies, INBAR takes part in annual events to meet with policymakers and speak about the importance of bamboo and rattan in the context of the SDGs.

INBAR also works with a large number of UN organizations on a one-to-one basis to realize its mission, including the UN Office for South-South Cooperation (UNOSSC), UN Forum on Forests (UNFF), UN Environment Programme (UNEP), UN Development Programme and UN Habitat. INBAR is a supporting partner of UN-led initiatives such as the UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration 2021-2030, where it promotes bamboo as a tool to support global restoration efforts. In recent years, INBAR has signed partnership agreements with several UN agencies to encourage closer collaboration, including UN Habitat (2019), the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the UN in 2020, and UNIDO in 2021.

INBAR also interacts with many partners and donors as part of its project work, including IFAD, the China International Development Cooperation Agency, Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation, Directorate General for International Cooperation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands, IDRC, FAO, CFC, GEF, World Bank and EU.

**7+**

Sustainable Development Goals related to bamboo and rattan

Participating in

**15+** COPs



✎ On 26 November 2012, INBAR participated in the 18<sup>th</sup> Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change held in Doha, Qatar.



✎ On 7 December 2015, a side event was organized by INBAR at the 21<sup>st</sup> Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in Paris, France — Bamboo for Climate Change Action: Spreading China's Experience and Promoting South-South Cooperation.



✎ On 16 November 2016, Xie Zhenhua, China's Special Envoy for Climate Change, gave an address on Bamboo for Climate Change Action at the 22<sup>nd</sup> Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in Marrakech, Morocco.



✎ On 12 December 2018, INBAR participated in the 24<sup>th</sup> Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in Katowice, Poland.



On 11 December 2019, Director General of INBAR Ali Mchumo participated in the 25<sup>th</sup> Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in Madrid, Spain.



On 11 December 2019, the Conference on Replacing Plastics with Bamboo in response to climate change, co-hosted by INBAR and ICBR, was held in the China Pavilion of the 25<sup>th</sup> Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in Madrid, Spain.



From 1 to 12 November 2021, INBAR participated in the 26<sup>th</sup> Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in Glasgow, Scotland, the United Kingdom.



✎ From 17 to 20 October 2016, INBAR participated in the Third United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development in Quito, Ecuador.



✎ On 6 November 2017, UN Deputy Secretary-General Liu Zhenmin delivered a video message on the 20<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of INBAR.



✎ From 6 to 17 September 2017, INBAR participated in the 13<sup>th</sup> Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Ordos, China.



✎ On 25 June 2018, José Graziano da Silva, Director General of the Food and Agriculture Organization, delivered a video message at the Ministerial Forum of the First Global Bamboo and Rattan Congress.

👉 On 22 September 2020, Director General of INBAR Ali Mchumo (second from left) attended the Celebration of the United Nations Day for South-South Cooperation in Beijing, China.



👉 In October 2021, INBAR Global Policy Officer Borja De La Peña was interviewed during the 15<sup>th</sup> Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity in Kunming, China.



👉 From 9 to 20 May 2022, INBAR participated in the 15<sup>th</sup> Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire.





Highlight

3

## Leveraging policy expertise and influence to grow bamboo and rattan sectors

*Working with governments to develop strategies & policies*

As an intergovernmental organization, INBAR has strong connections with the governments of its Member States. Since 1997, INBAR has aided many countries in developing their bamboo and rattan sectors, or in integrating bamboo and rattan into national and regional strategies for socio-economic growth, environmental protection and climate change mitigation.

INBAR has provided inputs to, or helped develop, a number of national and regional bamboo strategies that formulate specific actions to support the development of the sector. In the last few years, countries including Ecuador, Ethiopia, Kenya, Ghana and Uganda have published National Bamboo Strategies with the support of INBAR. INBAR has worked with governments on a bilateral level to boost the bamboo sector and create an enabling environment for investment.

INBAR also influences policy through think tanks. INBAR is a member of a number of important China-based policy institutes and networks, including the China Council for International Cooperation on Environment and Development, and the Belt and Road Initiative Green Development Coalition, which was formed by UNEP and the Chinese Ministry of Ecology and Environment in 2019. Through these initiatives, INBAR can influence the development of international policies such as the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI), a China-led global infrastructure development strategy that is set to invest in more than 70 countries around the world.

Finally, INBAR's policy statements and vision documents, delivered at international fora such as the meetings of the UNGA and UNFCCC have helped to clarify bamboo and rattan's relevance and importance to issues including South-South cooperation, the BRI and more.

INBAR's support can be directly linked to the growth of the bamboo sector in several countries. INBAR's work has led to the establishment of a number of non-governmental organizations and social enterprises across its Member States, all of which play an important role in facilitating bamboo and rattan sector development. Countries have also committed to more ambitious bamboo restoration programs: As of 2022, INBAR Member States plan to restore 5.7 million hectares of land with bamboo by 2030. Currently, INBAR Member States make up more than 85% of overall trade in bamboo and rattan products.

Helping shape policies in

**20+** countries



✦ On 6 November 2017, Ethiopian President Mulatu Teshome delivered a video message on the 20<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of INBAR.



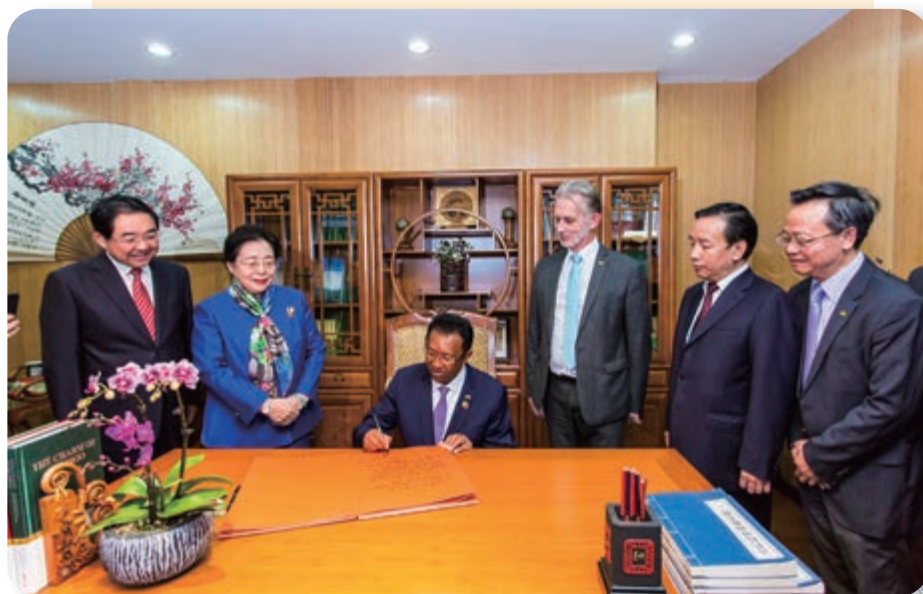
✦ On 25 June 2018, Ecuadorian President Lenin Moreno delivered a video message at the First Global Bamboo and Rattan Congress.



✦ On 25 June 2018, Colombian President Juan Manuel Santos delivered a video message at the First Global Bamboo and Rattan Congress.



✦ On 23 March 2018, Cameroonian President Paul Biya (third from right) visited INBAR Headquarters in Beijing, China.



✦ On 5 September 2018, Malagasy President Hery Rajaonarimampianina (third from left) visited INBAR Headquarters in Beijing, China.

✦ On 6 November 2017, Jorge Viana (first from left), Senator and former Vice President of the Senate of the Congress of the Republic of Brazil, was interviewed during the flag-raising ceremony of Brazil joining INBAR in Beijing, China.



✦ On 25 June 2018, Shitaye Minale, Deputy Speaker of the House of Peoples' Representatives of the Federal Parliament of Ethiopia, gave an address at the First Global Bamboo and Rattan Congress in Beijing, China.

✦ On 1 September 2019, Peruvian Vice President Mercedes Aráoz (second from right) visited INBAR Garden at the International Horticultural Exhibition 2019 in Beijing, China.





✦ On 24 September 2019, César Litardo Caicedo (left), President of the National Assembly of Ecuador, visited INBAR Headquarters in Beijing, China.



✦ On 18 March 2021, the Latin America and the Caribbean Ambassadors' Dialogue was held at INBAR Headquarters in Beijing, China.



✦ On 27 July 2022, Ecuadorian President Guillermo Lasso attended the launch of the Sustainable Bamboo Housing Construction Project in Olmedo, Ecuador.

Highlight

# 4

## Driving industries forward with best practices from project demonstrations

*A holistic approach to bamboo and rattan*

Since 1997, INBAR has repeatedly demonstrated that bamboo and rattan are adaptable, scalable and nature-based solutions to a number of development problems. This has been achieved via pilot sites and conducting project work with international partners.

Starting in 1998, INBAR created ARSs in several of its Member States. These ARSs functioned as in-country research, demonstration and training sites, and resulted in the creation of a number of non-governmental organizations and social enterprises to support bamboo and rattan development.

In more recent years, INBAR has taken part in a range of bilateral and multilateral projects to support bamboo development in its Member States. These include promoting bamboo as a source of biomass energy; supporting people, particularly women, to create value-added bamboo and rattan products; working on safe, sustainable bamboo construction projects; and showcasing bamboo's usefulness for land restoration, riverbank protection and as a source of vital ecosystem services.

INBAR's project work has led to tangible benefits for its tens of thousands of beneficiaries, and the development of the sector as a whole. By 2014, support from IFAD alone had resulted in the creation of around 250,000 jobs. INBAR has carried out projects, research, trainings and study visits in more than 80 countries, many of which now have thriving bamboo and rattan sectors.

INBAR has also encouraged bamboo's uptake for environmental protection. Most recently, this includes partnering with the CGIAR Research Program on Forests, Trees and Agroforestry (FTA) to conduct new research on bamboo's role for land restoration, agroforestry and ecosystem services, and producing new studies on ecosystem services for Colombia, Peru, Viet Nam and other countries. Recently, INBAR has also undertaken work with the Indian Institute of Soil and Water Conservation to understand bamboo's effects on soil and water, and has conducted allometric and environmental research in Cameroon, Colombia, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda.

As of 2022, INBAR is working across 17 countries on a range of projects, including land restoration with bamboo in Cameroon, improving community management of bamboo forests in Viet Nam, increasing smallholder farmers' incomes with bamboo across parts of Africa, and building capacity and institutional knowledge about bamboo construction in Latin America.

Implementing projects in  
**50+** countries

Generating  
**250,000+** jobs



✦ Bamboo and Rattan Processing in Ghana and Togo project, 2008.



✦ Promoting Bamboo in Tanzania, Ethiopia and Madagascar project, 2010–2013.



✦ Bamboo Charcoal for Energy and Water Purification in Ghana project, 2011–2013.



# Africa

✦ Restoration Initiative in Cameroon, 2019–2024.



✦ The Inter-Africa Livelihood Development Programme in Cameroon, Ghana, Ethiopia and Madagascar, 2019–2022.



✦ The Dutch-Sino-East Africa Programme: Phase II in Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda, 2020–2023.



# Asia-1



✎ Developing the Bamboo Sector in Bangladesh, Myanmar and Nepal project, 2009–2011.



✎ Bamboo for Construction and Livelihoods in Bhutan project, 2012–2014.



✎ Greening the Bamboo Shoot Value Chain in China project, 2013–2017.

# Pacific

✦ 'Flourish': Restoring Forests in the Mekong in Thailand, Lao PDR and Viet Nam project, 2018-2022.



✦ Bamboo for Economic Resilience in India project, 2021-2022.



✦ Chishui Sustainable Livelihoods in China project, 2021-2024.



# Latin A



Strength Grading of Bamboo in Ecuador and Colombia project, 2013–2016.



Research on Sustainable Bamboo Industry in Ecuador and Peru project, 2019.



The Manabí Bamboo Workshop School in Ecuador project, 2019–2022.

# America

✦ 'Bambuzonía' Project in Colombia, Ecuador and Peru, 2019-2023.



✦ Economic Revitalization with Bamboo in Ecuador project, 2021-2023.



✦ Research on Sustainable Construction in Ecuador project, 2021-2023.



Highlight

# 5

## Flying the flag of bamboo and rattan around the world

*Raising public awareness in key international events*



Sharing knowledge and bringing together experts have always been central parts of INBAR's mission. In fact, the first unofficial INBAR workshop took place long before the organization's formal inauguration, as a conference in Singapore organized by the IDRC of Canada in 1979.

Since that initial event over 40 years ago, INBAR has continued to support and organize international events that bring together experts from around the world. In recent years, INBAR has started a Global Bamboo and Rattan Congress (BARC) series, which hosts regular international events. The first BARC was held in 2018 in Beijing, China, and welcomed 1200 people from 70 countries, including ministers, policymakers, representatives and leaders from research institutes, development organizations, UN bodies and the private sector. A second BARC, in 2022, builds on this work, further promoting bamboo and rattan's various roles for sustainable development, with new focus in previously underexplored areas. In April 2022, the first regional BARC — the Africa BARC 2022 in Yaoundé, Cameroon — was also held. A BARC 2022 provided an important platform to discuss continent-specific issues, and ended with the publication of the Yaoundé Declaration to incentivize the development of the African bamboo and rattan sectors. INBAR also hosts ministerial summits, and has co-hosted the Bamboo Cultural Festival in China continuously since 1999.

INBAR also attends the UNGA, as well as conferences hosted by the UNFCCC, UNCCD, UNCBD, UNFF and other key international events including World Forestry Congresses and World Congresses of IUFRO. In 2021, INBAR hosted an event on Replacing Plastics with Bamboo at the China International Fair for Trade in Services (CIFTIS), and will annually attend future meetings of CIFTIS to advocate for the expanded role of green bamboo products. INBAR uses these events as platforms to promote the potential of bamboo and rattan for sustainable development, highlighting diverse voices from across its Member States and providing real, practical experiences of nature-based solutions in action.

INBAR has long maintained a strong presence at World Expos, as premiere international exhibitions for showcasing world-leading innovations. At the 2010 Shanghai Expo, and the 2011, 2014, 2019 and 2021 International Horticultural Exhibitions in Xi'an, Qingdao, Beijing, and Yangzhou, respectively, INBAR has showcased the potential of bamboo and rattan as alternative fibers to plastics, timber and construction materials.

#### Participating and organizing

**5+** EXPOs

**10+** International and regional conferences



✎ From 5 to 6 November 2012, the High-Level Forum on Green Economy and Inclusive Development of Bamboo and Rattan organized by INBAR was held in Beijing, China.



✎ On 6 November 2017, the Celebrating Ceremony of INBAR's 20<sup>th</sup> Anniversary and Ministerial Forum on Bamboo and Rattan for Green Development and South-South Cooperation were held in Beijing, China.



✎ On 25 June 2018, at the Opening Ceremony of the First Global Bamboo and Rattan Congress held in Beijing, China, Co-Chair of INBAR Board of Trustees Jiang Zehui was awarded the Global Lifetime Achievement Award for Bamboo and Rattan.



✎ On 25 June 2018, the Ministerial Summit: The UN Sustainable Development Goals with Bamboo and Rattan was held on the opening day of the First Global Bamboo and Rattan Congress in Beijing, China.



✎ From 27 to 29 November 2018, the Caribbean International Bamboo Symposium co-organized by INBAR was held in Kingston, Jamaica.



✎ On 13 August 2019, INBAR attended the First ASEAN Bamboo Congress held in Iloilo, the Philippines.



✎ From 29 September to 5 October 2019, INBAR attended the 25<sup>th</sup> International Union of Forest Research Organizations World Congress in Curitiba, Brazil.



✎ From 1 to 4 October 2019, INBAR participated in the Ibero-Bamboo Symposium and Bioconstruction Workshop in Madrid, Spain.



✎ On 20 April 2022, the African Bamboo and Rattan Congress, co-organized by INBAR and the Government of Cameroon, was held in Yaoundé, Cameroon.



✎ From 2 to 6 May 2022, INBAR participated in the 15<sup>th</sup> World Forestry Congress in Seoul, Korea.



✎ INBAR Pavilion at Expo 2010 Shanghai China.



✎ INBAR Garden at International Horticultural Exhibition 2014 in Qingdao, China.



✎ INBAR Garden: Bamboo Eye at International Horticultural Exhibition 2019 in Beijing, China.



✎ Fish-Shaped Bamboo Pavilion at the INBAR Garden of the International Horticultural Exhibition 2021 in Yangzhou, China.





✎ On 27 April 2011, INBAR attended the Opening Ceremony of INBAR Garden at the International Horticultural Exhibition in Xi'an, China.



✎ On 29 April 2019, INBAR attended the Opening Ceremony of the International Horticultural Exhibition in Beijing, China.



A close-up, high-angle photograph of numerous bamboo tubes, cut into sections, stacked together. The tubes are arranged in a dense, overlapping pattern, creating a strong sense of depth and texture. The interior of the tubes is a warm, light brown color, while the exterior shows the natural green and brown hues of the bamboo. The lighting is bright, highlighting the smooth surfaces and the natural grain of the material.

Highlight

# 6

**Advancing the global scientific understanding and spurring innovation**

*Publishing groundbreaking research*



INBAR is the world's foremost knowledge producer and curator of practical and policy-focused research related to bamboo and rattan. It has produced over 500 publications, including a number of seminal books by foremost authorities on the topics, as well as technical manuals and policy reports. INBAR also creates and disseminates multimedia tools, such as instructional videos on bamboo management and product-making, for a wide range of audiences, from smallholder farmers, artisans, foresters and entrepreneurs to sustainable development practitioners.

In the last 25 years, INBAR has made great strides in bettering global understanding about bamboo and rattan. Since 2005, INBAR has worked with FAO to collect information about bamboo coverage and improve the capacities of other countries to measure spread of their bamboo forests, species and carbon stock. In 2016, INBAR worked with the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, to produce a World Atlas and World Checklist of Bamboos and Rattans, which were comprehensive guides to international bamboo and rattan species and global distribution. INBAR also commissions research into previously underdeveloped areas such as bamboo fodder, agroforestry and ecosystem services. In its capacity as the International Commodity Body for bamboo and rattan under the CFC, INBAR collates and analyzes data about international bamboo and rattan trade.

In recent years, INBAR's new Task Forces have been the primary driver for advancing knowledge about bamboo and rattan. Of particular note, the Bamboo Construction Task Force and Rattan Task Force have helped develop and publicize new international standards for bamboo and rattan products, and conduct research into underexplored areas of bamboo and rattan use. INBAR also coordinates Task Forces on Sustainable Bamboo Nutrition, Sustainable Bamboo Management and Bamboo Biomass Energy.

INBAR openly disseminates its research across its extensive network of partners. From 2017 to 2021, INBAR was a partner of the FTA. INBAR is also a member of research organizations and knowledge-sharing platforms including IUFRO, the IUCN and GLF.

**1642**

identified species  
of bamboo

**631**

identified species  
of rattan

**500+**

publications



On 6 November 2017, Co-Chair of INBAR Board of Trustees Jiang Zehui spoke at the launch ceremony of the publication of the World Checklist of Bamboos and Rattans.





Highlight

# 7

**Equipping a global cohort with the skills, resources & technologies to succeed**

*Numerous people have benefited from training activities*



**T**raining and capacity-building are critical parts of INBAR's work, and are responsible for a significant increase in awareness and knowledge about the uses of bamboo and rattan. In the past 25 years, INBAR has trained around 150,000 people as part and parcel of ongoing project work or through its central workshops. Indirectly, these training efforts have exerted an enormous influence on the global bamboo and rattan stage, impacting more than a million people and affecting the scale and direction of bamboo and rattan sectors around the world.

INBAR's central training workshops are held in partnership with the Chinese government. Training topics are broad, covering topics like raising awareness, knowledge and technology transfer and exploring specific topics such as resource management, product-creation, carbon storage assessment and more.

INBAR training programs have yielded practical benefits: They introduce new techniques and technologies into bamboo-producing areas, helping them to preserve and process bamboo and rattan; they have inspired many policymakers to mobilize funding or support for bamboo and rattan sectors; they have helped people establish their own bamboo and rattan enterprises; and they have led to the exchange and introduction of commercially important bamboo and rattan species into several Member States. Many well-known bamboo and rattan artisans, entrepreneurs and advocates around the world are graduates of INBAR's training courses.

Since the COVID-19 pandemic first began in 2020, INBAR has transitioned to virtual learning online, with great success. Between 2020 and 2021, INBAR conducted 72 online trainings and virtual tours, featuring experts from around the world and allowing participants to visit key bamboo-producing areas, such as Anji in Zhejiang Province, China. Online learning has allowed INBAR to expand the reach of its training to more people than ever before, reaching 15,000 live participants from 86 countries in 2020 and 2021 alone.

Holding trainings in  
**80+** countries

Positively impacting  
**150,000+** people



On 12 October 2016, stakeholders in Ghana and INBAR staff gathered at the Completion Ceremony of the Training Course on Innovation and Processing Technology on Bamboo and Rattan Products for Ghana 2016.



On 25 November 2021, the Seminar on Bamboo Resources in Cultivation and Integrated Utilization was convened.



On 26 September 2019, INBAR presented completion certificates to workshop participants at the Seminar on Green Development Driven by Bamboo and Rattan Technology Innovation.



On 12 October 2019, the Seminar on the Use of Bamboo and Rattan in Senegal was convened.



On 14 August 2019, the Seminar on Bamboo and Rattan Product Development and Technical Training in Cameroon was convened.

## Bamboo Cultivation for Livelihood Development





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## Capacity Building for Bamboo Products

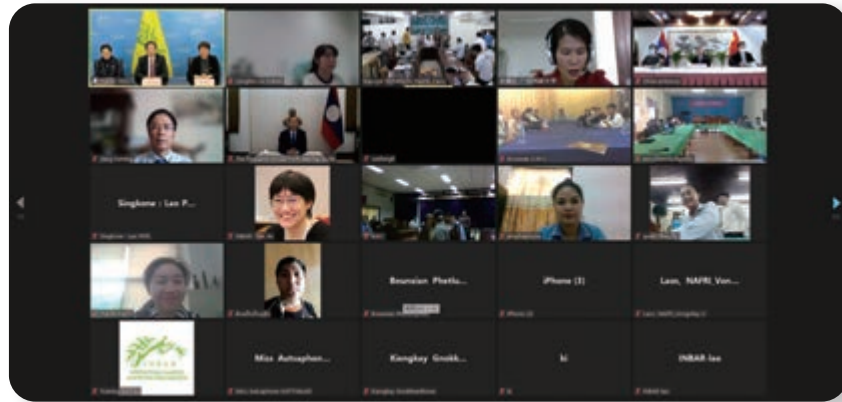
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# Online Training Courses



On 10 May 2022, the online training workshop on Sustainable Bamboo Development in Lao PDR was convened.



On 15 August 2022, the online training workshop on Sustainable Bamboo Development for Guyana was convened.



On 6 September 2022, the online training course on Bamboo Handicrafts Processing Technology for Cambodia was convened.



Highlight

8

## Leading the way for bamboo and rattan product standardization and trade facilitation

*Developing multilevel standards & Harmonized System codes*



Standard designs, terminologies and testing methods ensure that bamboo and rattan materials and products are safe, reliable and of a consistently high quality. This not only improves consumer and supplier confidence in bamboo and rattan products, but it also helps local producers export goods and generate more income.

Since 1997, INBAR has worked with the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) to develop around 20 international standards, and encourage their uptake among INBAR Member States. INBAR leads a Working Group under ISO Technical Committee (ISO/TC) 165 on Timber Structures, which promotes safe, durable bamboo construction. So far, the Working Group has made great progress in promoting bamboo as a safe and durable building material. Standards emerging from the Working Group have been incorporated into national building codes across at least eight countries.

INBAR has also worked effectively with China and other Member States to establish ISO/TC 296 dedicated to bamboo and rattan in 2016. ISO/TC 296 aims to standardize the way people classify, produce and test bamboo and rattan products, which are different from timber. So far, ISO has published a number of bamboo- and rattan-related standards in recent years, relating to bamboo structures, bamboo and rattan terminologies, bamboo charcoal and bamboo flooring. Further standards are under development for new areas including visual grading of rattan canes, activated bamboo carbon and furniture. Several countries have adopted these ISO standards directly as their national standards, including Colombia, Ecuador, Germany, Kenya, Indonesia, the Netherlands, the Philippines, Sweden and the United Kingdom.

Since 2003, INBAR, together with FAO and China's General Administration of Customs, have worked in concert to develop individual Harmonized System (HS) codes for bamboo and rattan commodities. So far, 24 HS codes — 18 for bamboo and 6 for rattan — have been officially approved by the World Customs Organization (WCO), which reflect most of the commonly traded bamboo and rattan commodities in the international market. This new ability to classify products has resulted in a much more accurate picture of bamboo and rattan global trade and is vital for raising awareness about bamboo and rattan products as well as providing more accurate advice to Member States on how to develop lucrative value chains.

20+

standards related to  
bamboo & rattan

24

HS codes for  
bamboo & rattan



✎ On 26 April 2016, the Launching Ceremony of ISO/TC 296 was held in Beijing, China.



✎ In September 2018, INBAR attended the ISO/TC 165 32<sup>nd</sup> Plenary Session in Istanbul, Turkey.



✎ On 1 September 2019, INBAR attended the ISO/TC 296 Fourth Plenary Session in Manila, the Philippines.



Wuxi Grand Theater.



BMW bamboo interior decoration.



Bamboo wind turbine blades.



Bamboo winding utility tunnel.

🌿 Bamboo-made flower shop.





Highlight

# 9

## Championing bamboo as a sustainable alternative to plastics

*Implementing the Global Development Initiative*

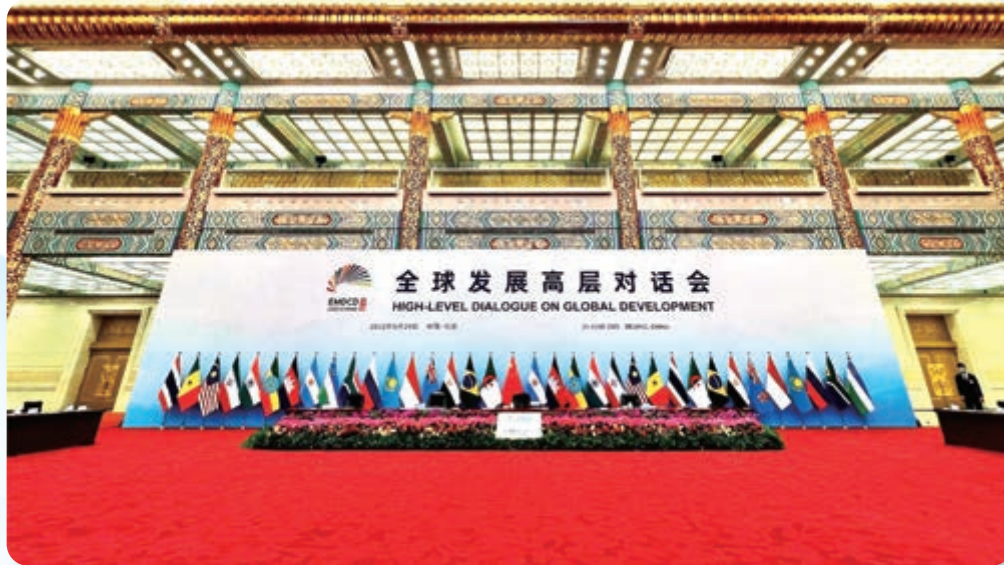


On 27 June 2022, as part of the deliverables emerging from the High-level Dialogue on Global Development under the framework of the Global Development Initiative (GDI), a comprehensive plan meant to jumpstart international efforts to meet the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, China stated it will take a series of measures in collaboration with partners to support global development. Included in the deliverables was the Bamboo as a Substitute for Plastic Initiative, poised to launch soon in collaboration with INBAR. The Initiative aims to radically scale up the use of bamboo as a renewable resource to reduce plastic pollution and address climate change.

Later, on 20 September 2022, at the Ministerial Meeting of the Group of Friends of the GDI held in New York City and chaired by Wang Yi, State Councilor and Minister of Foreign Affairs of China, China jointly launched the Bamboo as a Substitute for Plastic Global Action Plan with INBAR to effectively treat plastic pollution and leave behind a clean and beautiful planet for future generations. This not only recognizes the important role of bamboo in reducing plastic use and carbon emissions, but will also greatly mobilize all INBAR Member States and the international community at-large to harness the immense potential of bamboo as a sustainable alternative to plastics.

INBAR has long touted bamboo as a green tool for lowering our dependency on plastics and mitigating the effects of climate change, from raising awareness at the UNFCCC COP 25 regarding the potential of bamboo for meeting climate change commitments in developing countries, speaking at the International Plastic Ban Industry Forum about the exciting new possibilities for bamboo use, to advocating for the role of bamboo as an alternative to plastics at the 2021 and 2022 China International Fair for Trade in Services. It is now well positioned to accelerate the Bamboo as a Substitute for Plastic Initiative in close partnership with the Chinese Government. INBAR is excited to execute on this important plastic-reducing initiative within the framework of the GDI, meeting the needs of a world that is clamoring for greener, more sustainable products.

**120+** countries  
ratified bans on single-use plastics



✎ On 26 June 2022, as part of the deliverables emerging from the High-level Dialogue on Global Development, China stated it would take a series of measures in collaboration with partners to support global development, including the Bamboo as a Substitute for Plastic Initiative, poised to launch soon in collaboration with INBAR.



✎ On 20 September 2022, at the Ministerial Meeting of the Group of Friends of the Global Development Initiative held in New York City, the United States of America, and chaired by Wang Yi, State Councilor and Minister of Foreign Affairs of China, China jointly launched the Bamboo as a Substitute for Plastic Global Action Plan with INBAR.



✎ On 30 December 2020, INBAR participated in the Bo'ao International Plastic Ban Industry Forum in Hainan, China.



✎ On 6 September 2021, the International Seminar on Replacing Plastics with Bamboo, organized by INBAR, was held at the China National Convention Center in Beijing, China.



✎ On 28 July 2022, INBAR co-organized a launch meeting with ICBR for a project entitled R&D and Applications of Innovative Bamboo Products as Substitutes for Plastics in Beijing, China.

From 1 to 4 October 2019, participants of the Iberian Seminar on Bamboo and Biomass Construction visited the bamboo exhibition.



From 30 to 31 December 2020, Bamboo products on INBAR's booth at the Bo'ao International Plastic Ban Industry Forum.

From 30 to 31 December 2020, INBAR's booth at the Bo'ao International Plastic Ban Industry Forum.





✎ From 2 to 7 September 2021, INBAR participated in the 2021 China International Fair for Trade in Services in Beijing, China.



✎ From 31 August to 5 September 2022, INBAR participated in the 2021 China International Fair for Trade in Services in Beijing, China.



✎ From 31 August to 5 September 2022, INBAR participated in the 2022 China International Fair for Trade in Services in Beijing, China.

# Bamboo as a Substitute for Plastics



In Celebration of INBAR'S 25<sup>th</sup> Anniversary



Low-carbon  
Green Development



Highlight

10

**Facilitating dialogue for the Global South**

*A crucial hub for South-South collaboration*

**T**he vast majority of INBAR's Member States are developing countries. This means that, in the years since 1997, INBAR has become a unique hub for sharing experiences, technologies and solutions between citizens of the Global South.

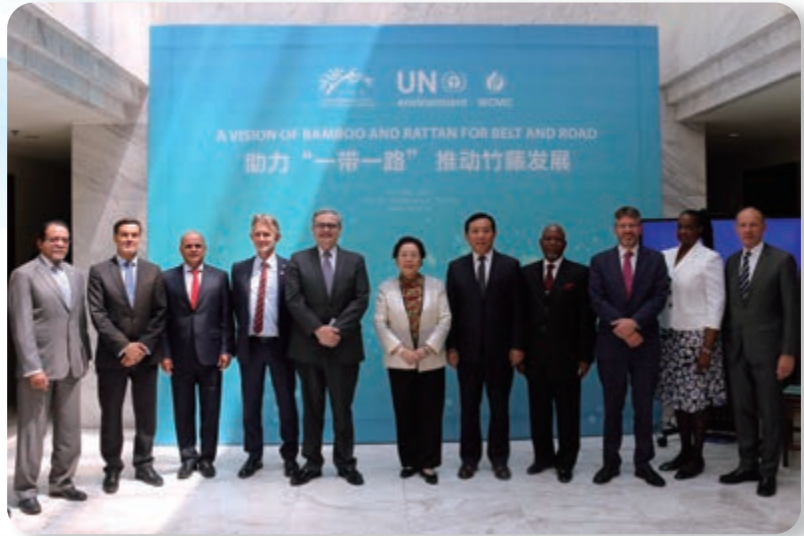
Bamboo and rattan are shared resources across the tropics and subtropics, but there are considerable differences in terms of their species and uses. For 25 years, INBAR has helped share successful technologies, techniques and resources across its Member States: From new species of bamboo and rattan to designs for earthquake-resilient bamboo housing, and new ways of producing rattan furniture. INBAR also advises governments on national bamboo strategies, using applicable experiences from other countries. Memorandums of Understanding with FAO (2020) as well as with the UN Human Settlement Program (2013) have been signed to strengthen international ties and facilitate collaboration. INBAR's knowledge-sharing experiences have been so successful that it was featured as part of the UNOSSC's book series, "South-South in Action," with a 2017 report entitled *Inspiring Sustainable Development with Bamboo*.

As INBAR's Host Country, China has a particularly important role to play in promoting South-South cooperation. For several decades, the Chinese government has planted bamboo as part of reforestation and rural poverty alleviation initiatives, increasing its forest cover from 3.6 million hectares in 1986 to 6.8 million by 2020. Nowadays, China's bamboo sector employs around 10 million people, and is valued at approximately USD 50 billion a year. Its rattan sector employs 150,000 people. Other countries can learn from China's success, and many INBAR trainees have visited Chinese bamboo-producing regions as part of more in-depth workshops. Several of these trainees have since gone on to establish their own bamboo and rattan enterprises, or to advocate for bamboo in government.

**130+**

international partners

On 15 May 2017, the launch of A Vision of Bamboo and Rattan for Belt and Road, co-organized by INBAR and the United Nations Environment Programme World Conservation Monitoring Centre, was held in Beijing, China.



## Global

On 25 June 2018, Charlotte Salford, Assistant Vice President of the International Fund for Agricultural Development, attended the First Global Bamboo and Rattan Congress in Beijing, China.

From 1 to 2 December 2018, INBAR participated in the Global Landscapes Forum in Bonn, Germany.





✎ On 18 November 2020, the online signing ceremony of the Memorandum of Understanding between INBAR and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations was organized.

## Partnerships

✎ On 28 October 2021, the online signing ceremony of the Partnership Agreement between INBAR and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization was organized.



✎ From 5 to 8 July 2022, INBAR participated in the 19<sup>th</sup> Meeting of Parties to the Congo Basin Forest Partnership in Libreville, Gabon.

## In Partnership with the Host Country



✎ From 14 to 15 May 2017, INBAR participated in the Belt and Road Forum for International Cooperation in Beijing, China.



✎ On 3 September 2018, the Beijing Summit of the Forum on China-Africa Cooperation opened at the Great Hall of the People in Beijing, China, with President Xi Jinping announcing the construction of a China-Africa Bamboo Center to help develop the bamboo and rattan industries in Africa.



✎ On 2 June 2019, INBAR participated in the 2019 Annual Meeting of the China Council for International Cooperation on Environment and Development in Beijing, China.

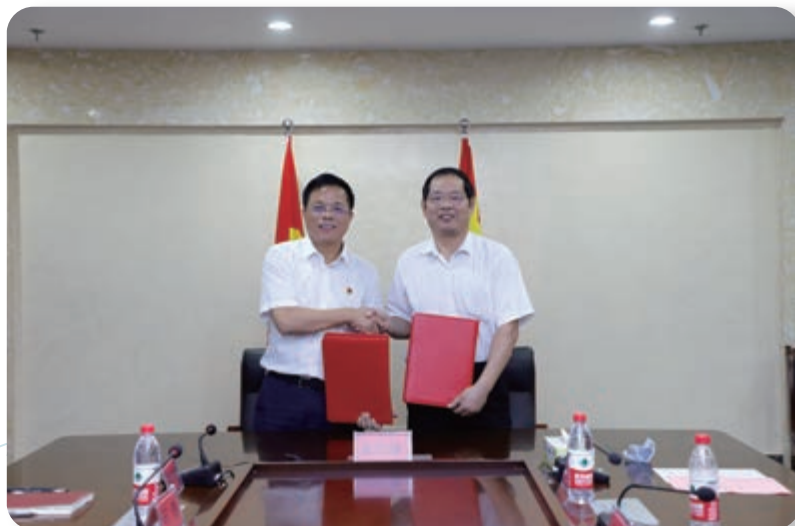
✎ On 13 October 2005, INBAR and ICBR signed a long-term partnership agreement.



✎ On 6 November 2017, a strategic partnership was established between INBAR and the Meishan Municipal Government of Sichuan Province.



✎ On 28 September 2021, INBAR and Hunan University of Technology signed a Memorandum of Understanding.





# Strategic Goals of INBAR





## 2015–2030 Strategy

INBAR provides solutions and advice that are science-based and practical — tested and used across Asia, Africa and Latin America. The strategy builds on the organization’s expertise accumulated over 25 years of research and partnership with its 49 Member States, supporting them to put in place bamboo and rattan as core elements of their sustainable livelihood strategies.

Under this strategy, INBAR has grown into a development network that facilitates and synthesizes research on bamboo and rattan, creates and shares knowledge and public goods, facilitates learning across countries and regions, and promotes best practices.

INBAR’s priorities defined under the 2015-2030 Strategy are to promote the promise of bamboo and rattan as practical and sustainable solutions to the producers and users of these plants.

INBAR's strategic goals are aimed at helping countries use bamboo and rattan to contribute to solving land degradation, regeneration of forests and rangelands, unsustainable energy practices, the global housing crisis, rural poverty, wasteful agriculture and husbandry techniques, and a range of related issues, as they develop their national sustainable development plans. To do this, INBAR focuses its support in four priority areas:

**Policy shaping**

To promote the inclusion of bamboo and rattan in socioeconomic and environmental development policies.

**Representation and advocacy**

To coordinate inputs on bamboo and rattan from a growing global network of Member States and partners, and to represent Member States' needs in the global policy arena.

**Knowledge sharing and learning**

To exchange and communicate lessons learned widely, providing training and raising awareness of the relevance of bamboo and rattan as strategic resources and commodities that directly support a number of the SDGs, Aichi Targets, REDD+ and other global, regional or national frameworks.

**Action research and country support**

To promote adaptive research and on-the-ground innovation by promoting pilot best-practice case studies, and supporting the upscaling of best practices and innovations across INBAR Member States and with others.



# Timeline



**1980s**

As a result of growing interest in bamboo and rattan as important, yet under-researched, non-timber forest products, the IDRC together with IUFRO begin to host more workshops and networking activities for bamboo and rattan researchers. In the late 1980s, networking activities have expanded to such an extent that the IDRC hires a coordinator to manage the informal "Bamboo and Rattan Research Network."

**1993**

As bamboo and rattan projects increase, INBAR is formed through grants from the IDRC, starting operations from the IDRC's South Asia Regional Office in New Delhi, India. At this stage, it is a network of researchers rather than an independent organization with a global mandate.

**1995**

In 1995, an INBAR Strategy Group meeting recommended that the network become formalized as "an autonomous, international, scientific, philanthropic organization": This change was unanimously endorsed by a special session at the 20<sup>th</sup> IUFRO World Congress in Tampere, Finland in August 1995, and at the 1995 International Bamboo Congress, held in Bali, Indonesia.

**1996**

The Chinese government offers to host INBAR Headquarters and begins to push the process forward by coordinating with other governments and international organizations.

**1997**

On 6 November, the International Network for Bamboo and Rattan is officially established in Beijing, China as an intergovernmental organization, with a signing ceremony in the Great Hall of the People. INBAR is the first international organization headquartered in China and the only one in the world with a unique focus on the sustainable development of bamboo and rattan.

On 7 November, the conference celebrating the establishment of INBAR is held at the Beijing Friendship Hotel. His Excellency Jiang Chunyun, Vice Premier of the State Council, speaks on behalf of the Government of the Host Country.

The IDRC's South Asia Regional Office in New Delhi, India begins to operate as INBAR's South Asia Regional Office.

**1998**

India and Malaysia become Member States.

1999

The Second China Bamboo Cultural Festival co-organized by the State Forestry Administration of China, the People's Government of Hunan Province and INBAR is held in Yiyang, Hunan Province.

Benin, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Ecuador, Ghana and Viet Nam become Member States.

2000

The CFC launches a new International Commodity Body for bamboo and rattan, with INBAR taking the lead role.

Sri Lanka and Togo become Member States, bringing INBAR's membership to 20 countries.

2001

The agreement on the establishment of INBAR is registered with the UN Secretariat.

INBAR's Latin America and the Caribbean Regional Office is established in Ecuador.

The Third China Bamboo Cultural Festival co-organized by the State Forestry Administration of China, the People's Government of Sichuan Province and INBAR is held in Yibin, Sichuan Province.

Kenya becomes a Member State.

2002

INBAR's West Africa Regional Office is established in Kumasi, Ghana.

Cameroon, Ethiopia, Sierra Leone, Uganda and Venezuela become Member States.

2003

On the occasion of the sixth anniversary of INBAR, His Excellency Hui Liangyu, Vice Premier of the State Council of China, speaks at the Conference on Development of INBAR in China and the World. His Excellency Qian Qichen, Vice Premier of the State Council of China, writes the preface for the Album for INBAR's sixth anniversary.

The Fourth China Bamboo Cultural Festival co-organized by the State Forestry Administration of China, the People's Government of Hubei Province and INBAR is held in Xianning, Hubei Province.

- 
- 2004** ○ Her Excellency Lalao Ravalomanana, First Lady of Madagascar, visits INBAR Headquarters.  
Madagascar and Nigeria become Member States.
- 2005** ○ Mozambique becomes a Member State.
- 2006** ○ The Fifth China Bamboo Cultural Festival co-organized by the State Forestry Administration of China, the People's Government of Fujian Province and INBAR is held at Wuyishan, Fujian Province.  
Argentina, Rwanda and Tonga become Member States.
- 2007** ○ INBAR's 10<sup>th</sup> anniversary events are held in November. These include a conference, an international trade fair, a cultural night and a photographic competition. His Excellency Jia Qinglin, Member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of China's (CPC) Central Committee and Chairman of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, speaks at the opening ceremony of the Global Forum on Sustainable Bamboo and Rattan Development held at the Great Hall of the People in Beijing, China.  
Suriname becomes a Member State.
- 2008** ○ His Excellency Jiang Zemin, former President of China, visits INBAR Headquarters.
- 2009** ○ INBAR's East Africa Regional Office is established in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.  
Bhutan becomes a Member State.
- 2010** ○ INBAR's pavilion at the World Expo in Shanghai receives over half a million visitors during its six-month duration.  
At the UNFCCC's COP 16 and COP 17, INBAR releases its first studies on bamboo and climate change.  
INBAR and partners develop the first carbon accounting methodology for bamboo. This methodology is later approved by the Chinese government.  
Burundi and Panama become Member States.

The Sixth China Bamboo Cultural Festival co-organized by the State Forestry Administration of China, the People's Government of Jiangxi Province and INBAR is held in Yichun, Jiangxi Province.

President of the European Council, Mr. Herman von Rompuy, visits INBAR's rehabilitation project in earthquake-stricken Sichuan Province, China.

Senegal becomes a Member State.

2011

INBAR celebrates its 15<sup>th</sup> anniversary with a high-level summit to discuss the potential of bamboo- and rattan-based development. Her Excellency Chen Zhili, Vice Chairwoman of the Standing Committee of the 11<sup>th</sup> National People's Congress of China, delivers an opening speech at the High-Level Forum on Green Growth and Inclusive Development for Bamboo and Rattan. His Excellency Jia Qinglin, Member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and Chairman of the CPPCC, speaks at the celebratory conference. His Excellency Li Keqiang, Member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and Vice Premier of the State Council, meets with representatives participating in the event.

The Seventh China Bamboo Cultural Festival co-organized by the State Forestry Administration of China, the People's Government of Jiangsu Province and INBAR is held in Yixing, Jiangsu Province.

The book launch of "Bamboo's Verve — 100 Selected Ancient Chinese Poems on Bamboo" is organized at the Great Hall of the People in Beijing, China. His Excellency Jiang Zemin, former President of China, writes the preface for the book. Her Excellency Liu Yandong, Member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and State Councilor, speaks at the event.

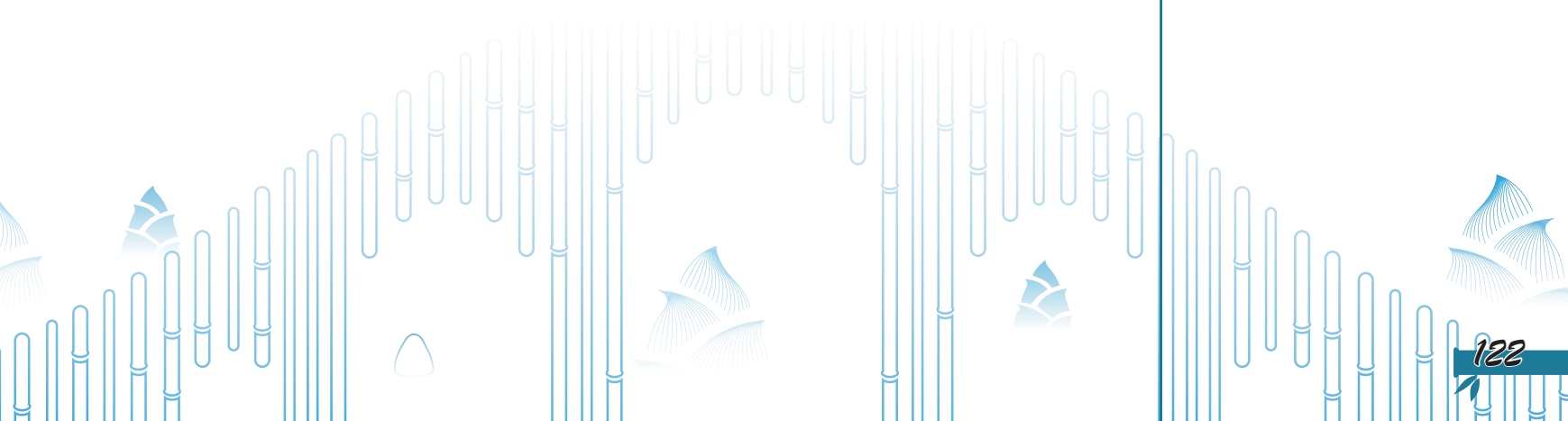
Jamaica becomes a Member State.

2012

INBAR becomes one of the founding partners of the Global Sustainable Housing Network, a new initiative from the UN Human Settlements Programme.

Eritrea becomes a Member State.

2013



2014

INBAR hosts a Garden in the Qingdao International Horticultural Exhibition. His Excellency Wang Yang, Vice Premier of the State Council of China, visits the INBAR Garden.

His Excellency Yang Jiechi, State Councillor of China, visits INBAR Headquarters.

INBAR, through its East Africa Regional Office, collaborates with the Government of Ethiopia to organize the African Summit on Bamboo and Rattan for the Green Economy in Ethiopia, which is attended by 200 people from around the world.

The Eighth China Bamboo Cultural Festival co-organized by the State Forestry Administration of China, the People's Government of Anhui Province and INBAR is held in Huangshan, Anhui Province.

Malawi becomes a Member State.

2015

INBAR launches its new strategy "From Research to Development." The strategy shifts INBAR's role from a research network to an organization focused on supporting countries to achieve sustainable development objectives.

Her Excellency Isabel da Costa Ferreira, First Lady of Timor-Leste, visits INBAR Headquarters.

Liberia becomes a Member State.

2016

ISO/TC 296, which aims to promote standardization of bamboo and rattan products, is launched. INBAR is a liaison organization for the TC.

The World Checklist and World Atlas of Bamboos and Rattans, developed by the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, ICBR and INBAR, are published. The Checklist and Atlas provide a clear, visual guide to the total spread and number of bamboo and rattan species around the world.

The Ninth China Bamboo Cultural Festival co-organized by the State Forestry Administration of China, the People's Government of Sichuan Province and INBAR is held in Meishan, Sichuan Province.

His Excellency Jorge Viana, Vice President of the Federal Senate of Brazil, visits INBAR Headquarters.

Thailand becomes a Member State.

INBAR becomes an Observer to the UNGA.

The WCO releases new HS codes for bamboo and rattan products developed by INBAR, FAO and China's General Administration of Customs.

His Excellency Dr. Mulatu Teshome, President of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, visits the East Africa Regional Office of INBAR.

His Excellency Yang Jiechi, State Councilor of China, visits INBAR Headquarters.

For its 20<sup>th</sup> anniversary, INBAR receives congratulatory messages from His Excellency Xi Jinping, President of China; His Excellency Dr. Mulatu Teshome, President of Ethiopia; Mr. Liu Zhenmin, Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs at the UN; Dr. José Graziano da Silva, the Director General of FAO; and Mr. Gilbert F. Houngbo, President of IFAD.

Brazil becomes a Member State.

## 2017

INBAR and the NFGA co-host BARC 2018. The three-day event is attended by more than 1200 people from 70 countries, and features speeches and video remarks from a number of heads of state and leading UN representatives.

INBAR, through its Latin America and the Caribbean Office, collaborates with the Government of Jamaica, to organize the Caribbean International Bamboo Symposium in Jamaica.

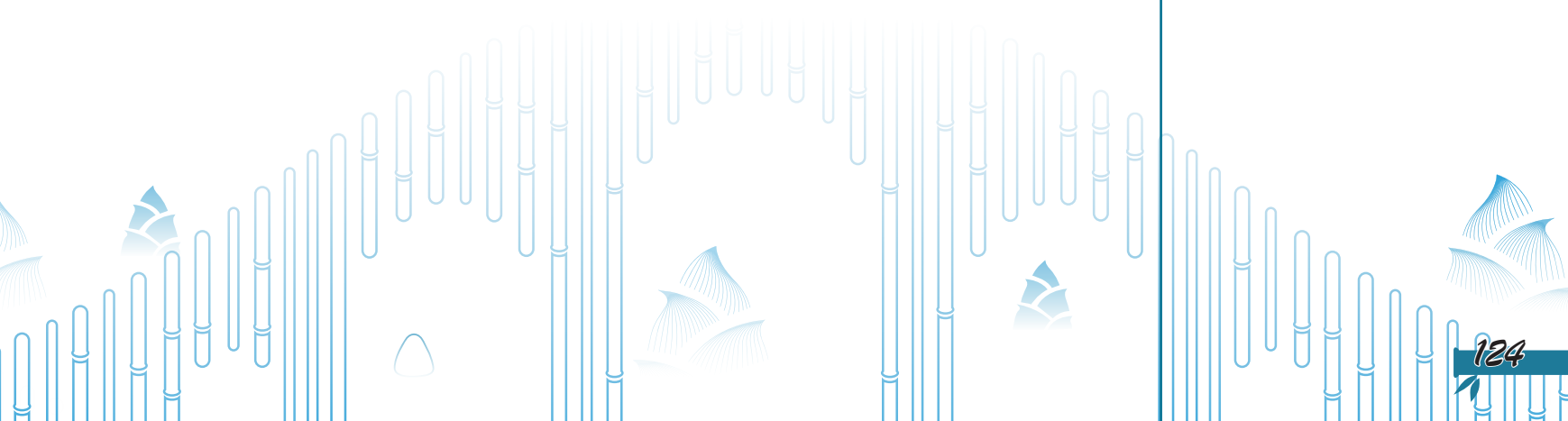
The 10<sup>th</sup> China Bamboo Cultural Festival co-organized by the NFGA, the People's Government of Hunan Province and INBAR is held in Taojiang County in Yiyang, Hunan Province.

The Presidents of Cameroon, His Excellency Paul Biya, and Madagascar, His Excellency Hery Rajaonarimampianina, visit INBAR Headquarters.

The Central African Republic becomes a Member State.

INBAR's Central Africa Regional Office is established in Yaoundé, Cameroon.

## 2018



**2019**

○ INBAR becomes a member of the IUCN, the world's largest and most diverse environmental network.

INBAR hosts a Garden at the International Horticultural Exhibition 2019, Beijing, China and organizes its Honor Day on 16 May. The INBAR Garden received a number of VIP guests from China, Ecuador and Peru.

The Republic of the Congo and Cambodia become Member States.

**2020**

○ FAO and INBAR sign a Memorandum of Understanding, launching a five-year partnership to promote the use of bamboo and rattan for sustainable development.

Fiji becomes a Member State.

**2021**

○ INBAR hosts a Garden at the International Horticultural Exposition in Yangzhou, China and organized its Honor Day on 6 May. INBAR Garden attracts visit of many senior officials from the Host Country.

The 11<sup>th</sup> China Bamboo Cultural Festival co-organized by the NFGA, the People's Government of Sichuan Province and INBAR is held in Yibin, Sichuan Province.

INBAR becomes a supporting partner of the UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration 2021-2030. Led by UNEP and FAO, the UN Decade aims to ramp up political momentum for restoration and launch thousands of initiatives on the ground.

INBAR and UNIDO sign an agreement committing to increased cooperation on developing the global bamboo and rattan sectors.

Pakistan becomes a Member State.

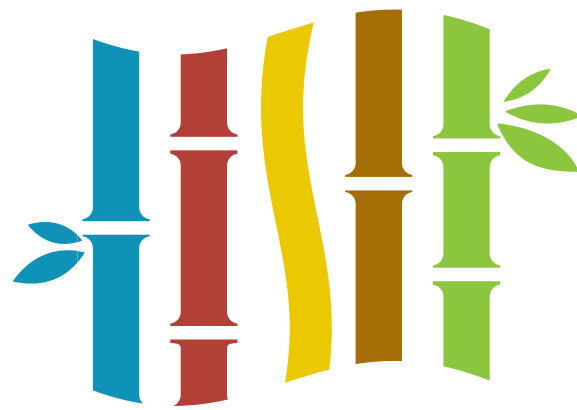
**2022**

○ INBAR celebrates its 25<sup>th</sup> anniversary.

Chad becomes a Member State.

The Africa Bamboo and Rattan Congress is held in April in Yaoundé, Cameroon.

BARC 2022 is held in Beijing, China.



**BARC 2022**

7-8 November, Beijing

In celebration of the Opening of  
the Second Global Bamboo and Rattan Congress!

All photos in the publication are from relevant INBAR events and partners.  
We thank all photographers for their contributions to this album.



#THINKBAMBOO #THINKKRATTAN

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