



## **INBAR CONTRIBUTIONS TO ACHIEVING THE UNFF BIENNIUM 2021-2022 THEMATIC PRIORITIES, GLOBAL FOREST GOALS 1, 2, 4, 5 & 6.**

### ***GLOBAL FOREST GOAL 1: Reverse the loss of forest cover***

According to the latest Forest Resource Assessment in 2020 of the Food and Agricultural Organization of the UN, there are at least 35 million hectares of bamboo around the world, growing in dispersed clumps or as part of forests across Africa, Asia-Pacific, Latin America and the Caribbean. However, only 21 countries reported the latest available data.

In recent years, an increasing number of countries have begun to identify and include bamboo as a high-priority species for use in landscape restoration. Cameroon, China, Ethiopia, Kenya, Ghana, India, Madagascar, the Philippines and Vietnam are just some countries that now specifically include bamboo in their sustainable land management programmes. Indeed, **INBAR Member States have committed to restore almost five million hectares of land with bamboo by 2030.**

Many studies show that bamboo is also important for restoration of degraded lands that play a key role in achieving recently adopted global restoration targets (Bonn Challenge, the Great Green Wall Initiative, Land Degradation Neutrality and Sustainable Development Goals). Bamboo thus could be part of any reforestation activity, and INBAR is actively promoting the inclusion of bamboo in NDCs and in projects that contribute to Aichi Target 15.

**To meet some of those targets within the GFG's, INBAR will conduct more than 450 training courses which will benefit more than 29.500 farmers across Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean, producing 150 capacity building materials. At the same time, INBAR will support to establish around 20000 ha of new bamboo plantations and produce 8.6 million new seedlings.**

### ***GLOBAL FOREST GOAL 2: Enhancing forest-based economic, social and environmental benefits***

The image of bamboo forests is quickly changing from 'poor people's trees' to high-tech industrial raw materials that can be used to replace the timber and other raw materials taken from natural and planted forests. While raw material supply from forests is decreasing, bamboo can meet demands for raw material at a global scale.

Various goods and services provided by bamboo forests that promote human well-being are regarded as ecosystem services (ES); these provide landscape restoration, prevention of soil and sediment loss, food supply, domestic and industrial raw materials, and carbon sequestration.

In developing countries, bamboo is an important component of the rural farming system and plays a critical role in the rural economy, helping to sustain the livelihoods of rural people. Bamboo enterprises are the primary source of subsistence livelihoods and a source of economic upliftment for poor and underprivileged people.

**With that purpose, in the next two years INBAR will assist in the creation of more than 700 new Micro-Small-Medium Enterprises, creating more than 11.000 new jobs and creating the conditions to upscale climate-smart bamboo value chains.**

**Global bamboo industries have also rapidly developed in recent years and contributed more than USD 60 billion annually (INBAR 2019a), proving that bamboo forests have the potential to contribute to inclusive and green economic development at regional and global levels.**



**Bamboo and rattan shoots are a nutritious food for local consumption and the basis for an annual industry of more than 250 million USD. Bamboo leaves are also good for fodder of small stock, poultry and fish. INBAR will intensify its trainings on this area to increase the potential worldwide of bamboo for food security.**

Bamboo can be used to create an inexhaustible sustainable source of supply of commodities for sale, as well as disaster-resilient construction and bio-based energy. With rising household energy demands, rates of deforestation and resulting environmental impacts are set to increase, unless alternate sustainable pathways are developed.

Bamboo also provides numerous environmental services. For example, it protects traditional houses from strong winds, and fulfils the requirements for earthquake resilient house and building construction materials and fuelwood purposes. Bamboo can be also an important nature based solution bioengineer tool for soil erosion control, slope stabilization and watershed protection.

Bamboos are the world's most traded non-timber forest product, and have become central to emerging economies around the globe, especially in tropical regions. Bamboos are a sustainable wood alternative, have a high potential for carbon sequestration (especially when the harvested culms are used as durable products) and are viable resources for poverty alleviation and climate change adaptation. Many indigenous communities have lived with bamboo and rattan for centuries and still use bamboo and rattan products for daily use.

**At the global level, INBAR will provide evidence and input to the creation of standards on bamboo and rattan use and development, for example in the global forestry and agro-forestry conventions and forums, by sharing knowledge and communicating lessons learned, provide training and raise awareness of the relevance of bamboos and rattans as plants and commodities to the relevant Sustainable Development Goals, Aichi Targets, REDD+ , Global Forest Goals, the Paris Accord emission reduction targets and other relevant global, regional or national frameworks.**

Bamboo forests are the habitat for many endangered animals., **INBAR will continue working on biodiversity conservation of endangered species like Giant Panda, Mountain Gorilla, Bale Monkeys and the Greater Bamboo Lemur, by supporting primate conservation activities and initiatives like UN Satoyama.**

Bamboo forests also contribute to increase revenue from tourism activities. **INBAR will continue conducting training and technical capacity to have a better understanding of the contribution of bamboo forests for economic development**, supporting the development of appropriate strategies and plans for management of the global bamboo forests.

#### ***GLOBAL FOREST GOAL 4: Mobilizing financial resources and strengthening scientific and technical cooperation***

Jointly with other partners mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable bamboo forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation.

Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation as well as public-private partnerships, to expand and improve the current bamboo forests resources and its management.

**INBAR will launch in 2021 the Green Bamboo Fund (GBF), with the aim to mobilize USD\$ 10 million in its first replenishment, the resources will be invested in pipeline projects which include all the objectives in the GFG's and other SDG's.**



### ***GLOBAL FOREST GOAL 5: Promoting governance frameworks to advance***

The INBAR Strategy 2015-2030 is designed to help countries use bamboo and rattan to contribute to solving these and a range of related issues, as they develop their national sustainable development plans. INBAR provides solutions and advice that is science-based and practical – tested and used in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

As a strategic partner and advisor to its member countries and international development partners, INBAR provides support for the development of programmes, national policies, strategies and action plans where bamboo and rattan can add value to countries' sustainable development strategies and rural development plans.

INBAR offers expert advice and support to decision makers, technical support for project planning and implementation, and a platform for the sharing of practical knowledge and best practices across countries.

### ***GLOBAL FOREST GOAL 6: Enhancing cooperation, coordination and coherence for sustainable forest management***

INBAR will engage in action research and country support to promote adaptive research and innovation by promoting piloting best practices and providing expert support to scaling-up of best practices across the INBAR Member States.

**INBAR and FAO alliance through their joint taskforce will focus on technical trainings for the implementation of sustainable forest management practices. INBAR will also continue working with FTA and CGIAR to create technical documents and trainings.**

**INBAR commits to continue promoting South-South and Triangular Cooperation** as a vital, and effective, model for sustainable development that contributes to achieve the INBAR 2015-2030 strategy aligned with the SDG's, REDD+, GFG's as well as the three Rio Conventions and other national and international agreements.

Likewise, INBAR will continue to operationalize its Taskforces on Sustainable Bamboo Management and Sustainable Rattan Management, strengthening them with experts across a range of forestry institutions.

In addition, **INBAR will advocate and work to comply with the previous frameworks in the Greening of the Belt and Road**, by enhancing cooperation with the members of the Belt and Road International Green Development Coalition, from which INBAR is a member. This initiative can assist countries to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals and INBAR aims to be a focal point to support green sustainable policies and investments across with a wide range of stakeholders.

Lastly, INBAR will continue forging alliances and partnerships globally to meet the Global Forest Goals and their associated targets.