

A dense forest of bamboo stalks, with many tall, thin, vertical stems rising from a bed of fallen leaves and smaller plants. The lighting is natural, creating highlights and shadows on the bamboo's textured surfaces.

Bamboo and Climate Change

United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change



- Established in 1992 in Rio de Janeiro during Earth Summit
- Stabilise Green House Gas concentrations
- Scientific inputs through the Inter-Governmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)
- Main issues is how to reduce emissions of greenhouse gases, including CO₂. 1997 Kyoto Protocol sets targets. (mitigation)
- Other key issue is how to adapt to the changes that are taking place (adaptation)

Afforestation for Mitigation

- Mitigating effects of Green House Gases has two sides:
 - Reducing emissions
 - Absorbing more CO₂
- Reducing emissions includes Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD)
- REDD+ includes sustainable management of existing forests
- Absorbing more CO₂ includes extending vegetation cover Agriculture, Forests and other Land Uses (AFOU)

Bamboo and Climate Change

- There is a real opportunity for planting bamboo – Kathleen
- We have developed methodologies to measure CO2 in bamboo - Yiping
- We can lock up carbon in bamboo products – Pablo
- Why then is bamboo not mentioned in climate change discussions?

COP 20 Lima



COP20 - Lima



Policy Synthesis Report

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Bamboo: A strategic resource for countries to reduce the effects of climate change

Climate-smart approaches that add value to forestry and agriculture strategies

- Mitigation
- Adaptation
- Landscape restoration
- Rural income & livelihoods

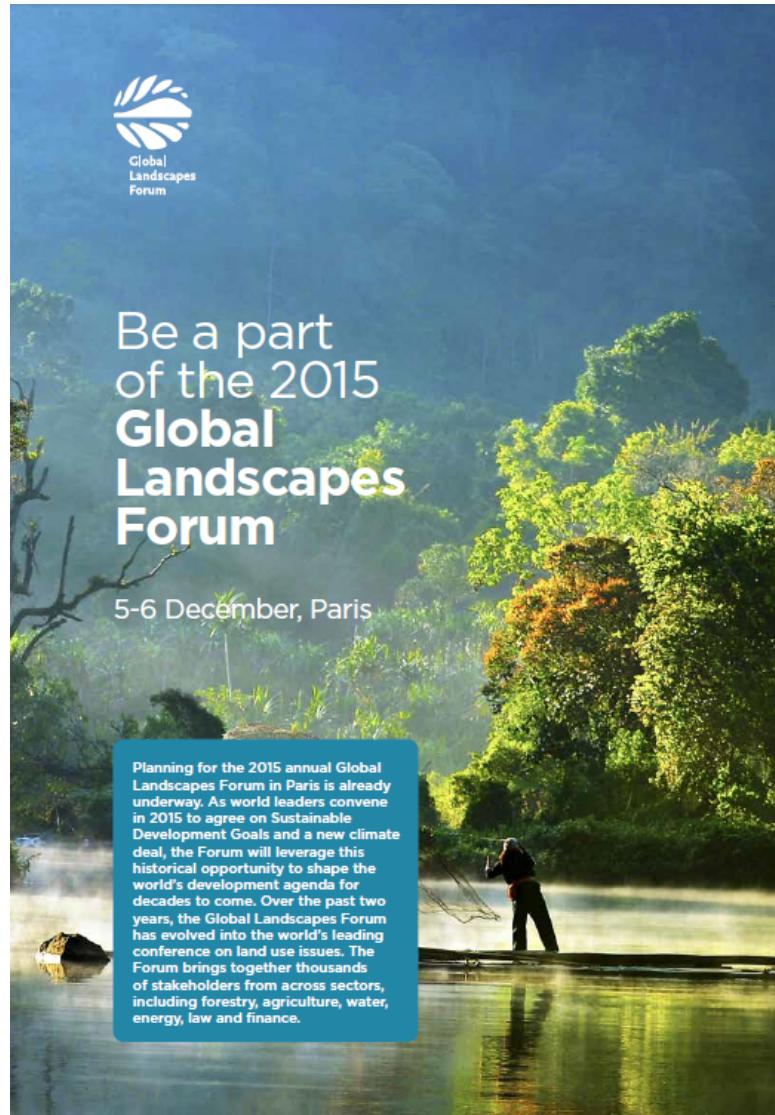


Bamboo is a versatile plant that can provide climate-smart solutions to millions of rural communities—if its benefits are recognized by decision makers and planners and if national sustainable development policies address the benefits that bamboo can offer.



Global Landscapes Forum

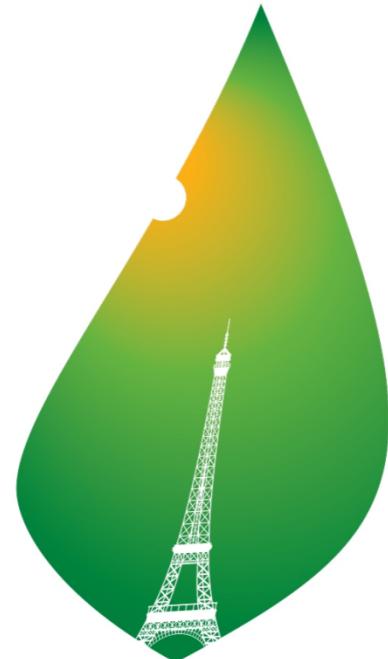
COP 21 Paris



Planning for the 2015 annual Global Landscapes Forum in Paris is already underway. As world leaders convene in 2015 to agree on Sustainable Development Goals and a new climate deal, the Forum will leverage this historical opportunity to shape the world's development agenda for decades to come. Over the past two years, the Global Landscapes Forum has evolved into the world's leading conference on land use issues. The Forum brings together thousands of stakeholders from across sectors, including forestry, agriculture, water, energy, law and finance.

COP 21 Paris

- INBAR side event about bamboo and climate change together with Jamaica
- Possibly other activities, to be determined
- Statement during High-Level Segment
- Bilateral discussions with key decision-makers



PARIS2015
UN CLIMATE CHANGE CONFERENCE
COP21·CMP11

Bamboo and Climate Change

A conversation with three specialists