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Eastern Africa Bamboo Project

FC/RAF/05/010

ETHIOPIA and KENYA

TECHNICAL REPORT 3: BAMBOO POLICIES AND STRATEGIES

*Prepared for the Governments of Ethiopia and Kenya
By the United Nations Industrial Development Organization
Acting as executing agency for the Common Fund for Commodities*

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ABSTRACT

FC/RAF/05/010: *Market-based development with bamboo in East Africa: employment and income generation for poverty alleviation.* NB The official 'short' title is Eastern Africa Bamboo Project.

The aim was to review existing policies on bamboo in Kenya and Ethiopia and make recommendations for improvements and other changes that would enhance the delivery of multiple benefits from bamboo-based development.

I arrived in Kenya on the 2 October and travelled to Ethiopia on the 11 October, returning to the UK on the 19 October. I worked with national consultants Mr Tom Omenda and Mr Cindano Gakuru in Kenya, and Dr Kassahun Embaye in Ethiopia.

I make interim recommendations pending completion of NC reports and other national and regional consultations due at the end of 2006 and beginning of 2007.

Progress in Kenya is intimately dependent on modifying a ban on harvesting bamboo. This is crucial to all discussions on bamboo policies. Good progress was made in identifying the steps needed to effect the change in current policies and KEFRI, the FD and MENR all support this.

Ethiopia has a generally positive policy environment for bamboo but lacks coherence between individual policies framed by general concerns for use of natural resources, social and economic development. Rapid progress is possible once MoARD and MoTI coordinate objectives and jointly share ownership of a bamboo-specific policy. There is also a need to improve coordination between provincial and federal government to ensure harmony of response to bamboo investors, as illustrated by the recent agreement to allow commercial harvesting of bamboo from Benishangul.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Abstract	2
Abbreviations	4
Introduction	5
Activities and Findings	8
Recommendations	17
ANNEXES	
Annex 1 <i>Terms of reference</i>	18
Annex 2 <i>List of material prepared, including photos provided</i>	20
Annex 3 <i>Suggestions carrying out debates on bamboo policy</i>	21
Annex 4 <i>First thoughts on creating progressive policies in Kenya</i>	22
Annex 5 <i>First thoughts on progressive policies & strategies for bamboo in Ethiopia</i>	26
Annex 8 <i>Key contacts, including senior counterpart staff</i>	29

ABBREVIATIONS

CFC	Common Fund for Commodities
FEMSEDA	Federation of Micro & Small Enterprises Development Agency (E)
FD	Forestry Department (Kenya – becomes KFS in January 2007)
GTZ	German bilateral aid agency
IBC	Institute for Biodiversity Conservation (Ethiopia)
ICB	Information Centres for bamboo
KEFRI	Kenya Forestry Research Institute
KFS	Kenya Forestry Service (from January 2007)
MENR	Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (Kenya)
MOARD	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (Ethiopia)
MOTI	Ministry of Trade and Industry (Ethiopia)
NC	National Consultant
NPC	National Project Coordinator
PCS	Production to Consumption Study
RPSC	Regional Project Steering Committee
TORs	Terms of reference
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organisation

INTRODUCTION

This report is written by Dr Eric Boa, international consultant, and is the result of a visit to Kenya and Ethiopia from 2 to 19 October 2006. I made two previous visits in 2006 for rapid appraisals of bamboo in both countries and to participate in the first regional project steering committee meeting.

I began my visit in Kenya where I worked with Mr Gordon Sigu, national project coordinator, and two national consultants, Mr Tom Omenda (bamboo resource specialist) and Mr Cindano Gakuru (environment/natural resource lawyer).

In Ethiopia I worked with Mr Melaku Tadesse, national and regional project coordinator and Dr Kassahun Embaye, national consultant in forestry policy and law.

This is a timely point at which to consider how government policies affect bamboo. It is also a complex matter given the previous history and importance given to bamboo by the governments of Kenya and Ethiopia. The EABP signals a new beginning: both countries agree that bamboo has an important part to play in supporting livelihoods and tackling poverty. The challenge for each government is to enshrine this importance in official policies and remove unwarranted barriers to development.

How do we decide what is 'unwarranted'. Bamboo falls within at least three distinct areas of government responsibility: natural resources or environment, social development and economic development. Bamboo is part of 'biodiversity' and a source of a nation's floristic wealth; it provides ecological services; and it is a commodity that can be used and sold, providing employment and income opportunities. There must be a sensible compromise between competing objectives.

Progressive policies are needed to allow the EABP to achieve its objectives and thus make a positive contribution towards the role of bamboo in social and economic development while safeguarding natural resources.

Bamboo is covered by various official statements in Kenya and Ethiopia. In the past bamboo had either a low importance or was absorbed within forestry. Neither approach has encouraged progressive policies which promote bamboo development. Kenya bans the harvesting of bamboo. In Ethiopia, where the government

implicitly recognizes the value of bamboo, weak policies have failed to maintain large bamboo areas while industrial development has been limited.

Outright bans are unworkable unless alternatives are available. Ironically bamboo is seen as an alternative to timber species yet Kenyan prevents this. Ethiopia has generally supportive bamboo policies, yet a lack of coherence across ministries limits the extent to which government departments and organisations work together. Without a clear bamboo policy it is difficult for officials to coordinate actions that will allow the EABP to achieve the objectives that both governments support.

Before suggesting improved or new policies, we need to know what existing official statements affect bamboo in both countries. In addition to policies there are strategies, laws, proclamations, guidelines and so on which affect bamboo use in Kenya and Ethiopia. The starting point for our policy studies is to collect this information and analyse it¹. A full analysis will not be available until the national consultants have completed their separate studies.

There is uncertainty about the legal status of the bamboo ban in Kenya, for example, which began with an unpublished presidential declaration. This is now a *de facto* law which forestry officials are expected to uphold. The current studies will clarify its status as part of the project's review of bamboo policy in Kenya.

Official policies may indirectly support bamboo development. Poverty reduction strategies adopted by Kenya and Ethiopia implicitly recognize that bamboo has a useful role. The purpose of our policy studies is not just to point out contrary policies or those that hinder bamboo but to draw on wider statements by governments that are implicitly in favour of bamboo.

Policy represents a broad statement of intent from governments and lacks the more detailed information contained in a plan or strategy. The eventual aim is to have bamboo strategies which the EABP can help to implement in each target country.

My own recommendations are interim ideas since a full picture of current policies and other relevant background information will not emerge until the other studies have been completed. I therefore interpreted my TORs broadly to emphasise

¹ I refer collectively to 'our studies' since my consultancy and those of the three NCs are closely linked by similar expected results.

coordination of work carried out by the national consultants, with detailed briefings and suggest

ACTIVITIES AND FINDINGS

The introduction deals broadly with topics of mutual interest to Kenya and Ethiopia. Separate accounts of activities and findings are then given by country with comments on expected results also by country.

Introduction

I spent the majority of my time based in Nairobi and Addis Ababa, working with project staff and national consultants. We discussed their terms of reference and how they matched my own. The expected results are very similar for myself and the two national consultants in Kenya, and the national consultant in Ethiopia. Delivering the outputs of all four consultancies will therefore depend on joint efforts, hence the importance of seeing drafts of reports before completing this report.

I was able to read a draft of Dr Kassahun Embaye but did not receive those of either Mr Tom Omenda or Mr Cindano Garuku. I prepared ‘first thoughts on progressive policies for bamboo’ for Kenya (Annex 4) and Ethiopia (Annex 5) to help NCs plan their work. When we read through the individual TORs I commented on the variable use of ‘policy’ and ‘strategy’. For the purposes of this study, and in relation to bamboo, I proposed the following definitions which we adopted for internal use only:

Policy is what national or regional governments wish to see happen. It is a statement of intent as in ‘we will promote the sustainable use of bamboo’.

Strategy is the plan for delivering a policy. Thus a policy which promotes sustainable use would have a strategy for bringing this about. The strategy might consist of a framework showing the actors and actions they would perform, or it could be series of guidelines.

Kenya has published a helpful guide to the draft forest policy and this makes a similar point about (public) policy: it is a goal or set of objectives that governments wish to achieve. The same guide makes other useful points about how strategy can predate policy: the forest policy for Kenya was influenced by the economic recovery strategy.

The legal framework in Kenya and Ethiopia is different. Ethiopia has proclamations rather than laws; regional governments have a stronger role to play in determining policy, as we saw in the permission given to Land and Sea development to begin harvesting of bamboo from Benishangul province². This has a potential impact on bamboo policies which is currently difficult to gauge.

In Kenya, I discussed how the policy briefing on bamboo which seeks to modify the existing ban on harvesting, will be prepared and submitted through official channels. This procedure was clearcut and is described in Annex 4. It has the clear support of both KEFRI and the Forestry Department.

Framework for policy debate

The plethora of official announcements that directly and indirectly affect bamboo is bewildering. It is important that policy debates have a clear purpose and focus on changing or redefining objectives, not on listing omissions. I commonly heard people tell me that bamboo properties were ‘not well known’ in Ethiopia while ‘people did not know how to harvest bamboo properly’ or ‘more training was needed’.

All of these failings are well known but they say nothing about policy or even strategy. The area of bamboo in Ethiopia is uncertain yet this has little to do with policy and more to do with allocation of resources. It is important to make this distinction so that the proposed national and regional debates on policy concentrate on the right areas.

Annex 3 shows a matrix of bamboo topics (e.g. harvesting) and themes (e.g. natural resources) and suggests topics which need to be addressed. This is one possible way of moving away from a catalogue of things not done or known towards a series of recommendations and statements that promote progressive policies.

KENYA

I began my visit with extended discussions about terms of reference. It was sometimes difficult to arrange meetings with NCS and in future we need to plan these better to make best use of the visiting IC’s time. Changes were made to the

wording of TORs to make it clear what was expected from the studies (Annex 4) and to distinguish between 'policy' and 'strategy'.

I was impressed by Mr Cindano's grasp of legal matters and intrigued to find how far the notion of environmental law had progressed in Kenya. It was clear that reviewing current legislation with respect to bamboo will require some time to complete and that determining the correct legal status of bamboo also needed more research. The legal implications of the ban on international trade are uncertain and probably irrelevant. Kenya currently has no plans to export bamboo and the only restrictions on importation refer to phytosanitary matters.

Under the current government greater respect was being given to due process and I was encouraged by the positive response to the proposed policy briefing that cabinet will be asked to review. The briefing will be developed from information provided in the current policy studies as well as viewpoints represented by KEFRI, FD and MENRM

I visited the Forest Department and welcomed the support of the current director, Mr Mbugua K David for modifying the bamboo ban. In January 2007 the FD will morph into the Kenya Forestry Service along similar lines of responsibility and mandate to the Wildlife Service. This has no immediate effect on the submission of the policy briefing. A more pressing concern is the next general election in December 2007; it is important that policy changes are agreed well in advance of this date.

National Project Steering Committee

A meeting of the national steering committee was held at the beginning of my stay. Full representation was not possible and important members were unable to attend. I made a short presentation on creating progressive policies followed by a general discussion about bamboo policies. In previous discussion with the NPC we agreed that the proposed half day workshop was premature and that this would be postponed until after the national consultants had completed their reports.

Coordinating KEFRI submissions

Submissions by KEFRI to the FD concerning the ban on bamboo harvesting must be coordinated through the EABP. A separate paper on bamboo management was

sent by Dr Paul Ongugo to the FD on the 22 September without the knowledge of the NPC and while well-intentioned may confuse rather than enlighten officials.

Impact of the ban

Although there are many papers which describe the current ban on logging, usually with an emphasis on timber species and not bamboo, few make reference to the impact on local users. They are depicted as culprits rather than victims, with little reference to finding alternatives once the source of products from forest areas is removed. Where local users are described as victims of the ban it is done more from a general viewpoint of loss of natural resources than from a practical standpoint of how they will find new sources of fuelwood or similar forest products.

I encouraged Mr Tom Omenda to find out more about charcoal producers in the Aberdares. A recent report on its conservation status and threats posed to native forest trees found 15 000 kilns within the national park yet failed to mention the substantial area of bamboo also found. I suggested that we find out more information about why the charcoal producers were not using bamboo and examine whether bamboo has become an invasive species. The fire threat posed by unharvested bamboo is recognized but needs emphasising in the cabinet briefing.

Bamboo democracy

I attended the inaugural meeting at Kinale Road of the first EABP site. An enthusiastic meeting of 48 people attended on Saturday, normally a day of rest. Building on previous forest projects organised through the Forest Department, the local DFO Mr Jamlek Ndambiri led the meeting. It began with presentations from EABP project staff, who explained what we hoped to do. I made a brief speech as did Ms Katharina Swirak, representing UNIDO.

The group divided into smaller groups who were asked to consider the following topics: setting up a nursery; harvesting and management; marketing. Mr James Maine from the Bamboo Trading Company brought along examples of bamboo products and discussed the supply of bamboo seedlings. The summaries from each group were admirably short and to the point.

I was impressed by the enthusiastic response from the group and intrigued by the way in which they voted in a committee to help organise their activities. The people in the meeting shielded their eyes when voting with their hands so that they could

not see who their neighbours had chosen. The committee included one woman and several were present in the meeting.

Visit to Bamboo Trading Company

Mr James Maina kindly showed me and Katharina Swirak around their nursery while we discussed general activities, problems in propagating *Dendrocalamus giganteus* and involvement with the EABP.

Interim recommendations

The following expected results are summarised from my TORs. As stated before, most are common to those of the national consultants. I have made general recommendations since full information is currently lacking on, for example, the bamboo ban in the context of the new forest act and laws regarding user rights.

Legal status of ban: This should be modified to allow for set amounts to be harvested from sites to be identified by KEFRI together with the FD. In support of this move, bamboo should be classified as a grass capable of rapid regeneration; that failure to remove it will increase fire risks; and that there is danger of bamboo invading areas previously occupied by native timber species.

User rights: user rights should be vested in those who live in close proximity to bamboo areas and who share a responsibility for managing such areas. The designation of those rights are best determined through local consultations and will vary from site to site.

Concession systems: Concessions should be awarded through tender and holders asked to demonstrate both financial security and awareness of best harvesting practices. These practices should be closely monitored by FD officials and concessions withdrawn if guidelines are not followed. Forest concessions include general management and replacement of logged sites; under normal harvesting procedures bamboo should continue to produce. Concession holders might be expected to remove older culms which have died and fallen down and to maintain a density of culms that encourages new growth. Concessions should be for at least five years, during which replacement clumps will have become established. Thereafter holders might be asked to re-tender.

Policy environment: a short statement is needed specifically on bamboo which clarifies the official view of government. This could be formulated by KEFRI and state that 'the GoK views bamboo as an important natural and managed resource, which if harvested wisely offers real potential for economic development; extraction from natural stands must be matched by an increasing emphasis on planted bamboo'. This is a simple start to the more complex challenge of 'ensuring sustainable management'.

Long term national (policy) strategy: this will require, as suggested above, first a simple statement which shows government is committed to bamboo. At present all

attention is focused on lifting the bamboo ban and until that occurs bamboo will not receive the full attention required to develop long term strategies. The EABP needs to prove its worth and get programmes up and running, showing impact from bamboo initiatives, before a long term strategy on bamboo can be properly contemplated. I suggest this topic is revisited at the end of the projects second year.

It was evident during the Kinale Rd meeting that training will play a vital part in introducing new ideas and encouraging best practices. The project needs a training strategy which sets out what training methods will be used, how trainers propose getting their messages across and how we will measure the impact of such training. Sustainable management of bamboo is not difficult yet repeatedly we learn that people do not observe basic procedures: determining the age of culms, using the right tools, cutting at the right height and removing suitable culms.

A training strategy should consider how messages will be transmitted to large groups. Video/DVD programme is one possible training tool. Producing fact sheets on technologies that are reviewed by farmers is another. Mass media (radio, posters) can also reach many people. These events will not happen unless the project coordinates them, which is why we need a training strategy.

ETHIOPIA

This visit followed a similar pattern to Kenya. I discussed with the national consultant, Dr Kassahun Embaye, his terms of reference and prepared guidelines to help execute these (Annex 5). I received a draft copy of Dr Kassahun's report and have commented on this prior to a national workshop planned for the 11 December.

My general observation from this visit was that more attention needs to be paid to the bigger objectives of the project. Administrative matters are important to ensure smooth running of operations, but a lack of emphasis on practical, field activities means that the project may lack the evidence which shows real progress being made. Evidence of impact is vital for continuing donor and government support.

Institute of Biodiversity Conservation

Dr Kassahun works for IBC and I made a short visit to discuss its general role in bamboo. It has a mandate is to advise on biodiversity policies but there are difficulties in coordinating inputs to provincial programmes. The Benishangul project (see next) was agreed without an environmental impact assessment or involvement of the IBC.

The visit confirmed the confusing range of official mechanisms that impinge on bamboo. Biodiversity, forestry, natural resources, environment, trade and industry all have an interest in bamboo but somehow these remain apart rather than joined up. This may be a fleeting analysis of current interactions but it suggests that, first, closer coordination would greatly improve government's response to bamboo initiatives and that second, this should not in theory be difficult to achieve.

The EABP provides the mechanism for effecting change and the second regional project steering committee the setting for discussing how to do this.

Bamboo in Benishangul Province

The NPC organised a meeting with Mr Michael Gebru of Land and Sea Development, a joint USA-Ethiopia venture which has recently started a three phase project to extract and develop bamboo resources in Benishangul. This is a multi-million dollar investment which will begin by shipping bamboo culms to India, where they will be used for making paper. Mr Gebru contrasted the encouragement given to the investment by local government with the failure of federal government to consider tax incentives to offset the high cost of importing vehicles to transport the bamboo to Djibouti.

A separate briefing note has been prepared for the project manager, and a copy provided to the NPC.

Administrative matters

I spent some time discussing with the NPC a number of issues concerning terms and conditions of staff, shipment of bamboo for testing, the regional meeting in January 2007, training and other visits for staff and policy makers, purchasing of tools and field activities. The outcome of these discussions has been reported separately to the project manager.

I also commented on the delay in establishing a field programme and the need to begin activities at the three project sites. This is crucial for showing how the EABP is tackling the main topics

Interim recommendations

My TORs give two expected results: a SWOT analysis of the policy environment for bamboo-related economic development and drafting components for a bamboo industry development strategy.

Dr Kassahun’s draft report contains a SWOT analysis which jointly addresses strengths and/ opportunities, then weakness and strengths. I have edited this and separated out the S/W/O/T as follows:

TOPIC	STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES	OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
The resource	Large area, mostly with good stocking Growing awareness of potential	Lack of data on size, condition Far from major sources of demand	Growing awareness of potential	Conversion to agricultural land Uncontrolled harvesting
Legal environment	Favourable macro policy for natural resource development Government supports bamboo initiatives	Lack of bamboo-specific policies	More coherent bamboo policies across government	Conservation interests emphasise biodiversity threats
Capacity	Long tradition of using bamboo Ready availability of cheap labour	Limited knowledge of management of bamboo	Widen access to training	Other jobs pay better wages
Market	More outlets for selling bamboo, including overseas	Cost of transport Poor access to markets Low quality of products	Growing demand and prices	Competing projects more attractive than bamboo (cheaper)
Land tenure	Land holding certification schemes being established Private land can be transferred to others	No measures in place to prevent illegal transfer of land from government to private owner	Transfer of government land to private individuals	Lack of clarity on existing tenure arrangements
Incentives	Government provides general incentives for private enterprise	No specific incentives for bamboo development	Specify bamboo as target for investors	Lengthy and bureaucratic procurement process

The suggested components for a strategy on bamboo-related industrial development are expected to be discussed at the national workshop due for the 11 December. Briefly, and bearing in mind the above SWOT analysis, these should address the following areas of concern:

- Specific bamboo incentives for investors (e.g. reduction of import taxes on imported equipment)
- Stronger linkages between FEMSEDA and investors (currently has not contact with them therefore unaware about needs)
- Closer links between MoTI and MOARD so that resource-based issues are resolved with due reference to investment concerns or questions (for example determining the extraction rates)
- Coordination between federal authorities and provincial governments (on incentives, sustainable management and so on)
- Realistic and cost/benefit appraisal of large scale developments which take into account resource availability (e.g. feasibility of building paper mills or similar ventures versus small scale economic development)
- Safeguards to ensure that economic benefits are returned to communities which 'own' bamboo resources (so that more jobs are created, profits are re-invested)
- Greater encouragement for private owners of bamboo to start their own enterprises (training, start-up capital for example)

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Modifying the bamboo ban in Kenya is key to creating a positive policy environment for bamboo.
2. Ethiopia has positive policies for bamboo but they lack coherence. Key ministries (MoARD and MoTI) should share common, bamboo-specific objectives and work together for bamboo-based economic development.
3. Policy debate means analysis and not a catalogue of omissions or failures e.g. harvesting is done badly or size of the bamboo resource is inadequately known.
4. We must work with existing information while also seeking ways to improve the quality of data from within existing resources. Bamboo policies should aim to deliver benefits now to people and not at a time dependent on missing information.
5. Successful bamboo policies are those that create joint ownership e.g. between biodiversity (conservation) and utilisation, investment and natural resource management.
6. Policy change must take account of all existing statements (including laws and guidelines) which set the existing rules and regulations for use and management of bamboo.
7. A bamboo training strategy is needed for the EABP which shows how bamboo policies will be achieved, particularly in sustainable management.

Annex 1

Terms of reference (job description)

Project title: Market based development with bamboo in Eastern Africa - Employment and Income Generation for Poverty Alleviation-

Project number: FC/RAF/05/010

Post title: Bamboo Industry, Economic Development

Duration: 25 days (plus 2 travel days)

Date required: 1 October 2006

Duty station: Kenya and Ethiopia

Counterpart: KEFRI / MoARD, FEMSEDA

Duties:

Under the supervision of the UNIDO-HQ Project Manager and in close cooperation with the UNIDO Field Office and the National Project Coordinators (NPC) within KEFRI and MOARD, the IC will be responsible to assist (for Kenya) in the review of the current forest law (bamboo log ban) and the consolidation of relevant recommendations supporting the development of bamboo and (for Ethiopia) in drafting a bamboo development strategy based on the more favourable political situation. He will contribute to the preparation and conduction of a ½ day workshop in both countries representing the findings to the stakeholders.

In particular he will:

Main duties	Days	Location	Expected results
<i>KENYA: Lead and advise the 2 national consultants and KEFRI in their assignment to:</i>			
1. Interpret and establish the legal status of the bamboo log ban 2. Analyze concession systems, community based forest management options and other policy options that would foster bamboo development 3. Develop initial policy recommendations 4. Conduct a half-day workshop with GoK representatives, the private sector and beneficiary representatives	10	Nairobi, KENYA	-Present the correct legal status of the ban -The ban in the context of the new Forest Act and Policy -Legal implications of the ban on both national and international trade -From the bamboo perspective: A critical analysis of current laws, i.e. the new Act, regarding user rights and access to forest lands. -Provide recommendations on suitable user rights with regards to bamboo -Recommend the most appropriate implementation approaches under the recommended user rights -Present suitable concession system options for bamboo resource management for large-scale private sector and community based management for small scale cottage industries -Recommend a policy environment that would ensure sustainable resource management and industrial development based on, among others, activities 1-4. -Present a case for long-term national (policy) strategy for the development of the bamboo sector to be implemented by the Government

Main duties	Days	Location	Expected results
ETHIOPIA <i>Lead and advise a national consultant in his assignment to:</i>			
5. Assess the current policy environment for forestry, (foreign) investment and economic development 6. Draft the components of a bamboo industry development strategy 7. Conduct a half-day workshop with GoK representatives, the private sector and beneficiary representatives	7	Addis Ababa ETHIOPIA	SWOT of policy environment for bamboo related economic development. Draft components for a bamboo industry development strategy verified with the stakeholders for further detailing to be presented in the next RPSC meeting in January 2007
8 .Prepare report and contribute to the development of promotional material for the project	8	Home-based	Report according to UNIDO standard. Layout and content drafted for various promotional materials (2007 calendar, brochure, website layout)

Qualifications: Forestry education with long-standing experience in bamboo as resource for rural economic development. Project leadership/management qualities as well as experience in technology transfer a must.

Language requirements: English.

Background: The potential that bamboo products offer to promote income generation at national and local levels has long been known amongst stakeholders in many of the countries of the world. Studies of the bamboo sectors in Ethiopia and Kenya during 1999-2001, funded by INBAR and local institutions and conducted by national experts, have identified a wide range of differing production-to-consumption systems, and pinpointed possible interventions that would promote the production and trade of bamboo products. In general production and consumption of bamboo and bamboo products in Eastern Africa is very limited, and the value addition imparted by such limited processing as exists presently is minimal. There are many indigenous and traditional uses of bamboo in the region, but these are of low value addition and are usually for subsistence use by the producers. Approximately 80% of the population of Eastern Africa relies on agriculture activities to make a living, and poverty is rife.

The long-term objective of the project is to promote the development of the sustainable production and use of bamboo products in East African countries, with a focus on markets as the driving force behind such sectoral development. The project will contribute to the reduction of poverty in rural, degraded and marginalized areas by turning bamboo -the "poor man's timber"- into a cash crop for wood substitution and for food processing creating rural and urban employment and value-addition to ultimately improve the economy of LDC's.

The project will do this by addressing technical input requirements in present bamboo product production systems to increase quality and value, by the development of new products with large sustainable markets, by providing increased access to markets for producers and by enabling more equitable sharing of benefits amongst stakeholders. Supports to ensure long term sustainability of the options trialled will be developed, and to promote greater dissemination of the results. Options trialled in one location can then be replicated in other locations as part of the project and models produced for replication outside the project.

The specific objectives of the project are targeting employment and income generation for poverty alleviation and sustainable development:

- Improving the technological and skills inputs in bamboo processing.
- Developing capacity for the sustainable supply of raw bamboo materials.
- Improving technical, functional and aesthetic aspects of products to diversify into new markets.

The national counterparts for the project are in:

Ethiopia: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MoARD); Federal Micro and Small Enterprise Development Authority (FEMSEDA)

Kenya : Kenya Forestry Research Institute (KEFRI)

Annex 2

List of material prepared, including photos provided

1 WORD DOCUMENTS

I have edited and reviewed national consultant reports from previous visits. Kenyan reports were well presented and laid out; Ethiopian reports were sometimes difficult to read and follow. Writing good reports requires practice and I prepared some notes to help with future efforts.

- Note on preparing reports – some formatting advice
- Bamboo stories tell you a lot (written for Kenya)
- Cover for official reports (to be finalised)

2. POWERPOINT

Creating progressive policies for bamboo.

3. PHOTOS

I provided 100 new photos from Kenya and Ethiopia. These can be used freely though please note that the original copyright remains with Dr Boa and that, wherever possible, a photo-credit is given.

4. CALENDAR

A project calendar was produced consisting of one A2 sheet which can also be printed to A3 size. The original file is in Corel Draw but can also be printed from a high quality PDF file.

4. BROCHURE

Design to be finalised.

Annex 3

Suggestions for carrying ou

Annex 4

First thoughts on creating progressive policies for bamboo in Kenya

This was prepared as a guide for national consultants and, as the title suggests, is a preliminary review.

Background

Terms of reference for consultants

Historical perspective, evidence based

de facto

Precedents here and elsewhere

Yushania alpina

Biology

Annex 5

First thoughts on progressive policies and strategies for bamboo in Ethiopia

This was prepared as a guide for national consultants and, as the title suggests, is a preliminary review.

Background

Policy and strategy

bamboo

policy on sustainable use of

bamboo industry strategy

▪
▪

and

Gathering evidence

Actors and stakeholders

Data sources

Consensus

▪

▪

▪

▪

▪

Annex 6

Key contacts, including senior counterpart staff

NAME	ORGANISATION	TITLE
Mr Gordon Sigu	KEFRI	National Coordinator (K)
Mr Tom Omenda	KEFRI	National Consultant (K)
Mr Cindano Garuku	KEFRI	National Consultant (K)
Dr Paul Konuche	KEFRI	Director (K)
Ms Katharina Swirak	UNIDO	Administrator (K)
Mr Michael Gebru	Land & Sea	Bamboo investor (E)
Atu Melaku Tadesse	MoARD	Regional and National Proj. Coord. (E)
Dr Geoffrey Meriki	UNIDO	Representative (E)
Mr Jamlek Ndambiri	FD	DFO, Lari District (K)
Mr Derrick M'mbijjewe		Member, NSC (K)
Dr Bernard Kigomo	KEFRI	Member, NSC (K)
Mr Lawrence Maina	FD	Leader, Farm Forestry (K)
Mr Gitundu Kuria	FD	Member, NSC (K)
Mr Gregory Mbita	FD	Deputy CCF (K)
Mr Mbugua K David	FD	Chief Conservator (K)
Mr Tequam Tasfamariam	UNIDO	IPE Coordinator (E)r
Dr Kassahun Embaye	IBC	National Consultant (K)
Dr Girma Tesfaye	IBC	Director (E)

(K) enya; (E) thiopia