



# **TOWARD A FRAMEWORK FOR RATTAN SECTOR DEVELOPMENT IN ASEAN COUNTRIES**

**Results of a nine-country consultation on Sustainable Rattan  
Management and Development in South-East Asia**

*Cambodia, China, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Sri Lanka, Timor Leste, Viet Nam*

*INBAR and its ASEAN Member States are calling for partners to develop a framework for the development of a portfolio of rattan projects that build on the recommendations produced during the Rattan Summit in summit Haikou, Hainan, China. The partners are interested in engaging with government agencies, civil society organizations and NGOs, development organisations, development investors, the private sector, and research and development agencies to help countries further their development of rattan for local economic growth.*

## **International Network for Bamboo and Rattan (INBAR)**

The International Network for Bamboo and Rattan (INBAR) is an Intergovernmental organization of 41 countries from Asia, Africa and Latin America and the Caribbean, working together for the promotion of sustainable development and a greener world economy with bamboo and rattan.

**Acknowledgments:** The staff of China's International Centre for Bamboo and Rattan gave significant help organizing the seminar on which this report is based, the staff Hainan Sino Rattan Technology Co. Ltd provided essential help with logistics and attendee arrangements, the staff of the Huandao Tide hotel in Haikou, Hainan, China, helped with practical accommodation and meeting arrangements. We thank all the participants for their contributions to the discussions and the recommendations produced.

**Key Words:** Rattan, ASEAN, sustainable development, climate change, poverty alleviation, INBAR, forestry, agro-forestry, green economy, recommendations.

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## Executive Summary

Rattan is an important Non-Timber Forest Product in tropical Asia and Africa, and is the raw material for the world's cane furniture industry. Major producers include Indonesia, Vietnam, Philippines and China. Currently, work to develop the rattan sector in Asia is dispersed across many actors in the producing countries, where the constraints facing development of the rattan sector differ. But there are many similarities – from resource management through innovation and design to the effects of government policies – that affect sector development in all countries. But to date there has been no platform or mechanism to unite these activities and experiences for the good of all Asian nations.

As a first step in defining a Southeast Asia-wide agenda for rattan-based development, the INBAR with its partners held a workshop in June 2015. This consultation brought together key stakeholders in the rattan development community to discuss and reach a common understanding of Asia region-wide issues and challenges to rattan-based development. Participants discussed the framework needed to address them. The nine participating countries shared experiences and ideas, and agreed on a framework for sustainable Southeast Asia-wide rattan development, centered around:

1. **Improving our understanding** of what is where - we have insufficient knowledge of rattan resources and what opportunities they offer.
2. **Improving the world's supply of raw rattan** – by identifying and managing existing rattan, and promoting the planting of new supplies.
3. **Broadening markets for rattan products** – by improving designs and opening new markets with potentially high-value new products.
4. **Enhancing the understanding of the “greenness” of rattan** in major markets – by considering certification or verification of the production methods, and setting clear product standards.
5. **Improving the production chain** – including sustainable management practices, cleaner production systems and better marketing arrangements.
6. **Helping governments understand and amend relevant policies** – by reviewing the current policy status to inform and quantify benefits or otherwise, and recommending amendments.
7. **Ensuring healthy natural forests** from which rattans are harvested.
8. **Improving the Harmonised System codes** for better monitoring and promotion of international trade in rattan.
9. **Developing effective multi-stakeholder partnerships** for collaboration between ASEAN nations – with regular opportunities for sharing of experiences and information.

The partners believe that developing rattan along these lines will increase incomes and the resilience of rattan-producers and the communities in which they live. This contributes to better use of the natural rattan resources, ensures a sustainable supply of quality canes in areas of shortage, and helps increase the value of the tropical rainforests where rattans grow, reducing their non-sustainable use for timber.

# 1. Introduction



*This report summarizes the results of a nine-country consultation on Sustainable Rattan Management and Development in South-East Asia, held in Haikou, China, June 2015*

Rattan grows in many ASEAN nations where it has been used locally for millennia, and is still widely used to produce furniture for export, which remains popular in both producing and the more affluent countries of the world. As one of the most important Non-Timber Forest Products it adds value to forests and is a strategic forest resource that can be sustainably managed and used to help achieve greener development.

Rattans are spiny, climbing palm trees that grow in the tropical and subtropical forests of Asia and Africa, distributed from the nations of West Africa to the western Pacific Islands. Rattan is colloquially known as cane, and has been a source for the cane furniture industry for centuries. It is collected from the wild, mostly in the forests of Southeast Asia, but also in central and West Africa, and is one of the most valuable non-timber forest resources in the areas in which it grows. It provides sustainable incomes to many forest dwellers, providing reliable livelihoods to those who have few alternatives. Although rattan is widely used for furniture, it is also used for matting and handicrafts as well as cordage. Figures of the number of people involved in the world's rattan sector vary from tens of thousands to millions, but it is known that most work in small or medium sized businesses.

The world's rattan sector is estimated to generate global revenue of \$10 billion annually. Global demand for rattan products is strong, and new designs for rattan furniture and basketry products continue to appeal to modern consumers. Indonesia remains the major rattan product exporter, but China and Vietnam are increasing their share of global rattan trade despite being short of raw rattan, whilst the Philippines, Myanmar, Malaysia, Thailand, Cambodia and Laos have plentiful resources but export in only relatively limited quantities.

Rattan grows in many of ASEAN nations where it has been used locally for millennia, and is still widely used to produce furniture for export, which remains popular in both producing and the more affluent countries of the world. 2015 itself marks the 400<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the first exports of rattan furniture and craftwork to the Netherlands. As one of the most important Non-Timber Forest Products it adds value to forests and is a strategic forest resource that can be sustainably managed and used to help achieve greener development.

Rattan collectors are often poor, forest-dwelling families. Yet, many products made from rattan are beautiful design pieces, and the global market value is in the order of 5 Billion US Dollars.

Innovation in design is helping to keep the market fresh, with young designers using rattan to create modern, functional designs, there is a healthy future for rattan products.

But difficulties remain. The nature and magnitude of the resource base remains uncertain, as rattan is not often included in forestry assessments, and harvesting is sometimes unregulated, adding to the lack of clarity about the availability of raw rattan. Importing countries, mainly European nations and the USA, have introduced regulations and rules that require raw materials to originate from sustainable sources, requiring better knowledge of its source by the exporting nations.

Adding value to raw rattan through improved pro-poor value chain development and cleaner processing technologies could lift several millions more out of poverty, while maintaining a healthy natural resource base. Improving product development also means that the private sector will play an even greater role in driving rattan-based development, particularly as targeted investment and innovation will be needed.

National agencies in many nations of ASEAN are working to improve rattan-based development, as are a number of international organizations - the Asian Development Bank is working in Cambodia, WWF in the Mekong region, and SNV in Indonesia, all very successfully. Representatives from all these projects are presenting the results and the issues that they face. Project and innovation work in China has long attempted to address the lack of availability of raw rattan, and the need for innovation to drive market growth, and researchers and businesspeople are sharing their results and ideas, too.

With a view to boosting the rattan sector in Asia, INBAR and its partners organized a consultation seminar in early June to share the latest musings on the state of the rattan sector and on how it's growth can best be fostered to provide benefits to countries. Organised in conjunction with China's International Centre for Bamboo and Rattan (ICBR), one of the world's leading research institutes on the subject, the seminar brought together policymakers, practitioners, technical support experts and researchers in Hainan Island, once at the forefront of China's burgeoning rattan sector, but now suffering, as are many parts of the rattan world, from overexploitation of rattan resources and the lack of an appropriate investment framework.

The "**International Seminar on Rattan Sustainable Management and Utilization in South-East Asia**" brought together key stakeholders from the rattan sector in a range of Southeast Asian nations, as well as China, to develop a series of actionable recommendations *to guide the development and implementation of INBAR's proposed ASEAN rattan programme*. The seminar was held in partnership with China's International Centre for Bamboo and Rattan (ICBR). Its aims were to:

1. Understand the current constraints and opportunities in the rattan sector in ASEAN nations.
2. Increase awareness of rattan and establish innovative links between the attendees and the organisations they represent.
3. Define a series of actionable recommendations to guide the development and implementation of INBAR's proposed ASEAN rattan programme.

## 2. Summary of presentations

The participants raised a wide range of valuable topics during the presentations that were to inform discussions later in the day. Representatives from three rattan development projects in the region shared their project's different approaches to rattan-based development, each very successful in its own way:

**Luu Thi Binh** (Vietnam) and **Outhai Vongsa** (Lao PDR) of ADB's Biodiversity Conservation Corridors project noted that Rattan is a strategic NTFP to improve livelihoods and protect forests in their project area in Vietnam and Laos. In Vietnam the project has taken a successful small business approach by offering micro loans of a few hundred USD each to villagers in each commune under the project's "Community Development Fund" to support rattan enterprises, as well as providing help with business development plans. In Laos, the communities are being helped to promote sale of edible rattan shoots which fetch good prices in the local markets, and supplying semi-processed rattan canes to local processors to earn incomes as part of an integrated commercial crop-use strategy.

**Tam Le Viet**, manager of WWF Mekong's bamboo, rattan and Acacia project explained how the value chain approach taken in the project has brought significant benefits to the communities already. The project is moving from a rattan supply chain that involves harvesters, raw rattan sellers, processors and marketers towards sustainability and promote green business partnership. The project has enabled community groups and CoC SMEs to be the first ever FSC certified for rattan, and 40 SMEs are now selling to Europe. Over 200 SMEs have access to cleaner production guidelines, and eight have banded together to form the new Rattan Association of Cambodia ([link](#)).

**Philippe Lyssens** of SNV's EU-Switch funded PROSPECT Indonesia project "Promotion of Sustainable and Clean Rattan Production: Voluntary adoption of sustainable standards", said that consumers in affluent (usually western) markets now want to know the "how" of production of the items they purchase. Consumers are becoming more demanding on price and the origin of the products, and the major retailers, such as Ikea and Walmart, require suppliers to fulfil minimum requirements for sustainable production in terms of the environment, and social and working conditions. The project works with producers to help them understand these requirements and to make the changes necessary to meet them, with the longer term aim of helping the rattan industry in Indonesia adopt a series of minimum production and workers standards.

Representatives of two of the largest rattan companies in China gave a private sector perspective:

**Andy Chan Sik Cheong** of Hello Hobby rattan Co noted that a lack of stability in the upstream parts of the industry has also created a lack of confidence in the downstream parts, as a result investors are unwilling to invest in the downstream industry to develop new production technologies due to supply instability. The rattan furniture market has begun to shrink due to high costs despite the large potential market and the success of the rattan industry as a whole will require more than the efforts of one or two innovative companies - Mr Chan proposed a national organization as one means of supporting the development of the Chinese rattan industry.

**Wu Shaohong** of Hainan Sino Rattan Technology Co., Ltd. explained how the serious lack of raw materials available on the Island is hampering efforts to grow the sector there. Long-term destructive harvesting, plus the deteriorating of the eco-environment, has depleted the rattan resources, but demand for rattan products is increasing - the price of raw rattan has doubled in the past ten years. Ninety five percent of all rattan used here is imported, but current (young) stocks could supply over half of this if left to mature suitably. In Hainan, rattan management and harvesting can yield over 12, 000 USD per hectare in incomes, particularly to the poor forest dwellers who live with rattan. He suggested raising awareness of the importance of rattan development with decision makers at all levels, producing and implementing a rattan development plan, better linking producers to village collectors and primary processors, and even establishing a Rattan Industry Park to provide focus and technical and marketing support.

Some of the world's most respected rattan researchers and innovators shared ideas from the research and innovation perspectives:

**Yang Shumin** of ICBR explained the latest research into the anatomy and the physical and mechanical properties of the rattans of China. *Calamus manan* is one of the strongest canes - denser canes have more desirable mechanical properties. Many of the commercially used rattan have high variability in their properties, and this means that structural properties are also variable – not a desirable trait. She also introduced her work on rattan carbon-based materials for energy storage, electromagnetic shielding, eco-ceramic materials and high conductivity polymer composites.

**Abie Abdillah** of Indonesia's Rattan Innovation Centre, PIRNAS, highlighted the variability in properties and quality of the raw rattan materials available in Indonesia, and called for more standardization, noting that determination of quality of poles was currently based only on their morphology and consequently not as ideal as it could be. He also noted that supply and marketing chains of rattan need to be improved, and that current designs find it hard to compete in the international markets. He explained that one of the reasons PIRNAS was established was to start to address these problems and find innovative solutions to them.

**Li Rongsheng** of China's Tropical Forestry Research Institute said that China's rattan industry is valued at about 1bn USD per year, of which 100 – 200 million USD comes from exports. Cane production has fallen to almost nothing these days from over 10, 000 tonnes per year in 1960, and about 5000 in 1980, with Hainan supplying over 90% of the nation's locally-grown rattan canes throughout – almost all smaller diameter canes for webbing and light framing. In 2014, over 25,000 tonnes of cane were imported to supply the industry, following a continuing decline after a peak of 63, 000 tonnes in 2003 – these are mostly larger diameter canes for furniture frames. He noted that more and more species in China are overharvested and threatened and need protection status, and that much more and better managed rattan plantations are needed to meet national demand.

In his overview of the state of China's rattan resources, Zhou Lijun of China's State Forestry Administration explained that there were 46 species of rattan in three genera in China, with about 20,000ha of managed rattan in 2000, though that figure has declined in the intervening years and in fact, these days it's not clear how much rattan China has. Additionally, the costs of harvesting rattan are high, and the benefits derived from it are limited especially compared to a few decades ago. Rattan development policies in China's 13<sup>th</sup> five year plan aim to provide leadership and commitment at high levels to promote rattan, though subsidies for replanting rattan have proven difficult to implement thus far. New technologies under development include cultivation of thornless varieties, growing on degraded lands and improved harvesting techniques.

### 3. Seminar Recommendations

As a result of the group discussions, the Seminar produced the following mutually agreed, summary conclusions/recommendations that are intended to provide a basis for rattan sector development in ASEAN nations:

- We need to have a better inventory of the resource base, as we do not know where rattan resources are, what species exist, what opportunities there are.
- We need to develop a reliable supply of rattan for the global market. This has two aspects: one the one hand we may identify natural resources in existing supply countries, and one the other hand we should promote the planting of new supplies.
- The market for bamboo products consists of traditional furniture and handicrafts. Designs improvement will broaden this market. But there is also a new market opening up with potentially high-value new products.
- Consumers in Europe and USA are demanding sustainably produced products, and want to know how “green” the production process is. We will need to think about certification or verification of the production methods, and we need to set clear standards for products.
- This means introducing sustainable management practices, cleaner production systems and better marketing arrangements through cooperatives or associations. Training and capacity building is needed, but also awareness-raising.
- The effects of national policies on the rattan sector are variable and often un-monitored. Reviews of the effects national policies both at national and international levels would help inform and quantify for governments how they are helping, and if not, provide a basis for policy reform to support rattan business development.
- A sustainable rattan industry will require healthy natural forests, as most rattans are collected from the natural forest.
- Internationally, clear and more Harmonised System codes would help us monitor and promote international trade in rattan.
- Collaboration between ASEAN nations would be good, and more regular meetings like this seminar would help. An INBAR Regional rattan project is supported, as long as it builds on, and is linked to, on-going initiatives by ADB, WWF, SNV, and others. We should also liaise with ASEAN Secretariat and China-ASEAN Centre.

## **Appendices**

# 1. Highlights from internal INBAR review of its potential to contribute to rattan-based development, conducted in 2012

This review of the potential of rattan for development and INBARs contribution to realizing it, conducted a couple of years ago for INBAR, stated:

*“Rattan is a unique light, strong and durable product with a “tropical” feel, derived from climbing palms. Global demand for rattan products remains strong. New designs for rattan furniture and basketry products continue to appeal to modern consumers.*

*The rattan sector employs around 4 million people worldwide, many of whom are poor, forest dwelling families living in tropical forests of Southeast Asia and Africa. The sector is estimated to generate global revenue of \$10.5 billion annually.*

*Several factors inhibit the sector from reaching its full potential as a pro-poor value chain. Most of the raw material is still harvested from tropical forests without much management. As a result, rattan resources are quickly diminishing in several source countries. On the other hand, there is a growing demand for certified rattan products, produced in a way that does not damage forests and creates income benefits to poor rural households. Successful pilots of certified rattan are starting to emerge.*

*The main challenge is to replace the old, depletive production systems with sustainable rattan production, in gardens and community-managed forests. Adding value through certification, innovative designs, value chain development and cleaner processing technologies could lift 7 million rural households out of poverty.*

*To make this happen, a combination is needed of local actions and international networking.*

- *Local producers need to build partnerships with international buyers to establish verifiable, sustainable and eco-friendly production systems.*
- *The industry needs to develop cleaner and fairer production systems that pay primary producers a fair compensation for adapting sustainable production systems. Governments in both consumer and producer countries need to adjust trade policies to realize the potential of the rattan sector for fair trade based on product certification” (the opinions expressed are those of the authors).*

## 2. Agenda

### **International Seminar on Rattan Sustainable Management and Utilization in South-East Asia**

**Date:** June 1 to 2, 2015

**Location:** Hainan, China

**Sponsor and main organiser:**

International Network for Bamboo and Rattan

**Supporters:**

Asia Development Bank (ADB)

Department of Afforestation and Greening, China State Forestry Administration (SFA)

International Centre for Bamboo and Rattan (ICBR)

Indonesia Rattan Innovation Center (PIRNAS)

The Bamboo and Rattan Resources and Utilization Branch of the Chinese Society of Forestry

Hainan Sino Rattan Technology Co., Ltd.

**Sunday, May 31**

Arrival of participants and registration

Dinner

**Monday, June 1**

08:00-08:30	Conference Registration
08:30-09:30	<b>Opening Ceremony</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Dr. Hans Friederich, Director General, International Network for Bamboo and Rattan</li><li>2. ASEAN-China Centre (TBC)</li><li>3. Mr Zhao Liangping, DDG of Department of Afforestation and Greening, State Forestry Administration (SFA) (TBC)</li><li>4. ICBR</li><li>5. Hainan Government</li></ol>
09:30-09:45	Coffee break
09:45-11:30	<b>Session I: Challenges and opportunities for the global rattan sector and ways forward</b>
9:45-10:00	ADB – Potential of rattan in livelihood development
10:00-10:15	Discussions
10:15-10:30	SFA – Challenges in rattan sector development – experience from China
10:30-10:45	Discussion

10:45-11:00	PIRNAS - Challenges in rattan sector development – Indonesian Experience
11:00-11:15	Discussions
11:15-11:30	INBAR – Introduction to GABAR and Call for Actions
11:30-11:45	Discussions
11:45-12:00	<b>INBAR Training Base Plaque Granting Ceremony for Hongqi Rattan Co., Ltd.</b>
12:00-13:30	<b>Lunch</b>
13:30-15:45	<b>Session II: Create favorable policy and investment environment and innovations for sustainable rattan development</b>
13:30-13:45	WWF –Policy making for sustainable rattan development in the ASEAN Region
13:45-14:00	Discussions
14:00-14:15	Hainan enterprise – Innovations for sustainable management of rattan and promotion of rattan trade in the ASEAN region
14:15-14:30	Discussions
14:30-14:45	ICBR – Technology innovation and future outlook on rattan’s applications in various fields
14:45-15:00	Discussion
15:00-15:15	<b>Coffee break</b>
15:15-17:15	<b>Working Group Discussion</b>
15:15-15:55	<b>Working group discussions</b>
	Policy group – Facilitator: Abie Abdilla, PIRNAS
	Discussion topics
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. What are the main national and regional policy issues that need to be addressed for sustainable rattan production?</li> <li>2. How to promote sustainable management of rattan resources?</li> <li>3. What is the experience of certifying rattan, and what is its future?</li> </ol>
	Enterprise and Trade group – Facilitator: Dr Wan Affrin, FRIM
	Discussion topics
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. What are the markets for rattan products and how are they changing?</li> <li>2. What is the state of SMEs/communities involvement in rattan production and what is needed to enhance it?</li> <li>3. What are the challenges for international trade in rattan?</li> </ol>
	Research and Technology group – Facilitator: Prof Yang Yuming, YAF

Discussion topics

1. What is the future for rattan products – what innovations are in progress and what is needed to foster more?
2. What are the best agroforestry and mix-planting systems for rattan and how can they be improved further?
3. How does design affect marketability and how can we enhance innovative design and production?

15:55-16:25 **Working group presentations**

15:55-16:05 Policy group presentation

16:05-16:15 Enterprise and Trade group presentation

16:15-16:25 Research and Technology group presentation

16:25-17:00 **Session III: Wrap up on the discussions and Closing of the Seminar**  
Dr Hans Friederich, INBAR

18:30-19:30 **Dinner**

**Tuesday, June 2**

**Field visit**

07:00-07:45 Breakfast

08:40-10:00 Haikou-Danzhou

10:00-11:30 Visit to rattan processing factories

11:30-12:30 Lunch

12:30-14:30 Danzhou-Baisha

12:30-15:30 Visit to rattan plantation under secondary forest

16:30-17:30 Baisha-Haikou

18:00 Visit ends

### 3. Seminar sponsors and supporters

#### **Seminar Sponsor: INBAR**

The International Network for Bamboo and Rattan (INBAR) is an intergovernmental organization established in 1997. INBAR is dedicated to improving the social, economic, and environmental benefits of bamboo and rattan.

INBAR plays a unique role in finding and demonstrating innovative ways of using bamboo and rattan to protect the environment and biodiversity, alleviate poverty, and facilitates fairer pro-poor trade. INBAR connects a global network of partners from the government, private, and not-for-profit sectors in over 50 countries to define and implement a global agenda for sustainable development through bamboo and rattan.

#### **Seminar Supporters:**

##### **Asian Development Bank**

Since its founding in 1966, ADB has been driven by an inspiration and dedication to improving people's lives in Asia and the Pacific. By targeting our investments wisely, in partnership with our developing member countries and other stakeholders, we can alleviate poverty and help create a world in which everyone can share in the benefits of sustained and inclusive growth.

##### **The Department of Afforestation and Greening, China State Forestry Administration**

The Department is a major body of the China State Forestry Administration (SFA). It undertakes the management and administration of the seedlings/plantlets production nationwide, silviculture, forest management and quality control. The Department provides guidance for natural measures for water and soil conservation such as the planting of trees, and for the cultivation of various types of public-benefit forests and commercial forests. It is also responsible for overseeing the control, quarantine, prediction and forecasting of forest pests and diseases, directs and monitors the national wide tree planting, urban and rural greening activities, identify policies and measures to cope with climate change and organizes their implementation, and undertakes all the work of China National Greening Commission.

##### **International Center for Bamboo and Rattan (ICBR)**

The International Center for Bamboo and Rattan (ICBR) under the State Forestry Administration was founded in July of 2000. Approved by the Ministry of Sciences and Technologies (MOST), the Ministry of Finance and Central Manning Quotas Office, ICBR is a non-profit scientific research institution focusing on the sustainable development of bamboo and rattan by conducting scientific research, international exchange and cooperation, domestic and international training, and research management.

### **Indonesia Rattan Innovation Center (PIRNAS)**

The Indonesian Rattan Innovation Centre of the Directorate General for Regional Industry Development, Ministry of Industry, Government of Indonesia, which was established in 2012. The aim of PIRNAS is to support national rattan industries through proper inventions and sophisticated product designs to meet global market taste. PIRNAS is supported by leading universities (Institute of Technology Bandung and Tadulako University), rattan industries, and related associations.

### **The Bamboo and Rattan Resources and Utilization Branch of the Chinese Society of Forestry**

The Bamboo and Rattan Resources and Utilization Branch of the Chinese Society of Forestry was approved by the China Ministry of Civil Affairs and established in April, 2011. It is a non-profit, academic and public-benefit social organization composed of bamboo and rattan researchers and scientists in China. The Branch is a bridge and link between the related government sectors and the wide bamboo and rattan researchers and scientists and their institutes, and is a major social force for scientific management and utilization of the bamboo and rattan resources in China.

The Branch Society is a secondary society of the Chinese Society of Forestry and is hosted by the International Centre for Bamboo and Rattan (ICBR). Since its establishment, the Branch has been actively improving institutional development, organizing academic exchange, training and cooperation activities, expanding its range and channels of services and strengthening its capacity and cohesion, and has achieved excellent results.

### **Hainan Sino Rattan Technology Co., Ltd.**

Hainan Sino Rattan Technology Co., Ltd. was established in October, 2000, and is legally represented by Mr. Wu Shaohong. The company has identified its development goals as mainstreaming rattan cultivation, product development, improving processing and sales, and targeting both domestic and international markets and using a variety of operational methods. The company is also conducting forestry technology training, livestock rearing (except dairy cattle), eco-tourism and international trade. The company is the only provincial level leading

company that manages a whole supply-chain of rattan from plantation to product development, from processing to marketing. In the year 2012, the company was recognized by the International Network for Bamboo and Rattan (INBAR) as its “International Rattan Technology Training Base”. The company was also recognized by Hainan Provincial Government as the “Annual Advanced Private Enterprise for Generating Local Employment” from 2004 to 2006, by the China Credit Evaluation and Certification Center as a “Credibility Enterprise” in 2007, by Hainan Provincial Agriculture Department and Danzhou Government as a “Leading Agricultural Enterprise”, by China’s Light Industry Product Quality Guarantee Center as a “China Well-Known Brand (Key Promotion Unit)” and “China Consumer Confident Product”, and as one of the “National Top 10 Brands of Rattan Furniture Industry”, by the Quality and Technology Supervision Department of Hainan Province and a “Well-known Brand of Hainan”.

## 4. Participants

### VIPs

- **Dr. Hans Friederich**, Director General, International Network for Bamboo and Rattan.
- **Mr. Wang Jianbo**, Deputy Director General of the Department of Afforestation and Greening, State Forestry Administration (SFA), China.
- **Mr Adie Rochmanto Pandiangan**, Directory of Industrial Facilitation Development Region III, Directorate General of Industrial Territorial Development, the Ministry of Industry, Indonesia.
- **Dr. Liu Shirong**, President of the Academy of Bioresource Utilization, affiliated to the International Center for Bamboo and Rattan (ICBR), China.
- **Mr. Huang Jincheng**, Deputy Director General, Hainan Province Department of Forestry, China.

### Attendees

Name	Country	Organization
Hans Friederich	Netherlands	International Network for Bamboo and Rattan
Wang Jianbo	China	Department of Afforestation and Greening, State Forestry Administration
Adie Rochmanto Pandiangan	Indonesia	Directory of Industrial Facilitation Development Region III, Directorate General of Industrial Territorial Development, the Ministry of Industry
Liu Shirong	China	International Center for Bamboo and Rattan
Huang Jincheng	China	Forestry Department of Hainan Province
Philippe Lyssens	Belgium	EU Switch Rattan Project in Indonesia, SNV
Sim Someng	Cambodia	Forestry Administration, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
Sokny Hieng	Cambodia	Forestry Administration, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
Sin Ravuth	Cambodia	Forestry Administration, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
Savdy Sat	Cambodia	Forestry Administration, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
Vireak Chhorn	Cambodia	Forestry Administration, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
Samedi Heng	Cambodia	Forestry Administration, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
Chhang Phourin	Cambodia	Forestry Administration, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

Dim Konghuean	Cambodia	Forestry Administration, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
Liu Zhijia	China	International Center for Bamboo and Rattan
Gao Jian	China	International Center for Bamboo and Rattan
Mou Shaohua	China	International Center for Bamboo and Rattan
Li Xueping	China	International Center for Bamboo and Rattan
Yang Shumin	China	International Center for Bamboo and Rattan
Ma Jianfeng	China	International Center for Bamboo and Rattan
Shang Lili	China	International Center for Bamboo and Rattan
Chen Xichang (Andy Chan)	China	Hello Hobby Rattan Co. Ltd.
Li Rongsheng	China	Research Institute for Tropical Forestry, Chinese Academy of Forestry
Liu Lixin	China	Beijing Hexuan Rattan Co. Ltd.
Li Junzhang	China	Academy of Forestry, Hubei Province
Li Guangrong	China	Academy of Forestry, Hubei Province
Liu Henggui	China	Forestry Administration, Xianning, Hubei
Zhao Hansheng	China	International Center for Bamboo and Rattan
Xiong Qisong	China	Forestry Administration, Xianning, Hubei
Wang Shuangyu	China	Forestry Administration, Xianning, Hubei
Ruan Banquan	China	Forestry Administration, Xianning, Hubei
Yang Yuming	China	Academy of Forestry, Yunnan Province
Zhao Yihe	China	Academy of Forestry, Yunnan Province
Li Guowei	China	Lolo Bamboo and Rattan Handmade Co., Ltd.
Chen Xiuli	China	Lolo Bamboo and Rattan Handmade Co., Ltd.
Zhou Lijun	China	Department of Afforestation and Greening, State Forestry Administration
Yang Zhongyang	China	Research Institute of Forestry, Hainan Province
Li Rufa	China	Forestry Department of Hainan Province
Wu Shaohong	China	Hainan Sino-Rattan Technology Co., Ltd.
Andi Tanra Tellu	Indonesia	PIRNAS (Indonesia Rattan Innovation Center)
Abie Abdillah	Indonesia	PIRNAS (Indonesia Rattan Innovation Center)
Nilda	Indonesia	Citarum Ciliwing Watershed Management Office
Widiyati Chrisanti Nana	Indonesia	Citarum Ciliwing Watershed Management Office
Wayhudi	Indonesia	Citarum Ciliwing Watershed Management Office
Wahyu Widisduti	Indonesia	Citarum Ciliwing Watershed Management Office
Astuti Elna Multi	Indonesia	Citarum Ciliwing Watershed Management Office
Karsun	Indonesia	Citarum Ciliwing Watershed Management Office

Setiya Arief	Indonesia	Citarum Ciliwing Watershed Management Office
Widiyastutik Eka	Indonesia	Citarum Ciliwing Watershed Management Office
Outhai	Laos	Department of Forest Resources Management
Vongthong Gnotleusay	Laos	Attapeu Provincial Office of Natural Resources and Environment (PONRE)
Nakhaledt Somboonkhanh	Laos	Champasack provincial Office of Natural Resources and Environment (PONRE)
Thongsavanh Silyphokham	Laos	Sekong Provincial Office of Natural Resources and Environment (PONRE)
Santisouk Keoviriyavong	Laos	Biodiversity Conservation Corridors Project, Department of Forest Resources Management
Sysomvang Somsack	Laos	Department of Forestry, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry
Noorhayati Binti Ismail	Malaysia	Sarawak Timber Industry Development Corporation (STIDC)
Wan Tarmeze Bin Wan Ariffin	Malaysia	Forest Research Institute, Malaysia
Ahmad Nazari Bin Sabki Hvpnye	Malaysia	Sarawak Timber Industry Development Corporation (STIDC)
Johnek Anak Henry Cueck	Malaysia	Research Development Movement, Singai (REDEEMS)
Phyu Phyu Hnin	Myanmar	Forest Research Institute, Forest Department
Cho Cho Myint	Myanmar	Forest Research Institute, Forest Department
Khin Thida Htun	Myanmar	Forest Research Institute, Forest Department
Kay Khine	Myanmar	Training and Research Development Division, Forest Department
Tin Tin Mu	Myanmar	Forest Research Institute, Forest Department
Lwin Lwin Aung	Myanmar	Forest Research Institute, Forest Department
Kurukulasooriyage Damitha Eranda Jeewaka Perera	Sri Lanka	Ministry of Higher Education and Research
Dassanayake Yasheema Kalhari	Sri Lanka	Ministry of Higher Education and Research
Abeyrathne Herath Mudiyanseelage Udayasiri Aruna Bandara	Sri Lanka	Ministry of Industry and Commerce
Jalthotage Gamini Premathilaka	Sri Lanka	Ministry of Industry and Commerce
Sirimanne Saputhantrige Don Tilok Keshara	Sri Lanka	Pelican Travels (pvt) Ltd
Liyanage Udaya Prasanna Pitigala	Sri Lanka	Department of Integrated Design, Faculty of Architecture, University of Moratuwa
Leonardo Simao Soares Lemos	Timor-Leste	Bamboo Institute
Leo Manuel Da Conceicao	Timor-Leste	Bamboo Institute
Mateus Lau Quinta Boavida	Timor-Leste	Bamboo Institute
Joao Baptista Soares	Timor-Leste	MCIA

Andrade Rimalho	Timor-Leste	Bamboo Institute
Hoang Viet Thinh	Vietnam	BCC project in Quang Tri province
Luu Thi Binh	Vietnam	BCC project in Quang Tri province
Le Viet Tam	Vietnam	WWF Greater Mekong Programme
Li Zhiyong	China	International Network for Bamboo and Rattan
Jin Wei	China	International Network for Bamboo and Rattan
Andrew Benton	UK	International Network for Bamboo and Rattan

5. Images from the rattan summit

		
<p><i>Participants from Indonesia</i></p>	<p><i>Dr Wan Affrin of FRIM, Malaysia</i></p>	<p><i>Tam Le Viet of WWF Mekong</i></p>
		
<p><i>Dr Li Shurong from China</i></p>	<p><i>Philippe Lyssens from SNV Indonesia</i></p>	<p><i>Participants from Cambodia</i></p>
		
<p><i>Andy Chan of Hello Hobby</i></p>	<p><i>Wu Shaohong from Sino Rattan Co</i></p>	<p><i>Dr Hans Friederich from INBAR</i></p>
		
<p><i>Panel discussion</i></p>	<p><i>INBAR and Sino Rattan Co Ltd signed an agreement for a rattan training base in Hainan</i></p>	<p><i>Dr Li Rongsheng from China</i></p>

		
<p><i>Rattan bending at a furniture factory - seen on the field visit</i></p>	<p><i>Adding rattan weave to a wood-framed chair</i></p>	<p><i>Primary processing of rattan</i></p>
		
<p><i>Recently planted rattan in Hainan</i></p>	<p><i>Discussing rattan</i></p>	<p><i>Rattan seeds</i></p>
		
<p><i>Sri Lanka participant with rattan flowers</i></p>	<p><i>Learning about rattan plantations in secondary forest in Hainan</i></p>	<p><i>Participants from Timor Leste</i></p>
		
<p><i>Participants from Sri Lanka</i></p>	<p><i>Discussing rattan cultivation</i></p>	<p><i>INBAR and WWF Mekong signed an MoU during the field visit</i></p>