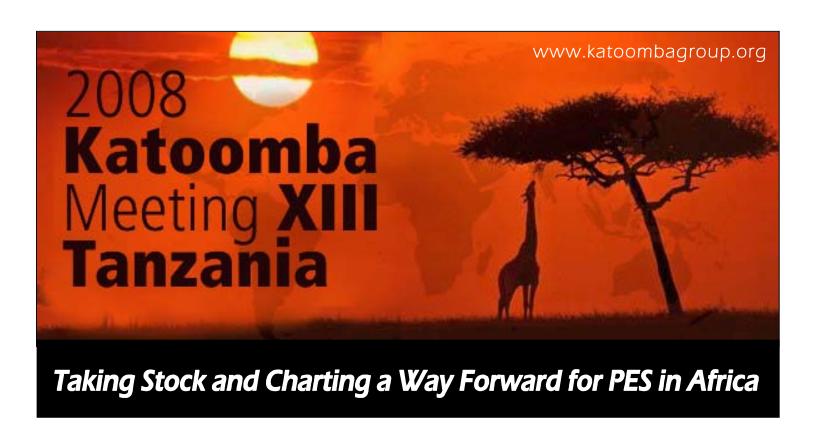
September 16-17, 2008 White Sands Hotel and Resort Dar-es-salaam, Tanzania

A MEETING OF THE EAST AND SOUTHERN AFRICA KATOOMBA GROUP September 18-20, 2008 Morogoro Hotel Morogoro, Tanzania



IN PARTNERSHIP WITH:











CO-HOSTS

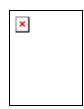
The conference is brought to you by The Katoomba Group and Forest Trends.

THE KATOOMBA GROUP seeks to address key challenges for developing markets for ecosystem services, from enabling legislation to the establishment of new market institutions, to strategies of pricing and marketing, and performance monitoring. It seeks to achieve the goal through strategic partnerships for analysis, information-sharing, investment, market services and policy advocacy. The Katoomba Group includes over 180 experts and practitioners from around the world representing a unique range of experience in business finance, policy, research and advocacy.



www.katoombagroup.org

FOREST TRENDS is an international non-profit organization that works to expand the value of forests to society; to promote sustainable forest management and conservation by creating and capturing market values for ecosystem services; to support innovative projects and companies that are developing these new markets; and to enhance the livelihoods of local communities and investors, and develop new financial tools to help markets work for conservation and people.



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CONFERENCE OVERVIEW

The Katoomba Group is an international network working to promote and improve capacity related to markets and payments for ecosystem services (PES). The Group serves as a forum for the exchange of ideas and strategic information about ecosystem service transactions and markets, as well as a site for collaboration between practitioners on PES projects and programs.

(For more information, please see: http://www.katoombagroup.org)

Previous regional Katoomba Group meetings in Uganda (2005) and South Africa (2006) demonstrated that there is increasing regional interest in market-based conservation strategies, including payments for ecosystem services (PES). While a number of projects are underway, PES in the East and Southern African region primarily occurs on an *ad hoc* basis through small-scale pilot projects. However, information, capacity to design and manage PES deals, and institutions to support on-the-ground implementation are often lacking and have hindered efforts to scale up.

Yet carbon markets, both regulated and voluntary, have grown rapidly and offer opportunities for new investment in rural regions of Africa. The emergence of opportunities for Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation (REDD) makes it even more important for countries in the region to build their capacity and put in place 'REDD readiness' strategies. For example, key issues for countries in the region include: how to develop national baselines; whether to do inventories of the entire country or just certain areas; how to combine projects with a range of other efforts; how to conduct national level accounting; and how to assess equity objectives and risks as well as extra-sectoral drivers of deforestation.

In addition, many East and Southern African nations face a range of water-related challenges, including pollution and threats to reliable flows of water. For example, both Kenya and Tanzania are water-stressed — with most of their water coming from a few mountain catchments that supply key reservoirs and hydro-electrical power generation plants. While there are efforts underway to introduce market-based approaches — such as payments for watershed services (PWS) — there remain outstanding questions, such as: how to identify prospective buyers; how to structure the contracts; how to distribute payments equitably to communities; how to monitor the schemes to ensure efficient and effective delivery of the service; and how to ensure that payments schemes are sustainable.

In response to these questions and challenges, the 2008 East and Southern African Katoomba Group meeting offers a unique opportunity to further develop:

- *REDD readiness strategies* including discussions around stakeholder engagement, pilot demonstration sites, capacity building / training needs, and research agendas (to consider potential socio-economic impacts and other issues); and
- Payment for Watershed Services schemes in Tanzania as well as throughout the region, by exploring current projects and experience from around the world where PWS agreements are operational.

In order to move this work forward, the meeting will provide hands-on capacity building combined with strategy discussions. For example, the Natural Capital Project team will demonstrate their new InVEST tool for mapping and valuing ecosystem services and the 'Valuing the Arc' project, and will present early results on quantifying ecosystem services in the Eastern Arc Mountains of Tanzania. In addition, the CARE/WWF Equitable Payments for Watershed Services project will describe establishment of a PWS site in Tanzania. Finally, the meeting will also discuss the implications of ongoing REDD technical and policy discussions under the UN Framework Convention for Climate Change.

To inform the discussions, the East and Southern Africa Katoomba Group will present the results from its 2008 regional PES assessment. This assessment is one component of a longer process that aims to chart a course for expanding the number and reach of PES projects throughout East and Southern Africa that will contribute both to conservation and rural economic development. It is recognized that there tends to be trade-offs between environmental and poverty objectives; this meeting will be important for assessing how these trade-offs can be minimized and managed, and wherever possible take forward the clear win-win areas, such as carbon finance for community conservation.

The meeting will open with a "Poster Session" where prospective ecosystem service 'sellers' from the region will present materials describing the ecosystem services at their sites. Potential buyers will be invited to meet with current and prospective sellers and explore new PES deals.

Meeting participants will include the full range of actors interested in markets and payments for ecosystem services (PES), including the private sector, financial institutions, forest dependent communities, government agencies, NGOs (potential buyers, sellers, and intermediaries), donors, and other stakeholders from the East and Southern Africa region.

AGENDA - Public Meeting

Note: Conference agenda may be subject to last minute changes.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16

VENUE: White Sands Hotel and Resort, Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania

OBJECTIVE: Introduce the current 'state of play' of markets and payments for ecosystem services

(PES), highlighting the potential of PES to conserve the environment and improve

livelihoods in East and Southern Africa.

8:00 – 9:00AM REGISTRATION & PES POSTER SESSION

9:00 – 9:20 WELCOME & CONFERENCE OPENING

Morning Plenary Moderated by: Paul Barker, country director, CARE International in

Tanzania

Michael Jenkins, *President, Forest Trends & the Katoomba Group*Alice Ruhweza, *Coordinator, East & Southern Africa Katoomba Group*

Dr. Herman Mwageni, Country Representative, WWF Tanzania Program Office

9:20 – 9:30 INSTITUTIONAL OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES FOR PES INVESTMENTS AND

OPERATIONS

John McIntire, World Bank Country Director for Uganda, Tanzania and Burundi

9:30 – 9:45 KEYNOTE SPEECH

Using Market-based Approaches to Conserve the Environment and Reduce Poverty

Dr. Batilda Salha Burian, Minister of State in the Vice-President's Office - Environment,

TANZANIA

9:45 – 11:10 Panel 1: CARBON FINANCE

Moderated by: Angelina Madete, Vice President's Office, Division of Environment,

Tanzania

Global Overview of Carbon Finance (15 minutes)

Kate Hamilton, Forest Trends, Ecosystem Marketplace

The Potential for REDD in Tanzania (15 minutes)

Felician Kilahama, Department of Forestry and Bee Keeping, Tanzania

The Norwegian Forestry/Climate Project and the Tanzania-Norway Forest Climate

Partnership (15 minutes)

Ivar Jorgensen, Royal Norwegian Embassy, Tanzania

REDD: The Experience from Bolivia (15 minutes)

Joerg Seifert-Granzin, FAN Bolivia

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16 CONTINUED

Opportunities & Challenges for Forestry and Land Use Change in the CDM

(15 minutes)

Richard Muyungi, Vice-President's Office, Division of the Environment

Questions and Discussion (10 minutes)

11:10 – 11:30 TEA/COFFEE BREAK

11:30 – 12:30PM PANEL 1: CARBON FINANCE (continued)

Opportunities for Forestry and Land Use Change in the

Voluntary Carbon Market (15 minutes) Bill Farmer, *Uganda Carbon Bureau*

Can Carbon Finance help solve Africa's Charcoal Problem? (15 minutes) Geoffrey Odhiambo, Energy for Sustainable Development, Nairobi, Kenya

Sustainable Charcoal Production in Ghana (15 minutes)

John Mason, National Research Council, Ghana

Questions and Discussion (15 minutes)

12:30 – 1:30 LUNCH BREAK

1:30 – 3:00 PANEL 2: PAYMENTS FOR WATERSHED SERVICES

Moderated by: Balaram Thapa, CARE International, Tanzania

Global Overview of Payments for Watershed Services (15 minutes)

Mark Kieser, Kieser & Associates

The Equitable Payments for Watershed Services project, Tanzania (15 minutes)

Dosteus Lopa, CARE Tanzania

Green Water Credits in Kenya (15 minutes)

Sjef Kaufmann, ISRIC, Netherlands

Water Markets and Community in Mexico (15 minutes)

Teresita Amezcua-Jaeger, *Instituto Nacional de la Nutrición, Mexico*

The SAB Miller Water Neutral Initiative (15 minutes)

Phocus Lasway, Tanzania Breweries/SAB Miller, Tanzania

Questions and Discussion (15 minutes)

3:00 – 3:20 TEA/COFFEE BREAK

3:20 – 4:35 PANEL 3: PAYMENTS FOR BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION

Moderated by: Dr. George Jambiya, WWF Tanzania Program Office

Putting Ecosystems on the Map: The Natural Capital Project (15 minutes)

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16 CONTINUED

Valuing the Eastern Arc – A Biodiversity Hotspot (15 minutes)

Shadrack Mwakalila, *WWF Tanzania* Neil Burgess, *University of Cambridge, UK*

Opportunities for PES in Joint Forestry and Wildlife Management Areas

(15 minutes)

Hussein Sosovele, WWF Tanzania

Wildlife Corridors in Kitengela, Kenya (15 minutes)

Thomas Yatich, ICRAF

Questions and Discussion (15 minutes)

4:35 – 4:50 HIGHLIGHTS OF THE PES ASSESSMENT IN EAST AND SOUTHERN AFRICA

Alice Ruhweza, East and Southern Africa Katoomba Group

4:50 – 5:15 PES: AN INSIDE PERSPECTIVE FROM CHINA

Nuyun Li, State Forestry Administration, China

Questions and Discussion (15 minutes)

5:15 – 6:15 INTER-STAKEHOLDER PANEL DISCUSSION:

HOW CAN WE MAKE BETTER PROGRESS ON PES?

Moderated by: Michael Jenkins, Forest Trends

- Buyer Perspectives: Msafiri Phillip Wambua, Nairobi Water Company
- Community (Seller) Perspectives : Pascal Nfuru, Kibungo Juu Community Environment Officer, Uluguru Mountains, Tanzania
- Project Developer Perspectives: Charlotte Streck, Climate Focus
- Intermediary Perspectives: Gerald Kairu, ECOTRUST, Uganda
- Certifier Perspectives: Martin Shroeder, TUV Sud (to be confirmed)
- Government Perspectives: Dennis Kayambazinthu, Department of Forestry, Malawi
- **Donor Perspectives**: Christian Peter, *Development Partner Group on Environment, Tanzania (to be confirmed)*

Questions and Discussion (15 minutes)

6:15 – 6:30 CLOSING REMARKS

Michael Jenkins, President, Forest Trends & the Katoomba Group

6:30 – 7:30 RECEPTION & ENTERTAINMENT

7:30 – 9:30PM DINNER

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17

VENUE: White Sands Hotel and Resort, Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania

OBJECTIVE: Exploring key issues and challenges for Tanzania in developing a potential REDD

program and assisting other regional participants to think through their national

processes.

Drafting a possible road map of a REDD Readiness strategy

9:00 – 9:15AM INTRODUCTION TO THE DAY: OBJECTIVE AND STRUCTURE

Michael Jenkins, President, Forest Trends & the Katoomba Group

9:15 – 10:45 PANEL 1: GETTING READY FOR REDD IN TANZANIA

Moderated by: Brent Swallow and Aichi Kitalyi, ICRAF

REDD International Discussions & Implications for Tanzania and the Region

(15 minutes)

Joerg Seifert-Granzin, FAN Bolivia

The Status of REDD Readiness in Tanzania (15 minutes) Robert Otsyina, *Development Associates, Tanzania*

Opportunities for REDD with Sustainable Benefits: What Challenges for Tanzania? (15 minutes)

Peter Minang, ICRAF, Kenya

Experience from the 'Kyoto Think Global Act Local' Kitulangalo Project (15 minutes)

Eliakabu Zahabu, Sokoine University of Agriculture, Morogoro, Tanzania

Institutional Challenges & How to Channel Payments to Communities (15 minutes)

Tom Blomley, Department of Forestry and Bee Keeping Tanzania

Questions and Discussion (15 minutes)

10:45—11:05 TEA/COFFEE BREAK

11:05 – 12:45PM REDD BREAK-OUT GROUPS

Group 1: REDD Carbon Measurement and Capacity Group:

Identify key roadblocks, priority action areas and research/capacity building needs and

generate a provisional road-map.

Led by Robert Otsyina, *Development Associates, Tanzania*

Group 2: REDD Policy, Legal and Institutional Framework Group:

Identify key roadblocks, priority action areas and research/capacity building needs and

generate a provisional road-map.

Led by Felician Kilahama, Department of Forestry and Bee Keeping

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17 CONTINUED

Group 3: REDD Community Forestry & Sustainable Charcoal Group:

Identify key roadblocks, priority action areas and research/capacity building needs and generate a provisional road-map.

Led by Thabit Masoud, CARE International in Tanzania

12:45 –	1.45	LUNC	Ή.

1:45 – 3:00 REPORT BACK OF REDD GROUPS AND COMMENTS ON 'ROAD MAPS'

Moderated by: William Garrett, Energy for Sustainable Development, Kenya

3:00 – 4:00 PLENARY DISCUSSION: HOW CAN TANZANIA MOVE FORWARD ON REDD?

Moderated by Charlotte Streck, Climate Focus, Netherlands

- What would a coherent national REDD strategy look like?
- What are the key components of a Readiness Strategy?
- What are the most appropriate pilot or demonstration projects in Tanzania, and how should they be organized?
- What institutional arrangements and financial support are needed for a REDD program?
- How could the Katoomba Group support REDD in Tanzania?

4:00 – 4:30 TEA/COFFEE BREAK

4:30 – 5:30 WRAP UP AND CLOSING COMMENTS

Moderated by: Michael Jenkins, President, Forest Trends & the Katoomba Group

- What can we take forward from this meeting?
- What are the next steps?

6:00 – 9:00PM COCKTAILS & DINNER

Launch of the ICRAF Pro-Poor Rewards for Environmental Services (PRESA) Project

Brent Swallow, ICRAF-PRESA Project Coordinator
Balaram Thapa, Chair, PRESA International Advisory Group

KEY NOTE SPEECH

Why Should the Private Sector Get Involved in PES?

Eng. Alex Kaaya, CEO, Dar es Salaam Water and Sewerage Company (DAWASCO)

AGENDA - Private Meeting

Note: Conference agenda may be subject to last minute changes.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 18

VENUE: Morogoro Hotel, Morogoro, Tanzania

OBJECTIVE: Learn about new tools for PES

8:00AM - Noon TRAVEL FROM DAR-ES-SALAAM TO MOROGORO

Noon – 1:00PM CHECK-IN AT MOROGORO HOTEL

1:00 – 2:00 LUNCH

2:00 – 2:30 WELCOME & OVERVIEW

Michael Jenkins, President, Forest Trends & the Katoomba Group

2:30 – 4:00 TOOL DEMONSTRATION 1:

Mapping and Modeling Tools for Ecosystem Service Assessment

Taylor Ricketts & Nasser Olwero, WWF-US & the Natural Capital Project

Boniface Mbilinyi, Sokoine University of Agriculture

Questions & Discussion

4:00 – 4:20 TEA/COFFEE BREAK

4:20 – 5:50 TOOL DEMONSTRATION 2:

Rapid Assessment Tools for Carbon, Water & Biodiversity led by

Brent Swallow & Thomas Yatich, ICRAF

Questions & Discussion

5:50 – 6:45 FIELD TRIP BRIEFING AND INSTRUCTIONS

EPWS Project Site: Dosteus Lopa, CARE, Tanzania

Potential REDD Site: Eliakamu Zahabu, Sokoine University of Agriculture,

Morogoro

Questions & Discussion

6:45 – 9:00 PM ENTERTAINMENT & DINNER

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 19

VENUE: Morogoro Hotel, Morogoro, Tanzania

OBJECTIVE: Field Trips

8:30AM – 6:00PM FIELD TRIPS (Occurring Simultaneously)

GROUP 1 ULUGURU MOUNTAINS

CARE/WWF Equitable Payment for Watershed Services Project Site (EPWS)

(Please see Alice Ruhweza for list of Group 1 participants.)

The "Equitable Payment for Water Services (EPWS)" project is based in the Uluguru and East Usambara Mountains in Morogoro region. The project is focusing on Ruvu and Sigi River basins which are the major sources of water to the cities of Dar-es-Salaam and Tanga respectively. These two cities are important industrial centers and contribute significantly to the country's GDP. In addition, many communities reside adjacent to these watersheds and depend on them for their livelihoods. Various activities conducted by the upland communities contribute to the deteriorating quantity and quality of water in Dar-es-Salaam and Tanga. These problems are largely attributed to: unsustainable farmland expansion and irrigation practices; deforestation; and illegal mining activities in river systems and within forest reserves.

The EPWS project aims to:

- Establish long term financial investment in modifying land use to conserve and improve "watersheds" for reliable flow and quality of water;
- Create a compensation mechanism that recognizes the needs and priorities of the marginalized and poor people, and
- Improve quality of life of the communities through substantial benefits to the rural poor thereby contributing to poverty reduction.

So far key preliminary work has been undertaken, including: (1) a watershed services market assessment, (2) a profiling of potential buyers, and (3) a study on hydrologic and land use/cover change assessment. Additional background studies are in process, including a livelihood assessment; potential sellers' cost / benefit analysis; legal and institutional framework analysis, and cost / benefit Analysis for buyers.

The EPWS project is financed by Directorate General for International Cooperation (DGIS), and Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA).

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 19 CONTINUED

GROUP 2 KITULANGALO-SOKOINE UNIVERSITY TRAINING FOREST RESERVE

Potential REDD site

(Please see Alice Ruhweza for list of Group 2 participants.)

Kitulangalo forest reserve lies about 50 km to the east of Morogoro town, on the side of the Dar-es-Salaam-Morogoro highway. This is a relatively dry area with an average annual rainfall of about 850 mm. The easy access from the highway has made this area a prime charcoal production area for the supply for the nearby Morogoro municipality and Dar-es-Salaam city. The forests in this area are also under pressure from timber extraction through the activities of local pit-sawyers, and from cutting of tree stems for building poles. Overall, the area has been a de *facto* an open access resource.

In 1995, however, part of the Government Catchment Forest Reserve (600 ha) was given to Sokoine University of Agriculture (SUA) as a Training Forest Reserve. The land is still owned by the government, but the management is mainly in the hands of the university and the local community following jointly prepared management guidelines. In 2000, another 420 ha was demarcated for the village community, and is now called Kiminyu Village Forest Reserve (VFR). As a community forest, the land is now the property of the village, which has full responsibility for management. Both areas are characterized by Miombo (savanna woodland) and the predominant genus are *Brachystegia* and *Julbernadia*. The fact that two different management regimes are operating side by side in essentially the same type of forest makes the Kitulangalo forest a particularly interesting one to study.

A Village Forest Committee (VFC) was established in 2000 and given the responsibility of supervising the management of the forests on behalf of the village government. The VFC mobilizes local people, and selects villagers to patrol the forests and report to the village government through the committee. The committee members were elected by general village assembly. To institute its mandate, the village government set by-laws that have been agreed upon by the village general assembly. The bylaws specify how benefits will be distributed and consist of different penalties charged against offenders who violate the rules regulating sustainable forest management and use in the village.

As part of the "Kyoto: Think Global Act Local" research project, six persons (four women and two men) were trained in mapping and forest inventory techniques. Since 2005, carbon data have been collected from this forest and also from unreserved forests on village land by the local communities. Results show that there is improving health of the reserved forests compared to unreserved forests. The university hopes that with this information the village could be a potential REDD candidate.

6:00 – 9:00PM DINNER & REFLECTIONS FROM THE FIELD TRIPS

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 20

VENUE: Morogoro Hotel, Morogoro, Tanzania

OBJECTIVE: To improve understanding of key design issues, roadblocks and potential ways forward

in the development of efficient and equitable payments for watershed services.

9:00 – 9:15AM OVERVIEW OF THE DAY & DEBRIEF FROM FIELD TRIP

Michael Jenkins, President, Forest Trends & the Katoomba Group

Balaram Thapa, CARE, Tanzania

9:15 – 10:00 PANEL 1: DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION OF PWS PROJECTS

The CARE/WWF EPWS Scheme (15 minutes)

Dosteus Lopa, CARE International

The Maloti-Drakensberg Transfrontier Project (15 minutes)

Myles Mander, Future Works, South Africa

Questions & Discussion (15 minutes)

10:00 – 11:15 PANEL 2: ADDRESSING KEY CHALLENGES TO EFFICIENT & EQUITABLE PWS

SCHEMES

How Should Buyers and Sellers be Organized? (15 minutes) Richard Coombe, Natural Resource Conservation Service, USA

How Should the Market Deal be Structured? (15 minutes)

Mark Kieser, Kieser and Associates, USA

How Can Disbursement Mechanisms Ensure Equitable Distribution?

(15 minutes)

Teresita Amezcua-Jaeger, *Instituto Nacional de la Nutrición, Mexico*

How to Undertake Effective Monitoring and Verification of Service Delivery?

(15 minutes)

Dan Nees, World Resources Institute, USA

Questions and Discussion (15 minutes)

11:15 – 11:30 TEA/COFFEE BREAK

11:30 – 1:00PM BREAK-OUT GROUPS

Group 1: Identifying Prospective Sellers & Buyers

Identify key roadblocks, priority action areas and research/capacity building needs and

generate a provisional road-map.

Led by Myles Mander, Future Works, South Africa

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 19 CONTINUED

Group 2: Negotiating Agreements & Disbursement Mechanisms that Ensure Equity Identify key roadblocks, priority action areas and research/capacity building needs and generate a provisional road-map.

Led by George Jambiya, WWF, Tanzania

Group 3: Policy, Legal and Institutional Issues Associated with PWS

Identify key roadblocks, priority action areas and research/capacity building needs and generate a provisional road-map.

Led by Thabit Masoud, CARE International in Tanzania

1:00 – 2:00 LUNCH

2:00 – 3:15 PLENARY & REPORT BACK FROM BREAK-OUT GROUPS

Questions & Discussion (15 minutes)

3:15 – 4:15 THE KATOOMBA INCUBATOR CONCEPT AND APPLICATION IN LATIN AMERICA &

AFRICA

Jacob Olander, *Eco Decisión, Ecuador* Sara Namirembe, *East & Southern Africa Katoomba Group Incubator, Uganda*

Questions & Discussion (15 minutes)

4:15 – 4:35 TEA/COFFEE BREAK

4:35 – 6:00 CLOSING PLENARY & NEXT STEPS

Michael Jenkins, *President, Forest Trends & the Katoomba Group*Alice Ruhweza, *Coordinator, East & Southern Africa Katoomba Group*

Balaram Thapa, *CARE International in Tanzania* George Jambiya, *WWF Tanzania Program Office*

7:00 – 9:00PM DINNER & ENTERTAINMENT

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 21

7:00 – 8:00AM CHECK-OUT: Morogoro Hotel, Morogoro, Tanzania

8:00 - 9:00AM BREAKFAST

9:00AM ALL VEHICLES DEPART FOR DAR-ES-SALAAM

1:00PM ALL VEHICLES ARRIVE IN DAR-ES-SALAAM

PARTNERS

CARE is one of the world's largest private international humanitarian organizations, committed to helping families in poor communities improve their lives and achieve lasting victories over poverty. CARE promotes innovative solutions and are advocates for global responsibility. We facilitate lasting change by: Strengthening capacity for self-help; Providing economic opportunity; Delivering relief in emergencies; Influencing policy decisions at all levels and Addressing discrimination in all its forms.



THE NATURAL CAPITAL PROJCET, launched 31 October 2006 in Washington, D.C., aspires to provide maps of nature's services, assess their values in economic and other terms, and - for the first time on any significant scale - incorporate those values into resource decisions. Achieving this vision will require new scientific methods, new financial instruments, and new governmental policies. The Natural Capital Project will work toward providing all three, combining the strengths of one of the world's leading research universities and two of the world's most experienced and effective field conservation organizations.



THE WORLD WILDLIFE FUND (WWF) – Established in 1961, WWF operates in more than 100 countries working for a future in which humans live in harmony with nature to stop the degradation of the planet's natural environment by: conserving the world's biological diversity; ensuring that the use of renewable natural resources is sustainable and promoting the reduction of pollution and wasteful consumption

