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THE DIFFERENCE



MILTON

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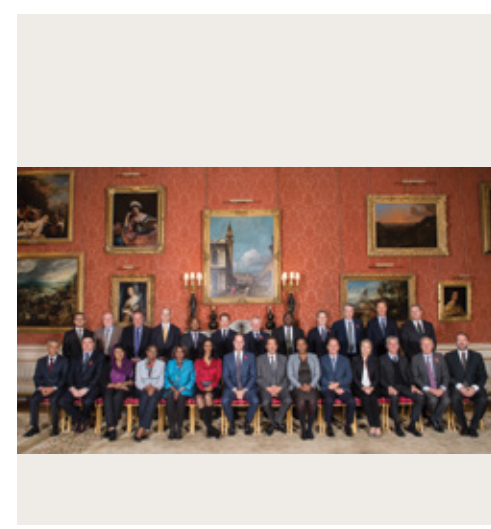
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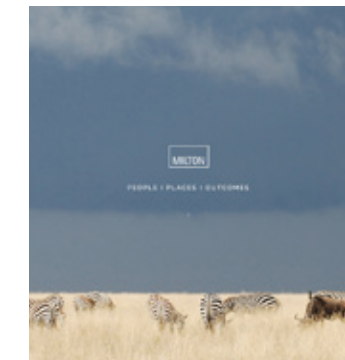
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We help protect some of the world's most fragile ecosystems and cultures by guiding leadership decision-making through impact investments and sustainable business plans, and ultimately delivering world-class tourism and real estate assets.



MILTON

Founder's Note



We are delighted to share Volume 1 of 'The Difference', a quarterly journal for our investors, partners, clients, colleagues and friends.

We have chosen the theme of '**resilience**' for this edition of 'The Difference', as it spoke to both our own outcome-based thinking, and the current global context. We have seen now, more than ever, the interconnectedness of our world and the intangible capacity for proliferation - both good and bad.

We believe that delivering **resilience-based** strategies within the realm of conservation and achieving measurable community impact, requires a blended investment approach underpinned by long-term value creation, whilst delivering ongoing, short-term solutions. The devastating impact of the Covid-19 pandemic has merely reinforced the need for this form of integrated thinking.

We have recognised more potently the need for an array of global players, at all levels, to collaborate jointly for the successful development and implementation of conservation models aligned with the common purpose of building economic **resilience** and sustainability globally. The definition of 'value' in conservation and wildlife tourism must be broadened to beyond just financial profit - allowing for diversity, inclusivity, and a particular focus on local communities as stakeholders, not just beneficiaries and must be demonstrative and inherent, in the meaning of 'value'.

Conservation success is more clearly now a health, security and development matter, that requires an investor, not simply a donor, mindset; by considering the terms 'investor' and 'return' more holistically, we widen the metrics of measuring conservation based tourism returns beyond just the financial to include an enhancement of biodiversity,

compliance to SDGs, community uplift, and livelihoods, thereby providing 'value' for a global set of assorted stakeholders, who seek alignment and purpose in a broader set of outcomes.

Alongside this, in emerging markets, we believe that the establishment of alternative economies is fundamental to the success of such models, as we foresee a 3-5 year tourism market compression. Arguably, we have all been too focused on siloed thinking within the boundaries of protected areas, but it is vital that equal consideration is now given to buffer zone economies, such as agriculture, aquaculture and emerging carbon offset industries. The reality is that the long-term future of protected areas is dependent on local communities and their embedded **resilience** at regional levels, it is fair to say that conservation and community programmes have historically over-relied on tourism based revenue streams.

We must also better understand the impact of climate change. It is now vital that we increase the **resilience** of both social and ecological systems in the face of a changing climate, and integrating this should be a priority for all, as we start to create the new normal during these challenging times.

Through ongoing international and diversified collaborations approaching conservation tourism, where holistic natural and social capital assets are valued just as much than perhaps more financial gains, we can start to embed economic **resilience** and sustainability within some of the world's most threatened places.

As we look forward we are continuously grateful to all of our Partners, whose collaborative thinking keeps us motivated and striving for better outcomes. The time is now.

○ Paul Milton, Founder

Poacher *to*



Protector

At Grumeti Reserves, Milton Group
are the Development Advisors to the
Property Ownership and Singita



Anti-poaching K9 training Grumeti reserves in Tanzania.

At Grumeti Reserves, Milton Group are the Development Advisors to the Property Ownership and Singita. Singita has developed a model combining for-profit with non-profit entity partnerships in pursuit of its 100-year purpose to protect and preserve African wilderness for future generations. Their links with the Grumeti Fund and the African Community and Conservation Fund both form part of this program.

The Grumeti Fund employs a team of 100 anti-poaching game scouts tasked with the important job of protecting African wildlife. Stationed across the 350,000-acre reserve – at camps or in Observation Posts, as a free-ranging Mobile Patrol Unit or as part of the Special Operations Group – these scouts are responsible for protecting the African wildlife and flora that has rebounded over the past 15 years in this critical area of the western Serengeti.

Rigorous training for these anti-poaching scouts is a continuous practice to ensure that the highest standards are always maintained. Scouts undergo weapons training, self-defense courses, trauma medical training, and radio communication protocols as well as a strict fitness program. The tireless work of these teams has made an incredible impact on conservation in this region and the protection of African wildlife.

Hailing from the communities surrounding the concessions, many of the men selected to become anti-poaching scouts have a history of poaching involvement giving them first-hand experience in these operations.

“Nobody can give you employment in the village because of the harsh conditions there. Poaching is the job you automatically turn to. If I had not been lucky to be employed, I might have continued poaching but there is no benefit at all for being a poacher. My name is

Magesa Gotera Gamba. I am the Commander of the Special Operations Group. My work entails the protection of our animals. When I was a child growing up in our village, I used to see animals as a form of nuisance. And I used to hunt too. I used to hunt in regions like this one and animals were very scarce in those days.”

At the turn of the century, the Grumeti area was devoid of life, heavily poached, heavily hunted and for many years the migration wasn’t lingering in the area. The Grumeti Fund game scout core comprises 99% scouts from surrounding communities. Some of the best scouts were originally poachers and they bring knowledge and a very specific skill set to the job. Says Gotera, “After I was employed by the Grumeti Fund, I became enlightened as to my wrong doings – without that enlightenment, I would have continued poaching.”

Grumeti has 12 scout camps dotted across the concession – each camp has an



An anti-poaching team observing posts across Grumeti Reserves

observation point, positioned on the highest kopjie which allows for the team to react quickly, in real time, and hopefully intersect poachers before an animal is killed. The scouts leave their camps early each morning at 4am. After a long journey, they reach their planned points at about 6am or 7am and complete patrols on foot for 4 or 5 hours. They return to camp later in the day, and operations often continue into the night. It’s a dangerous job. Poachers use a variety of weapons that can be fatal to the scouts’ lives. Many of the scouts have had near misses and one scout was fatally shot with an arrow. It is the Fund’s responsibility to ensure that the scouts are adequately equipped, well trained and that they have the maximum support from the Fund’s government and conservation partners. “The aim of the game scouts is the protection of the animals – if they were not there, there would be no animals in the area.

The most important thing today is to educate the people in the surrounding villages – the system of education people needs to be prioritised. The youth need to be educated so that they grow up with a different mentality.”

The main thing that drives the scouts forward is the encouragement they receive and the results that are clearly evident on the ground – what has been achieved at Grumeti is nothing short of miraculous and the huge increase in wildlife numbers is testament to this. These scouts – most of them former poachers – now make an honest living and are able to send their children to school. Their lives, and the lives of their families, have changed for the better.

“Animals are valuable and should be preserved”, says Gotera, and this is the mission of these wildlife protectors.

○ With thanks to the Grumeti Fund, Singita and ACCF for sharing this story.



Kurhula Farm



KARINGANI

At Karingani, we act as owner's representative for the three founding family partners, managing their investment in this 370,000 acre Private Game Reserve that borders the world-renowned Kruger National Park.



Recent tomato crop

Karingani has an integrated vision to become a world leader in sustainable conservation. Our goal is to restore, enhance and maintain the natural and ecological processes, biodiversity of the reserve and achieve community upliftment through an effective and sustainable partnership between the Mozambican Government, Private Investors and Participating Communities.

Kurhula Community Farm is owned 60% by the Karingani Founders and 40% by the local Cubo Community, who formed a transparent Mozambique entity together. The aim of this agriculture partnership is to provide food security and economic empowerment whilst at the same time providing great in-job training and skills development in farming, planning, implementation, business management, agricultural development and routes to market for our local community - to ensure long-term resilience.



Sugar beans planted



Cabbages ready to harvest



*Employment
for women*

26

On site 2017/18

30

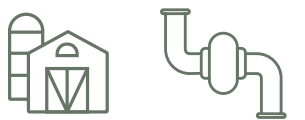
On site 2018/19

36

On site 2019/20

Agriculture Future 2020/2021 outlook

*Kurhula Community Farm Infrastructure
completed during 2019 / 2020.*



**Centre Pivot Planting
Sugar Beans - 11 ha**



**Centre Pivot Planting
Cabbage / Corn - 11 ha**



**Drip Planting
Tomato - 20 ha**

Land Preparation

March 2020

August 2020

July 2020

Planting

April 2020

September 2020

September to
November 2020

Harvest

August 2020

November 2020

December 2020
to May 2021

> 5km

Total linear meters of
community fencing
& water pipeline
infrastructure

> 450m²

Of community
infrastructure

>400m

Fencing for stock yard

>2.8km

Fencing for agricultural
land perimeter

>1.9km

Pipeline for water pivot



How can we make conservation more *resilient, sustainable, and investable?*



The collapse of tourism and state budgets threatens seismic and irreversible impacts on the survival prospect for many species, both endangered and not.

Making a difference to the local communities and the conservation of the endangered Mountain Gorilla.



We can see a rapid acceleration in the decline of various species that the tourism business depends on, heightening the probability that our children’s generation will never see these species in their natural habitat. Furthermore, this collapse could accelerate the degradation of landscapes on which the market depends.

How can our work make conservation more resilient, sustainable, and investable to counter the impact of post Covid-19 market disruption and our own rapidly expanding human footprint challenges that this presents? The expected compression in international tourism over the next 5 years may mean an 80% reduction in revenue for conservation, resulting in negative economic impacts on the communities that depend on it. Simply seeing this period as a short-term conservation funding shortfall, with the ability to merely reboot the conservation sector post this pandemic, is an unrealistic assessment of the situation – the impact of Covid-19 needs to be better understood.

Domestically, many of the over 7600

Protected Areas in Africa and their neighbouring communities depend on tourism for revenue and to fund their conservancy activities; the scale of the problem to ‘keep the lights on’, whilst securing frontline operations of anti-poaching and security, could well exceed \$10bn over the next 5 years.

Furthermore, analysis from the Nature Conservancy, the Paulson Institute and the Cornell Atkinson Center for Sustainability estimates that to halt the destruction of plants and animal species and restore nature, the world needs to mobilise an additional \$600 to \$824 billion a year. Right now, it is estimated that we spend less than \$100 billion.

This challenge for conservation funding is not part of a ‘new’ normal, but has been on the table in our most recent history, under pressure post the 2008 financial collapse and now even more so; this pandemic has only accelerated the situation into a much deeper level of crisis. Philanthropy, traditional donor funding programs and government funding will never, by themselves, solve this; increased

and improved investment by the private sector offers one viable way that this decline can be addressed.

Historical lessons learned show that conservation has inadequately engaged African leadership and their communities. International governments have promised ineffective action, with local community economic support and engagement often considered secondary to protecting wildlife, leading in-part to arguably siloed investment thinking. The NGO community have often taken a fragmented approach and have lacked the necessary resources required to plan for the future. More effort is needed to measure long-term benefits for interventions made, as populations of endangered species continue to decline, vital wildlife habitat is lost and local communities suffer.

Better investment in responsible tourism, better investment in businesses that provide livelihoods to local communities, better investment in infrastructure, can all help build a more resilient environment in which species

and habitat protection are given the right priority; we need to move out of the blinkered world of “conservation” into the broader context – livelihoods, regenerative economic growth, land policy, agriculture:

- We need a significant step-up in government funding flows – and from a greater diversity of sources, in particular the private sector encouraging governments to create conditions for investment success to improve these private capital inflows.
- Transforming tourism by facilitating investment through commercial incentives is going to be an essential part of any potential market recovery.
- Building partnerships with African Leaders, and implementing more equality here, to replace the outdated dynamic between donors and recipients needs to be a priority.
- When conserving a landscape, considerations must be taken into account on how projects can protect and grow

communities, as well as species – creating jobs and employment, providing education and health improvements, and better law enforcement all through partnership programs should be planned in parallel to natural asset conservation.

- Better technical innovation, better adherence to international guidelines and standards, sharper oversight and aid all focused on future sustainability and recognising the further impact of climate change are vital.

We know from experience that more tourism, or even better tourism, is not the sole answer to the biodiversity challenge, but it is one of them. The endpoint is greater resilience of the natural habitat, and an end to the decline of endangered species and biodiversity, but most importantly, in our measure of success there is also an inclusive shift towards community participation and benefit.

Creating the conditions for investment success through public and private partnerships is surely the key to future

conservation success. Africa is not alone in facing the current impact of tourism revenue loss, and in recovery, needs to be able compete with other markets including the US, Central America, parts of Asia and the Indian Ocean Islands, as domestic nature-based and drive-to tourism models in traditional source markets supplying Africa are a new and further threat to the erosion of Africa’s post Covid market position.

We must remind ourselves that tourism alone cannot be considered the long-term solution for economic resilience within the African conservation sector; the need for alternate economies, community partnerships and integrated investment models is now apparent and amplified by this most recent and disruptive pandemic.



One such example was our 2018 collaboration with Tusk and the Royal African Society, whereby we coordinated a Conservation Thought Leadership event attended by HRH The Duke of Cambridge at Buckingham Palace. This event brought together conservationists, philanthropists, business leaders and experts in sustainability, development, and tourism. With a focus on Human and Wildlife conflict. The conversation continues about the future of conservation in Africa and some of the challenges to be addressed over the next 20 to 30 years.

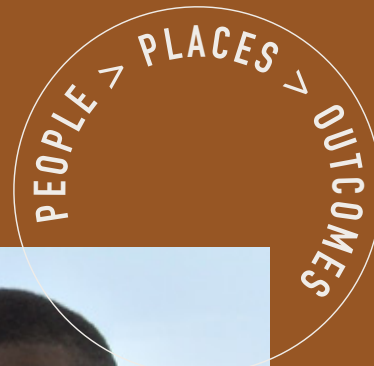
Buckingham Palace



Thought Leadership is an integral part of how we think.



Pooran Desai, OBE, OnePlanet



Pooran has worked in sustainability for over two decades. He co-founded the environmental organisation Bioregional in 1994, setting up enterprises in sustainable forestry, organic farming, recycling and real estate development.

Bioregional was one of the first sustainability consultancies and Pooran put together the UK's first large-scale, mixed-use sustainable community, BedZED, which was completed in 2002.

Pooran developed Bioregional's One Planet Living® programme for 18 years, and the development of the 10 One Planet Living® principles, which served as an inspiration for United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Milton Group are investors and founding partners in this state-of-the-art graph based technology platform, working closely with Bioregional to create open-source sustainability plans that can be shared and collaborated with stakeholders and the wider sustainability community. The One Planet Living principles® form a fundamental framework and base for all Milton Group projects.

*Pooran Desai OBE
in conversation with Nadine Manji.*

Tell us about OnePlanet's conception – how did it come to be where it is today?

In the late 1990s, I put together the UK's first zero carbon community, Beddington Zero fossil Energy Development (BedZED), in south London. In 2002, we completed the construction of one hundred homes, offices and community spaces. There were twenty-seven university research projects tracking the development, so we were generating lots of data but we couldn't easily make sense of it. That is when we started comparing impact to the availability of resources on the planet – ecological footprint. This led me to create One Planet Living® and create the concept of living happy and healthy lives within the resources of one planet.

We developed ten principles from Zero carbon energy to Health and happiness, to guide people, companies and government to create a sustainable future. Since then, One Planet Living has been used around the world – for example on over \$30 bn of zero carbon real estate development – and was an inspiration for the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals.



How effective has the One Planet Living framework been at Grumeti Reserves, Tanzania?

One of the pioneers in adopting One Planet Living in tourism was the Grumeti Reserves in the Serengeti ecosystem in Tanzania. In 2012, we were brought in by Milton Group who recognised that Grumeti was world-leading in conservation of wildlife but also needed to introduce a wider sustainability programme to ensure all aspects of sustainability were world-leading as well, including renewable energy, water conservation, waste management and equity.

The programme involved working with the Grumeti leadership team and Milton Group to create a comprehensive One Planet Action Plan for tourism and conservation activities, training all 750 staff in the One Planet Living principles to create the culture needed for transformation. To share some successes: menus were changed to use more local produce suppliers; solar thermal and photovoltaic panels were introduced; plastic bottle waste was reduced by 90% by using reusable bottles and installing UV water treatment facilities; vehicle diesel consumption was cut by 30,000 litres; and 140 jobs were created in the local community.

OnePlanet's mission is to create that engine for a regenerative economy.

OnePlanet is currently working with the Karingani project to digitise their data monitoring and reporting – why do you think this is such a key process, and how will it position Karingani within the wider conversation on sustainability?

More recently we have set up a new company OnePlanet.com to enable better data capture, reporting and communication, reducing overhead, compressing time while increasing accuracy. This will be essential as we move to a future which recognises social and environmental factors as affecting the value of property assets and their risk profile.

Milton Group have been at the forefront of enabling Natural and Social Capital accounting methodologies to inform financial valuation of assets, for example at the Karingani Game Reserve in Mozambique.

We are now applying OnePlanet.com technology at Karingani to underpin this pioneering work. Our ultimate aim is to ensure all assets are valued and managed on the basis of their capacity to support and build natural and social capital as well as financial capital. These are what we can call 'planet-fit' assets.

You're now working with the country of Rwanda – how do you apply OnePlanet thinking and methodologies to a whole country, compared to a single organisation, and what do you see as Rwanda's sustainable future? We have been looking at the potential of the OnePlanet platform to enable a country to build Natural and Social Capital more effectively. Following a trial with the Government of Rwanda, we are exploring a partnership to create a national platform which can accelerate foreign investment and Public Private Partnerships. This will make transparent the value of projects such as Singita Volcanoes National Park, a project that the Milton Group were the development leads on, and build the foundations of more projects such as this.

What do you see as the fundamental barriers, or solutions, to sustainable conservation?

As a global society we are facing massive challenges now and in the coming years with climate change, loss of species and collapse of ecological systems. We will have to transform all aspects of our lives from how we get energy, how we travel and even the food we eat.

Conservation will be more than saving species for our own enjoyment. It will be vital to protect the integrity of the natural systems on which we depend for everything from clean air to healthy food. We will need to give back vast tracts back to nature – rewilding land converted and degraded by our past activities. Scientists are now saying

that if we were to do that on one third of converted land, we'd not only reduce extinction rate by 75% but also be able absorb about half the carbon dioxide released into the atmosphere since the Industrial Revolution.

The challenge humanity faces is as big as it gets. We now realise that it is not enough to do less damage to the environment. We need to regenerate planet earth. Transforming our economy to one that works with nature will enable us do that. OnePlanet's mission is to create that engine for a regenerative economy.

○ Pooran Desai, OBE, OnePlanet Founder

“The challenge humanity faces is as big as it gets”





Marine Megafauna in Mozambique

with Dr Andrea Marshall



Dr Andrea Marshall was the first person in the world to complete a PhD on manta rays, and the founder of the Marine Megafauna Organisation.

We represent an Investor Group who has interests in a Public Private Partnership with the Government of Mozambique on a 130km of Central Mozambican Coastline. Dr. Andrea Marshall was the first person in the world to complete a PhD on manta rays, and the founder of the Marine Megafauna Organisation. After her thesis, Andrea stayed in Mozambique to spearhead the conservation of manta rays in the region and around the world. She is the lead author of the IUCN's Red List assessments for both species of manta rays and is a member of the IUCN Shark Specialist Group. Andrea featured in the BBC Natural World documentary 'Andrea: Queen of Mantas' as well as the broadcaster's award-winning trilogy 'Sharks.' In 2013, she was inducted into the ranks of National Geographic's Explorers as an Emerging Explorer in recognition of her efforts to protect these threatened rays.

What is unique about the megafauna in these waters?

The coastline of the Inhambane Province in Mozambique is a globally significant area rich in marine biodiversity. Rated by the IUCN as a Globally Outstanding marine conservation area and recognized as a potential world heritage site by UNESCO, this wild and thriving coastline experiences both tropical and temperate influences. The region supports a diverse range of ecosystems - from rocky and coral reefs, and habitats rich in kelp and macro algae, to sandy bays, tidal estuaries and pristine mangrove systems.

The narrow continental shelf fringing the coastline supports significant upwelling events driven by dynamic oceanographic eddies that form in the Mozambique channel. As a result, the coastal waters are teeming with life, home to large quantities of game fish and numerous species of marine megafauna. The Inhambane Province is an important breeding area for manta rays and humpback whales, a critical spawning area for black marlin and a regular migratory corridor for endangered whale sharks and apex predators, such as bull sharks and orca. This coastline was recently declared an IMMA (Important Marine Mammal Area) by a special task force of the IUCN. Several species of dolphin, including the highly threatened humpback dolphin, use this coastline and the shallow, protected waters in the north of the province are home to the last viable population of dugong in Africa.

The Inhambane coastline is currently being described as one of the most important habitats in Africa for critically endangered wedge-fish, the most endangered fish group in the world. Five species of sea turtles use provincial waters or nest along its shores, including the world's largest marine turtle, the leatherback. A staggering number of rare and understudied species also inhabit coastal waters, particularly sharks and ray, providing a unique opportunity to study and protect a number of enigmatic and vulnerable species.

You have been working in Central Mozambique for many years - have you seen improvements in marine protection over this time, and what do you see as the continued or growing challenges facing African marine environments?

I have been working in Africa as a marine biologist for the last 20 years. It has been a daunting challenge. The African coastline represents such a significant part of the continent, yet the coastal marine habitats are highly undervalued and appreciated and precious few resources are being dedicated to exploring and researching its marine environments.

In this day and age, the necessity of marine protected areas is certainly not in debate and Africa is not exempt from this fact. To mitigate current marine related problems, expert scientists estimate we need to protect between 20-40% of our oceans. By doing so we will create refuges for vulnerable species, help to regenerate depleted fish stocks, safeguard critical habitats, preserve genetic variability and promote biodiversity. With less than 1% of the oceans currently safeguarded under formal management, we are nowhere near this target globally. In Africa we are even further behind.

There have been great strides being made on the continent to protect the unique terrestrial landscapes and endemic African megafauna, like the Big 5. We now need the same type of momentum and support for marine protected areas in Africa,



particularly reserves that are designed to protect the migratory giants of our oceans, like the cetaceans (e.g. whales dolphins, etc.), planktivorous elasmobranchs (e.g. whale sharks, manta rays, etc.), game fish (e.g. trevally, tuna and billfish) and sea turtles. Most of these species are highly mobile, to an even greater extent than their terrestrial equivalents, habitually traveling thousands of kilometers in search of food and mates. As migratory species, these animals are not restricted by international boundaries. In fact, these animals often travel into the unprotected waters of the high seas and as a result are constantly faced with a suite of anthropogenic pressures that threaten their survival.

The theme for this issue of the Difference is resilience. As conservation tourism based developers, what critical areas of management do we need to consider to underpin the future resilience of the marine environment?

One of the first lessons that we learned from terrestrial parks is the importance of studying the ecology of the ecosystem you seek to protect. Nature is tricky, and while it seems to naturally fall into equilibrium in the wild...when forced, it often rejects even the most noble human attempts to manage it. Similarly, it is important to acquire a great understanding of the needs of the species you aim to protect. If you are interested, like I am, in protecting giant manta rays, it is of

unparalleled importance to understand their daily habits, their seasonal movements and the migratory pathways that they use as they navigate the oceans. As a highly social animals is also important to understand how their populations are structured, how they mate and breed and where the nursery habitats for their young are.

One of the pivotal concerns of conservation managers is a failure to achieve blanket protective coverage for their target species, leaving them vulnerable in parts of their range. Unlike many terrestrial megafauna species that are restricted to a certain extent by geographical boundaries or areas of human habitation, these species range far and wide, using the open seas and penetrating into areas that are difficult to monitor or manage. Only time will tell if we can rise to the challenge and find creative ways to develop safe havens that will provide these species with the sanctuary they need for their populations to persist.

But this job is also about creating lasting change, and this represents our greatest challenge, which is in the follow-through. In most cases it takes very careful planning and a multifaceted approach to build a well-balanced and long-term conservation program. I have learned over time that it is absolutely imperative that strategies be tailored to meet both the needs of the species or environment we aim to protect AND the communities that are inextricably linked to them. Of course,

this means providing practical solutions to communities facing diminishing marine resources and often-times intense poverty. It also means committing to the long-term management of some of the most remote regions of the world, which comes at great expense and hardship to those involved. But, at the end of the day it is about championing a holistic approach to environmental protection by stemming the loss of biodiversity, managing our interactions with the environment and with wildlife and promoting more sustainable practices. Success stories from around the world are a testament to the fact that it can be done.

It is our hope that the collaborative work with Milton Group will bring the necessary science based, adaptive management needed to make it a great conservation success story. Working together, we will be thinking about bridging current MPAs and strategically using buffer zones in order to create a vast coastal corridor of protection for these important marine species. A model that while centered around sound scientific research and strong management, is also being developed in partnership with and for the sustainable benefit of local communities.

Australia & David Yarrow

Ngarra Limestone Bay

Milton Group Australia, are the strategic development partners for a Northern Tasmanian project, Ngarra Limestone Bay. Our aims here are to create a dynamic, responsible and resilience model for tourism that can support land management and community initiatives in the surrounding region. Such a program aligns with David's purpose, which in January 2020, included his mission to document the devastating Australian bush fires that had destroyed communities, wildlife and wildlands.



YARROW

Using the striking and poignant images that he captured of the effects of the fire, David Yarrow and environmental nonprofit organisation Wildark launched the #koalacomebackcampaign. The campaign raised over \$1 Million and was endorsed by a generous number of global conservation champions such as Chris Hemsworth, Cara Delevingne, Cindy Crawford, Leonardo di Caprio and Tom Brady. These funds have gone towards Earth Alliance's Australia Wildfire Fund and WildArk to support local organizations working on wildlife rehabilitation and habitat restoration. Monies raised through The #KoalaComeback Campaign will go to the ground where critical wildlife and ecosystem recovery efforts are already underway. [WildArk](#) and [Global Wildlife Conservation](#) are targeting organisations who are vital in this recovery process such as [Two Thumbs Koala Sanctuary](#), [Port Macquarie Koala Hospital](#), the Byron Bay Wildlife Hospital, [Australian Wildlife Conservancy](#) and habitat rehabilitation on Kangaroo Island and throughout NSW and Victoria.

If you are interested in buying a charity edition print for \$1,000 please email info@davidyarrowphotography.com



#koalacomebackcampaign



Urban Land Institute: Natural and Social Capital Investing in Africa

We would like to thank Linda Isaacson, Chairperson of the ULI Global Exchange Council, and her team, for their invitation for Milton Group to coordinate a panel session discussing 'Natural and Social Capital Investing in Africa'.

We were joined by Alexander Rhodes (Head of Mishcon Purpose, Mishcon De Reya), who was kind enough to moderate, and Clare Akamanzi (CEO, Rwanda Development Board), Charlie Mayhew MBE (CEO, Tusk), Tom Lalampaa (CEO, Northern Rangelands Trust), and Richard Meredith (Special Advisor, Larry Ellison Foundation), for the webinar on October 20th. The panel discussed Natural and Social Capital in Africa, and the opportunities to create positive impact and investment returns.

Nowhere has the economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic been more severe than in rural Africa. Local economies have collapsed, leaving unsupported communities reliant on their environment for sustenance. However, it does not need to be like this.

The panel offered perspectives based on their own experiences of growing long-term value from the areas of the communities, wildlife, government, managers and investors they represent.

The diverse group, all approaching conservation and African investment from their own perspectives, came to the common consensus that innovative coalitions between all stakeholders is necessary to build long-term resilience into conservation and social upliftment initiatives.

By integrating knowledge, experience and capabilities of those from Government, the private sector, NGOs, and local communities, alongside a recognition of 'return' and 'value' as synonymous with both financial and social upliftment profits, conservation efforts can yield sustainable, long-term results. As Charlie Mayhew stated clearly, the long-term success of conservation across the world is about people, and relationships with people.

A special thanks to David Yarrow for his personal introduction to Africa's natural capital, taking us on a journey through his camera lens to see what few others ever have.



YARROW

Mishcon de Reya



Mishcon de Reya



The Business of Conservation – Where next for Africa's Wildlife Economy?

The protection of Africa's wildlife and wild places has for a long time depended on a model underpinned by tourism. In a Covid-19 world, what are the implications for conservation, how will wildlife economies change, and where are the opportunities?

This July, Paul Milton joined three other conservation experts to discuss these questions in depth: John E. Scanlon, African Parks Special Envoy; Kevin Pietersen MBE, cricket player turned conservation influencer and founder of SORAI; and Dr. Winnie Kiiru, Trustee of Kenya Wildlife Service and Advisor to various conservation organisations.

Alexander Rhodes, Head of Mishcon Purpose at Mishcon de Reya, and host of Thursday's webinar, introduced the subject matter, taking the lead from TUSK on how

Covid-19 has impacted conservation in a number of jurisdictions – it is the economic consequences of the global lockdown, as opposed to the health crisis itself which is the main issue.

Before the coronavirus pandemic, WTO stated that 80% of travel to Africa was for the wildlife, supporting almost 24 million jobs, a number that was expected to double by 2030, and the 8400 protected areas across Africa saw over \$30 billion of in-country expenditure. Yet, the evident value of Africa's natural assets is threatened by a lack of sustainable management and funding.

The webinar's response to these issues were clear and agreed upon emphatically by all parties, representative of government, public and private sectors: global players at

all levels need to collaborate to develop and implement a conservation model aligned with the common purpose of building economic resilience and sustainability across Africa, and globally. Alongside this, the definition of 'value' in conservation and wildlife tourism must be broadened to beyond just financial profit – diversity, inclusivity, and a particular focus on local communities as stakeholders, not just beneficiaries, should be demonstrative and inherent in the meaning of 'value'.





WHAT'S NEW?

Contemporary tents and interiors nestled between acacias on the Sabora Plains.

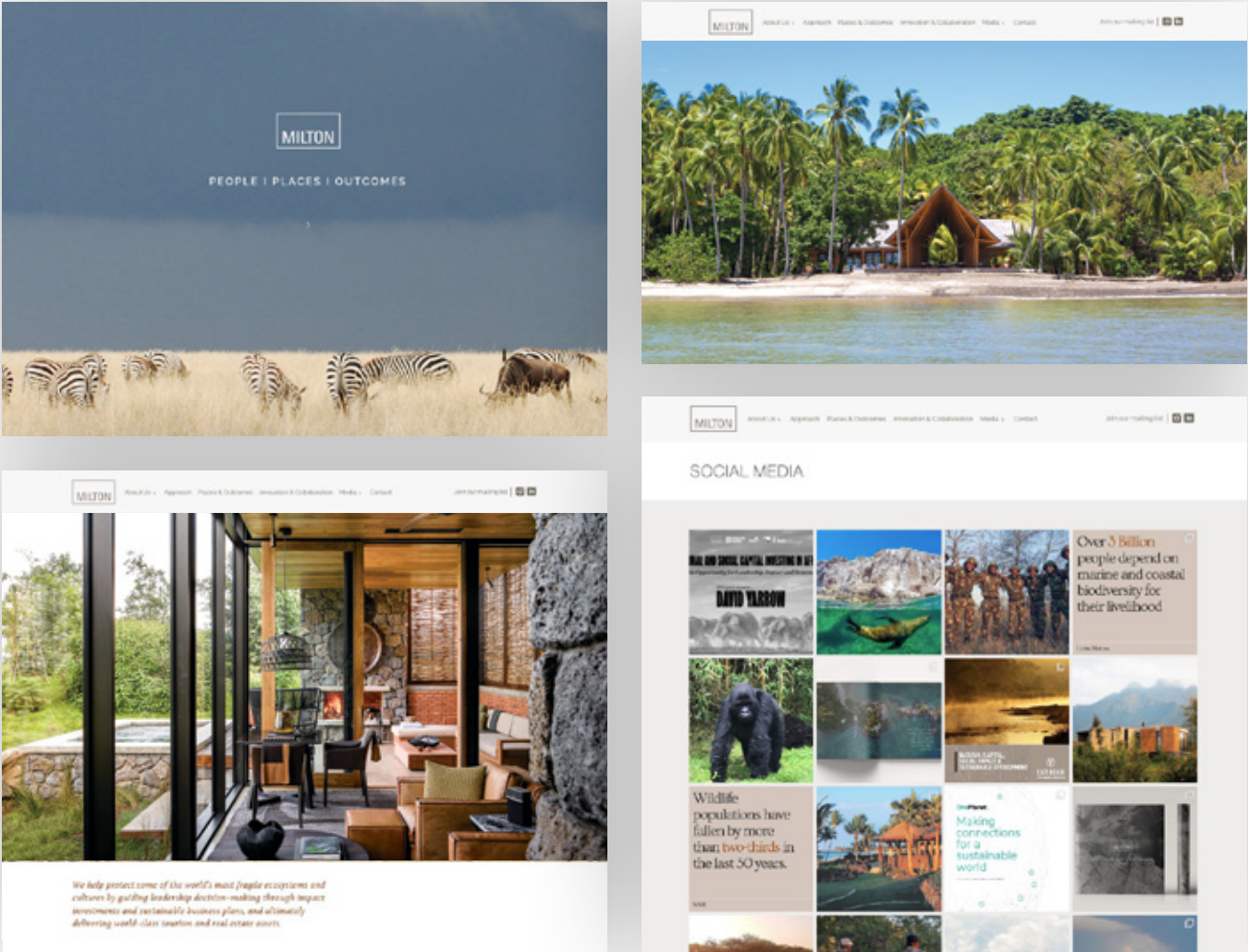
Singita

Congratulations to Singita on their recent opening. This major renovation of the award winning Singita Sabora camp commenced with our masterplan reorganizing the camp site plan with guest tents orientating towards the Serengeti National Park.

www.singita.com

Website

Please visit our recently updated website – reflecting our values and purpose.



We salute those who continue to protect vulnerable places, people and wildlife, those who commit their energy and resources to making a difference.

In a rapidly changing world, we remain steadfast in our resolve to have a positive impact on our planet and look forward to working together with those who share our vision.

The time is now.



Contributors

Paul Milton
Nadine Manji
Katie Oldworth
Oliver Nicoll
Tom Palmer

Pooran Desai OBE
Dr. Andrea Marshall
Grumeti Fund
African Community
and Conservation Fund

Karingani
TUSK
Royal Africa Society
David Yarrow
Jo Taylor

Graphic Design
Andy Barker

Photo Credits

Paul Milton
Dr. Andrea Marshall
Craig Morrison
Tom Palmer
Rob Palmer

Singita
David Yarrow