

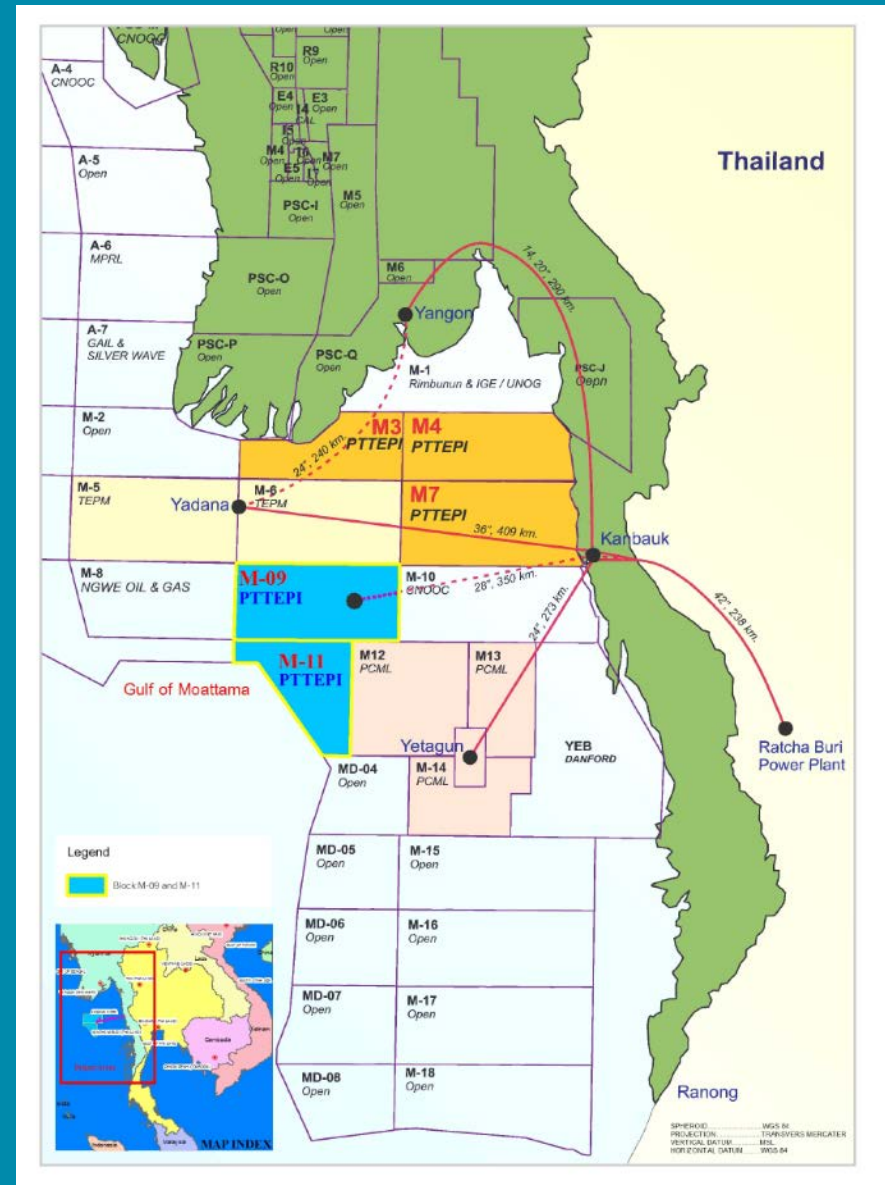


# Taninthayi Nature Reserve Project

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# Gas pipelines

- First pipeline built by Total in 1997
- Petronas added second pipeline in 1999
- A third, PTTEP pipeline was added in 2013
- Lines merge in Thailand and supply gas to Bangkok
- All follow slightly different routes, and have different approaches to mitigation
- All served by a service track
- Two metering stations near the Thai border



# Taninthayi Nature Reserve

- 169,000 Ha reserve was declared in March 2005
- Predominantly hilly evergreen forest with populations of several globally threatened species, including primates, Asian Elephant, hornbills and Tiger
- Site of an unusual project where reserve establishment and management are funded by payments from three gas pipeline companies

# TNRP model

- The model is being implemented in funding phases: Phase 1 (2005-9) and Phase 2 (2009-13) had a budget of \$1.2 million from Total and Petronas. Phase 3 (2013-2017) includes PTTEP and has a budget of \$1.8 million
- Project oversight is by a Project Coordinating Committee (PCC), a high level body consisting of the Director General of the FD and senior company staff
- A Technical Coordinating Committee meets quarterly, and consists of senior TNRP staff, company HSE staff and others. This committee manages the on-going implementation of project activities
- The Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) Myanmar Program provides technical support to the project, including on wildlife survey techniques, patrolling methods, threats analysis and management planning

# Pros

- Private sector financing led to the creation and long-term management of a protected area in an area of global biodiversity importance
- The FD has been able to implement conservation activities as they see fit, with little influence by the participating companies
- The project has broadly succeeded in implementing its planned conservation interventions.
- There is excellent coordination and collaboration between project partners from private sector, government and civil society
- All main partners view the project very favourably

# Cons

- There has been no explicit effort by the companies to follow the mitigation hierarchy during construction or operation
- There is no link between the scale of compensation and the magnitude of the impacts. No attempt has been made to quantify the scale of the impacts or conservation gains that have happened or could be achieved. It is therefore not possible to say if the project has actually compensated for pipeline impacts
- Financing has been relatively modest in comparison to normal protected area cost needs. Security constraints mean, however, that the effective size of the PA is smaller than the legally defined area, so current resources may be sufficient
- Financing is only secure on 4-year cycles, with just a non-binding commitment that funding will continue as long as the pipelines are in operation



**Thank You.**

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