

## Barrier and its removal: Hydro power plant Hutgyi Project



# Overview

- Project Background
- Project Description
- Location
- Benefit
- Barrier
- Removal



# Project Background

November 2003	Thailand and Myanmar signed a cooperation in development of Hydropower Project in Thanlwin and Tanintharyi River Basin
May 2005	Minister of Electric Power of Myanmar and Minister of Energy of Thailand signed an MOU on G-G basis for cooperation in development of Hydropower Project in Thanlwin and Tanintharyi River Basin



# Project Background

December 2005	EGAT and DHPP signed MOA to study and to develop Hutgyi HPP
January 2006	Prefeasibility study commence
June 2006	EGAT and Sinohydro Signed MOU



# Project Background

January 2008	Feasibility Study completed
July 2008	EIA Study completed
May 2010	Sinohydro EGATi, DHPP and International Group of Entrepreneurs signed MOA
Present	Under additional investigations



# Project Description

- Total Generating Capacity = 1,360 MW
  - 7x170 MW or 1,190 MW export to Thailand
  - 1x170 MW or 170 MW supply to Myanmar Grid for serving local demand and demand within Karen State

□ Total Energy generation = 7,325 GWh/year

□ Transmission System

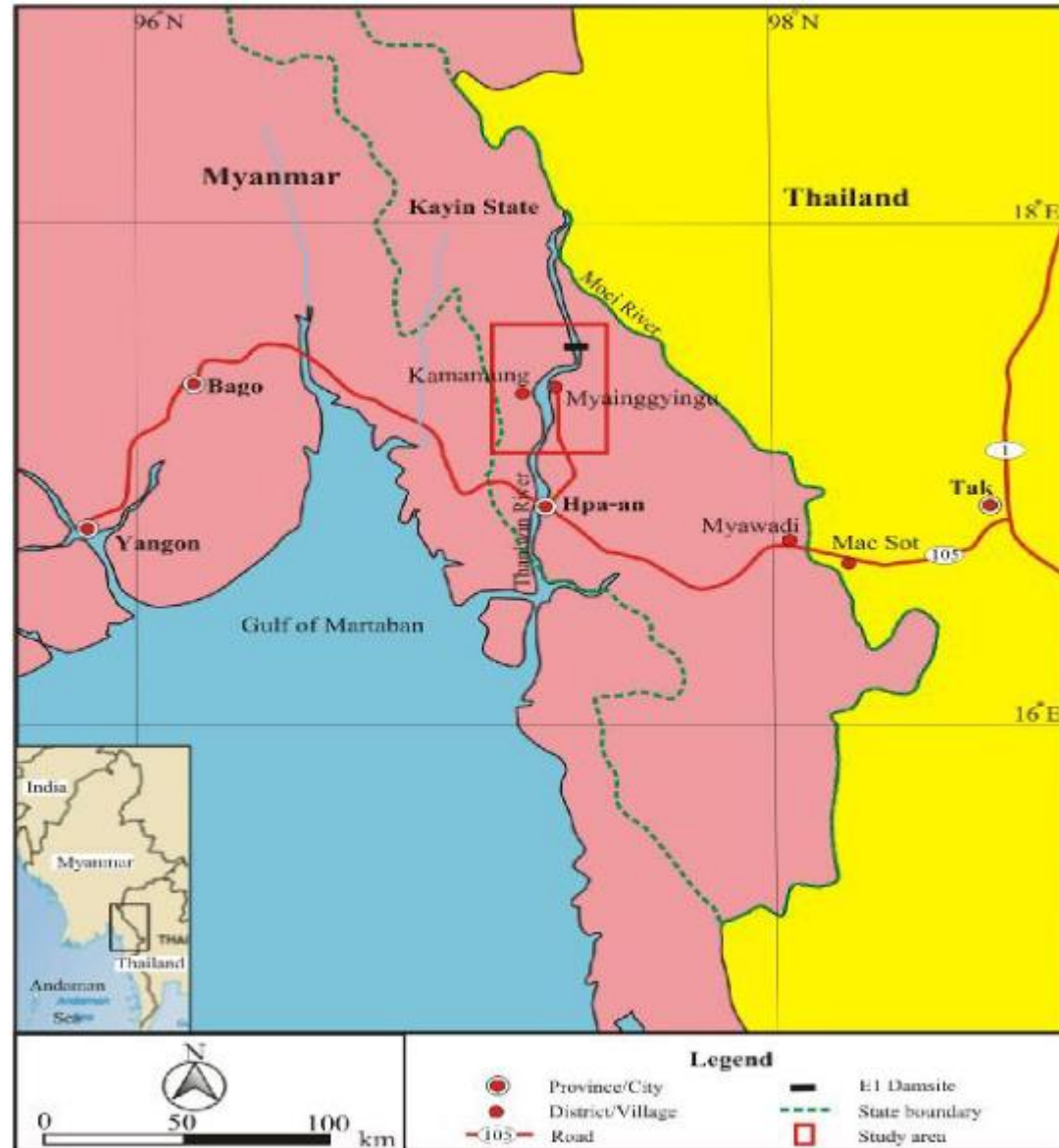
Transmission Line to Thailand		500	kV
	Project-border	45	km.
	border —Pisanuloke province	300	km.
Transmission Line within Myanmar			
230 KV	Project-Thaton	78	km.
33 KV	Project-Myaing Gyi Ngu	28	km.



- Roller Compacted Concrete Dam
- total length 1127 m
- 10 Spillway gates
- 6 Sediment Releasing gates

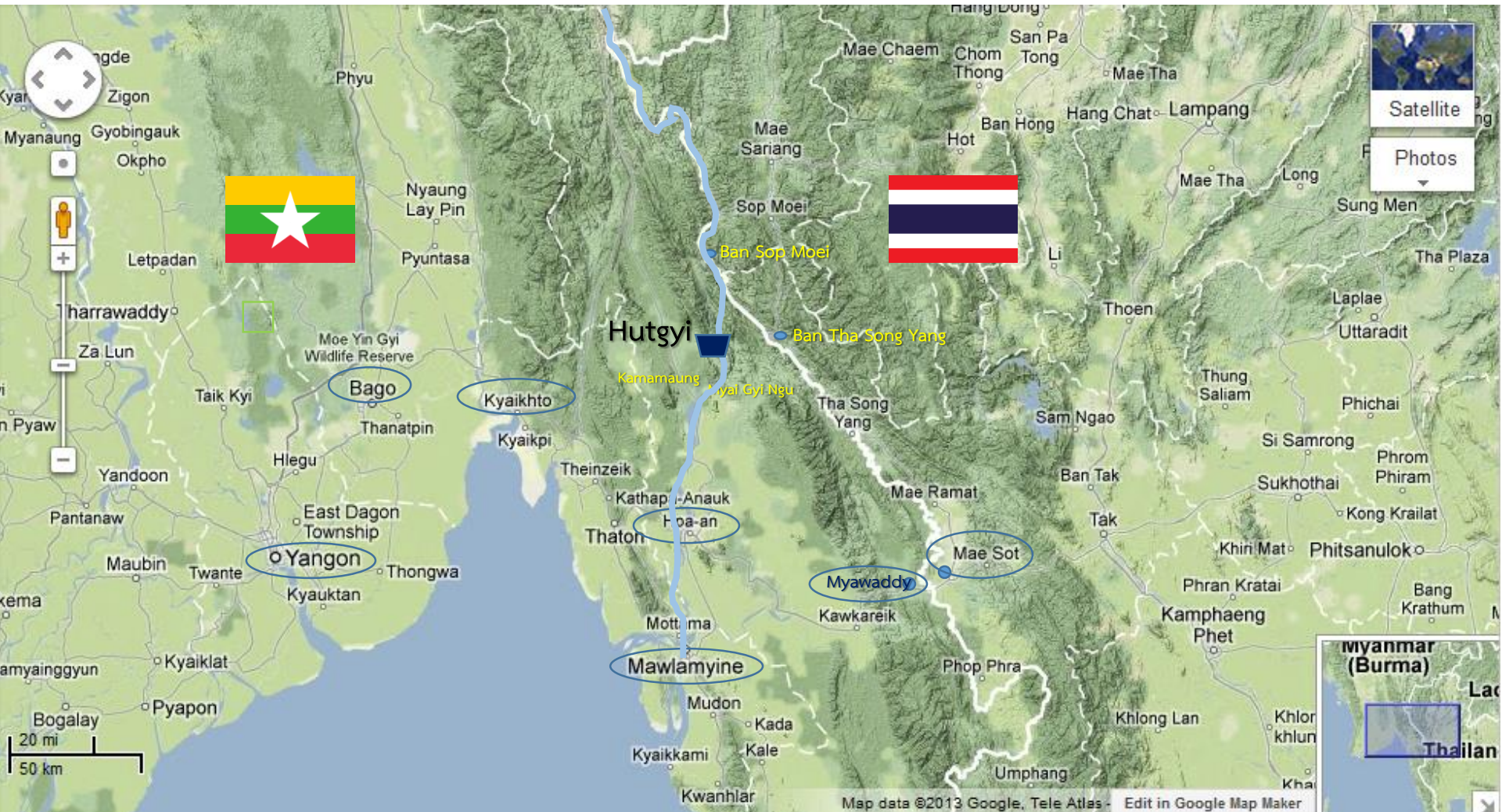
# Project Location

- Located in Hpa-an province, Kayin state
- Lower reach of Thanlwin river
- Dam site is 47 km downstream of the confluence of Moei-Thalwin





# Project Location





Hutgyi

Ban Sop Moei

Ban Tha Song Yang

Kamamaung

Myai Gyi Ngu

Tha Song Yang

Mae Ramat

Myawaddy

Mae Sot

Mae Sariang

Sop Moei

Omko

Doi Tao

Thung Hua Chang

Li

tashe

uppanu

Kyaikhto

ittoung River

Kyaikpi

8

Taungxun

Bilin

Zokali

Theinzeik

Kathapa-Anauk

Thaton

85

Hya-an

H85

Yinnye

8

Tanbingyaung

Mutkyi

Zar Ta Pyin

Mawlamyine

Khindan

Mot ama

Tanbingon

Kawkareik

85

Ban Tak

1

1

Tak

Sam Ngao

AH2

Hot

20 mi  
20 km

Gulf of Martaban



# Benefits of the Project

- To Myanmar

- Foreign investment
- Taxation
- Free energy
- Obtain ownership of the Project concession period
- Create jobs for locals
- Better quality of life for locals

- To Thailand

- Served country's energy demand
- Diversify energy source
- Enhance energy stability
- Relatively low cost
- Stable electricity price

## Barrier: Security in the area

- No major progress since the signing of MOA with GOM
- Complex situation involving several armed groups in the area
- GOM is unable to facilitate the entry permission for Developer
- Ongoing Peace Talk
- Impact to implementation plan and project cost

### CEASEFIRE TALKS YIELD NO SIGNIFICANT PROGRESS

Published on Friday, 26 September 2014 17:44

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*The UPWC and NCCT hold peace talks in Yangon on Friday. (EMG).*

**Discussion over the third draft of a ceasefire deal between Union Peacemaking Working Committee and the ethnic coalition Nationwide Ceasefire Coordination Team ended on Friday with little progress, according to the participants.**

# Ongoing fighting

## Deadly Fighting Breaks Out Between Burma Army and Karen Armed Groups - Border Crossing Closed

September 27, 2014 • Author: S'Phan Shaung • Posted in [Articles](#)

Tags: [Burma army](#), [DKBA](#), [fighting](#)

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Residents of the Burma border town of Myawaddy told *Karen News* that fighting broke out at Aung Shwe Bo section between government soldiers and Karen armed groups.

A woman resident said, "fighting took place at Aung Shwe Bo section where both the Burma Army and BGF [Border Guard Force] are based. [Burma] army had now shut down all road access during the day time."

Residents said that the fighting broke out after mortar shells were launched into the Aung Shwe Bo area – where the government troops and its militias, the BGF have army camps.

At the time of writing, *Karen News* is led to understand that it has not been confirmed which Karen armed group had fired the mortar shells.

Due to the insecurity, Myawaddy residents said they were terrified and shops in the area had closed.

A major trade crossing between Thailand and Burma – the Friendship Bridge that links Mae Sot to Myawaddy – had been closed for security reasons.

To add to the complexities of the situation sources from the Democratic Karen Benevolent Army said that yesterday, a group of their soldiers had been attacked by the Burma Army in territory under the control of the Karen National Liberation Army 6th Brigade.



## Fighting Rages on Between Myanmar Military and Karen Rebels

2014-09-29

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Karen rebels parade during a celebration along the Thai-Myanmar border in a file photo.

[APF](#)

Fighting between Myanmar's government troops and ethnic Karen armed rebels raged on Monday even as the two groups were making efforts to reach a cease-fire agreement, according to a rebel spokesman.

Government soldiers and insurgents from the Democratic Karen Benevolent Army (DKBA) have been fighting for the last four days around the southeastern towns of Kyaikmayaw in Mon State and Myawaddy in Kayin State, close to the border with Thailand.

"Although top-level and low-level officials from both sides have been talking, government troops have continued attacking us," a DKBA spokesperson identified only as Zayer told RFA's Myanmar Service.

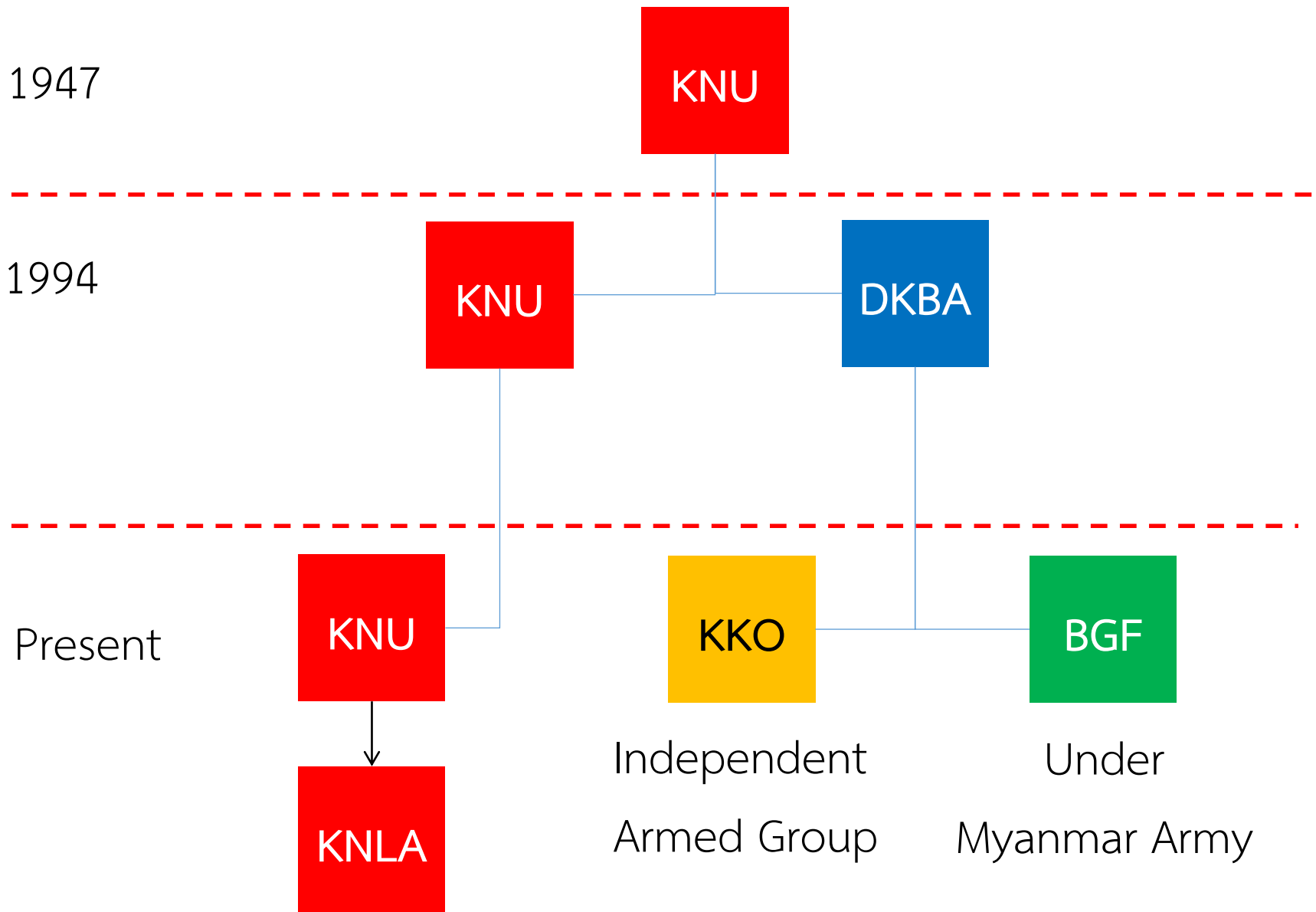
# Coordination complexity in the area

Armed Groups at the Damsite area:

1. Myanmar Army
2. Border Guard Force (BGF)
3. Local (Kayin State) Government
4. Karen National Union (KNU) & Karen National Liberation Army (KNLA)
  - 4.1 KNLA Brigade No. 5
  - 4.2 KNLA Brigade No. 7
5. Democratic Karen Buddhist Army (DKBA)
  - 5.1 DKBA 1 (Klo Htoo La)
  - 5.2 DKBA 2 (Klo Htoo Wa)



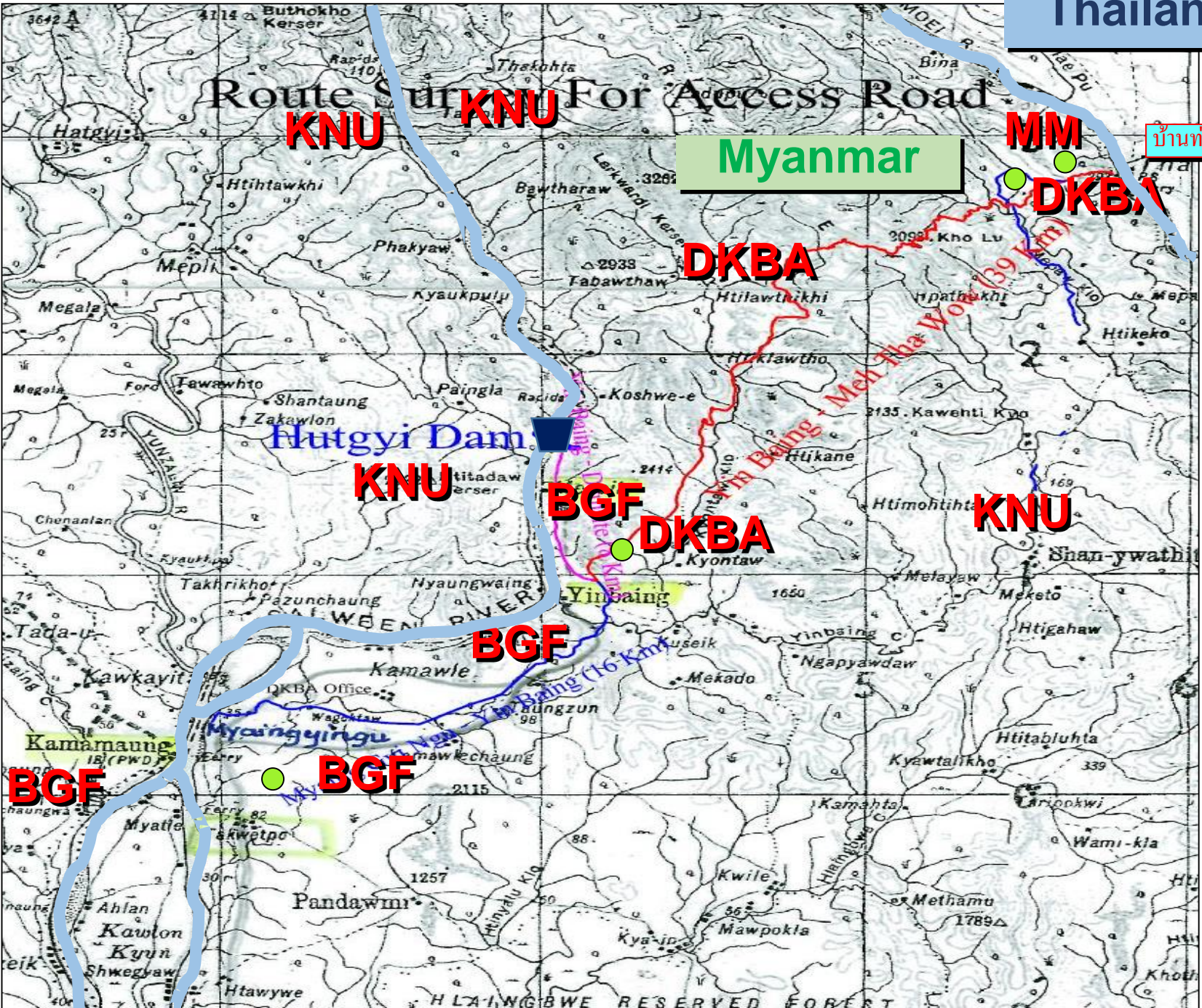
# Ethnic Armed Groups



Thailand

บ้านท่าสองยาง

Myanmar





# Other Barriers

- Political in Myanmar
  - Political uncertainty in different part of the Union
  - GOM policy with ethnic groups
  - General Election in 2015
- Laws and Regulations
  - Myanmar is in transition period, only frameworks and guidelines
  - Problems in interpretation and implementation
- Financial markets
  - Source of funding: Chinese banking institutions was the only option for mega project in Myanmar at that time
  - Need to follow Chinese regulations and requirements
- Capacity of human and other resources needs to catch up
- Influence from powerful neighbors such as China and India

# Removal of Barriers: How to reduce and minimize the impact

- Move as fast as possible as the conditions can change very quickly
- Close coordination with government authorities in both central and locals as well as armed groups in the area
- Reliable local partner and strong strategic partner
- Understanding history and culture of each stakeholder
- Supporting of local communities
- Local and public participation/acceptance and sustainable development

Thank you for your attention