



Major Dams in Burma

Overview of dams and impacts

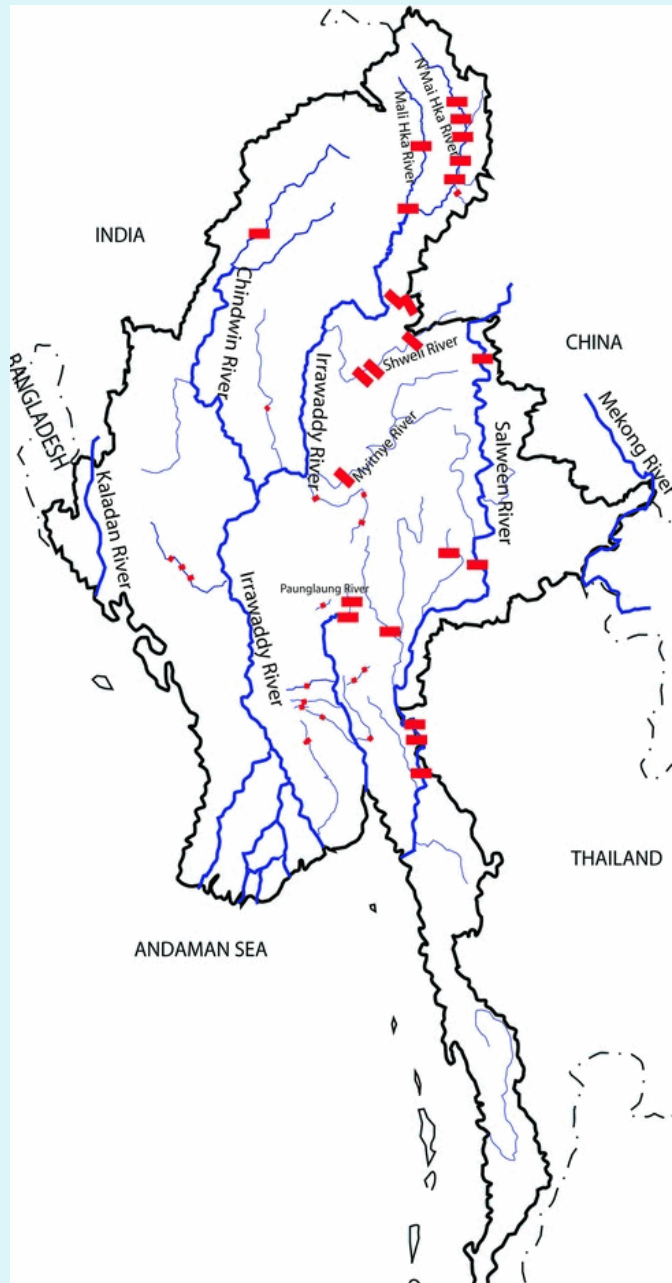
By Burma Rivers Network

Burma Rivers Network (BRN)

BRN is comprised of representatives of different ethnic organizations from potential dam affected communities in Burma.

Our mission:

- to protect the health of river ecosystems
- to sustain biodiversity, rights and livelihoods of communities.



Large dams being constructed on all of Burma's major rivers and tributaries

Based on our research from Sep 2008-June 2009

21 large dams are being planned

Dams	Rivers	State/Division
Myitsone	Irrawaddy	Kachin
Chibwe, Pashin, Lakin, & Phizaw	N'Mai	Kachin
Laiza & Khaunglanphu	Mali	Kachin
Shweli 1, 2, & 3	Shweli	Shan
Tasang & Upper Thanlwin	Salween	Shan
Hatgyi, Weigyi, & Dagwin	Salween	Karen
Yeywa	Myitnge	Mandalay
Lower Paunglaung	Paunglaung	Mandalay
Upper Paunglaung	Paunglaung	Shan
Dapein 1 & 2	Tarping	Kachin
Tamanthi	Chindwin	Sagaing

Investors/Builders from

- China: 20 of 21 dams
(all but Tamanthi)
- Thailand: 4 of 21 dams
(Tasang, Hatgyi, Weigyi, Dagwin)
- India: 1 of 21 dams
(Tamanthi)

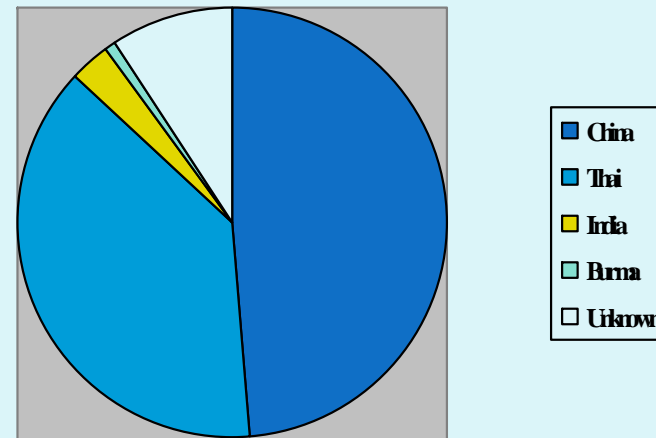
Power production (megawatts)

- Kachin State: 15,768 MW
- Shan State: 11,070 MW
- Karen State: 6,532 MW
- Mandalay Division: 1,070 MW
- Sagaing Division: 1,200 MW

Total 21 dams: 35,640 MW

21 Dams: Electricity will go to

- China: appx. 48 %
- Thailand: appx. 38 %
- India: appx. 3 %
- Burma: appx. 1 %
- Unknown (likely China): appx. 9 %



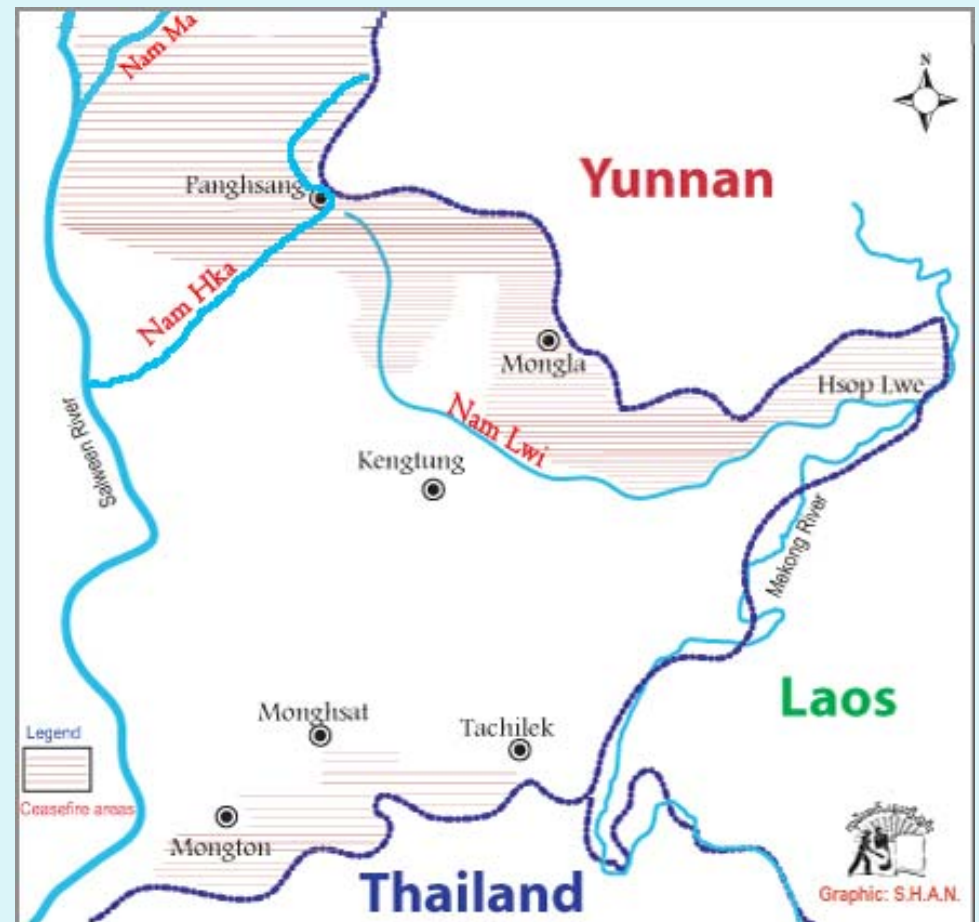
- ❖ These are rough estimates, as a small percentage of the electricity from some of the dams other than the Paunglaung will be used in Burma.
- ❖ The Tasang Dam will be part of the Greater Mekong Subregion power grid.

Recent visits of Chinese Leaders



After their visits:

- 2 more MoUs on 2 Dams on Salween Mainstream, and two tributaries
- 6 more dams planned on Nam Lwe - Mekong tributary
- Increasing Capacity building of Myint Zone Dam from 3,600 MW to 6,000 MW



Increased militarization to secure the dams

- More troops deployed
- Increased oppression by army, including forced labour
- More land mines

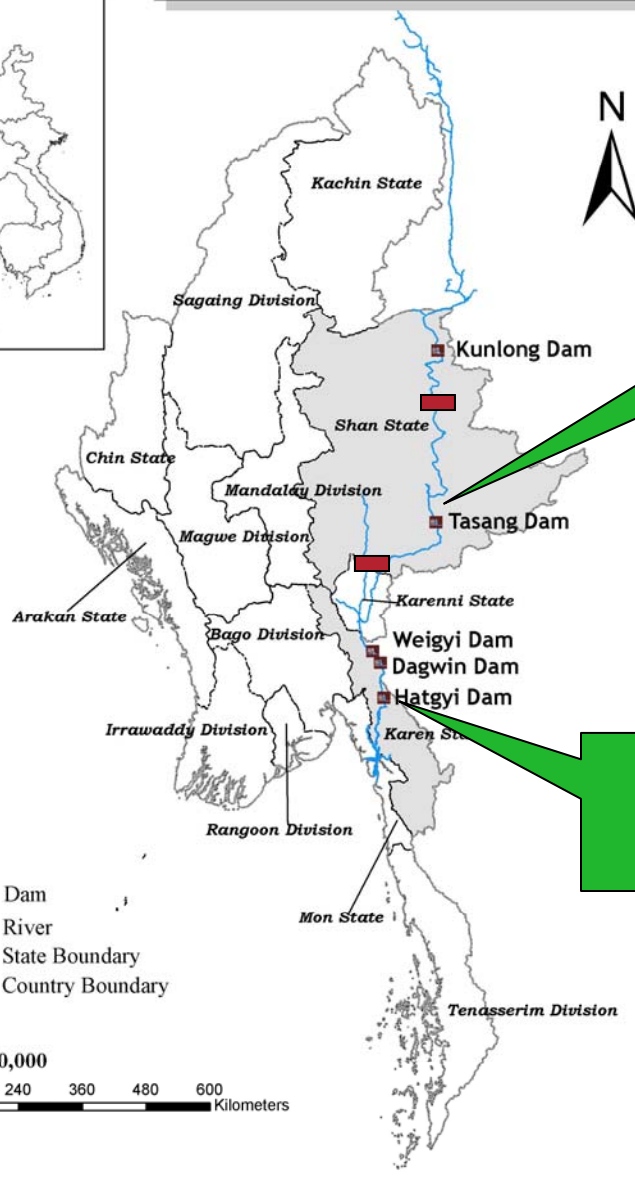
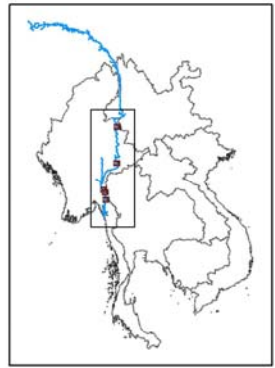
Social impacts

- Loss of livelihoods
- Loss of culture

Threat to biodiversity

- All dams are in internationally recognised biodiversity hotspots.

Proposed Salween Dam Map



Tasang Dam
7,110 MW

Hutgyi
1,325

New Propose Dams

■ Nong Pa Dam
in Shan State

■ Yor Thet Dam
in Karenni State

Legend

- Dam
- River
- - - State Boundary
- Country Boundary

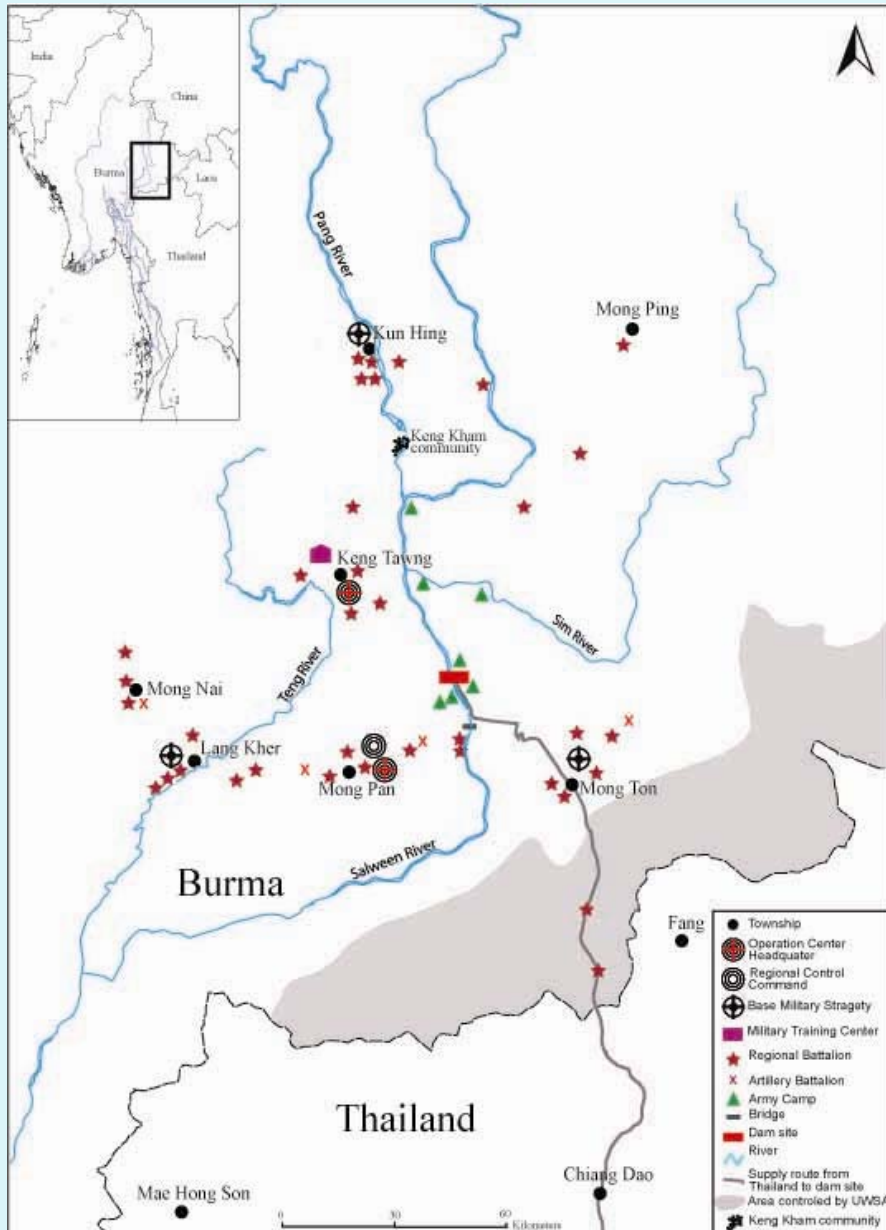
Scale 1:8,500,000
0 60 120 240 360 480 600 Kilometers

Tasang Project

High	228 Meter
Capacity	7,110 MW
Cost	\$6 Billions

Burmese Military Deployment

Since 1996 the number of battalions has more than tripled. Today there are 36 regional battalions.

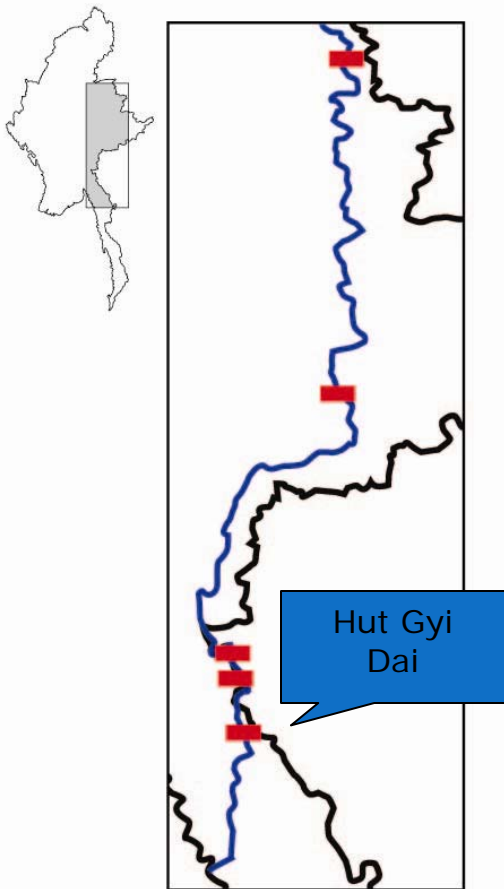


Keng Kham Community

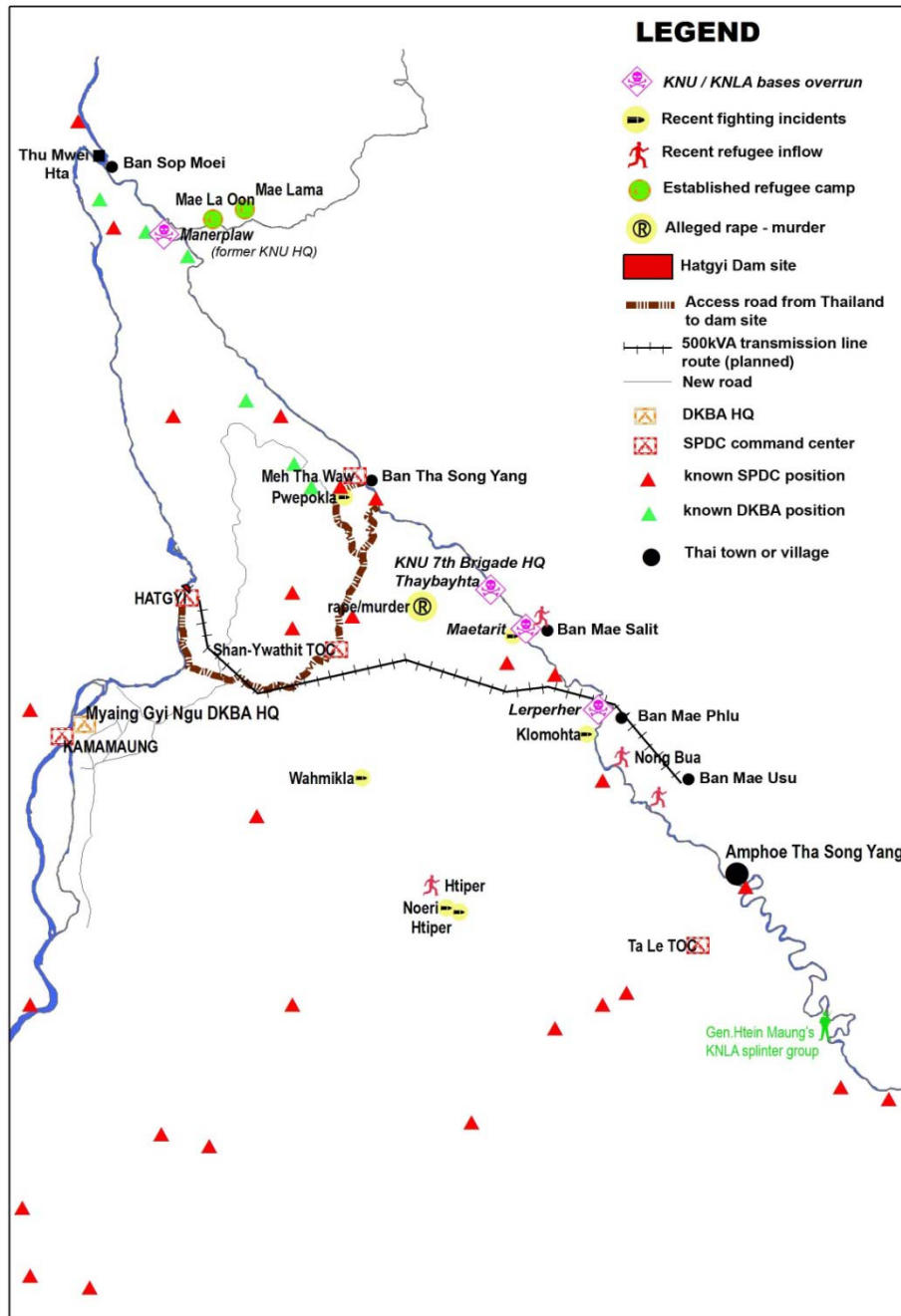
- “Keng Kham Community” is located along the Pang River and on its numerous islands.
- The edge of Keng Kham reaches the Salween River 35 miles upstream of the Tasang Dam.
- This community will be directly impacted from the Tasang Reservoir when the dam is finished as nearly all the 114 villages will go under water.

Hut Gyi Dam

Locate in Karen State
Far from Ban Su atbMuay
At Thai Border about 40 KM



RECENT CONFLICT IN RELATION TO THE HATGYI DAM



June 2009: SPDC military offensive to clear area for Salween dam construction, caused 3,500 Karen refugees to flee to Thailand

Hutgyi Dam on Salween River

Salween Watch Coalition

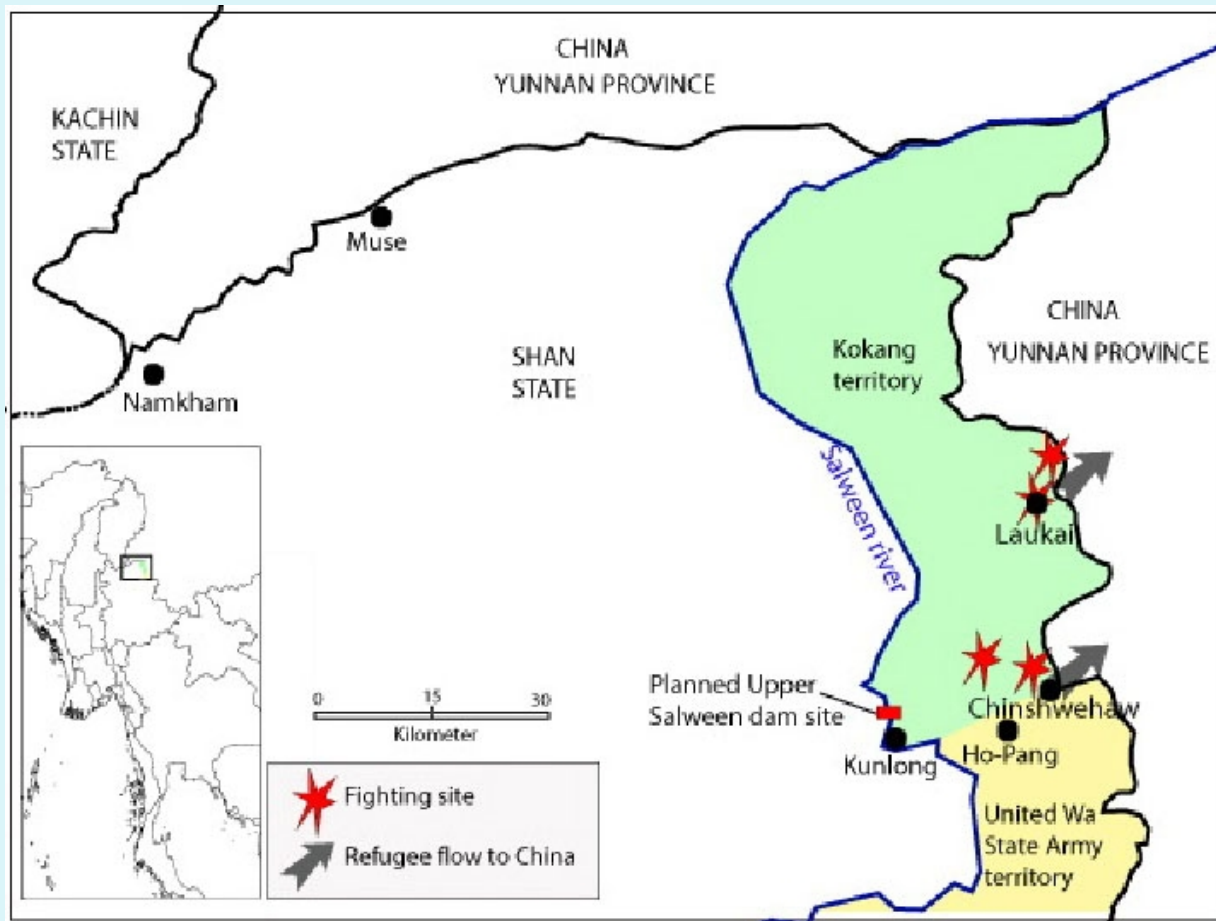
- Petition Letter to Thai Government to Stop Project in Oct 2009



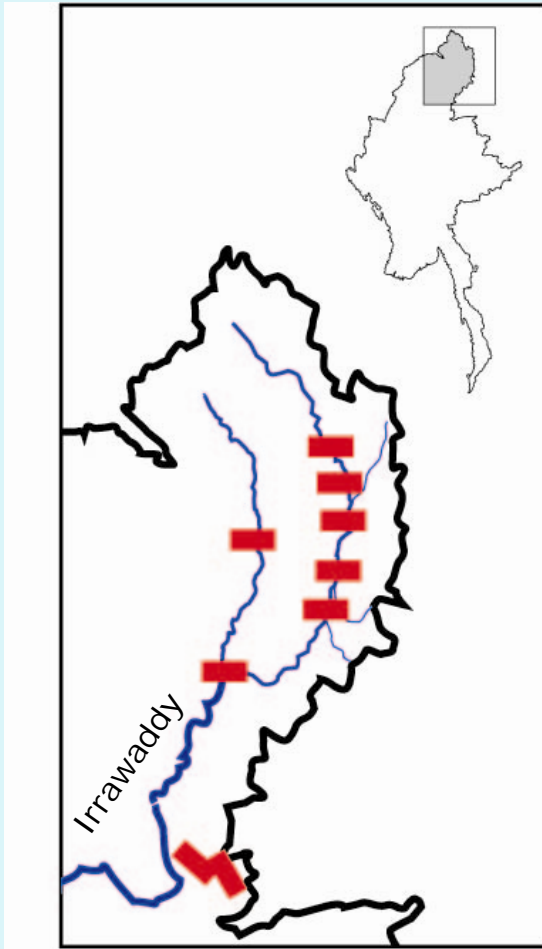
Jan 2010: Thai government calls for review of Hatgyi dam project

However, EGAT,
SPDC, and
SINOHYDRO signed a
new MoU in Rangoon
to April 2010 to build
the dam

Aug 2009: SPDC attacks near Kunlong Salween dam site drive over 37,000 refugees to China



Irrawaddy/Myitstone Dams



December 2009

- Chinese Workers Come to dam site and Open Construction Ceremony
- Local Community Pray to Free Irrawaddy
- April 2010 Boom Blast at Dam site
- Locate 4 villages to under control

BRN Chinese language publication: Healthy Rivers, Happy Neighbors

Highlighting:

- No publicly available Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA) or Social Impact Assessments (SIA)
- No participation of the affected community in the process
- Not conforming with domestic Chinese environment and social standards

Produce Dam Education VDO In Burmese with English Sub-Title

- Release on June 5 2010:
World Environment Day
- Show on DVB Burmese
Television
- Distribute inside Burma

Recommendations

- Dam projects should be stopped until Chinese and foreign companies are able to abide by international environmental and social standards in Burma.
- EIA and SIA should be conducted for each dam.
- Affected people must be consulted, and dam plans must be transparent.

Thank You

For further information, please visit:

www.burmariversnetwork.org

www.salweenwatch.org

E-mail: burmariversnetwork@gmail.com