Micro-Renewables and Rural Electrification: Myanmar's Emerging Opportunities For Cross-Sector Energy Development





★ Taunggyi

Yangon

Keith Morency – ENVS Seminar - Spring 2016

Planning a New Energy Infrastructure:

- growth).

Methodology:

- Review of literature regarding in Myanmar.
- illustrate political economy relations.

Results:

 Widespread disagreement across by World Bank and ADB.

The effectiveness of current international aid structures is widely debated, as are the frameworks via which they form their goals (e.g. sustainable development vs. economic

 Myanmar, which has undergone drastic political challenges over the last 4 years, is attempting to bring electricity to 2/3 of its population by 2030. Several major development actors are involved in this plan, although there is a rising chorus of voices that is calling for a more inclusive, bottom-up development approach.

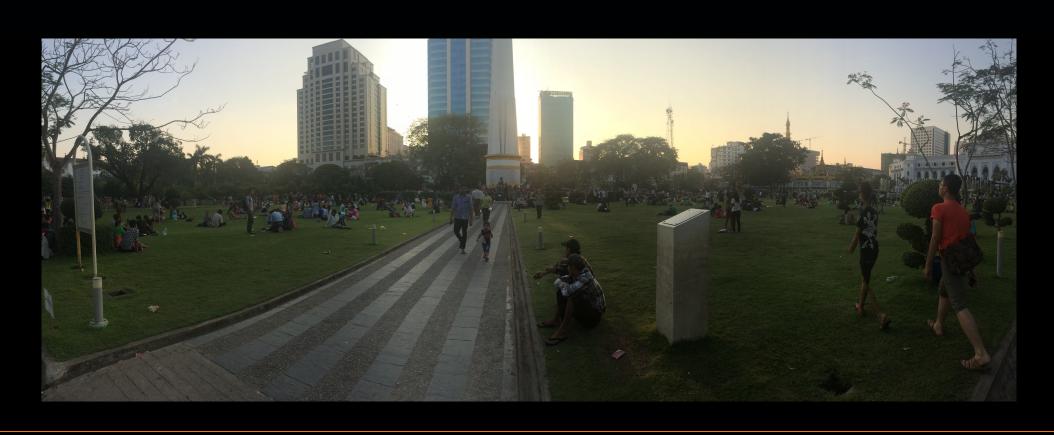
international aid and development structures, electrification efforts

Conduct informational interviews in Myanmar. Meetings in Yangon with NGOs, a major energy company, JICA, REAM and WWF. Interview and visit to micro-hydro site in Taunggyi with a private developer, U Khun Kyaw. Develop actor-network diagrams to

sectors about how to approach electrification strategy as proposed Need for better integration between state and federal ministries and a standardized regulatory framework Development of a private sector of micro-renewable projects could improve local economies and increase long term investment.

Challenges, Possibilities and Lessons for the Future:

- and lack of micro-finance in micro-renewables.
- projects and increase access to opportunities.
- Pilot projects that utilize crosscommunicate viability of microrenewables to governments and increase their role in national electrification projects.









Emphasis on national grid expansion based on macro energy development institutions is limiting investment Development of small-scale power producer networks (such as SHPAM) could legitimize micro-renewable multilateral and domestic finance

sector collaboration could better

Research Questions:

How do international aid structures limit or encourage cross-sector development work?

What are the possibilities and challenges for achieving cross-sector renewable energy development in Myanmar?

Key Actors:

- NLD: National League for Democracy
- MOEP: Ministry of Electric Power
- **DRD:** Department of Rural Development
- **NEMC:** National Energy Management Council
- **JICA:** Japanese Int'l Cooperation Agency
- WB: World Bank
- ADB: Asian Dev. Bank Private Energy Sector
- GIZ: German Dev. Org.
- **REAM:** Renewable Energy Association of Myanmar
- SHPAM: Small Hydropower Assoc. Myanmar
- **WWF:** World Wildlife Fund (Myanmar Div.)
- CSO's: Civil Society Organizations
- NGO's: (Spectrum SKDN, Green Lotus)
- **CEI:** Columbia Earth Institute

