Conflict Factsheet

Salween River Dam Conflict in Myanmar

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of conflict</th>
<th>Intensity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Main</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Conflict Locality</th>
<th>Time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>South Eastern Asia</td>
<td>2013 – ongoing</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Countries</th>
<th>Resources</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Myanmar, Thailand, China</td>
<td>Fish, Biodiversity, Agricultural / Pastoral Land, Water</td>
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</table>

Conflict Summary

Myanmar confirmed the approval of six dam projects for the Salween River in 2013. These hydro-electric dams are to be built in conflict zones currently destabilised by civil war between independence groups and the Burma Army. The dams have further destabilised conflict areas, causing a flow of refugees across borders.
Conceptual Model

Climate Change

Environmental Change

Intermediary Mechanisms

Fragility and Conflict Risks

Social and Economic Drivers

Increased Water Scarcity

Increased Land Scarcity

Infrastructure Development

Land Use Change

Change in Access / Availability of Natural Resources

Interstate Tensions

Displacements / Migration

Grievances between Societal Groups

Context Factors

Fish, Biodiversity, Agricultural / Pastoral Land, Water

History of Conflict

Unresponsive Government
Resolution Efforts

No conflict resolution process.

Case Study

In 2013, plans for six hydro-electric power dams for the Salween River were approved. These projects are moving forward in places where conflict between ethnic resistance forces and the Burmese Army exists (International Rivers, 2013). The dams have become a fracture line for violent skirmishes between these forces and have displaced thousands - some of whom have crossed the border into Thailand and China. The projects are shrouded in secrecy, and it is difficult to know the actual extent of the damage of these dams to the environment or to human security.

The importance of the Salween river
The Salween River is 2,800 Km long and originates in the Himalaya Mountains, flowing through China's Yunnan province into Burma and Thailand down to the Andaman Sea (Salween Watch, 2014). It is one of the last international free-flowing rivers in the world. The river is home to at least thirteen ethnic groups and boasts rich biodiversity, which sustains the livelihoods of thousands with fishing and cross border trade (FAO, 2011). The dams are being planned and constructed jointly between Chinese corporations, Thailand's EGAT International Co., Ltd. and Burmese investors (Salween Watch, 2014).

Handling the impact of the dams
Some of these dams will affect Thai and Chinese communities, either by the flow of refugees across borders, or, by the physical impacts of the dam on water and land access. Although there has been some effort by Thai authorities to include public participation in dam development, there has been no attempt in Myanmar and little attempt in China. Environmental impact assessments are secretive, and construction of some dams has started without public notification (Salween Watch, 2014). Recent reports by activists and NGOs, such as International Rivers and Salween Watch, have emphasized the danger of building these dams in war-torn areas in Myanmar. Violent confrontations between warring groups over dam construction sites will hinder dispute resolution of overall conflicts (Noreen, 2013).

There has been no attempt by Burmese authorities or foreign investors to address the grievances of the Burmese people over the dams. Conflict resolution is made particularly difficult because violence over the dams often occurs between already warring rebel groups and the Burmese Army. Conflict resolution will require a comprehensive approach that also addresses the existing reasons for civil war.
## Intensities & Influences

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Intensities</th>
<th>Influences</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>1</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>2</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>3</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>4</strong></td>
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</tbody>
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### INTENSITIES
- **International / Geopolitical Intensity**
- **Human Suffering**

### INFLUENCES
- **Environmental Influences**
- **Societal Influences**

### Resolution Success

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resolve of displacement problems</th>
<th>Reduction in geographical scope</th>
<th>Increased capacity to address grievance in the future</th>
<th>Grievance Resolution</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>Displacement continues to cause discontent and/or other problems.</td>
<td>There has been no reduction in geographical scope.</td>
<td>There is no increased capacity to address grievances in the future.</td>
<td>Grievances have been mostly ignored.</td>
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### Diplomatic Crisis
- No diplomatic crisis

### Violent Conflict
- Yes

### Salience with nation
- Regional

### Mass displacement
- None

### Cross Border Mass Displacement
- Less than 100,000 and less than 10% of the population are displaced across borders.

## Resources and Materials

References with URL
- [International Rivers (2013). Current Status of Dam Projects on Burma's Salween River](#)
- [Salween Watch (2014). Hydropower Projects on the Salween River: An Update](#)
- [Noreen (2013). Thailand must suspend Salween River dams, warn activists](#)
Further information

https://factbook.ecc-platform.org/conflicts/salween-river-dam-project-myanmar