

Proceeding Paper

# Myanmar's Planned-Resettlement and Social Impact: An Empirical Case Study <sup>†</sup>

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**Abstract:** This paper explores the planned resettlement process and its social impact induced by the Tha Htay Hydropower project in Myanmar. Through the empirical case study, the status of direct impact on the resettled people, changes in their livelihood, policy orientation towards practical limitations, practical consequences of resettlement and inadequate preparation for resettlement implementation were studied as verifiable evidence. In this paper, the survey data was made from the responses of resettled people from three resettled villages: Maewa, Payit and Yegauk, which were interpreted into the real condition of the project affected people because a higher degree of their dissatisfaction negatively caused effect on the project whereas a higher degree of satisfaction leads to its positively effect. In this paper, a quantitative method was used to analyze the planned resettlement and its social impact. As a survey descriptive design, a simple random sampling method was utilized to collect samples from the target population with a contribution of structured questionnaires. The collected data was presented by mean and standard deviation to decide the real situation of the resettlement project. The study found that detail of social impact was considered to carry out when the construction of the hydropower project began. Then, the policy constraint in the resettlement process was verified which led to insufficient preparation and implementation of resettlement. To meet future development requirements of the planned resettlement process with fewer social impacts on hydropower development projects, practical contribution and policy recommendation are made for compensation of farmland where the people's livelihoods are land based and additional livelihood packages.

**Keywords:** planned resettlement; social impact; resettled people; practical limitation; policy constraint

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## 1. Introduction

Certain hydropower development projects even in developed countries have had a long-term effect on the entire human race. It is estimated that infrastructure development projects relocate approximately 15 million people across the world. About four million people are displaced each year worldwide by reservoir projects alone (Gillian Cornish, 2018). In Myanmar, hydropower is one of the most significant sectors because of abundant land and water resources in order to supply the majority of electricity distribution to local and its exports with the help of foreign investment (Kattelus et al., 2013) as well as the country's budget allocation. In running hydropower development projects, resettlement is often the most difficult and controversial impact on infrastructure, production development, social, cultural and environmental issues (Hao Cao, 2014) to fulfill the satisfaction of all affected people. Besides, land acquisition is an extremely complex issue, and the previous experiences of resettlement projects have caused a significant conflict and lack

of trust (IFC, 2019). Myanmar's land acquisition and resettlement practice for the hydropower development was a combination of the methods of previous similar hydropower development projects and the general methods of national guidelines. Because of the socio-economic loss of the impacted villages associated people's livelihood, IFC (2002) recommends in-kind compensation when the displaced people's livelihoods are land-based advising replacement land to be the same condition or superior in a productive land for the people displaced.

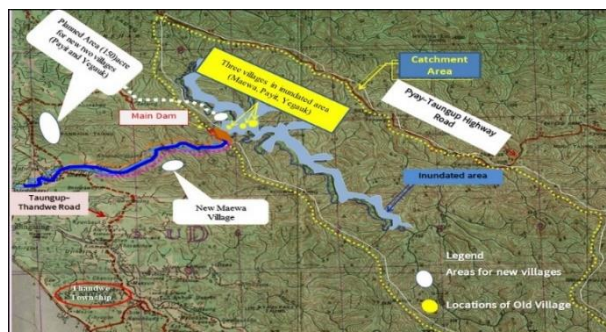
There are 27 operational hydropower development projects in Myanmar, nine under construction and 55 additional projects planned (Gillian Cornish, 2018). Only the remaining resettlement work of Payit and Yegauk villages due to the Tha Htay hydropower project is anticipated to complete at the end of 2023 regardless of adding rehabilitation work although Maewa village had been already resettled in March 2009. This work (because of which 500 households with 1591 persons have been displaced to new resettlement locations in March 2009 and March 2021 respectively), is the second project running under the Ministry of Electric Power after the Upper Paunglaung Hydropower project. All of the resettled people in the Tha Htay hydropower project received the only cash compensation, for each casual household in one million in MMK, for their loss of farmlands, perennial plants, income and other assets. Schmitt-Degenhardt (2013) asserted that a landholding of 3 acre was seen as an indicator to be the minimal landholding required to reduce poverty, based on agriculture alone in Myanmar. The current resettlement site was selected by the project proponent according to the resettled people's willingness to move near the Thandwe-Taungup road but it was not the optimal site selection. Every infrastructure of resettlement and Tha Htay Hydropower project was mainly based on the union budget without support from any international financial institutions. During the dam construction and resettlement and severe COVID-19 outbreak, the deficit of bank transfer and its limitations from the union budget to the local bank and an increase in the price of local goods has caused life of the resettled communities more difficult including a long-term improvement of children's education because parents' job opportunities were uncertain.

In this study, the resettlement and social impacts based on the responses of respondents were examined highlighting the difference between local and international resettlement practices (Wachenfeld, 2020) with the aim of investigating the displaced people's options towards resettlement practice, the social impacts and their satisfaction status with the fundamental infrastructures, transportation, education level (Xiao-Feng Liu, 2017), health care services and job opportunities. Based on the empirical case study including experiences or perspectives of resettled persons, a judgement on the real situation of resettlement, constraint of government policy applied for resettlement was made since the Tha Htay Hydropower project is the second resettlement project with national priority proposed by the Government.

## 2. Tha Htay Hydropower Project and Its Regional Context

Six power plants have been constructing with an installed capacity of 1564 MW across Myanmar. Among them, the Tha Htay hydropower project is under construction with an installed capacity of 111 MW. In Rakhine state\_ the most western state of Myanmar, the planned hydropower projects are Lemro 1 (600 MW) and Lemro 2 (90 MW) on the Laymro river, Kyein Ta Li (28 MW) on the Kyein Ta Li river, Mi Chaung (200 MW) on the Kaladan river, Saing Din (77 MW) on the Saing Din river and Than Dwe (39 MW) on the Thandwe river (IFC, 2017) and Ann (10 MW) on Ann Creek (DHPI, 2022) totalling 1044 MW including Tha Htay(111 MW). Despite the eight rivers being identified as hydropower development potential in Rakhine state, the Tha Htay River is one of the most important rivers after the Lemro River. The Thahtay river flows from northwest to west in Rakhine for around 120 km before discharging into the Bay of Bengal at Shwe Hlay Town. At the river mouth of the Tha Htay River, the catchment area is 1293 km<sup>2</sup> and the discharge

is approximately about 100–120 m<sup>3</sup>/s (IFC, 2017). The 111 MW Tha Htay Hydropower project in the Thandwe District has been constructing since 2008 developed by MOEP and financed by Government and it has reached over 73% progress as of November 2022.



**Figure 1.** Geographical location of the case study area (three resettled villages, dam construction site and the inundated area).



**Figure 2.** Construction site of the Tha Htay Hydropower project from downstream view. (Source: survey photo).

It is a 92.5 m rock filled dam despite 90.83 m in design height. The Norwegian Government provided a technical assistance grant in handling environmental and social issues with the Tha Htay as a Pilot project (IFC, 2017). Depending on an annual budget allocation from the Ministry of Electric Power, all compensations, the logistic and required machinery for relocation, land clearing and every activity for resettlement processes were taken responsible by the project proponent (DHPI). First, in spite of considering the completion the project in 2021, but the construction has been ongoing due to the COVID-19 impact, the union budget deficit and the country’s political situation. Now the whole hydropower project is expected to get commissioned in the 2025–2026 fiscal year depending on the union budget. The Tha Htay power station would be connected to the Oakshitpin-Taungup transmission line of national grip. For long-term improvement, it is expected to get revenue, provide job opportunities to local people during the operation of hydro-power station, the establishment of small, medium and large scale electricity-based industries leading economy development in the local region. So far, the progress of Tha Htay hydropower project and resettlement process is shown in Table 1.

**Table 1.** Progress of Tha Htay Hydropower Project and resettlement.

Time	Project Progressing Condition
April 2004	Preliminary survey measurements were conducted for the development of the 111 MW Tha Htay Hydropower project.
December 2004	Myanmar Government approved the Tha Htay Hydropower project to be implemented.
June 2005	The detailed measurements from the selected dam locations were conducted. After that, location of dam was confirmed.

April 2008	Construction work of the project started. The inventory of Maewa, Payit and Yegauk villages was collected.
March 2009	Maewa village was relocated to a new location.
March 2014	The statistics of those three villages collected in 2008 was compiled again.
January 2015	Maewa households were first compensated for the rebuilding cost of their houses and the properties they lost.
March 2016	The project affected people from Payit and Yegauk were compensated for their losses such as farmlands, garden land, perennial plants and so forth, except household compensation.
March 2020	The resettlement area for Payit and Yegauk was approved by the Regional government.
October 2020	The inventory of remaining two villages to be relocated was made again. Clearing the resettlement area for housing plot and road building
March 2021	The first batch of housing compensation was given to some households from Payit and Yegauk villages. 75 households from Yegauk and 153 households from Payit were relocated to the proposed resettlement area.
April 2021	The remaining 233 households from Yegauk Village moved to the resettlement area.
November 2022	73% of the whole project work has been completed but resettlement work in late 2023 except rehabilitation work.
2025-2026 fiscal year	Project commissioning is expected but it depends on the union budget allocation

Source: DHPI (2022) and interview.

The water level of old Maewa Village was only 16 m above sea level. To escape from the rising water level by the construction of a dam wall, Maewa village was relocated first in March 2009 followed by a plan to relocate the remaining two villages: Payit and Yegauk to near Mewa village. However, those two villages had to be left because of the low water level at that time. There was the first democratically elected government of Myanmar in March 2011. The statistics of Maewa, Payit and Yegauk collected in 2008 was compiled again in March 2014. In January 2015, Maewa was compensated for the rebuilding cost of their houses and their lost properties in 2009 taking nearly six years for Maewa with no compensation. In March 2016, the project affected people from Payit and Yegauk Villages received compensations for their losses like farmlands and perennial plants, except household compensation. The project proponent first supported the housing compensation batch by batch from 18 March 2022. As per 2016 DHPI’s resettlement action plan, it was found that the housing compensation rate of Payit and Yegauk was higher than that of Maewa Village. Besides, support for the casual household in Payit and Yegauk was about 1,000,000 kyats while that in Maewa got about 300,000 kyats as damage.

There were immense differences in the customs and cultures among the resettled communities in the relocation of the impacted people (Evrard and Goudineau, 2004). However, the resettlement area of Payit and Yegauk Villages is 19.31 km away from the dam of the Tha Htay hydropower project and 25.75 km away from the original old villages according to the field survey on the project-affected people. It is in the same district of Thandwe closer to Shwe Hlay in Thandwe Township having the same culture and customs. Due to the heavy rain in the Rakhine State, the agricultural and alluvial lands located in the upstream of the reservoir are flooded. Now, the resettled people can go to the previous impacted villages to cultivate land for rice and vegetable farming during the hydropower project implementation. After impounding the reservoir, they may lose their income if not allowed to go to the previous villages to make for their earnings.

### 3. Research Methodology

In this quantitative approach-based research, a survey descriptive design was used to analyze the planned resettlement and its social impact in which statistical descriptive statistics described the basic features of the responses of the resettled people and present it by mean and standard deviation based on the statistical outcomes. A simple random

sampling method was used to collect samples from the target population with a contribution of structured questionnaires choosing 127 samples: 78 samples from Yegauk village, 43 samples from Payit village and 8 samples from Maewa Village out of 500 households in three villages. The target population of resettlement due to land acquisition for Tha Htay Hydropower project is 1591 including 166 persons in 39 households in Maewa Village, 433 persons in 153 households in Payit Village, 922 persons in 308 households in Yegauk Village. Both primary and secondary data were collected. For the primary data collection, the survey with close-ended questionnaires was conducted. Then the collected data was tested and analyzed in SPSS software, mainly focusing on the statistical data. The secondary data included those from the resettlement office of Hydropower construction unit No.4, related to inventory of displaced people affected by the project, the baseline data report, the environmental and social management report and Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) report including their socio-economy regarding with the Tha Htay Hydropower project, an analysis of the guidelines of IFC standards and national land acquisition, compensation and resettlement and rehabilitation policy regards with hydropower development.

#### 4. Finding and Discussion

According to the land acquisition finding, the impact of the Tha Htay Hydropower project on three submerged villagers was found in Table 2. About 677.9 acres of farmland, upland, garden land and garden land in the protected forest from three submerged villages were occupied by the project proponent.

**Table 2.** Impact of the Tha Htay Hydropower project on three submerged villages.

Items	Maewa Village	Payit Village	Yegauk Village	Total
Household	39	153	308	500
Population	166	433	992	1591
Monastery	1	1	1	3
Basic Education School	-	1	1	2
Rural Health Care Centre	1	1	1	3
Farmland(ac)	49.62	52.67	74.33	176.62
Upland(ac)	64.09	39.92	130.07	234.08
Garden Land(ac)	48.6	55.2	76.1	197.9
Garden Land in the protected Forest(ac)	26.3	26	17	69.3

Source: 2016, Statistics of DHPI's Resettlement Action Plan.

The study firstly found that the basic property infrastructures including housing, monastery, school, rural health care center, playground, water supply system, road and housing for educational employees in each Payit and Yegauk village respectively have been provided in the resettled villages by the project proponent. There is a library but no housing for educational employees in Maewa. Also, there have been no healthcare employees in Maewa village since 2016 and for both Payit and Yegauk since 2021. Payit and Yegauk villages are separated in the same resettlement area, but in a close relationship. The people are Buddhist Rakhine people sharing community facilities such as the community building, rural health care center and cemetery. Their way of life has differently changed compared to their previous lifestyle; however, the main source of their livelihood is still casual working like bamboo cutting, livestock rising and forest product extraction.

Compared to villagers in Yegauk, people from Payit seems to be poorer in economic situation because most of them were affected by the flood more severely than Yegauk villagers in 2016 and they got less housing compensation by calculating with their previous housing condition.



**Figure 3.** Resettlement site of Maewa village (Source: Survey photo).



**Figure 4.** Resettlement site of Payit Village with green roof and Yegauk with blue roof.

#### 4.1. Background Information of Respondents

The characteristics of 127 respondents were analyzed by gender, age, education and current job condition level according to Table 3, which shows that among 127 respondents, 46% was male and 53.5% was female. Their age was divided into three groups: 16–36 years, 37–56 years and 57–86 years. The study found that age range between 16 and 36 was largely engaged in the survey with the number of 52 (41%) of respondents and the second largest range of age 37–56 years of age groups was 48 number, 37.7% of respondents while the remaining range of age between 57–86 years of age group was only 27 (21.3%). Concerning education factor, 56.7% of respondents were illiterate. 33.1% and 6.3% of respondents used to go to primary and middle schools respectively. Each 2 (1.6%) of respondents learned high school and university education. Yet, there has been a graduated person serving as an assistant primary teacher in Yegauk Village since before the displacement of Yegauk village.

**Table 3.** Demographic profile of respondents.

	Description	Frequency	Percent (%)
Gender	Male	59	46.5
	Female	68	53.5
	Total	127	100
Age (years)	16–36	52	41
	37–56	48	37.7
	57–86	27	21.3
	Total	127	100
Education	Illiterate	72	56.7
	Primary school level	42	33.1
	Middle school level	8	6.3

High school level	2	1.6
University level	2	1.6
Graduated	1	0.8
Total	127	100

Figure 5 describes the current job condition of the respondents in three villages. 26.0% of respondents were casual workers and 31.5% rely on cutting bamboo trees for living. Few respondents were engaged in rice and vegetable farming, driving transport vehicles, running small businesses, logging and serving in the government sector.

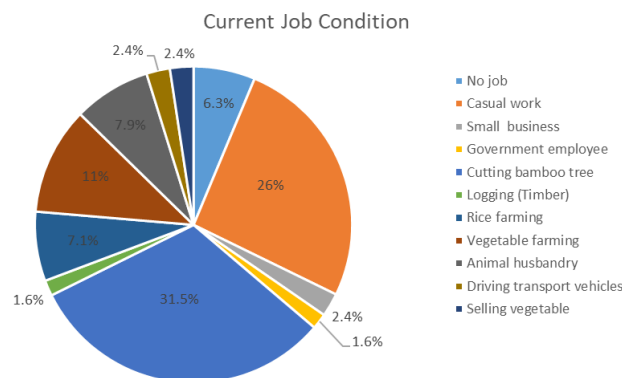


Figure 5. Current jobs of the respondents.

Most villagers who were working odd jobs were illiterate, and a few were peasants. Therefore, they were content with having enough food for daily consumption.

#### 4.2. Social Impacts on Resettled People from Resettlement

Regarding satisfaction responses of residents on Infrastructure condition, out of 127 respondents, 68 (53.5%) respondents and 4 (3.1%) respondents were satisfied with their current resettlement area located beside the Taungup-Thandwe road, close to the Shwe Hlay hospital and also good for children’s educational development while 50 (39.4%) respondents were not satisfied with it because of lack of agricultural land or cultivation land or pastureland for their farming adjacent to the resettled area. Only 5 (3.9%) respondents were neither satisfied nor dissatisfied with it due to the impossibility of living alone at the old village, so they had to move to the resettled area. Concerning the housing provided, there was a significant satisfaction with 94 (74%) and 3 (2.4%) respondents for getting the housing compensation and timber for building houses before relocating the resettlement area. However, 30 (23.6%) respondents made complaints with inadequate compensation for housing and for a difficult withdrawal compensation amount from a local bank, more than six times. According to 122 respondents (96.1%), the roads were reliable, and for one respondent (0.8%), the interconnection roads were very reliable for all seasons while few respondents (3.1%) needed to transform their crushed rock streets, in front of their houses, into reinforced concrete ones. Then, 95 (74.8%) respondents were satisfied and 2 (1.6%) were very satisfied with electricity condition, but other 30 (23.6%) respondents from Payit and Yegauk Villages were not happy with it due to electricity meters at their homes without internal wiring causing them to lack of electricity access even for domestic lighting whereas all respondents from Maewa village were satisfied with getting access to electricity. Next, for 41 (32.3%) and 58 (45.7%) respondents, the situation of fetching water for daily household use was better than the previous condition while for other 28 (22.0%) respondents, it was not as good as their previous condition since they also used to get spring water round the clock. However, both groups complained about difficulty getting within two months such as March and April before the raining season because due to the

300 feet above sea level site was and a little spring waterway in summer. On school facilities and children's educational development, 122 (96.1%) respondents and 4 (3.1%) respondents were satisfied and very satisfied respectively. Unlike others, for one respondent, she could not afford to send her daughter to the high school of Shwe Hlay town including her daughter's academic tuition fee and transportation charge per year. According to the field survey, some families from Payit village took their children to the old village with them to earn money from rice and vegetable farming neglecting their children's education development. About the health care situation, 120 (94.5%) respondents said that their resettled area was close to the Shwe Hlay hospital, and they could go to any clinic for their health problems. However, according to 6 respondents, there have had no healthcare personnel at their rural health care centre at their village for seven years in Maewa as well as for nearly two years in Payit and Yegauk. Besides, they explained that they could not go to the hospital or any clinic without any money due to the lack of job opportunities in resettled areas.

On investigation of their relationship with resettled communities, 18 (14.2%) respondents had their own problems between 75 household group and 233 household group in only Yegauk Village after resettlement because 75 household group first moved to a new resettled area in last week of March 2021 while the remaining 233 household group was demanding for 10 million kyats of compensation for their living in the long run but in vain and had to move late to resettled area in late April 2021 causing severe tension between two groups with the resignation of the latter group from Yegauk Buddhist monastery though such an issue was not found in Payit. Yet, for one of the village leaders from Payit village, he got blame from the people thinking he favoured the project proponent. 13 (10.2%) respondents and 95 (74.8%) respondents had a fairly good or good relationship with the same group. Compared to the relationship with their previous neighbours, for 122 (96.1%) respondents and 5 (3.9%) respondents, their neighborhood was friendly or very friendly respectively to them. In communication with the host villages, 126 (99.2%) respondents were found comfortable whereas the rest one respondent from Payit village felt uncomfortable in seeing host villagers due to things being despair for her in Payit village. According to 92 (72.4%) and 2 (1.6%) respondents, they felt socially secure in their respective resettled village. Contrarily, 33 (26.9%) respondents felt socially insecure in comparing with the old village experience with the knowledge of theft cases. Concerning people's participation in religious and cultural festivals, those who always went to religious festivals were over 40% of but sometimes to cultural festivals. Over 27% often participated in those festivals while there was over 10% occasionally going to those festivals because of lack of money.

Regarding people's participation in the resettlement process, 98 (77.2%) respondents were satisfied with it while 27 (21.3%) respondents were unhappy with village leaders' own decision, without asking for their agreement in the site selection and 2 (1.6%) respondents did like others. To the question of compensation rate allocation, 102 (80.3%) and 2 (1.6%) respondents said that they had got the highest cash compensation compared to the previous hydropower projects whereas 22 (17.3%) respondents were dissatisfied with it because the project proponent supported the only cash compensation for all they lost such as houses and farmlands, and as damage, one million in MMK for the households living on odd jobs and such cash compensation was insufficient for new resettled households to earn for living in the long term. One respondent (0.8%) said that she followed others because other people agreed, and she did so.

Then, on satisfaction with their present working opportunities, 64 (50.4%) respondents liked current jobs for enabling farming or bamboo cutting and trading while 62 (48.8%) respondents were fed up with it for the high commuting cost (4500 kyats). In addition, most women were dissatisfied with their unemployment situation once being displaced to a new resettled location. This unsatisfied percentage (48.8%) reached close to the percentage of satisfied respondents on current working condition. Besides, in finding out



changes of their jobs or careers compared to their previous conditions, there was a complete change for 46 (36.2%) respondents while a slight change was found for 52 (40.9%) respondents. Therefore, the findings pointed out that most of the villagers had changed their jobs. Among them, most women were dependent on only their husbands. When their husbands went to the old villages, they lived alone or with their children at home.

This study explores in-depth understanding responses of resettled people and on policy constrains in the process of resettlement for affected households. It also attempts to identify the development gaps and opportunities in the resettlement program. The findings on impacts from resettlement inform that on average, people were satisfied with the resettlement area selection, housing and lower consistent responses to them compared to other indicators according to Table 4. By comparing people’s satisfaction, the study found the highest mean score on educational facilities provided, and children’s educational development is 4.02 while the lowest mean score on present working opportunities is 3.02. The results reveal that the respondents had more satisfaction on electricity condition, educational facilities and children’s educational development, health condition, public participation and compensation rate allocation and more consistent responses to them. As overall, the resettlement project was better than the moderate condition. However, the study reveals that the project proponents need to create more relevant job opportunities for resettled people’s living in the long run as a livelihood restoration plan.

**Table 4.** Satisfaction and agreement level on basic infrastructures, social protection, people’s participation, compensation rate allocation and working condition for resettled people.

Questionnaires	Mean	Std. Deviation
Are you satisfied with the current resettled area selection?	3.2	1.011
Are you satisfied with housing provided?	3.55	0.879
Are you satisfied with the electricity condition at your home?	3.78	0.453
Are you satisfied with educational facilities provided & children’s education development?	4.02	0.251
Do you agree that your health care condition is better, compared to previous condition?	3.9	0.433
Do you agree that you feel socially secure here?	3.5	0.899
Are you satisfied with people’s participation in the resettlement process?	3.56	0.823
Are you satisfied with compensation rate allocation?	3.66	0.779
Are you satisfied with present working opportunities?	3.02	1.0

Source: Survey Data (2022).

All findings in this study are expected to contribute to practical contribution and policy recommendation. The previous studies really support our findings. These findings based on on-ground data are useful for further studies of resettlement in Myanmar’s hydropower development projects.

### 5. Recommendation and Conclusions

While implementing the Tha Htay Hydropower construction project including a resettlement plan relying mainly on the union budget allocation, there has been an increase in the focus of the domestic society of Myanmar on environmental and social impacts of hydropower project construction, resettlement, and employment. Consequently, not only project proponent but also financial institutions need to plan and implement an appropriate resettlement process by providing both full cash and in-kind compensations to the displaced people who lost land-based livelihoods. In fact, following insufficient land acquisition, a resettlement and rehabilitation policy in Myanmar, improper resettlement and severe social impact has led to resettlement conflicts between the project proponent and the displaced people. To solve these problems, this study has explored various entities of emphasis on resettlement with fewer social impact mechanisms and policies with respect to hydropower projects. For project proponents, they should optimally identify important

features of a resettlement site considering the slope, elevation, soil (Gautam and Dongol, 2015), water availability, and even agricultural resource adjacent to the resettled area although it is selected by the affected villagers with their willingness. A detailed appraisal of agricultural and cultivation land acquisition should be done prior to resettlement by coordinating with other regional agencies such as Regional state authority, Forest department, Agricultural department and Department of land records. It is recommended that “Land for land” policy be a preferred compensation option when livelihoods are totally land-based. In addition, other livelihood packages should be considered for resettled households so that the resettled areas have sustainable economic and social development. Without agricultural or cultivation lands and livelihood packages, resettled households may face an unsustainable livelihood in the long run. Therefore, socio-economic life of resettled people should be arranged to restore through livelihood activities, job opportunities and any social support. After completing the resettlement project in 2023, there should be post resettlement monitoring and its evaluation. Policy makers ought to develop resettlement guidelines to meet international standards and ensure an optimally suitable resettlement site selection prior to issuing resettlement project approval. It is needed to issue specific policies, as well as technical specifications related to land acquisition and evaluation of social impacts and resettlement.

In this paper, based on the findings of satisfaction or dissatisfaction of the affected people, the case study presents some essential gaps in applying the current resettlement. First, it is found that Myanmar’s resettlement policy allowed cash compensation for all losses of the displaced people from three villages. Instead, an appropriate compensation practice should be thoroughly considered by providing both a cash compensation and in-kind compensation to the displaced people to cover their previous baseline properties when their livelihoods are land based. However, the previous and current resettlement projects have not supported the replacement of farmlands to the resettled people. In addition, other livelihood supports should be offered to the resettled community’s sustainable development because until the late implementation stage, it is found that there have been no livelihood activities. Second, the project proponent should participate in any resettlement site selection to become an optimal one (considering the slope, its elevation, water resource, available agricultural land adjacent, transportation, job opportunities etc.). Third, the impacted villages should not be relocated and resettled until the completion of housing infrastructures in the resettled site. Accordingly, all fundamental infrastructures and other basic requirements need to be ready. Perennial crops should be planted in advance so that they are ready to bear fruit prior to the resettlement project. When all those resettlement issues are completed, their skilled careers may be started.

Considering all the findings and recommendations, the local authorities, the union government, policy makers, technical experts, the displaced community and the local host community need to coordinate to reach an agreement prior to a project seeing potential impacts and consequences of the displacement and resettlement to develop an effective and comprehensive resettlement policy and to implement hydropower projects successfully and sustainably.

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