



What is the power grid in Myanmar?

Myanmar Power Grid consists of national interconnected power grid and isolated power grids in remote areas. It mainly includes four voltage levels of 230 kV, 132 kV, 66 kV, and 33 kV. Existing generation condition in Myanmar is shown in Fig. 1, including four major types of sources: hydropower, natural gas, coal, and diesel.

What is the current power system in Myanmar?

Overview of Myanmar existing power system and projected system plan. Myanmar central power grid extends around Yangon-Mandalay load center and covers most of central provinces. Electricity load of Yangon, Mandalay and Naypyidaw account for 61% of the total, while the remaining 39% are consumed at rural areas.

How to install a mini-grid system in Myanmar?

To install a mini-grid system in Myanmar, the panels should be placed with an orientation facing South to capture maximum sunlight and typically at an angle of 15-25 degrees. They should be installed in a location with minimal shading throughout the day.

What is happening in Myanmar's power sector?

Myanmar's power sector has been severely affected by the ongoing political turmoil. The power sector has been spiralling downwards since 2021 with prolonged electricity blackouts throughout the country. Electricity generation has been declining, resulting in a widening power supply-demand gap.

How can Myanmar improve its power system?

Rebuilding Myanmar's power system will require establishing trust to develop the power sector. Developing solar PV can add incremental generating capacity in a relatively fast manner.

What can we learn from Myanmar's mini-grids?

In Myanmar, there are already numerous mini-grids in operation powered by diesel generators. A valuable lesson learned is that renewable energy technologies can be employed to create hybrid systems that would lower the cost of generation.



This guidebook documents the experiences and lessons learned from developing 12 pilot mini-grid systems for off-grid energy access in Myanmar. Unelectrified rural communities typically located 10 kilometers from the national grid and without prospects of being connected to the grid in the next 5 to 10 years have been chosen for the project.



Myanmar needs in order to achieve universal energy access by 2030. From the arid plains of the Dry Zone to the mangrove forests of Tanintharyi, off-grid energy solutions are a viable, affordable way of connecting thousands of communities to a reliable source of electricity. In doing so, these technologies can boost incomes, grow



The Myanmar Power System Efficiency and Resilience Project will finance the upgrade to the Ywama gas-fired power plant, improving the availability and reliability of electricity services to consumers in the Yangon region.



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Myanmar is less dependent on the Mekong for its water resources, and its vast hydropower potential largely draws from the basins of its Ayeyarwady, Chindwin, Thanlwin, and Sittuang rivers (Saw