

Resource Sharing and Governance after Politic Dimension Shift in Post-Election

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Abstract

After the post-election, newly formed government has announced a State Emergency Situation that will take affective for coming 90 days in sixty townships in the country on 23rd April. There were eight townships in Sagaing Region, five townships in Magwe Region and one township in Mandalay Region which has no armed conflicts for at least five decades until 2021. It shows that there are more armed groups formed and the government has lost a great part of sovereignty in the past five-years. In Ethnic Regions and remote areas, peace negotiation and political discussions deal with the benefit sharing first. MEC and government played a big deal in natural resource extraction in these three regions before 2021. After transition in 2026, the game and landscape of the stakeholder perspective has dramatically changed. The shrinking civic space has severely limited the ability of civil society organizations and academics to critically engage with or influence debates on resource allocation and extraction, particularly in conflict-affected areas where survival itself has become increasingly difficult. On the other hand, the space of armed conflict is growing with also formation of many small local war-lords in these regions. In the political space of ethnic regions, war-lords in the economic dealings with the resource sharing and extraction is not new. But the newly formed local arm leaders and frictions/competitions for resource grabbing in the central Myanmar is a new theme that would take at least 5 years to do the stakeholder mapping. So that there is a question for those who are doing business in these sectors in the central Myanmar would be "A Big Meat in the Power Vacant Bottleneck, with Whom to be Negotiated?".