

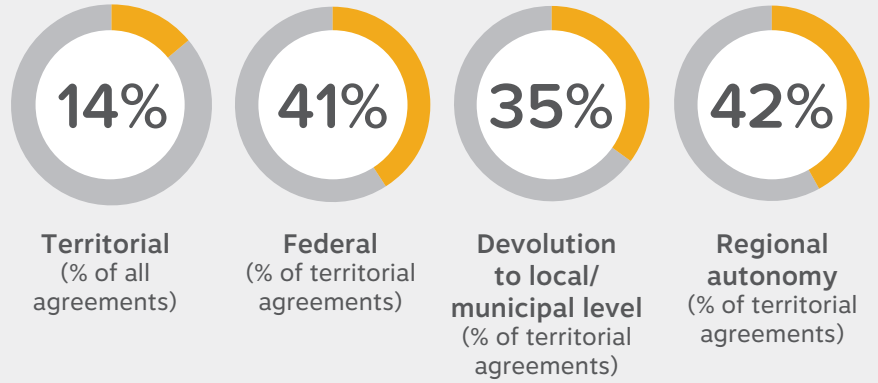
Territorial Power-Sharing

Territorial power-sharing can be understood as the sharing of the central government's powers and responsibilities to geographical units.



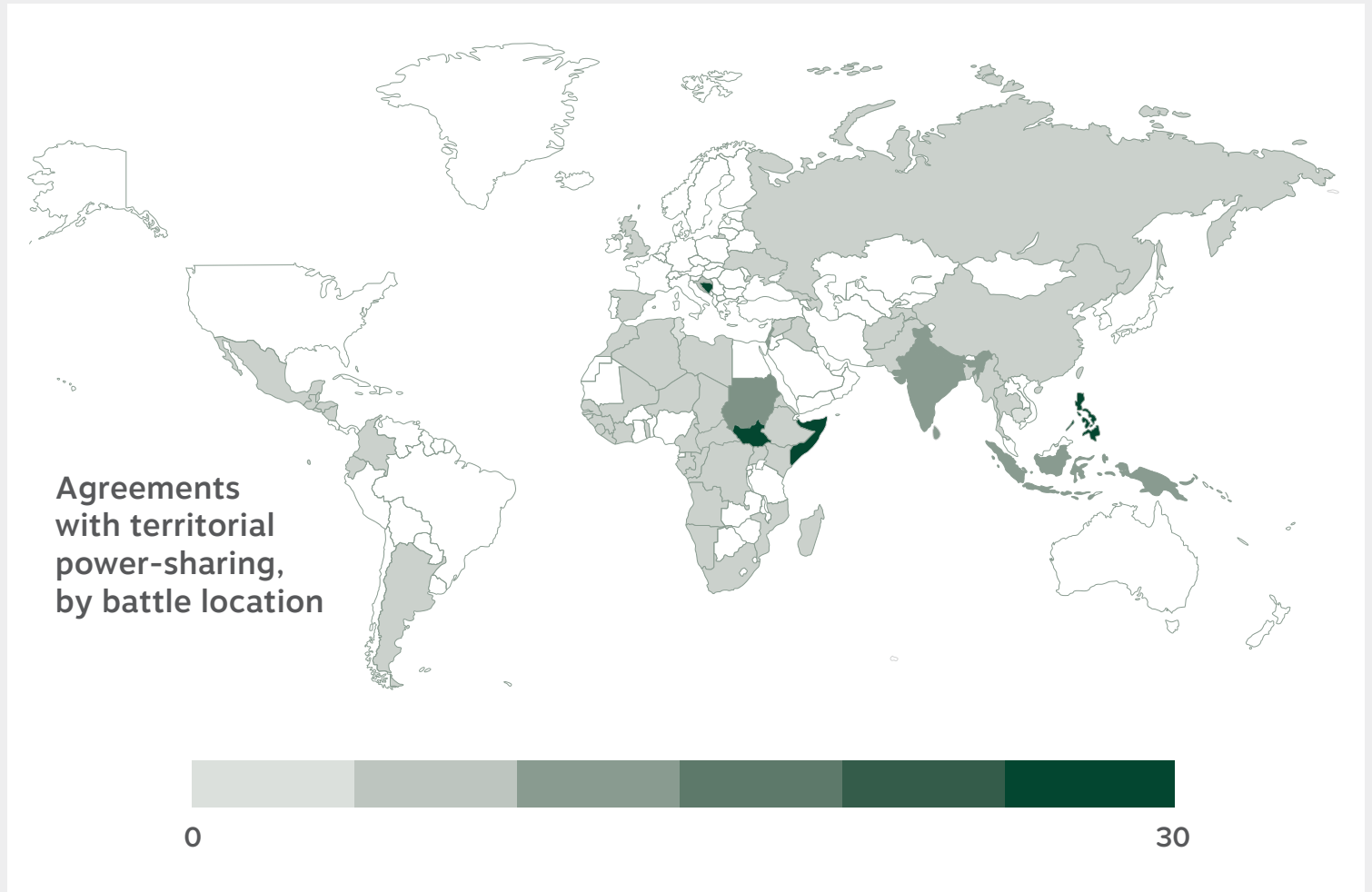
Territorial power-sharing is most often used in conflicts within states, where ethno-national groups are geographically concentrated in particular places and seek greater self-determination.

The proportion of all agreements that involve territorial power-sharing, and its different forms



Different elements of all these forms of territorial subdivision are often combined in creative and multi-layered permutations.

Using territorial power-sharing to accommodate ethno-national groups is more likely to be part of a complex package of decentralizing powers to a variety of sub-state entities, sometimes building on earlier rhetorical commitments to federal principles, such as in Bosnia and Nepal.



During negotiations on territorial power-sharing, there are critical decisions that have implications for inclusion, include:

- How territory will be split
- How power will be divided
- How boundaries will be drawn
- What this means for non-dominant minorities and women



Women from various identity groups may experience territorial power-sharing differently depending on whether they will find themselves as members of:



the major community

OR



the minority community within the sub-national territory

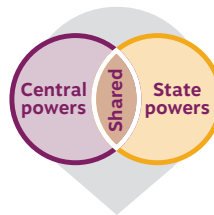
Recommendation 1

Territorial power-sharing can enable inclusion of the main conflict parties, but should also consider how wider social groups will be affected.



Recommendation 2

Symbolic naming of the arrangements may be more difficult than deciding on the arrangements, and creativity may be required.



Federalism?



Autonomy?



Decentralisation?

Recommendation 3

Sequencing territorial devolution of power in stages, to build incremental agreement, can help build support for territorial power-sharing as a framework for a more inclusive state.



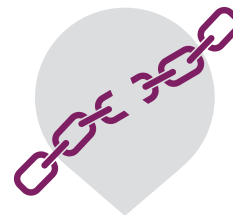
Recommendation 4

Creative techniques for formalising 'unsettlement' may present opportunities to accommodate different national groups' within one state to statehood. This can include:

- Providing for incremental decision-making on powers
- Providing for 'fuzzy borders'
- Providing for new choices as to the territory in the future (through postponed referenda)



Providing for open-ended unresolved processes



Leaving unresolved border areas



Providing for extra territorial connections between kin groups

See publications at: www.politicalsettlements.org/publications-database

In particular Wise, L. (2018). Territorial Power-sharing and Inclusion in Peace Processes (PA-X Report, Power-Sharing Series). Edinburgh: Global Justice Academy, The University of Edinburgh.

www.politicalsettlements.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/07/2018_Wise_PA-X-Territorial-Power-Sharing-Report.pdf