



2013-16 Plan for Peace and Coexistence

In pursuit of common ground

november 2013

General Secretariat for Peace and Coexistence

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Prologue

On 11 June 2013, the Basque Government proposed the 2013-16 Plan for Peace and Coexistence. At that time, parliamentary groups, the associations network and the public were given a three-month period to contribute ideas. The deadline for contributions was 20 September.

This prologue was drawn up after delivery and analysis of the contributions. The purpose was twofold: first, to give meaning to the (A) framework of participation in which this plan was developed; and secondly, to qualify the (B) framework of interpretation so as to cover any aspects that may need further clarification.

A. FRAMEWORK OF PARTICIPATION

The means are part of the purpose being pursued. This plan is a government document. The only requirement for implementation would have been approval by the Cabinet of Ministers, after having complied with the internal procedure for processing a strategic plan. Moreover, from the very conception of the Plan, the Basque Government has been fully aware that a comprehensive agreement by all parties, would have been impossible before the plan was passed. The basic ideas of the political parties are still too far apart.

Nevertheless, the Basque Government wanted the plan to be rooted in a process of social and political participation. Participation is an essential part of the meaning behind this Plan for Peace and Coexistence. Its content and objectives cannot be fully understood without the process of participation that accompanied it. Prior to approval and which will accompany it later.

In fact, what the plan and its process of development and management seek is for today's diverging views to come together when the plan reaches the end of its effective life. Therefore, the first step was to undertake participation. This participatory process has achieved a series of milestones:

- On 15 February, a letter was sent to all of the associations, inviting them to contribute ideas prior to the drawing up of the plan. Before 10 March ten entities had made contributions, which were explicitly reflected in the first version of the plan (Amnesty International, Bakeola, Baketik, CEAR Euskadi, Associations Forum, Fernando Buesa Foundation, Jose Mari Kortaren Bidetik Foundation, Lokarri, Unesco etxea and Zaitu).

- On 6 March 2013, the General Secretariat for Peace and Coexistence of the Basque Government appeared at his own request before the Committee on Human Rights of the Basque Parliament to present a progress report on the Plan for Peace and Coexistence.
- While the plan was being drawn up, meetings were held with representatives of the Basque Government from the areas of education, youth and security, and with Emakunde and EITB (Basque television). Contacts were also made with the three provincial governments, EUDEL (Basque association of local governments) and the parliamentary groups.
- On 11 June, the Plan for Peace and Coexistence was submitted to the Basque Parliament and presented to the public as a proposal open to contributions for over three months.
- During this period contributions were submitted by 26 entities and to individuals. Specifically, documents were sent by UPyD, PP, PSE-EE and EHBildu, all political parties with parliamentary representation. Another political party, Ezker Anitza, also made a contribution, as did the labour union CCOO Irakas-kuntza.
- Among the network of associations, contributions were made by the following groups: Amnesty International, Argituz, Aserfavite, AVT, Bakeola, Baketik, Youth Council, Covite, Egiari Zor, Etxerat, Forum of Associations in Human Rights Education, Fernando Buesa Foundation, Gernika Gogoratuz, Herrira, Instituto Valentin de Foronda, Lau Haizetara Gogoan, Lokarri, Martxoak 3 Elkarte, Gernika Peace Museum and Unesco Etxea.
- During the course of this process, the General Secretariat for Peace and Coexistence met expressly on three occasions with the Basque Council on Participation by Victims of Terrorism to analyse the document, the contributions received and the responses given.
- Between June and November a briefing was held with the entire network of associations and two meetings were conducted with the Forum of Associations for Human Rights Education.
- In the area of education, individual meetings were also held between June and November with each of the actors, as well as two meetings with all of them together. The Gizalegez Accord was signed.
- In the plan's development stage two meetings were conducted with the chancellors of the three universities, and a work meeting took place with representatives of these institutions.
- In addition, pronouncements from international experts were solicited both at European level and from prestigious academic institutions in the United States. Likewise, from the outset the plan has envisaged a relationship of consulting and evaluation with the office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights.
- Lastly, prior to approval of the plan, the Basque Government met again with representatives of the Parliamentary groups to dialogue, reconcile positions and come to an agreement on the changes included in the final text.

As a result of this entire process, the final document for the 2013-16 Plan for Peace and Coexistence includes a new prologue which attempts to address the general contributions, includes 27 amendments to the specific contributions and coincides with 42 suggestions or proposals submitted.

In addition, the Basque Government is committed to seek further dialogue and consensus with social stakeholders and Parliamentary groups alike in implementing the plan and its 18 initiatives.

B. FRAMEWORK OF INTERPRETATION

After analysing all of the contributions received, at least five aspects deserve additional reflection. These five points motivate and provide a structure for the second part of this prologue: (I) ethical and democratic minimums; (II) position on the dissolution of ETA; (III) the narrative of the past; (IV) treatment of violations of any kind; and (V) priority for the future.

Before turning to these five points, two matters of a methodological nature should first be addressed since they affect several of the contributions submitted.

·In first place, observations on the intent of the plan. Among the contributions received, many assessed not as much what the plan actually says, but what was thought that it might be trying to do. We have come down a long road paved with tension and mistrust, and therefore forethoughts of this type should be seen as normal. It is not easy to give a satisfactory response to assessments that judge intent. However, the wish of the Basque Government in the final drafting of the plan, and specifically in this prologue, is to try to address to these concerns as well.

·In second place, the tension between premises and objectives. The Plan for Peace and Coexistence is projected until 2016. It is based on a perspective of progression and process which recognises the social and political complexity of an historical transformation like the one we are experiencing. At this point the tension between the desirable and the viable is logical. Ideally, everything happens immediately and as it should. Realistically, things happen amongst contradictions and need time to mature. Some of the contributions show this tension; they are at the starting line of a journey and the objectives pursued.

I. Ethical and democratic minimums

The question is indeed critical: What are the ethical and democratic minimums that can and must exist today in order for us to work together for peace and coexistence? The first 'micro-agreement' in the Plan for Peace and Coexistence puts forward a proposal. The first paragraph, taken literally from the Basic Principle, is the so-called 'ethical minimum'. The Basic Principle is a document approved by the Basque Parliament in the previous legislature, which stipulates the minimum ethical and democratic conditions and defines the foundations for promoting a process of peace and coexistence in the present context.

Along these same lines, in his address during the General Policy Debate on 19 September, the Basque Premier underlined the following:

·'Peace and coexistence require recognition of the injustice of violence, recognition of the damage caused, and dignity of the victims', all of whom deserve the right to truth, justice and reparation.' (This is the Basic Principle, the 'ethical minimum', ratified by Parliament on 14 March 2013 with the support of the four major parliamentary groups.)

·The Plan for Peace and Coexistence should be read in light of this basic agreement. Nothing in its content, spirit or letter should be interpreted as minimising or, much worse, justifying or legitimising ETA's terrorism or any other type of human rights violation. Quite the opposite – it is based on the recognition of this injustice.

·Nor shall anything in this plan, or in its spirit or letter, be interpreted as excluding any part of our society from the process of social and political integration required to fulfill the main objective of normalising coexistence”.

·**Premise.** The Basque Government and the 2013-16 Plan for Peace and Coexistence have embraced the 'ethical minimum' approved by the Basque Parliament, the most important consensus to date achieved in this area. For this reason it is included in its entirety as an annex to the plan. Although for the time being there is only tacit cross-the-board agreement on the document as a whole, in this legislature the four major parliamentary groups voted in favour of the point related to the Basic Principle.

·**Objective.** With this underlying foundation, the Plan for Peace and Coexistence has a mission to find common ground. The idea is to build a 'public plaza' with room for all political parties and ideological persuasions in this country. The 'ethical minimum' and the three micro-agreements are the point of departure.

A democratic agreement for coexistence that can confront our past, present and future is where we set our sights for this legislature.

II. Position on the dissolution of ETA

The end of ETA and how different positions are expressed against this backdrop is of primary concern. In this regard, there are two distinct concepts: the demand for the dissolution of ETA, and the steps that must be taken to make the end of ETA a reality.

- **Demand.** As for the institutional position, the end or dissolution of ETA, with no political conditions, is the premise of the Basque Government and its Plan for Peace and Coexistence. Not only is this obvious, but it should also be recognised as part of the Basque Government's historical legacy against terrorism. For precisely this reason it is the first objective of the Plan for Peace and Coexistence.

- **First step.** Contribute to bringing an effective end to ETA is the commitment taken on by the Basque Government. The first step is organised, secure and definitive disarmament and dismantling of its military structures. This is now one of the priorities which, from a perspective of responsibility, should be assumed by the institutions.

III. The narrative of the past

Writing an account of the past that is both critical and committed and can further the goal of pursuing common ground is one of most delicate, difficult and important tasks we have before us. One of the priority strategic objectives of the Plan for Peace and Coexistence is precisely to contribute to a critical narrative of the past. It is not up to the Basque Government and the Peace Plan to impose an account but rather to create the conditions that allow for this shared reflection. We have a principle and a criterion that provide this journey with democratic security and ethical solvency.

- **A principle.** Again the 'ethical minimum' approved by the Basque Parliament becomes a reference for this plan: 'Accept that, even though agreement by different groups on the causes of past events is desirable, there may be a number of interpretations on the origin of human rights violations. Thus, we must conclude that all infringements of such rights occurred because groups and individuals put other aims above human dignity. This is what it means to begin on an equal playing field.'

- **A criterion.** An ethical criterion runs through the Plan for Peace and Coexistence from beginning to end. It is reflected in the three micro-agreements, especially the second. It can be summed up as follows: 'In the critical shared narrative of the past, no argument – neither a context of conflict, nor a thesis on opposing sides, nor allegations of violations from either side, nor reasons of state, nor the prevalence of the future – can be invoked to minimise, justify or legitimise ETA violence or any other type of human rights violation'.

IV. Treatment of violations of any kind

When looking at the past, one of the hardest yet most important jobs is to acknowledge all human rights violations without excluding or diminishing any of them. There are two dangers involved here. In the first place, the exercise of clarifying the past can be used to justify or counterbalance one violation with another. The second danger is in minimizing or concealing the existence of certain violations precisely to prevent them from being used as an argument to justify others. Once again, we find two references in the 'ethical minimum' that make it possible to overcome these problems:

- A principle of truth: 'Avoid half-truths, repressed truths and amnesiac truths; by providing an objective account of the facts, create a shared truth about human rights violations.'

- A principle of responsibility: 'Determine and recognise everyone's responsibility in the past and the consequences related to human rights violations.'

These premises, laid down in the 'ethical minimum', support a two-pronged approach. First, a 'comprehensive approach' that recognises all human rights violations regardless of who committed them and which

deals with each of them individually. This vision, committed to all human rights and all victims, calls for 'specific assessments' of the conditions and circumstances surrounding each case of human rights violations.

·**Comprehensive approach.** According to independent reports by international bodies and internally, in the past fifty years human rights violations have had different origins and proportions each decade. They have been perpetrated by ETA and similar groups, by security forces and/or in the name of the State, by vigilante groups and the extreme right wing. Acknowledging the existence of violations and victims, regardless of origin, is a basic ethical and democratic principle sine qua non. The responsible position under the 'ethical minimum' in the principle of truth and international human rights law is to strive to recognise and compensate them all. As pointed out in the Report on Human Rights Violations in the Basque Country (1960-2013), all of these violations and victims deserve processes of truth, justice and reparation.

·**Specific assessments.** To ensure a comprehensive approach every type of human rights violation must be assessed specifically in the context of its dimension and significance. Precisely because of its dimension and significance, ETA perpetrated violence warrants express assessment. This does not exclude, but instead affirms the need for specific assessments of human rights violations committed by all sides. Nonetheless, ETA's long history and intentional political imposition, added to its continued activity after the democratic transition and the general amnesty, the social and political support it has enjoyed and, most importantly, the grave and irreparable cost to human lives caused by ETA-perpetrated violence, this injustice warrants express assessment, especially of the unjust damage caused to victims and their families. This is the underlying position of the 'ethical minimum' based on a principle of responsibility with regard to critical review of the past.

V. Priority for the future

When all is said and done, as we look toward the future the final question is: What is most important? The Plan for Peace and Coexistence provides a clear and simple answer: to find common ground. This is its mission and most important objective. It means that we want to build a society without 'separate worlds'. This is the idea behind 'building a public plaza' with room for everyone'. It does not mean disdaining what we already have, or trying to build something from scratch. It means opening spaces already exist and sharing them.

For a long time we have been living in two parallel sociopolitical universes, each with its own arguments and opposing perceptions. We can achieve an end to ETA, and yet still live in a society with separate worlds. This is neither good nor desirable, and in all certainty would sow the seeds for future coexistence problems that we cannot even imagine today.

A responsible vision for our country and a commitment to future generations means that our priority for the future must be to create a society fractured into separate worlds. This sense of priority has a precondition and an unequivocal mission.

·**A precondition.** The price to pay for building the future cannot be to forget the past or scorn what already exists. The priority for a future of harmonious coexistence must be built on the principal of clarifying the past. The 'ethical minimum' frames this as follows: 'Strive to build a shared memory as a way to alleviate the unjust suffering of victims, prevent impunity and achieve peace and democratic coexistence. This memory should serve to rethink and reshape the future without being anchored in the events of past.'

·**A clear mission.** Our society, like others, hands will have problems, conflicts, crises and divisions. This is part of what makes up democratic coexistence. We are not trying to build a utopian society. Our goal is much more modest. We want only to build a society that can agree on shared ethical and democratic minimums so that we can safely disagree on everything else – a society without 'separate worlds'. This is the challenge and the clear and responsible mission for the future. The 'ethical minimum' talks about 'closing the doors on a painful past and opening the doors to a hopeful future for all.'

In conclusion

The content of the range of contributions – 28 documents in all – made to the proposed Plan for Peace and Coexistence is a faithful reflection of the concerns, pain, fears, aspirations and perspectives that come together at this time of initiating a constructive process of peace and coexistence. It is a full catalogue of the complexity and the labyrinth of arguments, some immune to others, in which we are trapped.

If we had to sum up all of the contributions to the proposed Plan for Peace and Coexistence in a single sentence, we would opt for the following: ‘The past hurts us, the present disconcerts us and the future unites us.’ This could be the summary of an initial qualitative and comprehensive analysis of the contributions as a whole.

The past is painful. This is clearly expressed in the initiatives that raised objections and in the arguments backing the objections. The present poses fewer problems, but mistrust from the past creates an uneasiness that casts its shadow on onto the present. But the desire to share a future of harmonious coexistence unites us; this is also clearly reflected in the initiatives, which have not been amended and are primarily oriented to the future.

The Basque Government proposes to accept this complex reality without commotion, but with normality, rigour and constructive tenacity. Clear dialogue is the tool for resolving differences and building consensus. So as not to lose perspective we must keep in mind where we come from and where we are going. We are at a historic moment.

The contributions to the Plan for Peace and Coexistence have made the problems apparent. The five items formulated above merely reflect the work that lies ahead. Together we must discuss all five.

Introduction

At the beginning of the Tenth Legislature, the Basque Government decided to create a General Secretariat for Peace and Coexistence under the administrative supervision of the Office of the Basque Premier and the direct control of the Basque Premier. The new secretariat would integrate two previous structures – the office of victims of terrorism (Department of the Interior) and the office of human rights (Department of Justice) under a single roof.

In the European environment, government policy generally dedicates one department, institute or similar structure to the defence and promotion of human rights. In normal contexts, this instrument is sufficient to articulate public policies on civic responsibility and fundamental rights and freedoms.

However, our present context is unique. Two years ago ETA announced a definitive end to more than five decades of violence. Everyone under the age of fifty has lived with this their entire lifetimes. We are now witnessing a truly historic event. The decision to create a General Secretariat for Peace and Coexistence is a direct consequence of this exceptional socio-political context.

It is a response adapted to a special juncture. Its specific mission is defined by two major points: first, to contribute to the consolidation of a definitive and irreversible peace; and, second, to further social and political coexistence, damaged by years of violence and human rights violations.

This two-fold mission will probably not make sense as part of our public policy in a few years because by then the challenges will be others. However, if we do not make this effort now, it is also likely that we will wish we had.

Those of us who currently hold positions of responsibility in parliament, government or society have the opportunity to face this two-fold challenge for peace and coexistence. In this context, at stake here is not which model or ideological view of this post-violence stage will prevail; what is at stake here is, first and foremost, human suffering.

Many people have suffered enormously in the past and continue to do so. What we do or cease to do can help alleviate or put an end to people's suffering. Our concerted political efforts can contribute to a better life and less hardship for many people. This is a reference of greater value at this time.

We are dealing with the human factor, a factor that should not be overlooked. We have the opportunity to develop a project that shows the more noble side of politics. Based on this premise, the first task of this Secretariat is to draw up a practical and workable plan for peace and coexistence for the entire legislature. This document is the outcome. It is the second pillar and commitment of the Basque Government Programme for this legislature.

In any event, this plan has not appeared out of nowhere; it follows a well-trodden path and a legal framework. In this regard, we have the Basque Education Plan for Peace and Human Rights (2008-2011) created during the 8th Legislature and the Plan of Democratic Coexistence and Delegitimisation of Violence (2010-2011), created during the 9th Legislature

The main laws that impact the content of this plan are highlighted below:

- Law 52/2007 of 26 December which recognises and extends rights and establishes measure in favour of those who suffered persecution or violence during the Civil War and the dictatorship.
- Law 4/2008 of 19 June on Recognition of and Reparation for Victims of Terrorism. (Basque law)
- Law 29/2011 of 22 September on Recognition and Integral Protection of Victims of Terrorism.
- Decree 17/2012 of 12 June, which recognises and provides redress for the victims of unjust suffering as a result of human rights violations committed between 1960 and 1978 in the context of the politically motivated violence in the Basque Autonomous Community.
- Decree 1/2011 of 11 January, which amends Decree 31/2009 of 10 February on the creation and regulation of the Advisory Committee on Education for Human Rights and Peace.
- Decree 55/2010 of 23 February which regulates the Basque Council of Participation of the Victims of Terrorism.

The content of the plan is the proposal of a path to be shared both socially and politically. It is a written reflection of the Basque Government's plans and its efforts for transparency in this area. The plan aims to address the two defining characteristics – clarity and concreteness – and is structured in three parts – project, process and programme.

From a conceptual point of view, the project defines the background and fundamental components of this plan. It represents the wish to propel a transition from the deep-rooted ill-feeling of violence and tension to the civic well-being of peace and coexistence. It is a project that seeks to contribute to this transformation.

The second part describes the process. Each step is described separately. Together they provide a big picture that helps us understand the unity of the project. They move us forward on a path from mistrust to trust among the different political sensibilities. It is a process with direct impact on the actual situation of coexistence in our society. Between each step several key points and strategic landmarks concerning the management of our past, present and future are described to help us move forward along the path.

The third part contains the work programme. It represents the transition from words to action. In this part, everything laid out previously is set for implementation. Concepts give way to specific work. A total of 18 initiatives are presented, grouped in three 'dimensions', plus one transversal dimension.

Part one

Project

From ill-feeling to well-being

Part one

Project. From ill-feeling to well-being

The first part of this plan has two broad sections: a diagnostic survey of the situation and the terms of reference for the project for these four years. The idea is to analyse and plan, and to do so in the awareness that we are living in a strategic time in history. What we do or fail to do in these years will be studied in the future by the critical eye of analysts, historians as well as the general public.

The requirement for everyone at a time like this is to try to adopt the necessary decisions with a sense of perspective. This is not a circumstantial, one-off or passing debate. It is not a short-lived media battle vying for front-page headlines. What is at stake is our shared responsibility to provide an answer that will bring us lasting peace. And this has implications for the present and the future of our society.

We need to soar high to gain perspective. This is the condition required in order to define a project for peace and coexistence. We need to know where we came from, where we are now and where we want to go, above and beyond everyday political and party-based bickering, to become architects of a mutual transformation. We come from the experience of a deeply-rooted social and political ill feeling. We have before us the challenge of moving toward the reasonable well-being of normalised coexistence.

Ultimately, the essential challenge is one of sharing. Our well-being, not without its problems and difficulties, depends on this. We must be able to weave together the basic threads of coexistence that integrate all political traditions. In politics, it is relatively easy to establish a position that marks differences, but what is truly meritorious is to lay down a position that enables consensus. We need courageous leadership that does not shy away from pressure and difficulties. We also need to build awareness of the need for a mature and shared leadership that will take the steps needed.

1. Diagnostic of the situation

This situation diagnostic is based on a core dimension – Basque society – and a central point of reference – coexistence. It is structured around two questions: 1) What are the conditions and circumstances today?; and 2) In this context, what are the actual needs?

1.1. Principles of reality

A clear point of departure, a solid foundation and a notable priority: these are the three principles of reality which form the basis of the project, which this General Secretariat for Peace and Coexistence wishes to share and encourage.

I. A point of departure: the circumstances have changed and there is no viable possibility of turning back

The conditions and circumstances have changed for the better, and there is much room for improvement ahead. This is a fact backed by legislative powers. Our society now lives in accordance with this new context. It is precisely because of this social determination, among other factors, that we can soundly state that this change is irreversible – turning back is neither viable nor sustainable.

Understanding the weight of this principle of reality is a determining factor in situating us at this new point of departure. Though it may seem obvious, it is important to underscore because we all carry with us the inertia that drags us back time and time again to the endless loops of the past. However, today's society is more like the Basque society of 2023 than that of 2003.

II. A basis: we have a mature society with a number of clear ideas

Logically, this situation has its risks, but not all of our fears are justified. We cannot approach public policy on peace and coexistence as if most of our society was underage in matters of ethical, civic or democratic principles. Thanks to everyone's efforts, much of the work has already been done.

Violence, terrorism and any manner of human rights violations are socially and politically unacceptable. Our society has come of age. On this basis, our primary task is to make practical, concrete and objective decisions that will be useful in repairing the damage of the past, bettering the present and preparing us for the future.

III. A priority: now is the time to invest in coexistence

At the same time, we must recognise that we have experienced a history of dramatic social and political violence which, depending on personal circumstances, has conditioned us in different ways. The experience of other post-violence contexts has taught us a lesson. Experiences of this type that are poorly assimilated into society can lead, 15 or 20 years later, to reactions which although generally minority, can also be unpredictable and undesirable.

It is worth our while to invest in coexistence now. What does this mean in practice? It means that socially and politically it is essential to share a few common foundations. We must identify, define and plan basic points of agreement and establish assurances so that we can disagree with the rest. It means creating a space of basic social and political trust. This is one of the main priorities that lies ahead in the coming four years.

1.2. Principles of responsibility

By defining these three principles of reality we can shape the framework of action around three principles of responsibility. They address what we should do with regard to the past, present and future.

I. Past. We have a duty to promote clarification

We cannot build the future as if nothing has happened in the past. The suffering has been too great. We must shed light on the violence and every violation of human rights in order to apply the principles of truth, justice and reparation. It is our ethical duty in this process of clarification to respect two criteria: no excluding and no diluting.

We must observe the objective facts surrounding violations of human rights without excluding or forgetting any of them. At the same time, we must respect the differences in victimological and criminological contexts, without mixing, equating, compensating, comparing one violation with another or underestimating the intrinsic gravity of each.

II. Present. We have a duty to promote normalisation

Our present is conditioned by the consequences of the past. Violence and human rights violations have dehumanising effect. They bring out the worst of the human condition and even make people wish for the worst. Experiences in various parts of the world in post-violence processes underline the importance of adopting strategies, commitments, projects, discourses and actions geared to social normalisation.

Promoting normalisation means taking steps to achieve the total eradication of violence, to reorient the inertia and consequences inherited from the previous stage, and to definitively consolidate coexistence. Social normalisation also means taking steps to create a space where there is room, despite the struggles of the past, for all political traditions. It is a task that must be shared and consented.

III. Future. We have a duty to promote reconciliation

The aim of a democratic system is to achieve fair and inclusive coexistence. This is of the utmost importance, the ultimate goal of all political efforts in a democracy. When, for whatever circumstance, this balance is disturbed, policies are geared to re-establishing the equilibrium to every possible and reasonable extent.

Important as it is to take a critical look of the past and take the necessary decisions to normalise the present, it is equally important to create the avenues for channelling a democratic and harmonious coexistence in the future. It is a matter of finding and fostering educational and informational strategies that enable social cohesion based on human dignity and human rights..

2. Project terms of reference for these four years

This plan is a project whose key elements can be summed up in five sections: (1) name and mission, (2) objectives, (3) strategy, (4) dimensions and initiatives, and (5) strategic challenges.

2.1. Name and mission

We need to find a word that will bring us together in the task that lies before us. It is not easy. The concept of *reconciliation* is generally used internationally. However, here the term causes problems; it is not 'peaceful' enough. In seeking areas for agreement, we have borrowed a term that may prove useful.

On 21 February, 2013, Osvaldo Puccio, chairman of Fundación Salvador Allende and guest speaker at the memorial event for Fernando Buesa and Jorge Díez, spoke of a concept that in his experience has served him well. The concept also nicely describes the ultimate goal of the job before us.

In his view, all of the goals for peace, critical examination of the past, coexistence, reconciliation ... can be enshrined under the term *common ground*. Therefore, the name chosen for this Plan for Peace and Coexistence is "2013-16 Plan for Peace and Coexistence. In pursuit of common ground".

The concept 'common ground' perfectly expresses the spirit behind this plan and describes its mission: to build a shared society. Our primary job is to create the conditions in this country for a 'public plaza', a place with room for everyone, a space for democratic encounter where respect and discrepancy can coexist in harmony.

2.2. Objectives

'Refinding' common ground in society is the mission of this project. We have four years ahead of us to move forward in this direction. In 2016 we would like to see the fulfilment of seven express and assessable objectives. They are the driving force behind the Basque Government's plan of action in this legislature.

- I. Contribute to making the demand for the disarmament and effective disbandment of ETA a reality.
- II. Carry out the verification of all human rights violations.
- III. Complete the process of recognition of and reparation for all victims.
- IV. Define and foment public policy on memory.
- V. Promote agreements for prison policy based on the new context.
- VI. Reach general agreements for a democratic agreement on coexistence.
- VII. Seek social and educational interactions to promote a culture of common ground.

2.3. Strategy

To achieve these objectives, the strategy we will develop is based on a set of ethical and democratic principles, a guideline criterion, a methodology and a series of general criteria.

I. Ethical and democratic principles

This project of common ground is founded on human dignity as a supreme value and on the defence and promotion of human rights. From this ethical principle comes the unequivocal commitment to democracy, liberty and pluralism, and to the opposition of any form of violence or anti-democratic means of imposition.

II. Guiding criterion: Consensus and international standards

From any point of view, by conviction and by necessity, in this aspect of coexistence, it is essential to base all actions on achieving the broadest possible consensus. The option of this General Secretariat will always be to seek transversal agreement as part of the plural nature of our socio-political reality.

In addition, this General Secretariat will adopt the decisions most closely aligned with United Nations guidelines and international standards on human rights and processes of peace and reconciliation.

III. Methodology: *Micro-agreements*

Securing consensus is fundamental; but we must acknowledge that it is not an easy task. This General Secretariat will promote a work methodology and collaboration with parliamentary groups based on *micro-agreements*. The idea is to build road that is realistic, practicable and ultimately effective.

The *micro-agreement* proposal is a working method that is both accumulative and progressive. At enables small 'pieces of agreement' to be used to ultimately build a basic, solid and consistent consensus.

IV. General action criteria: rules of the game

The work programme of the General Secretariat for Peace and Coexistence is marked by four general guidelines. These guidelines constitute the rules of the game, which we wish to explain and share to the greatest extent possible.

·The actions for peace and coexistence will be structured in three timeframes: past, present and future. The programs and activities will be organised as follows: one, responses to the events of the past; two, priorities derived from the needs of the present; and three, fundamental tasks for the future.

·The General Secretariat for Peace and Coexistence will seek out areas for collaboration with all of the institutions and social entities involved with this issue and, in particular, with the Basque Government.

·Public statements and media debate play an unquestionable role in politics and institutions. Nevertheless, this General Secretariat does not wish to fight this battle in the classic terms, and any activity of this type would be discreet and geared to promoting consensus.

·One of the criteria is that under no circumstances shall the legal and political debate and the pre-political debate on the social and civic *common ground* be confused. This second aspect is of a fundamentally ethical nature and should bring us together above and beyond party politics.

2.4. Dimensions and initiatives

The work programme for the Plan for Peace and Coexistence is structured in three parts or dimensions: past, present and future. Each contains six core initiatives. Within each of these initiatives are different lines of action:

·Dimension I. Past

- Initiative 1. Produce reports on human rights violations and subsequent actions.
- Initiative 2. Institute for Memory and Coexistence.
- Initiative 3. Contribute to the Memorial to Victims of Terrorism.
- Initiative 4. Support, recognition and reparation for victims of terrorism.
- Initiative 5. Support, recognition and reparation for victims of terrorism not provided for in present law.
- Initiative 6. Research and action on torture.

·Dimension II. Present

- Initiative 7. Collaboration and joint work with the Basque Parliament.
- Initiative 8. Develop the Hitzeman programme on prison policy.
- Initiative 9. Promote lines of cooperation with the European Union.
- Initiative 10. Cooperation with the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights.
- Initiative 11. Joint contribution from Basque universities.
- Initiative 12. Sustained commitment by the ERTZAINTZA to Coexistence and Human Rights.

·Dimension III. Future

- Initiative 13. *Public-social* collaboration with the Basque associations network.
- Initiative 14. Promotion of citizen participation.
- Initiative 15. Coexistence arrangements with Provincial Governments and Town Councils.
- Initiative 16. Boost additional lines of activity in the sphere of formal education.
- Initiative 17. Promote specific lines of activity in the sphere of youth, culture and informal education.
- Initiative 18. Social awareness-raising and public media commitment.

·Cross-discipline dimension. Monitoring and evaluation

- Factsheet I. Impetus, management and coordination.
- Factsheet II. Monitoring, evaluation and supervision.
- Factsheet III. Itemized budget estimate for the Plan.

2.5. Basic commitments: *Micro-agreements* that address strategic challenges

The methodology of the ***micro-agreements*** mentioned earlier is a key element in the strategy to be developed in the coming months and years. The methodology is based on three categories of objectives:

- I. ***Micro-agreements*** for a common conclusion regarding the past.
- II. ***Micro-agreements*** for normalisation of our present circumstances.
- III. ***Micro-agreements*** on ethical and pre-political principles for a future of common ground.

Part two

Process

From mistrust to trust

Part two

Process. From mistrust to trust

Only on rare occasions do changes come without turmoil. Generally social transformation, especially with changes that affect the culture of coexistence, comes about after a period of maturation. It is an evolution that needs the passing of time in order to move forward. This dynamic progression is called *process*. We need to act with this mentality. The project of peace and coexistence that has just been formulated is part of a process, and is at the service of that process.

Bearing in mind the impatience, anxiety and frustration that comes with the slow pace of change, this perspective is essential for understanding the logic behind social transformation. The vision of process is part of the principle of reality and helps thwart our feelings of frustration or intransigence. It reminds us of the enormous complexity involved in achieving reasonably satisfactory harmony when dealing with the dynamic plurality of identities, interests and aspirations for coexistence.

The change we aspire to is also a process we must share. This naturally adds to the difficulty. Processes of this type advance as conditions become favourable. The basic proposal of this plan is to cooperate in order to create these favourable conditions. We need not agree on everything. Quite the contrary: in a plural and democratic society there will be discrepancies with almost everything. The principle of contradiction is its guarantee.

However, pluralism requires a minimum consensus to define the lay of the land and the rules of the game. Without them the law of the jungle prevails. Therefore, the principle of contradiction must be compensated with a principle of basic trust. Without this, nothing will work. Life and coexistence are feasible because we place a small amount of trust in each other, in the future, in projects, in society, in our institutions...

It is no different in politics. We need to share a minimum space of mutual trust. However, we are coming from a time of profound mistrust. The transition from mistrust to trust is the challenge this Plan for Peace and Coexistence seeks to encourage. Its maxim is to create the conditions for basic trust in order to share a process of common ground. To achieve this trust there must be clarity, commitment and concrete actions.

1. The process and the past: socio-ethical perspective

1.1. Strategic key: the complexity of managing the past

After a period of violence, managing the past is unquestionably the most delicate part of the process. It is the most difficult part because the past is where a diagnosis of the responsibility and blame lies. That is why it is so complicated to agree on what actually happened, and even more so to interpret the events. There is an old saying that “there is always someone else to blame”. It is passed from one person to another.

It is a human impulse to assign blame. Nobody wants to be the only one responsible. That is why we always manage to find sufficient arguments to share the blame or overlook incidents from the past, or to see ourselves as victims in a certain context or circumstance, or to feel we have suffered a greater aggression that absolves us from responsibility.

The past distances us because it stimulates fear of the pain of blame. That is why it causes so much insecurity. The complex nature of managing the past lies in this fear. Analysing the past does not justify evasive attitudes, but it does help us understand the problems and therefore be better prepared to face the issue.

Rectification is also part of the most genuine and innate aspect of the human condition. It represents the power of reason as opposed to the power of impulse and fear. We can choose to put things right. The first capability of individuals and societies is the power to change and transform. If the past produces an impulse of fear and insecurity, we can respond with reason, creating a scenario of certainties. We simply need to clearly tell ourselves what we’re going to do with our past and in what playing field we will take action.

There is a basic rule that helps manage the past. In this rule three concepts are recognised: *objective facts, subjective perceptions and shared assessment*.

- Objective facts. These are the human rights violations. They should be viewed without excluding anyone and without diluting or compensating one with another. All of them represent an account of the facts, an account that should serve to face the truth about our past and to recognise and compensate the victims.
- Subjective perceptions. We must accept the fact that there will be different interpretations of the causes or origin of events. Each political tradition will add its own subjective perspective. Among them there will be agreements and disputes. The qualitative value of the spaces of agreement will have a great degree of virtuality.
- Shared assessment. Despite the fact that there are different diagnostics, it is possible and necessary to share an ethical and critical assessment of the past. It is a political responsibility that should prevent similar events from taking place in the future and should explain to the new generations why this must never happen again.

The present and the future lie in the development of the first and the third concept. First, we must face the reality of what happened, and second, we must be able to share a degree of critical assessment. The most difficult, without a doubt, is the latter.

1.2. A milestone in the process: a commitment to the past

The milestone in a process of finding common ground following a period of upheaval and violence is to clarify the extent to which we can agree on a critical assessment of the past. This minimum defines the common maximum that all of the political traditions can share in the critical assessment of the past. In all likelihood, there is very little we can all agree on; but this assessment can have great soundness and potential if it maintains a qualitative depth.

The Plan for Peace and Coexistence seeks to contribute to this objective. We propose working to reach a mutual agreement on the past. As part of the Parliamentary Sessions on Peace and Coexistence, the Basque Government puts forward the following draft proposal for discussion as groundwork for the first commitment to the past:

MICRO-AGREEMENTS (I)

Proposal of an **ethical commitment** to a shared assessment of the past

“Peace and coexistence require recognition of the injustice of violence, recognition of the damage caused, and dignity of the victims’, all of whom deserve the right to truth, justice and reparation (Parliamentary agreement of 14 March 2013)

Past events – terrorism, violence and human rights violations – were possible because in the reasoning of groups and individuals, defending a cause, an objective, a ‘reason of state’, an ideological vision or another certainty or conviction took precedence over human dignity.

In the future, never again will a political cause, partisan interest, or any other conviction or certainty, as if an absolute value, be placed above the principles of human rights, individuals and life.”

1.3. Steps

Within the framework of considerations regarding the past, the actions proposed in this Plan for Peace and Coexistence are summed up in a seven-step process. Together, they represent a single unit:

- First step.** Commission a report of human rights violations perpetrated since 1962 to determine where and how to act with regard to clarification of the past, and recognition and reparation for the victims.
- Second step.** Create an Institute of Memory and Coexistence that will oversee the democratic legacy of the violent and traumatic events of the past eighty years.
- Third step.** Contribute to the creation of a specific Memorial to Victims of Terrorism, whose installation in Euskadi is laid down in article 57 of the Recognition and Comprehensive Protection of Victims of Terrorism Act.
- Fourth step.** Provide continuity for the processes of support, recognition and reparation for the victims of terrorism that the Basque Government has been developing over the past four terms of office.
- Fifth step.** Develop and extend the processes of recognition and reparation for victims of human rights violations caused by illicit counterterrorism activities not provided for in present law.
- Sixth step.** Commission an exhaustive independent investigation on the actual incidence of the phenomenon of torture in order to adopt the pertinent measure of recognition and prevention measures.
- Seventh step.** Promote a micro-agreement for an ethical commitment to a shared assessment of the past with the will and determination that it be shared, endorsed and developed by all political traditions.

2. The process and the present: socio-political perspective

2.1. Strategic key: the inertia of mistrust

In our institutional sphere, one of the biggest problems in political relations, if not the biggest, is mistrust. The origins of this mistrust lie in the destructive effects of decades of violence, human rights violations, division and tension.

To rebuild coexistence previously damaged by violence, the way to move forward is to seek framework agreements. However, this trust is the obstacle that hinders progress toward consensus. Methodologically and as a first step, it is essential to work on this aspect.

We must overcome mistrust as an integral part of our reality and create a climate of basic trust among all of the political traditions in this country, at the least, to achieve the social normalisation aspect of coexistence

Mistrust dominates and neutralises the political scenario. It is based on perfectly identifiable and, probably in many cases, justified fears. Moreover, these fears are not shared because, depending on their content, they only affect one group of people or another. It is precisely for this reason that the concerns and worries of some can be irrelevant or unheard-of for others.

The first step in overcoming this feeling of mistrust is to give clear expression to the fears that feed it, to verbalise them and recognise them in ourselves and others. This is a strategic key to deactivate the long years of inertia. With regard to peace and coexistence, some of the feelings of mistrust that we are detect and which should be discussed and recognised are the following:

- The fear that the end of ETA violence will mean turning the page on the past, without clarification, recognition or explicit critique.
- The fear that the victims' memory and honour will be relegated to a view that focuses exclusively on the future and forgets the past.
- The fear that history may be rewritten justifying ETA perpetrated violence based on the theory of two sides or two types of violence.
- The fear that victims and human rights violations not perpetrated by ETA will be forgotten, relegated or marginalised.
- The fear that an end to violence will become a process of humiliation, vindication, or marginalisation of part of society.
- The fear that the peace and reconciliation process will leave aside the matter of prisoners and prison policy.
- The fear that an end to violence will not mean peace or the social normalisation and coexistence.

Needless to say, the list of feelings of mistrust could be extended. However, these seven are among the most important.

2.2. A milestone in the process: a commitment to the present

These feelings of mistrust are fears brought about by our doubts about the true intentions of one group or another on matters which, from our perspective, are core issues. There is only one way of dealing with this problem: to speak clearly. We must respond clearly to the issues that provoke fear or mistrust on the part of our political opponents.

We need to make an explicit declaration of will which clarifies the panorama and reduces the distances that bring about this mistrust. In this regard, it is essential that, in a credible, committed and even solemn manner, we listen to each other express words that satisfactorily respond to our respective feelings of mistrust when it is unfounded.

Every political tradition should know what formulas it needs to utilise to make this exercise of political commitment useful and effective and to reduce the gap of mistrust between political opponents.

This Plan for Peace and Coexistence wants to contribute to the transition of mistrust to trust. We therefore propose working toward a mutual agreement on the present. As part of the Parliamentary Sessions on Peace and Coexistence, the Basque Government puts forward the following draft proposal for discussion as groundwork for the first commitment to the present.

MICRO-AGREEMENTS (II)

Proposal of a **political commitment** to a scenario of trust in the present

- We undertake that the end to ETA violence will not mean turning the page on the past, without clarification, recognition or explicit critique of events.*
- We undertake that the memory and honour of victims will not be relegated to a view that focuses exclusively on the future and forgets the past.*
- We undertake that history will not be rewritten to justify violence or human rights violations; we undertake to oppose any history of this type and repudiate its use.*
- We undertake that, without comparisons, all victims, including victims of illicit acts of counterterrorism, will receive the recognition and reparation they deserve.*
- We undertake that the end to violence will not create vindictiveness against any sector but instead integration and social backbone of coexistence.*
- We undertake that, within a framework of legal possibilities, social normalisation will address the question of prisoners and prison policy in accordance with the new reality of society.*
- We undertake that the end to violence will mean peace, normalisation and coexistence and will enable a project, a process and a programme of common ground.*

2.3. Steps

Within the framework of considerations regarding the present, the actions proposed in this Plan for Peace and Coexistence are summed up in a seven-step process. Together, they represent a single unit:

- First step.** Contribute and cooperate with the Basque Parliament in creating and maintaining the Sessions on Peace and Coexistence as a space for working together to reach strategic agreements for coexistence.
- Second step.** In the same sessions, promote a political micro-agreement on the commitments outlined here for the purpose of creating a climate of basic trust.
- Third step.** Promote a project, developed and coordinated jointly among the three Basque universities, aimed at defining and developing a specific contribution to a process of social normalisation and coexistence.
- Fourth step.** In the area of social rehabilitation, promote a Basque programme for the social reintegration of incarcerated men and women and, at the same time, promote the parliamentary, interinstitutional and socio-political consensus needed for its implementation.
- Fifth step.** Promote European and interregional collaboration and contribution for the Plan for Peace and Coexistence as a whole and for the specific development of some of the programmes contained in the Plan.

·**Sixth step.** Establish a framework for relations and consultation with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights for the application of international legal standards regarding human rights in post-violence situations.

·**Seventh step.** Together with the Department of Security, promote a participatory process with the ERTZAINZA to draw up a proposal for Sustained commitment by the ERTZAINZA to Coexistence and Human Rights.

3. The process and the future: socio-educational perspective

3.1. Strategic key: the reasons behind the failure of coexistence.

There are a number of social, political and historical factors that can lead to the failure of coexistence. Tackling a global analysis is beyond the scope of this plan, and is difficult to do so with transversal consensus across the political spectrum. The aspirations of this plan or more modest, limited to a pedagogical perspective.

The specific aim is to identify the cultural and educational causes, and the personal or group attitudes that most often foster a rupture in social coexistence, and to do so in a way that can be shared by all political sensibilities. We seek to identify causes which not only affect the so-called Basque conflict, but have a transversal impact on destructive conflict.

The reasons for the breakdown of coexistence, turning conflict into destructive conflict, are associated with four beliefs or attitudes: dogmatism, fatalism, Manichaeism and sectarianism. These four paradigms can be discreetly lodged in both social culture and personal mentality. Their common characteristics are a normalisation of imposition, violence, disregard for human rights and the use of unethical methods:

·**Dogmatism.** The feeling that one is in possession of the absolute truth. This perception of confidence is needed to dare to use unethical means. Dogmatism is nurtured and developed when there is a lack of awareness of limits and boundaries.

·**Fatalism.** A fundamentally victimist perspective that prevents people from seeing any option that is not imposed. The use of violence has its justification in “there’s no other choice” and in “what they do is even worse”. It is founded on the inability to identify opportunity in the midst of difficulty.

·**Manichaeism.** A concept that reduces problems to good/evil or black/white, a dualistic view that keeps people from making conscientious choices. This type of demagogy enables the idea of “everything’s fair game” and reduces the adversary to “the enemy”. Manichaeism raises its head in a climate of weak ethical awareness.

·**Sectarianism.** The collective intransigent defence of an idea that is considered to be more important than human rights. It reduces the other person or group to a simple label and instigates processes of dehumanisation and even brutalisation. It is supported by a deficient sense of the value of human dignity.

Preventing destructive conflict, human rights violations and violence, whether political, sectarian, classicist, racist, sexist, inter-ethnic or interreligious, is directly related to the response to these four reasons for a breakdown in coexistence. The preventive alternative is to promote – in a simple, sustained manner and with support from different spheres – alternative mainstays for coexistence.

3.2. A milestone in the process: a commitment to the future

The milestone for the future is to reach a framework agreement that sets out the basic socio-educational content and points of consensus to promote a new culture of coexistence and common ground. There will necessarily be few, but they must be solid and have great potential for development.

The content and consensus must not only be seen as a response to the violence we have experienced in this country in recent decades. We are looking to the future; in this regard, the content of social education for coexistence must be equally useful in addressing to any type of antisocial phenomena that puts human rights in a situation of vulnerability.

It must be a set the groundwork for universal education in human rights and the struggle against sexism, xenophobia, racism and violence in any of their manifestations. We are all stakeholders in education and society. Working socially, politically and institutionally toward coexistence and preventing violence and destructive conflict calls for a framework agreement whose full potential can be developed jointly, freely and creatively.

Based on these premises, the Plan for Peace and Coexistence pursues the development of four areas regarding coexistence, based on four basic rules: subtract, add, divide and multiply.

·Subtract from the 'I want'. Coexistence means accepting the fact that a single perspective is never complete. To understand this reality we must foster the educational experience of accepting the limitations of the human condition. It means being aware that all human beings are limited, and precisely because of this we are not always right, cannot do it all, and do not possess all of the truth. It means subtracting our imperfect reality from our *'I want'*.

·Add to the 'I can'. Coexistence means learning to find opportunity in difficulty. To learn this skill it is essential to promote the educational experience of positive values. This experience allows us to see that there is always a better alternative to fatalism, desperation and resorting to unethical means. It involves adding the factor of our inexhaustible possibilities to our *'I can'*.

·Divide the 'I must'. Coexistence means embracing our ethical responsibility in every circumstance. It involves promoting the educational experience of heightened ethical awareness. We are more than a mere impulse of dogmatism, rage, aggression, fear, egoism ... because we can have the ability to reason and make ethical choices. It means dividing our ambition by the factor of our ethical responsibility.

·Multiply the 'I am'. Coexistence means understanding the superior value of human dignity (Carlton Agreement). We must promote the educational experience of human dignity and human rights. All human beings deserve respect and have rights. People are more than just a label. This awareness is fundamental to civilised coexistence. It means multiplying personal value by a sense of dignity.

This Plan for Peace and Coexistence wants to contribute to the transition of mistrust to trust. We therefore propose working toward a mutual agreement on the future. As part of the Parliamentary Sessions on Peace and Coexistence, the Basque Government puts forward the following draft proposal for discussion as groundwork for the first socio-educational commitment to the future.

MICRO-AGREEMENTS (III)

Socio-educational commitment

Gizalegez Accord

Four key educational components for coexistence

Promoting a culture of peace and preventing destructive conflict, human rights violations and violence of any type is directly related to preventive action against the four major causes for the breakdown of coexistence: dogmatism, fatalism, Manichaeism and sectarianism. To configure this preventive response, we agree to develop a socio-educational commitment based on four educational alternatives:

·Subtract. Coexistence means accepting the fact that a single perspective is never complete. The educational experience of limitation prevents dogmatism and promote dialogue and non-violence.

·Add. Coexistence means learning to find opportunity in difficulty. The educational experience of positive values prevents fatalism and promotes pluralism.

·Divide. Coexistence means embracing our ethical responsibility in every circumstance. The educational experience of ethical awareness prevents Manichaeism and promotes empathy and solidarity.

·Multiply. Coexistence means understanding the superior value of human dignity. The educational experience of human dignity prevents resorting to violence and promotes respect for human rights.

With a perspective for the future and for the purpose of preventing violence, promoting universal protection of human rights, peaceful coexistence and common ground, we undertake to urge forward a transversal and integral socio-educational project based on consensus in these four ethical principles. We propose they be promoted complementarily from different spheres and in a simple, creative, pluralistic manner.

3.3. Steps

·First step. Promote a socio-educational commitment to developing a strategy of prevention for the future with the will and determination to achieve a shared commitment endorsed by all political traditions.

·Second step. Seek agreements with social entities to develop the socio-educational commitment under the Gizalegez Accord in areas such as citizen participation, municipal policy and educational action.

·Third step. Promote a project of public participation for building common ground using the socio-educational commitment to coexistence and its four rules as a point of departure.

·Fourth step. Promote a framework of cooperation with community organisations and municipal and regional governments to encourage people and groups to come together around a common proposal.

·Fifth step. In the same regard, seek broad collaboration with schools to promote training and education in human rights, solidarity with victims, peaceful resolution of conflicts, and coexistence.

·Sixth step. Foster agreements in the areas of culture, youth and non-formal education to promote this socio-educational project through resources and creative languages.

·Seventh step. Accompany all of the above with social awareness efforts in collaboration with Basque television (EITB), through campaigns and programmes that reinforce the underpinnings of a project, a process and a programme of common ground.

Part three

Programme

Finding common ground

Part three

Programme. Finding common ground

The activity programme for any strategic planning document is the final portrayal demonstrating all prior theoretical intentions in real life. In short, this involves turning words into facts. Details of the programme are presented below, formulating it simply, clearly and synthetically in pragmatic, specific factsheet format. It attempts to be informative although not over-specialised to make it easier for everyone to read.

This programme is structured into three dimensions: past, present and future. Each of these dimensions comprises six *initiatives*. Consequently, this programme is made up of 18 initiatives altogether, each one looking at how different actions have been developed. There is also a cross-discipline initiative grouping together five actions related to managing, monitoring and evaluating the plan as a whole.

Beyond its quantitative description, this third part of the Plan for Peace and Coexistence has a qualitative aspect that should be explained to understand the depth of its meaning and structure. The programme for this plan as a whole intends to create a framework to express and capture democratic concerns from all political walks of life. This action programme represents an ultimate intention to create a public arena where there is room for all of us: *common ground*.

Relating to the past, present and future, each political tradition has its own political concerns shaded by its own experience. Not all of them clash. We simply need to make room for many of them. Any activities that are unmistakably democratic and feasible within a four year project should fit this programme and room should be made for them in a shared public arena. This work programme intends to turn words into facts to find common ground.

Dimension I.

Initiative factsheets
relating to managing the
past

Initiative 1 factsheet

Produce reports on human rights violations and subsequent actions

1. Description of the initiative

The General Secretariat for Peace and Coexistence from the Basque Government Premier's Office commissioned, as a first step, a report to Verification Report on Human Rights Violations from 1960 to 2013 in the Basque case. The point of this report is to mark out a preliminary boundary for the human rights infringement map. A four-person committee with the appropriate criteria, independence and prestige was mandated to draw up the report. Using it as a basis and following the recommendations contained therein, further reports clarifying the past will be produced.

2. Objectives

- Making a first approach to the subject matter behind the need for a critical report on the past without drawing comparisons or excluding any human rights infringement.
- Providing a narration of the objective facts on the matter of human rights violations compiling all the currently dispersed information.
- Having authorised references on which to base the government's action in terms of report, critical review of the past and repair and recognition for victims.
- Providing a basis that, when appropriate, could be used in the future for other research or more accurate reports.

3. Features and/or criteria

- The first report should classify and quantify proven human rights violations since 1960 in the context of politically motivated violence. This report does not intend to investigate cases but offers an approach compiling and collecting existing and reliable data.
- This classification should not elicit comparisons, likening or compensations for violations of a different type. In this respect, its structure should abide by the different victimology and criminology contexts and will aim to refer to the appropriate international standards.
- The report should neither evaluate nor interpret. In any case, any relevant notes, comments and recommendations can be added.
- The Basque Government will coordinate new actions derived from the information, conclusions and recommendations of this report. Priority will be placed on reports that shed light on past assaults and human rights violations that have not yet been clarified.
- In collaboration with Emakunde a specific report will be produced on the gender perspective in human rights violations and how it can be incorporated in the process of peace and coexistence.
- Similarly, to contribute to the processes of clarifying the past and before creating the Institute of Memory, a basic programme of historical memory priorities will be created.

4. Action programme

Actions	Calendar
Action 1. Commission, write and submit the report to the Basque Parliament.	·From March to June 2013
Action 2. Make the report available for the associations network working in the fields of peace, human rights, victims, memory, reconciliation or education for coexistence.	·From September to December 2013
Action 3. Analyse and come up with research and action projects derived from the report's content and recommendations.	·First semester 2014
Action 4. Create the basic programme of historical memory priorities.	·First semester 2014

Initiative 2 factsheet

Institute for Memory and Coexistence

1. Description of the initiative

In accordance with the parliamentary agreement in this respect, the Basque Government will set up an Institute for Memory and Coexistence. This organisation will coordinate and enable public policies on memory and synergy for its network of centres, spaces and events. The Institute's specific functions will focus on promoting activities involving commemoration, conservation, research, training, participation, dissemination, integration, enquiry and providing information. This combined work is an attempt to interact with institutional, educational and social actors. Before deciding on the location, the different alternatives will be studied based on two core arguments: consensus and sustainability.

2. Objectives

- The main objective is to channel, promote and express creative, citizen-based dialogue between coexisting democratic memories relating to socially and politically traumatic experiences from the past.
- Its central objective is to reflect the hard work, although in the worst circumstances, that went into building the values of democratic coexistence and a society based on commitment to human rights. The memories of these struggles are the democratic heritage that we should preserve.
- Its ultimate objective is to contribute to dynamically and productively building an agora, a public square, finding common ground on values to achieve greater equality, freedom and democracy.

3. Features and/or criteria

No two memories are exactly alike. Consequently, public memory is a conflictive construction that has to combine two principles: meeting the ethical and political responsibility of remembering, commemorating, sharing and putting across a democratic memory; and without claiming to impose the only way of telling this story, channelling participation and expression of pluralism.

- The Institute for Memory and Coexistence will manage the collective heritage that represents all aspects of democratic memories in the face of four major violence and victimisation contexts that have raged through our society over the last 80 years: civil war, dictatorship, ETA and illicit counter-terrorism.
- There are boundaries to managing this free, many-voiced dialogue: democratic limits should be respected. It cannot be used to exclude or compare events. Nor does it intend to rewrite in anyway a history of legitimising terrorism, violence or infringement of human rights. It should be used with the intention of providing the truth and justice to the higher value of human dignity and to the rights and freedoms derived from it.
- Public memory should not boil down to an update on suffering. The centrepiece of memory should project values. Pain is not a value, nor can it be a principle of memorial authority that replaces reason. Suffering is an experience whose testimony forms part of democratic memory.
- A public memory policy targets citizens by calling on their responsibility. An Institute for Memory and Coexistence should break down the divide between victims and citizens that imprisons victims within their condition and takes direct implication away from citizens. A memory centre suggests an ethical route involving citizens.

4. Programa de actuación

Actions	Calendar
Action 1. Parliamentary approval of the Institute for Memory and Coexistence Proposal.	·First semester 2014
Action 2. Start the process to found and set up the Institute.	·Second semester 2014
Action 3. Inauguration of the Institute for Memory and Coexistence.	·During 2014-15.

Initiative **3** factsheet

Contribute to the Memorial to Victims of Terrorism

1. Description of the initiative

The Basque Government will help set up a specific memorial dedicated to victims of terrorism, authorised in the Basque Country by the Recognition and Comprehensive Protection of Victims of Terrorism Act in article 57. The Spanish Government is responsible for creating and running this centre. However, the Basque Government is taking an active part in this project by means of sitting on the Joint Commission delegating the project design and promotion.

2. Objectives

- Paying permanent homage to all victims of terrorism.
- Specifically remembering what terrorism has meant locally and throughout the world.
- Discrediting any violence for political purposes or for any other purpose and defending human rights.
- Remembering and promoting the memory of ethical, social and political values that, in the light of terrorism, provided the alternative for democratic coexistence.

3. Features and/or criteria

The severity and extent of human rights violations committed by terrorist organisations in our society, along with the advantage of not mixing different violence and victimisation contexts, would recommend this specific action, compatible in any case with recognition and repair activities corresponding to violations occurring in other violence and victimisation contexts. Although this project's driving initiative corresponds by law to the Spanish Government, as far as the Basque Government is concerned, the main criteria will be as follows:

- Introducing the memorial design in a two-fold local and universal dimension. On the one hand, the memorial should be a reflection of the democratic civil response to terrorism inflicted on Basque and Spanish societies and pay homage to its victims. On the other hand, it should demonstrate this civil-political response in other places in the world facing the same phenomenon.
- The Memorial to Victims of Terrorism will form part of the network of centres, places and events coordinated by the Institute of Memory in the Basque Country.
- It should be a sensible, sustainable size. It will aim to summarise and optimise resources, avoiding duplications. In this respect, it will aim to involve social entities already working on these issues.

4. Action programme

Actions	Calendar
Action 1. Joint design and definition of the project within the Joint Commission shared by the Basque Government and the Spanish Government to boost this initiative.	·Depending on the timeframe agreed upon by the Joint Committee
Action 2. Draw up and approve the project.	·Depending on the timeframe agreed upon by the Joint Committee
Action 3. Start-up.	·Depending on the timeframe agreed upon by the Joint Committee

Initiative 4 factsheet

Support, recognition and reparation for victims of terrorism

1. Description of the initiative

Over the last legislatures, the Basque Government has been running support, recognition and repair processes for victims of terrorism by means of the Victims of Terrorism Claims Board. These programmes are going to continue and will be adapted to the social situation emerging as the violence comes to a close. In this respect, in this Plan for Peace and Coexistence, these programmes will be channelled from the new General Secretariat for Peace and Coexistence, part of the Basque Premier's Office, and more specifically through its Victims and Human Rights Board.

2. Objectives

- Support. Giving victims direct and individualised care in order to find out in each case about their needs, informing them about their rights and resources to assist them, in compliance with the legislation in force and helping victims to receive them.
- Recognition. Supporting and driving initiatives and activities helping victims of all human rights violations to claim their rights by developing the principles of Truth, Justice and Repair.
- Repair. Resolving applications for repair and care benefits regulated in the legislation in force.

3. Features and/or criteria

- Support. Promoting victim support and their public and social recognition, extending the peace culture, respect for human rights and freedoms and preserving a critical memory offering an ethical view of the past.
- Coordination. Maintaining joint working relations, also exchanging information with the different bodies in the Autonomous Community General Administration, and with other institutions, organisations and public administrations, to provide complete and appropriate help for victims from each sphere of competences.
- Synergy. Strengthening joint working relations with associations, foundations and social movements whose basic objectives include human and psycho-social support for victims and defending their rights.

4. Action programme

Actions	Calendar
<p>Action 1. Care-related line of activity. Maintaining the Victim Care Service, plus the non-returnable funding programme for recognised benefits and the agreement with the CGPJ for the Victim Support Office in the High Court.</p>	<p>·Commitment to annual development</p>
<p>Action 2. Joint work projects with social organisations. Maintaining the annual call for subsidies awarded to victim support associations, plus agreements with the Victims of Terrorism Foundation and the Fernando Buesa Foundation. Plus developing seminars and meetings with associations and victims.</p>	<p>·Commitment to annual development</p>
<p>Action 3. Promoting research and studies. Maintaining the agreement with the UPV (IVAC) to run annual research and postgraduate studies.</p>	<p>·Commitment to annual development</p>
<p>Action 4. Promoting participation. Promoting coordination and joint work with the Basque Council of Participation of the Victims of Terrorism. Giving impetus to a consensual Remembrance Day. Promoting a consensual Memory Map.</p>	<p>·Commitment to annual development</p>

Initiative 5 factsheet

Support, recognition and reparation for victims of terrorism not provided for in present law

1. Description of the initiative

Current legislation does not foresee supporting victims in some categories of rights violations that have taken place in our environment over the last few decades. In order to correct this deficit, in 2012, the Basque Government approved *Decree 107/2012, declaring and repairing the victims of unfair suffering as a consequence of infringement of their human rights, occurring between 1960 and 1978 in the context of political violence experienced in the Basque Country Autonomous Community.*

Along these same lines, in this legislature, the Basque Government will set up the necessary legal tools to develop and broaden recognition and repair processes for victims of human rights violations due to illicit counter-terrorism, not covered within the current legislation.

2. Objectives

- Culminating work begun in the previous legislature with Decree 107/2012 that covers the period from 1960 to 1978.
- Creating necessary legal and administrative tools to complete recognition of all illicit counter-terrorism victims not covered by current legislation.

3. Features and/or criteria

This initiative revolves around an ethical commitment: presenting all the facts representing infringement of human rights to recognise and repair victims and avoid “legal obscurity havens”. This commitment revolves around a principle: “same violation, same support.” Finally, this is a matter of not excluding or watering down any infringements, preventing different violence and victimisation contexts from being mixed together or compensated. Based on these ideas, the criteria are as follows:

- Technically adapt Decree 107/2012 to overcome practical problems that came to light when it came into force.
- Give continuity to Evaluation Commission works so that the ruling on all cases presented according to Decree 107/2012 can be finalised in 2013.
- Taking the Verification Report on Human Rights Violations as a basis and the actual management statement for Decree 107/2012, a study will be conducted to approve a second decree to further the processes of recognition and redress for victims awaiting support.

4. Action programme

Actions	Calendar
Action 1. Complete the process derived from Decree 107/2012. This involves technical adaption and administering all cases presented by means of rulings from the Evaluation Commission.	·Throughout 2013
Action 2. Conduct a study on processes of recognition and repair for victims without protection with a view to the passing of a second decree.	·Third quarter 2013
Action 3. Prepare the second decree so as to complete the recognition and repair processes for all victims.	·Fourth quarter 2013 and first quarter 2014
Action 4. Manage the process derived from the second decree.	·Throughout 2014
Action 5. Assess implementing additional measures.	·First semester 2015

Initiative 6 factsheet

Research and action on torture

1. Description of the initiative

Competent international organisations in studying torture and abuse such as the CPT (European Committee for the Prevention of Torture), the United Nations Committee against Torture and its Special Court Reporter, and Non Governmental Organisations such as Amnesty International or Human Rights Watch, among others, have all repeatedly expressed concern in their reports that the phenomenon of torture in Spain cannot be considered to be overcome or that its existence cannot be reduced to a mere philosophy that is only incidental or sporadic.

Torture is one of the most despicable infringements of human rights. It is a practicable phenomenon because detainees are handled in places and at times where there are no controls in place. Obscurity leads to conditions of impunity and impunity leads to conditions that bring about this type of practice. The slightest reasonable doubt that torture exists should lead any person or institution committed to democratic and human rights values to clear up this suspicion and take as many measures as necessary to prevent this phenomenon. Detecting the possibility of torture and acting on it does not weaken either the democratic system or the police force; quite the opposite, it strengthens its legitimacy and commitment.

Consequently, and to the extent that many complaints, reasonable doubts and signs of truth concur, a strict independent investigation will be conducted on the real occurrence of torture in order to take the opportune and possible moral recognition, repair and prevention measures. The administration has the ethical, political and legal obligation to guarantee its citizens the security that prisoners' human rights are respected and that, in all cases, as many measures are adopted as necessary to prevent this phenomenon from occurring and to detect and correct it whenever it appears.

2. Objectives

- Carrying out a scientific study that reveals the objective reality of torture in our context.
- Adopting necessary and plausible recognition, repair and prevention measures in the light of this study's conclusions.

3. Features and/or criteria

The starting point for this initiative and the investigation that will be commissioned will work from the content of the Scientific Report on torture that the Basque Government Office on Human Rights sent to the Basque Parliament in March 2009. On this basis, the criteria to boost this initiative are as follows:

- Two different periods will be defined during the elaboration and development of this study, the first from 1960 to 1978 and the second from 1978 to 2013. Consideration will be given to creating an independent and impartial mechanism for researching torture and abuse.
- Using the 'Istanbul Protocol' as a reference tool and the 'Manual on the Effective Investigation and Documentation of Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment' from the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights.
- Encouraging joint work projects and consultancy with other local institutions such as Ararteko and university institutions such as IVAC/KREI (Basque Criminology Institute).

4. Action programme

Actions	Calendar
Action 1. Prepare the study.	·First quarter 2014
Action 2. Establish the conclusions on the protocols that must be established to study cases of torture.	·Second quarter 2014
Action 3. Present the proposal for research and action on torture.	·Second quarter 2014
Action 4. Develop the action programme for research and action on torture.	·During 2014-15

Dimension II.

Initiative factsheets
relating to managing the

present

Initiative 7 factsheet

Collaboration and joint work with the Basque Parliament

1. Description of the initiative

Never over the last 80 years have the four major political traditions in our country met around the same table to tackle our coexistence problems together. The Sessions on Peace and Coexistence set up in the Basque Parliament represent a historical opportunity to correct this problematic situation.

The Basque Government is giving this parliamentary forum top priority. The General Secretariat for Peace and Coexistence will contribute and actively cooperate with the Parliament, both in creating and sustaining this space for collaboration and plural dialogue and in seeking out strategic agreements for Basque society.

Parallel to the Sessions on Peace and Coexistence process, the Basque Government will establish a joint work agreement with the Basque Parliament Premier's Office to promote citizen participation around peace and coexistence. This initiative aspires to build a bridge for communication and exchange of ideas and proposals that connect the executive, legislative and citizen spheres.

2. Objectives

- Helping to generate trust and overcome obstacles so as to extend the democratic potential for dialogue and agreement represented by the Basque Parliament's Sessions on Peace and Coexistence.
- Offering basic consensus proposals relating to the past, present and future, with the will and determination shared by all political traditions.
- Working with the Basque Parliament to promote citizen participation and communication between institutions and society.

3. Features and/or criteria

The Basque Government is available to help the Parliament's Sessions on Peace and Coexistence outline consensus itineraries in all spheres revolving around a project to find common ground socially. The Basque Parliament is the multi-voiced forum representing all political walks of life freely chosen by its citizens. There is strategic value to the dialogue and agreement processes woven into this institution. On the basis of this general consideration, the specific criteria are as follows:

- Maintaining a smooth-flowing, constant dialogue with the Basque Parliament Sessions on Peace and Coexistence and all Parliamentary Groups in the Chamber.
- Seeking the broadest consensus within the Basque Parliament for all strategic Government projects for the sphere of coexistence.
- Working with a methodology and a process of progressive and accumulative micro-agreements.
- Summarising work from the Basque Parliament, Basque Government and civil society organisations to guide citizen participation.

4. Action programme

Actions	Calendar
Action 1. Present the Plan for Peace and Coexistence in the Basque Parliament and gather contributions from the Parliamentary Groups.	·From June to October 2013
Action 2. Work actively with Parliament on all Government projects that might be strategic for coexistence.	·Over the entire period
Action 3. Prepare and implement a joint work agreement with the Basque Parliament regarding citizen participation.	·Second semester 2013
Action 4. Present the document of updating and development of the lines of action agreed upon.	·November de 2014 ·November de 2015 ·November de 2016

Initiative 8 factsheet

Develop the Hitzeman programme on prison policy

1. Description of the initiative

In terms of prison policy and social reintegration, the Basque Government will promote a programme aimed at reintegrating prisoners into society. This initiative is subject to the constraints and possibilities of the present legal framework.

In order for inmates to participate in the Hitzeman programme they must first make a definitive commitment to peace and coexistence. When they sign up, the Basque Government will implement the programme which, depending on circumstances, offers several itineraries and can be extended to include accused persons who have fled and remain at large.

Their common thread provides their basis: commitment and responsibility. On the one hand, society's commitment as it assumes responsibility for social normalisation. On the other hand, the prisoners' commitment as they assume their responsibility for the past, present and future. These fundamentals are summed up in the programme's name: Hitzeman – giving a voice. This means taking responsibility and making a commitment.

2. Objectives

- Designing and promoting a Basque social reintegration programme and, at the same time, promoting the parliamentary, inter-institutional and socio-political consensus needed to implement it.
- Within the legal framework, defining several paths contributing to peace and coexistence, to be assumed by prisoners serving sentences for terrorism to facilitate or when appropriate accelerate the report in favour of social reintegration processes.
- Using international experience to contribute to prison policy as a factor that consolidates peace and social normalisation.

3. Features and/or criteria

This programme is promoted by the Basque Government. However, its success will be determined by this initiative's capability to weave consensus among institutions and the actual people involved, in addition to setting up a network of participating organisations.

- The participating organisations will be fundamental. We should highlight the importance of participation from social organisations that have worked on peace, human rights or victim support. In the same way, the programme will seek out specific support from European and international institutions.
- The Hitzeman programme is included in a document containing the guiding principles for the Basque Government's prison policy document, summarised in the following points:
 - A. Within the scope of the initiative itself, the Basque Government will express (1) its intention to seek joint agreements and solutions on prison policy with the Spanish Government to deal with policies of exception and comply with the law, (2) its determination to explore and promote possibilities offered by the law in terms of reintegration, and (3) its decision to weave broad socio-political consensus on this issue.
 - B. In the sphere of the proposal, the Basque Government will claim (1) transfer of prison competences, (2) bringing prisoners to Basque prisons, (3) normalisation of access to prison benefits, (4) continuity of processes such as Coexistence Workshops and Restorative Encounters, (5) humanitarian solutions for prisoners who are unwell and (6) legal responses for any prisoners whose sentences are related to formally illegal political activities that are now permitted by law.

4. Action programme

Actions	Calendar
Action 1. Dialogue and search for agreements with the Spanish government.	·Permanent commitment over the whole term of office
Action 2. Preparation of the Hitzeman programme.	·First semester 2014
Action 3. Presentation of the programme to prisoner representative organisations.	·Second semester 2014
Action 4. Search for consensus and determination of participating organisations.	·From the third quarter 2014
Action 5. Implementing the programme.	·During 2014-15
Action 6. Presentation of development update document on the Hitzeman programme.	·November 2015 ·November 2016

Initiative 9 factsheet

Promote lines of cooperation with the European Union

1. Description of the initiative

The Basque Government's idea is to run this Plan for Peace and Coexistence in communication, coordination and collaboration with the European Union, recent winner of the Nobel Peace Prize. In this respect, two major lines of action will be developed.

Firstly, this Plan for Peace and Coexistence will be presented to European institutions in order to define a collaboration framework so it can be developed with the European Union's patronage and implication. Secondly, the General Secretariat for Peace and Coexistence will promote setting up a joint work space for peace and coexistence among other European regions with similar interests.

2. Objectives

- Managing to get the Basque Country peace and coexistence objective shared proactively within the European Union.
- Putting together a practical joint work framework with the European Union to consolidate peace and promote a new coexistence culture.
- Establishing an exchange of useful experiences with other European regions that are developing specific Peace and Coexistence policies.

3. Features and/or criteria

The background idea behind these lines of activity is to bring about a reciprocal benefit by means of exchanging experiences and learning. On the one hand, it aims to get European experiences on peace and coexistence to be reflected usefully in our world. On the other, it attempts for activities we run here in the field of education, youth, Town Councils, Universities or citizen participation, among others, to get projection and a shared exchange forum within the European Union. Working from this general mindset, the specific criteria that will be followed are as follows:

- Presenting initiatives in the European Union backed by the broadest local socio-political consensus.
- Specifically studying the chance of working with the European Union, using structural funds, through the European Social Fund or Interreg.
- Also defining spaces for joint work with people in charge of the PEACE Programme in the European Commission and Northern Ireland.
- Within the framework of the social innovation, promoting pilot programmes both in terms of victims and restorative justice and reinsertion, in line with what has been ruled in this respect by the recent European Directive on Victims.
- Exploring and, when appropriate, establishing joint work projects with the European Council as the European institution in charge of promoting democracy and protecting human rights.

4. Action programme

Actions	Calendar
Action 1. Presentation of the Plan for Peace and Coexistence in European institutions.	·Last quarter of 2013
Action 2. Set up joint work projects.	·First quarter of 2014
Action 3. Development of the action plans defined.	·From the first quarter of 2014
Action 4. Presentation of the development update document on the lines of activity.	·December 2014 ·December 2015 ·September 2016

Initiative **10** factsheet

Cooperation with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

1. Description of the initiative

Since 2008, the Basque Government has worked alongside the Office of the UNHCHR (United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights) that is republished annually in the form of a Memorandum of Understanding. Throughout this legislature, the Basque Government, through its General Secretariat for Peace and Coexistence and its Victims and Human Rights Board intends to maintain this cooperation framework. The lines of activity providing its content are:

- Sending the 2013-2016 Plan for Peace and Coexistence to the Office for the UNHCHR for analysis and review.
- The request for an annual evaluation report on managing the Plan for Peace and Coexistence.
- Joint organisation of an annual activity of interest for both institutions.
- Maintaining a working and advisory relationship on standards for the international right to human rights in post-violence situations.

2. Objectives

- Obtaining consultancy and assessment from the Office for the UNHCHR relating to the Plan for Peace and Coexistence and how it is managed.
- Cooperating on running activities of interest, both from a global and local perspective.
- Working with the Office of the UNHCHR, study the interpretation of standards for the international right to human rights applied to our context.

3. Features and/or criteria

The cooperation and consultancy relationship that the Basque Government wishes to maintain with the Office for the UNHCHR mainly revolves around identifying consolidated and democratically-proven international references that might be useful for the internal consensus our situation requires. Working from this basic feature, the specific criteria will be as follows:

- Collaboration with the United Nations will seek consultancy from its High Commissioner for Human Rights to guide dimensions and contents for the Plan for Peace and Coexistence, on the basis of its “Handbook on Human Rights Plans of Action”.
- This reference framework will be taken into account when defining directives for activities related to social communication, dissemination, education, youth, implication from local and European institutions, citizen participation and the participation of women under resolution 1325 of the United Nations Security Council.
- Jointly organised actions could consist of organising institutional visits, events or seminars on specific topics, translation and dissemination of documents of mutual interest, or support for specific Human Rights initiatives run by the UNHCHR office.

4. Action programme

Actions	Calendar
Action 1. Signing the 2013 Memorandum and sending the Plan for Peace and Coexistence for evaluation.	·Second semester of 2013
Action 2. Signing the 2014 Memorandum and reception of the evaluation report for 2013.	·First semester of 2014
Action 3. Signing the 2015 Memorandum and reception of the evaluation report for 2014.	·First semester of 2015
Action 4. Signing the 2016 Memorandum and reception of the evaluation report for 2015.	·First semester of 2016

Initiative **11** factsheet

Joint contribution from Basque universities

1. Description of the initiative

The Basque Government will propose and promote a process in coordination with the three Basque Universities aiming to define and develop their joint and specific contribution to the current consolidation process for peace and finding social common ground.

This university contribution should be focussed on some of the priority core challenges raised by today's coexistence, both looking back at the past and to the present and future.

The topic and specific field of this work will be identified through dialogue and agreement with the actual universities. Once the sphere of activity has been defined, an inter-university team will be set up to run the project. This initiative will be included in the 2015-2018 University Plan.

2. Objectives

- Promote cooperation between the three Basque universities in the light of socio-political and culture challenges raised by the end of violence.
- Providing a practical, specific scientific and academic based project to help make progress in terms of peace and coexistence.
- Looking in greater depth at the necessary and constant process of congruence between the university institutions and social needs at each point in history.

3. Features and/or criteria

The meaning of this initiative boils down to one aspiration: helping the Basque university system's research, talent and knowledge to find and offer a useful sphere of application within the framework of such a relevant, complex and delicate priority as peace and coexistence. The guiding criteria for this aspiration are as follows:

- The project will be eminently specific and practical. In this respect, it will come in the form of an application proposal.
- The project should be sensible, neither out of proportion nor pretentious, and it will be focussed on its social usefulness and its capacity to bring Basque universities together.
- The process to design, draw up and apply this project will be open to the possibility of collaborating with civil society and its social agents.
- There might be the chance to set up lines of international cooperation or with other universities within the framework of joint work programmes that, in terms of peace and coexistence, might be set up by the Basque Government, both within the EU and with the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights.

4. Action programme

Actions	Calendar
Action 1. Jointly define the project aim within the needs of peace and coexistence.	·Last quarter of 2013
Action 2. Carry out the work.	·Over 2014
Action 3. Adopt practical conclusions.	·First quarter of 2015
Action 4. Analyse the possibility and feasibility of republishing this initiative.	·First quarter of 2015 ·First quarter of 2016

Initiative 12 factsheet

Programme for sustained commitment by the ERTZAINZA to Coexistence and Human Rights

1. Description of the initiative

The ERTZAINZA (Basque Police Force), in pursuance of its mission, as stated in the preamble to the Strategic Plan, Horizonte 2016¹, will promote a participatory process among their agents throughout their organisational structure to draft and develop a social commitment for coexistence and human rights. This initiative will include four dimensions:

- Through ARKAUTE, the Basque Police Academy, The ERTZAINZA will reinforce its cross-disciplinary continuing training programme on human rights and ethics for democratic coexistence.
- In the general framework of the Strategic Plan - Horizonte 2016 the ERTZAINZA will develop a programme of action for participation and reflection to give content to the commitment that the ERTZAINZA wishes to renew to Basque society in this new dawn of peace and coexistence.
- The ERTZAINZA will formalise its social commitment through initiatives and activities that will include tools for monitoring and evaluation.
- The ERTZAINZA will analyse and elaborate proposals for improving control mechanisms for political activity.

2. Objectives

- Renew the ERTZAINZA's commitment to democratic principles, values, freedoms and rights.
- Go into greater depth on the service commitment and how the ERTZAINZA identifies with Basque society.
- In this new socio-political context, helping to consolidate a culture of peace, coexistence and respect for human rights.

3. Features and/or criteria

This initiative aims to contribute objectives and added value activities to the consolidation of peace and coexistence in the society served by the Basque police in these historical circumstances. In this context, it is appropriate for each actor in our society to provide what they can most directly contribute to consolidating peace and ensuring a future of peace and coexistence.

- In order to promote this initiative, in addition to the Law on the Basque Police and other internal documents associated with the work performed to the present day, two international documents will be taken as a reference and framework for conceptual action: the Office for the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights Handbook on Human Rights Standards and Practice for Police; and the European Code of Police Ethics.
- A fundamental characteristic of the process is that its design and development fall within actual ERTZAINZA internal processes and will be based on a participatory methodology between its members and interrelating social actors.
- Therefore, the ERTZAINZA's Sustained Social Commitment to the public it serves will form part of the Strategic Plan - Horizonte 2016 currently being prepared and implemented. For this purpose a Work Group will be created.

¹ Ertzaintza Strategic Plan - Horizonte 2016. Mission: 'The ERTZAINZA is the police force of Euskadi. Committed to serving society, it promotes peace and coexistence, security and well-being among the public.'

4. Action programme

Actions	Calendar
Action 1. Designation of the Work Group to promote and enable this initiative.	·Fourth quarter 2013
Action 2. Updating an development of the Training Programme on human rights and ethical police grounds for democratic coexistence.	·Throughout 2014
Action 3. Implementation of the Participatory Programme to draw up the objectives and initiatives of the Ertzaintza Commitment to Coexistence and Human Rights.	·Second quarter 2014
Acción 4. Activation of the Sustained Ertzaintza Social Commitment Programme through its contents and monitoring and evaluation tools.	·First quarter 2015

Dimension III.

Initiative factsheets
relating to managing the
future

Initiative **13** factsheet

Public-social collaboration with the Basque associations network

1. Description of the initiative

Over the last 25 years, Basque civil society associations and organisations have played a valuable role in the fight for peace, against violence and for human rights. In this new stage, the Basque Government wants to promote this continuing contribution by means of a public-social collaboration strategy between public institutions and organised civil society actors.

With this purpose, the General Secretariat for Peace and Coexistence will work alongside other institutions to drive the Elkarrekin Voucher Scheme. This programme will create a fund to be able to offer social entities an economic contribution per justified hour of services involving training, enabling or consultancy offered to schools, town halls and other institutions on matters such as education, citizen participation, coexistence, conflict resolution, etc.

The training, enabling or consultancy initiatives supported by this fund will promote the socio-educational commitment under the Gizalegez Accord. They provide a framework with a minimum of four guidelines for preventing violence and promoting a culture of peace and coexistence as inspired by this Plan for Peace and Coexistence.

2. Objectives

- Preventing the culture of violence and promoting a culture of peace, coexistence and respecting human rights.
- Promoting a cross-disciplinary socio-educational commitment that will bring together work performed by different participants around minimal ethical guidelines.
- Developing a public-social collaboration strategy that helps the Basque Government to express the Plan for Peace and Coexistence and that helps to sustain social entities in times of hardship.

3. Features and/or criteria

Developing this initiative implies establishing two-way agreements and treaties. On the one hand, with organisations from civil society that wish to form part of the socio-educational commitment under the Gizalegez Accord and join the Elkarrekin Vouchers Scheme; and on the other, institutions that wish to jointly promote this initiative. In this respect, the specific action criteria are as follows:

- The General Secretariat for Peace and Coexistence will sign a collaboration agreement with all civil society organisations who wish to use their services to promote the socio-educational commitment under the Gizalegez Accord.
- In the same way, agreements or collaboration contracts will be signed with the Department of Education, Culture and Universities, with the Provincial Governments, the Town Councils and other institutions that wish to join the Elkarrekin Voucher Scheme.
- This initiative provides additional reinforcement in an exception context. Lines of activity by means of other agreements or annual tenders for subsidies will be maintained as before.

4. Action programme

Actions	Calendar
Action 1. Preparation and signing the agreement with the Basque associations network on the Giza-legez Accord.	·First semester 2014
Action 2. Preparation and signing of agreements and joint work contracts with other institutions to promote the Elkarrekin Voucher Scheme.	·First semester 2014
Action 3. Implementing the Elkarrekin Voucher Scheme.	·Second semester 2014
Action 4. Presentation of the development update document on the Elkarrekin Voucher Scheme.	·Last quarter 2014 ·Last quarter 2015 ·Last quarter 2016

Initiative 14 factsheet

Promotion of citizen participation

1. Description of the initiative

Although citizen participation is important in any field, it takes on particular significance when, in our case, we are attempting to consolidate peace and promote a process of coexistence and finding common ground. The Basque Government is determined for the Plan for Peace and Coexistence to be accompanied by receptive, open and proactive policies respecting citizen participation.

The General Secretariat of this area will present a framework document to promote citizen participation in terms of peace and coexistence, establishing three main channels of citizen participation:

- Agreement between the Basque Government and Basque Parliament for connection with citizens using participation tools available in both institutions.
- Local participation initiatives arranged with the Town Councils, by means of the Elkarrekin Voucher Scheme and framed within the socio-educational commitment under the Gizalegez Accord.
- The possibility of specific agreements to boost citizen participation that will be feasible if they are presented by a plural union of several organisations and projected specifically, practically, functionally and effectively.

2. Objectives

- Compiling contributions, suggestions, criticism, proposals or opinions that improve this Plan for Peace and Coexistence.
- Facilitating knowledge and understanding of this plan's contents within the heart of Basque society.
- Consolidating peace and reinforcing the socio-educational process to produce a coexistence culture that focuses on finding common ground.
- Improving dialogue, communication, listening and democratic interaction between institutions and citizens.

3. Features and/or criteria

It is necessary to honestly recognise that it is complicated to express citizen participation practically. Perhaps, for this reason, it is often a more rhetoric resource than a real one, or too much of a minority to be able to consider it as significant or really influential. However, promotion and channelling of citizen participation is a field of exploration and essential commitment for any public administration that wishes to help improve, update and renew the democratic system. Taking into account this ambivalent situation between complexity and need for participation, the criteria that will be followed in this field are:

- Establishing justification that any citizen participation project is practical and innovative as a guiding criteria so that it can overcome the risk of merely becoming testimonial.
- Promote actions to ensure participation by women, on an equal footing, as essential actors in the consolidation of peace and coexistence.
- Making the most of and optimising specific tools that both the Basque Parliament and Basque Government have to offer in terms of participation and placing them within a public-social joint work strategy with the associations network.
- Giving preference to municipal initiatives arranged between town councils and the association network.
- Connecting citizen participation experiences carried out in our surrounding area with other similar initiatives in Europe.

4. Action programme

Actions	Calendar
Action 1. Presentation of the framework document on citizen participation.	·Fourth quarter 2013
Action 2. Implementation of citizen participation initiatives.	·First semester 2014
Action 3. Presentation of development update document on agreed lines of activity.	·Last quarter 2014 ·Last quarter 2015 ·Last quarter 2016

Initiative **15** factsheet

Coexistence arrangements with Provincial Governments and Town Councils

1. Description of the initiative

The Town Councils, each Provincial Government and the actual Basque Government are all running similar initiatives in the field of peace and coexistence. The diversity and proliferation of actions along this line is not a problem but an opportunity. However, institutional responsibility dictates that these projects should not duplicate each other and activities should not only be coordinated but also have some minimum common contents.

The Basque Government wishes to propose an agreement among Provincial Governments and EUDEL to define basic common concepts. This agreement proposal will be based on the socio-educational commitment under the Gizalegez Accord. The Elkarrekin Voucher Scheme will be offered as a specific tool to express and channel what has been agreed. The preferred fields of activity will be promotion of local experiences concerning plural collaboration, formal and informal education and citizen participation.

2. Objectives

- Encouraging the objective of peace and finding common ground, projecting inter-institutional collaboration.
- Harmonising and optimising public policies on peace and coexistence among different institutions.
- Generating public-social collaboration synergies with actors in education and the associations network.
- Supporting and promoting social and educational initiatives that aim to promote a culture of coexistence and human rights.

3. Features and/or criteria

Since 2012, plural experiences have been developed in some towns that aim to seek out common ground. This refers to simple yet extremely interesting initiatives because they group together all local political sensitivities and implicate social organisations. The essence of this arrangement initiative with the Provincial Governments, EUDEL and Town Councils lies in this sphere of activity: promoting simple and plural activities that bring us together. Working from this premise, the criteria to be used are as follows:

- Harmonising work between the Basque Government, Provincial Governments and Town Councils will be based on a minimum standard agreement.
- Local promotion of plural coexistence bodies, forums or committees to enable a culture of finding common ground.
- Training support for formal and informal education in human rights, support for victims, peace, coexistence, conflicts, etc.
- Citizen participation driven by working alongside civil society organisations.
- Local strategic alliance between town councils, educational centres and civil society organisations to coordinate forces.
- Attempting to extend this line of work to the greatest number of Basque towns.

4. Action programme

Actions	Calendar
Action 1. Definition of the agreement with each Provincial Government, EUDEL and with the town councils.	·Last quarter 2013 and first quarter 2014
Action 2. Implementation of interinstitutional agreements.	·From the first quarter 2014
Action 3. Presentation of development update document on the agreed lines of actions.	·Last quarter 2014 ·Last quarter 2015 ·Last quarter 2016

Initiative **16** factsheet

Promote additional lines of activity in the sphere of formal education

1. Description of the initiative

This initiative groups together a series of activities aiming to create a collaboration framework with schools and their community of actors to strengthen education in human rights, for peace, victim support and pacific resolution of conflicts. The starting point is the Gizalegez Accord, a socio-educational commitment founded on four basic rules of education for coexistence, which can then be developed freely and creatively.

Our educational system has been working for years in the sphere of education for coexistence. This plan does not aim to take over, amend, eliminate or provide any obstacles for this work. On the contrary, this initiative is defined as additional because its purpose is to strengthen other initiatives. In the midst of an exceptional social context such as consolidating peace, it aims to establish specific and additional lines of activity strengthening what, with sound judgement, is already underway.

2. Objectives

- Based on the experience of the Carlton Agreement bring together the educational community around openly developing the potential offered by the socio-educational commitment under the Gizalegez Accord.
- Encourage a collaboration agreement between the Department of Education, the General Secretariat for Peace and Coexistence and socio-educational actors to strengthen training for teaching staff concerning education on human rights, for peace, coexistence, victim support and pacific conflict resolution.
- Giving continuity to educational experience by means of victim testimonials that might be, according to each centre's criteria, educational, involving classroom, written or audiovisual activities.
- Renewing, updating and optimising websites and Eskola Bakegune as tools and socio-educational documentation centres.

3. Features and/or criteria

Developing this initiative and its lines of activity fall within the foundations of consensus stated within the entire educational community: promoting education for peace and coexistence, based on the universal principle of respecting human dignity and commitment to human rights. On this premise, the main criteria are as follows:

- Driving cooperation founded on respect for autonomy of the centres and the educators, channelled by means of dialogue with educational community actors and aiming to bring about the broadest consensus.
- Promoting synergy and the learning community among educational actors, town councils and representatives from organised civil society that act in the sphere of education on human rights and for coexistence.
- Giving preference to educational initiatives with the student body by means of creative resources such as cinema, theatre, literature, new technologies or languages.

4. Action programme

Actions	Calendar
Action 1. Prepare and develop the Gizalegez Accord of the education community.	·May-October 2013
Action 2. Approve and drive the continuity plan for educational experiences using victim testimonials.	·During 2013-14
Action 3. Renew, update and optimise websites and Eskola Bakegune.	·Last quarter 2013
Action 4. Sign the collaboration agreement between the Department of Education, the General Secretariat for Peace and Coexistence and socio-educational actors.	·Last quarter 2013
Action 5. Presentation of the development update document of the lines of activity.	·May 2014 ·May 2015 ·May 2016

Initiative 17 factsheet

Promote specific lines of activity in the sphere of youth, culture and informal education

1. Description of the initiative

The Basque Government, through its Office for Youth and its General Secretariat for Peace and Coexistence, aims to propose an agreement to the Youth Council to set up spheres of joint participation to carry out this plan. This agreement proposal will be based on ethical, political and socio-educational commitments, understanding that young people have been, are, and will continue to be protagonists of their time. Its activity dimensions will be as follows:

- Promote an annual specific training programme on coexistence, human rights and conflict resolution that could be coordinated through the Elkarrekin Voucher Scheme.
- Create an open space in which young people and youth groups can send their testimonials, experiences and points of view in different formats (photographs, drawings, audio, stories, poetry, sculpture, etc.).
- Hold a meeting of associations and young people to exchange perspectives on peace and coexistence, and to share past experiences, projects they are working on now and ideas for the future.
- Set up a reference fund of literary, theatre and cinematographic works and other artistic disciplines that might be useful from a pedagogic point of view to contribute to a culture of peace and coexistence. This fund should be made available to the entire youth association network.

2. Objectives

- Listen to opinions and experiences of young people on peace and coexistence.
- In the youth field, sharing the socio-educational commitment for peace, coexistence, interculturality and human rights.
- Extending tools among young people to tackle coexistence conflicts constructively.
- Setting up a fund of creative and artistic resources and applications for a coexistence culture and finding common ground.
- Promoting creativity, entrepreneurship and social innovation among young people in relation to coexistence projects.

3. Features and/or criteria

The intent and effort of the Plan for Peace and Coexistence are focussed on the past, present and future, and is aimed, among others, at young people. The goal is to engage young people to be part of this effort in different aspects. On this premise, the main criteria are as follows:

- Offering training in the youth association network sphere through an agreement with organisations participating in the Elkarrekin Voucher Scheme
- Foster in this area of action the use of applied creative and artistic languages and the possibilities offered by ICTs and social networks.
- In collaboration with the Youth Council, continue to prioritise initiatives that promote coexistence experiences and many-voiced collaboration between young people from different walks of life.

4. Action programme

Actions	Calendar
Action 1. Prepare and sign the agreement with the Youth Council.	·First quarter 2014
Action 2. Implement the first phase of the four lines of activity: <ul style="list-style-type: none">·training programmes.·space for exchange.·meeting of youth and associations.·fund of resources.	·First quarter 2014
Action 3. Evaluate and update the projection of these lines of activity.	·Last quarter 2014 ·Last quarter 2015 ·Last quarter 2016

Initiative **18** factsheet

Social awareness-raising and public media commitment

1. Description of the initiative

Throughout this legislature, the Basque Government will boost socio-educational awareness-raising initiatives to make it possible to run a process looking for common ground and promoting a culture of coexistence based on respect for human dignity, human rights, democratic principles, victim support, non violent conflict management and interculturality.

This line of activity has two main development concepts. On the one hand, the General Secretariat for Peace and Coexistence will drive it by designing social communication programmes as often as necessary and possible. On the other hand, an agreement with EITB will define this public entity's commitments in terms of contributing to peace and coexistence.

2. Objectives

- Strengthening critical social awareness against violence, committed to human rights and democratic coexistence values.
- Driving a cross-discipline socio-educational commitment targeting processes that look for common ground.
- Promoting a synergy dynamic with the media, particularly with the public entity EITB, to establish spheres of cooperation that might be projected practically and become socially useful.

3. Features and/or criteria

The content design for the set of actions run within the framework of this social awareness raising initiative will take into account "analysis on causes of coexistence breakdowns" carried out in the second part of this plan. On the other hand, the socio-educational principles proposal "The four basic rules applied to coexistence" will be used as a document to inspire activities specifically promoted by both the General Secretariat for Peace and Coexistence and the public media in this sphere. The specific criteria are as follows:

- The communication programmes will be made to fit our society's difficult economic times.
- The specific communication initiatives organised each 10th December, the anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and the focus of the René Cassin Awards will appear in this social awareness raising framework.
- Commitments assumed by EITB in this matter will work from the path followed over the last few legislatures, mainly guided by coexistence priorities.

4. Action programme

Actions	Calendar
Action 1. Annual awareness raising programmes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ·First quarter 2014, for 2014 ·November 2014, for 2015 ·November 2015, for 2016
Action 2. Definition the framework for collaboration with EiTB for 2014-2016.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ·Last quarter 2013 and first quarter 2014
Action 3. Annual design of the work schedule around the commemoration, each 10th December, of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and awarding the René Cassin Prize.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ·Third quarter of 2013 ·Second quarter of 2014 ·Second quarter of 2015 ·Second quarter of 2016

Cross-discipline dimension

Initiatives related to
managing and

**monitoring
and evaluation**

Factsheet I

Impetus, management and coordination of the Plan for Peace and Coexistence

1. Description of the initiative

The General Secretariat for Peace and Coexistence is responsible for the impetus, management and coordination of this plan. Three lines of work will be established for this purpose:

- Setting up an Inter-departmental Commission in charge of enabling and coordinating management of the different Basque Government departments.
- Setting up a Coordination Commission between the General Secretariat for Peace and Coexistence and groups driving the Sessions on Peace and Coexistence.
- Adapting the structure and functions of the Advisory Committee on Democratic Coexistence and Delegitimisation of Violence to finding common ground within this Plan for Peace and Coexistence.

A dynamic of ongoing sector-based evaluation will follow the plan's development around its main principles, and an external mechanism will be set up to evaluate the development of Plan for Peace and Coexistence every two years.

2. Objectives

- Making sure that this Plan for Peace and Coexistence is managed in the best possible way, focussing on meeting its objectives.
- Ensuring that this plan is managed within the broadest social, political and institutional consensus.
- Putting together dynamics for dialogue, listening, enquiry and collaboration between institutions and civil society to improve coexistence.
- Guaranteeing rigorous and useful evaluation methodology to improve and, when appropriate, correct this plan based on analysing how it is applied.

3. Features and/or criteria

This Plan for Peace and Coexistence is an open, dynamic and flexible work proposal to channel the complexity and need for consensus in the world around us. It is open to contributions from parliamentary groups, institutions and social actors before its approval and as it progresses. Based on this cooperation philosophy, the specific criteria are as follows:

- The Inter-departmental Commission will be coordinated by the Office for Victims and Human Rights. The plan will be monitored every six months.
- The Coordination Commission will be a body for monitoring, consultancy, enquiry and management of consensus referring to the Plan for Peace and Coexistence.
- The Advisory Committee will maintain its focus and restructure its operation and composition with the approval of a new decree.
- The enquiry mechanisms and sector-based evaluation of the plan's development will mainly involve Local Governments and town councils and entities such as the Associations Forum, the Gizalegez Accord, the Basque Council of Participation of the Victims of Terrorism or the Youth Council, among others.
- The complete evaluation mechanism for how the Plan for Peace and Coexistence is developing will take place every two years. Its results will be given in the form of a document updating the Plan for Peace and Coexistence's work programme.

4. Action programme

Actions	Calendar
Action 1. Convene the Inter-departmental Commission.	·First semester 2013
Action 2. Presentation of the proposal for the functioning and work of the Coordination Commission.	·First semester 2013
Action 3. Approval of the decree creating the Plan for Peace and Coexistence Advisory Committee.	·First semester 2013
Action 4. Commission and presentation of the plan's full evaluation documents.	·Last quarter 2014 ·Last quarter 2016

Factsheet II

Monitoring, evaluation and management

Initiative	Performance indicators	Impact indicators	Body overseeing the initiative
·Initiative 1. Produce reports on human rights violations and subsequent actions	·Number of reports. ·Number of new actions recommended	·Quality ·Satisfaction ·Adaptation ·Needs ·Impact	General Secretariat for Peace and Coexistence
·Initiative 2. Institute for Memory and Coexistence	·Structure created ·Actions planned	·Quality ·Satisfaction ·Adaptation ·Needs ·Impact	General Secretariat for Peace and Coexistence
·Initiative 3. Contribute to the Memorial to Victims of Terrorism	·Structure created ·Actions planned	·Quality ·Satisfaction ·Adaptation ·Needs ·Impact	General Secretariat for Peace and Coexistence
·Initiative 4. Support, recognition and reparation for victims of terrorism	·Assistance actions ·Acts of recognition ·Collaboration with social entities ·Research and studies	·Quality ·Satisfaction ·Adaptation ·Needs ·Impact	General Secretariat for Peace and Coexistence
·Initiative 5. Support, recognition and reparation for victims of terrorism not provided for in present law	·Files studied ·Compensation paid	·Quality ·Satisfaction ·Adaptation ·Needs ·Impact	General Secretariat for Peace and Coexistence
·Initiative 6. Research and action on torture	·Conclusions established ·Measures adopted	·Quality ·Satisfaction ·Adaptation ·Needs ·Impact	General Secretariat for Peace and Coexistence
·Initiative 7. Collaboration and joint work with the Basque Parliament	·Results obtained in citizen participation	·Quality ·Satisfaction ·Adaptation ·Needs ·Impact	Basque Parliament and General Secretariat for Peace and Coexistence

Initiative	Performance indicators	Impact indicators	Body overseeing the initiative
·Initiative 8. Develop the Hitzeman programme on prison policy	·Number of collaborating entities ·Agreements reached ·Number of people signed up for the programme	·Quality ·Satisfaction ·Adaptation ·Needs ·Impact	General Secretariat for Peace and Coexistence
·Initiative 9. Promote lines of cooperation with the European Union	·Spheres of collaboration ·Actions developed	·Quality ·Satisfaction ·Adaptation ·Needs ·Impact	General Secretariat for Peace and Coexistence
·Initiative 10. Cooperation with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights	·Spheres of collaboration ·Actions developed	·Quality ·Satisfaction ·Adaptation ·Needs ·Impact	General Secretariat for Peace and Coexistence
·Initiative 11. Joint contribution from Basque universities	·Spheres of collaboration ·Actions developed	·Quality ·Satisfaction ·Adaptation ·Needs ·Impact	Department of Education, Language Policy and Culture
·Initiative 12. Sustained commitment by the ERTZAINTZA to Coexistence and Human Rights	·Number of actions and training hours ·Number of programme participants ·Measures established	·Quality ·Satisfaction ·Adaptation ·Needs ·Impact	Department of Security
·Initiative 13. Public-social collaboration with the Basque associations network	·Number of participating associations ·Number of participating institutions	·Quality ·Satisfaction ·Adaptation ·Needs ·Impact	General Secretariat for Peace and Coexistence
·Initiative 14. Promotion of citizen participation	·Funds invested ·Number of actions developed ·Number of participants	·Quality ·Satisfaction ·Adaptation ·Needs ·Impact	General Secretariat for Peace and Coexistence
·Initiative 15. Coexistence arrangements with Provincial Governments and Town Councils	·By province: -Funds invested -Number of schools and actions developed -Number of participants	·Quality ·Satisfaction ·Adaptation ·Needs ·Impact	General Secretariat for Peace and Coexistence and Provincial Governments
·Initiative 16. Promote additional lines of activity in the sphere of formal education	·Funds invested. ·Number of schools and actions developed. ·Number of participants.	·Quality ·Satisfaction ·Adaptation ·Needs ·Impact	Department of Education, Language Policy and Culture
·Initiative 17. Promote specific lines of activity in the sphere of youth, culture and informal education	·Funds invested. ·Number of actions developed. ·Number of participants	·Quality ·Satisfaction ·Adaptation ·Needs ·Impact	Department of Education, Language Policy and Culture
·Initiative 18. Social awareness-raising and public media commitment	·Number of concerted actions with EITB ·Number of communication initiatives developed	·Quality ·Satisfaction ·Adaptation ·Needs ·Impact	EITB and General Secretariat for Peace and Coexistence

Factsheet III

Itemized budget estimate for the Plan

Initiative	2013	2014	2015	2016
·Initiative 1. Produce reports on human rights violations and subsequent actions	12.000	80.000	80.000	80.000
·Initiative 2. Institute for Memory and Coexistence	_____	500.000	1.000.000	500.000
·Initiative 3. Contribute to the Memorial to Victims of Terrorism	_____	10.000	10.000	10.000
·Initiative 4. Support, recognition and reparation for victims of terrorism	750.000	750.000	750.000	750.000
·Initiative 5. Support, recognition and reparation for victims of terrorism not provided for in present law	1.600.0000	1.827.000	2.000.000	2.000.000
·Initiative 6. Research and action on torture	_____	50.000	50.000	50.000
·Initiative 7. Collaboration and joint work with the Basque Parliament	_____	60.000	60.000	60.000
·Initiative 8. Develop the Hitzeman programme on prison policy	_____	90.000	90.000	90.000
·Initiative 9. Promote lines of cooperation with the European Union	_____	50.000	50.000	50.000
·Initiative 10. Cooperation with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights	20.000	20.000	20.000	20.000
·Initiative 11. Joint contribution from Basque universities	30.000	30.000	30.000	30.000
·Initiative 12. Sustained commitment by the ERTZAINTZA to Coexistence and Human Rights	_____	90.000	90.000	90.000

Initiative	2013	2014	2015	2016
·Initiative 13. Public-social collaboration with the Basque associations network	750.000	750.000	750.000	750.000
·Initiative 14. Promotion of citizen participation	_____	60.000	60.000	60.000
·Initiative 15. Coexistence arrangements with Provincial Governments and Town Councils	_____	360.000	360.000	360.000
·Initiative 16. Promote additional lines of activity in the sphere of formal education	20.000	250.000	250.000	250.000
·Initiative 17. Promote specific lines of activity in the sphere of youth, culture and informal education	_____	75.000	75.000	75.000
·Initiative 18. Social awareness-raising and public media commitment	25.000	75.000	75.000	75.000
TOTAL	3.207.000	5.127.000	5.800.000	5.300.000

Annex

The ‘ethical minimum’ approved by the Basque Parliament

“The search for peace and coexistence has been a constant preoccupation and endeavour of the Basque Parliament in its political and institutional role since it was first constituted. It could have been no other way: the institution was the result of the democratic exercise of the popular will. Attention and defense of all human rights enshrined in the words of numerous laws and initiatives passed by this Chamber are evidence of the Basque Parliament’s ongoing commitment to the unceasing search for comprehensive peace and democratic coexistence for Euskadi, a lasting peace forged through dialogue, justice and truth, and in the general interest of the Basque people.

The announcement by ETA on 20 October 2011 of a definitive end to armed activity ushered in a new panorama and a new era for addressing policies on peace, coexistence and humanisation. After three decades of violence and human rights violations, the consolidation of this new era will only be possible with the definitive dissolution of ETA.

This parliamentary declaration summarises the contributions made by various social and political actors over the previous months. It organises the content in a proposal of principles and commitments.

The proposal is the result of listening, dialogue and finding common ground in this Parliament. Its purpose is to offer accepted and shared contents that lead to peace and coexistence, a genuine demand of Basque society and an ethical, political and democratic duty of the representatives of popular will.

I. PROPOSAL OF PRINCIPLES AND COMMITMENTS

The defence of all human rights and democratic values must be a political, institutional and social principle for building comprehensive peace and democratic coexistence. It will be built on a view to our past and a vision of the present that considers the horizon of the future.

Principles of peace with memory

Basic Principle

Peace and coexistence require recognition of the injustice of violence, recognition of the damage caused, and dignity of the victims, all of whom deserve the right to truth, justice and reparation.

Specific principles

1. Establish the principle of responsibility: this involves determining and acknowledging every individual’s responsibility in the past and the consequences of human rights violations.
2. Create an active, non-neutral collective memory of human rights violations and their consequences.
3. Consider that memory is an essential tool for ethical, social and political delegitimisation of terrorism.
4. Avoid half-truths, repressed truths and amnesiac truths; by providing an objective account of the facts, create a shared truth about human rights violations.
5. Accept that, even though agreement by different groups on the causes of past events is desirable, there may be a number of interpretations on the origin of human rights violations. Thus, we must conclude that all infringements of such rights occurred because groups and individuals put other aims above human dignity.

6. Strive to build a shared memory as a way to alleviate the unjust suffering of victims, prevent impunity and achieve peace and democratic coexistence. This memory should serve to rethink and reshape the future without being anchored in the events of past.
7. Work by reconstructing the past so that, once the fear of repercussion and threats that still persists in Basque society today, the time will come when we can close the doors on a painful past and open the doors to a hopeful future for all.

Commitments to ensure that past events are not repeated

Basic Principle

There is no political cause that comes before the principles of ethics and the respect for human rights. Human rights are an ethical absolute above any other cause.

Specific principles

1. The political commitment to human dignity: respect for human dignity, for the individual and for the human rights derived from human dignity is always above and before any political cause or idea or any reason of state.
2. The democratic commitment to the plural nature of Basque society.
3. The democratic commitment to words, dialogue and seeking agreement: neither violence nor imposition will resolve differences. This will be the basis of an educational instrument, particularly aimed at fostering the awareness among young people that no difference, conflict or problem is ever solved by violence but rather by dialogue, listening and by learning the values of equality and human dignity, freedom, justice, truth and mutual respect.”



EUSKO JAURLARITZA



GOBIERNO VASCO

LEHENDAKARITZA
Bakegintza eta Bizikidetzarako
Idazkaritza Nagusia

PRESIDENCIA
Secretaría General
para la Paz y la Convivencia