

# Action programme

## **2017-2020**

Governing Board of the Institute for Remembrance,  
Coexistence and Human Rights

*A public arena for  
remembrance and empathy*

Memoriaren,  
Bizikidetzaren eta  
Giza Eskubideen  
Institutua

Institute for  
Remembrance,  
Coexistence and Human  
Rights

Erakunde autonomo jakuna  
Stand-alone entity of the

**BASQUE GOVERNMENT**

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction

## **PART ONE. GENERAL FRAMEWORK**

### **1. Assessment of what has been achieved.**

- 1.1. Internal assessment of the Action Programme 2015-2016.
  - 1.1.1. Cross-cutting projects.
  - 1.1.2. Historical Memory.
  - 1.1.3. Recent Memory.
  - 1.1.4. Specific appraisal of the Remembrance Square Initiative.
- 1.2. External assessment.
  - 1.2.1. Interim external assessment report.
  - 1.2.2. External appraisal report of the Peace and Coexistence Plan at the end of the parliamentary term.
- 1.3. Conclusions.

### **2. Gogora Starting Points.**

- 2.1. Foundations.
  - 2.1.1. Principles.
  - 2.1.2. General and specific mission and objectives of Gogora.
  - 2.1.3. Functions and services.
  - 2.1.4. Other indications established by the Act.
- 2.2. Value-added keys.
  - 2.2.1. Main problem, main criterion.
  - 2.2.2. A difficulty that can be transformed into added value.

### **3. Components of the coexistence policies of the Basque Government reflected in this Action Plan.**

- 3.1. Pre-political rationale.
- 3.2. Mission
- 3.3. The unity of meaning of this Plan.
- 3.4. Work methodology.
  - 3.4.1. Baselines.
  - 3.4.2. Action guidelines.
- 3.5. Structure of the framework for action.
  - 3.5.1. Cross-cutting projects.
  - 3.5.2. Projects related to Historical Memory 1936-1975.
  - 3.5.3. Projects related to Recent Memory 1960-2015.
- 3.6. Identifying policy areas related to the Human Rights and Coexistence Plan 2017-2020.

## **PART TWO. STRATEGIC FOCUS**

### **1. The coordinates.**

- 1.1. A guiding principle.
- 1.2. Strategic priorities.
- 1.3. Core objectives.
- 1.4. In short, a "roadmap".

### **2. Strategic lines for the Cross-cutting Projects.**

- 2.1. General approach.

- 2.2. Specific objectives.
- 2.3. Projects with special strategic relevance.
  - 2.3.1. Coordination and cooperation with other Basque memorial institutions.
  - 2.3.2. Organisation of documents, archives and databases.
  - 2.3.3. Exhibition strategy.
- 3. Historical Memory strategic lines.**
  - 3.1. General approach.
    - 3.1.1. Statement of a reality.
    - 3.1.2. Reference framework.
    - 3.1.2. A tangible commitment to an institutional response.
  - 3.2. Specific objectives.
  - 3.3. Projects with special strategic relevance.
    - 3.3.1. Maintaining the Exhumation Plan and development of the DNA bank.
    - 3.3.2. Institutional recognition of the truth of the Historical Memory.
    - 3.3.3. Process for the personal and institutional recognition of the victims.
- 4. Recent Memory strategic lines.**
  - 4.1. General approach.
    - 4.1.1. Honest recognition of the complexity surrounding Recent Memory.
    - 4.1.2. A general framework to address the complexity of Recent Memory.
    - 4.1.3. The main core areas of a strategic focus.
  - 4.2. Specific objectives.
  - 4.3. Projects with special strategic relevance.
    - 4.3.1. Cooperation with Basque institutions regarding Recent Memory.
    - 4.3.2. Setting up a public audiovisual collection on Recent Memory.
    - 4.3.3. The contributions of Recent Memory to the educational sphere.

## **PART THREE. ACTION PROGRAMME**

### **Core Area I.** Cross-cutting projects.

- Factsheet for Initiative 1. Synergy and complementarity with memorial institutions
- Factsheet for Initiative 2. Setting up Gogora archive and research tools
- Factsheet for Initiative 3. Setting up resources to develop the Gogora dissemination activities

### **Core area II.** Projects related to Historical Memory (1936-1975).

- Factsheet for Initiative 4. Cooperation with Basque institutions regarding Historical Memory
- Factsheet for Initiative 5. Contribution to the truth of the Historical Memory
- Factsheet for Initiative 6. Dissemination of the recognition of the truth of the Historical Memory and reparation for the victims of Franco's regime

### **Core area III.** Projects related to Recent Memory (1960-2011).

- Factsheet for Initiative 7. Cooperation with Basque institutions regarding Recent Memory
- Factsheet for Initiative 8. Setting up a public audiovisual collection on Recent Memory
- Factsheet for Initiative 9. Memory educational contributions

### **Core area IV.** Operational projects. Organisation and budgets.

- Factsheet for Initiative 10. Organisation: coordination, monitoring and assessment
- Factsheet for Initiative 11. Budget forecast

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# Introduction

## I

The initiative to set up an institute for remembrance in the Basque Country dates back to the ninth parliamentary term and given the consensus between the government and the different parliamentary groups. The project remained in the pipeline as the parliamentary term ended before the parliamentary process could be completed. However, this proposal was resurrected at the start of the tenth parliamentary term, based on the work carried out during the previous years.

The second initiative of the Coexistence and Peace Plan 2013-16 included the project to set up the Institute for Remembrance and Coexistence. This provision was worded as follows: "Pursuant to the parliamentary agreement establish in this regard, the Basque Government shall set up an Institute for Remembrance and Coexistence. This entity shall coordinate and energise the public remembrance policies and the synergy of its network of centres, spaces or events".

By the same token, the Historical Memory Priorities Core Programme 2015-16, unveiled in November 2014, included promoting and developing the Institute for Remembrance. Many of the initiatives envisaged in that document would be assumed by Gogora once it was set up and started operations.

Against this backdrop and after the parliamentary debate and agreement between the different groups and the relevant formalities,

on 27 November 2014, the Basque Parliament passed Act 4/2014, on setting up the Institute for Remembrance, Coexistence and Human Rights, as a stand-alone administrative entity that is part of the institutional administration of the Autonomous Community of the Basque Country.

On 25 June, the Official Gazette of the Basque Country published Decree 16/2015, of 17 June, issued by the Lehendakari (the Basque Premier), which set the start date for the institute activities as 1 July 2015. Decree 112/2015, of 23 June, approved the expenditure budget of the stand-alone entity for 2015, amounting to €500,000, and authorised the hiring of a workforce with six civil service members of staff.

On 23 June, the Governing Council similarly approved the Decree to appoint the Institute Director. During that same month of June 2015, the location of the Institute's headquarters was announced as being on the third floor of the building that it would be sharing with the Historical Archives of the Basque Country, at Calle María Díaz de Haro 3 in Bilbao.

The logo of the Institute for Remembrance, Coexistence and Human Rights, built around the word "Gogora", was also unveiled at around that time. Against this background of events, the Gogora Governing Board was established on 19 October 2015. It held its first meeting on that day and approved the Articles of the Association of the Institute as a first step.

In addition, the management team of the centre submitted the proposed Action Programme 2015-16, which was approved by the Governing Board. The content of that first work programme had to be established and developed, conditioned by the perspective of a *short* timeline, as the work was taking place at the end of one parliamentary term and the start of another. That circumstance meant that the future of Gogora's work was planned in two stages: a first stage to consolidate the project, which ran from then to the end of 2016, and a second expansion stage earmarked for the 2016-2020 parliamentary term.

## II

The provisions of that initial policy document included preparing and approving a proposed Gogora Action Plan 2017-20 that had to be produced during 2016 and passed at the start of the new parliamentary term. This document fulfils that commitment. It sets out the contents of an action plan for Gogora, the Institute for Remembrance, Coexistence and Human Rights, for the period 2017-20 covering the eleventh parliamentary term.

An action plan requires a action programme to be defined for four years with the same structure and unity of meaning. This exercise is part of a discipline of action underpinning the work to be developed, linking intentions and commitments, and avoiding improvisations. It is also a way of accurately forecasting the feasibility of what is proposed.

In the current climate, a work plan cannot ignore the crisis period that limits the resources and requires as much or more to be done, with fewer resources and with greater investment in creativity and commitment. The action plan is a way of budgeting and programming the measures so that the viability and feasibility of each step forward can be based on consolidating the previous one.

On the other hand, the action plan is a tool that allows the plurality of perspectives to be discussed beforehand and integrated right from

the start. It helps to strengthen the consensus that this centre already has and to progress towards those to which it can and must opt. In this line, an action plan helps to cultivate the ethical principles that have to underpin the set of measures that the Institute implements during the four-year parliamentary term.

Preparing, discussing and approving a plan of action for an institution such as Gogora is an expedient process from the perspective of plurality, along with a suitable methodological resource, from the point of view of their feasibility in a context such as the current one. In short, this tool defines the framework of limitations and possibilities in which the Institute for Remembrance, Coexistence and Human Rights is situated from all perspectives.

## III

Gogora was designed, set up and developed at a very specific and long sought-after historical time. It started operating four years after ETA announced the definitive cessation of violence that brought an end to that threat. That framework of the end of terrorism in the Basque Country has been a context of opportunity and of difficulty. Opportunity when looking at the future and difficulty when looking at the past.

As regards the future, the end of ETA marked the start of a time of certain hope and progressive normalisation, which would lead to coexistence with less mistrust and greater integration. The aspiration of a better future on the firm basis of a social-political reality free of the threat of violence is a factor of social union.

As regards the past, the end of ETA meant that the discussion of what had happened could be brought to the table. The difficulty of managing different memories arouse immediately. Memory is multifaceted and contentious, and that is even more so, when the pain recalled is still fresh in terms of time. When remembering more distant facts, the passing of time has smoothed off the rough edges that are still sharp when recalling more recent events.

The crux of the matter in this regard is to identify which are the minimum ethics that must be shared in the 21<sup>st</sup> century so that the plurality of memory perspectives is not an obstacle in the progress to the future. Managing the plurality of memories and identifying a shared ethical minimum to be able to pool them is, probably, the main challenge facing the public policy on remembrance and also Gogora, as an institutional expression.

In order to address this neuralgic issue, the benchmark framework embracing this Action Plan is the one defined in the Basque Government's Human Rights and Coexistence Plan 2017-20. The way addressing it is based on three criteria:

■ **Not excluding.** A critical narrative of the past cannot exclude any form of terrorism, violence or violation of human rights, or any of their victims. All of them have to be included from an integral perspective.

■ **Not legitimising.** Critically recalling the past cannot accept that the theory of the conflict, of the confrontation between sides, or of the national interest, or the existence of other human rights violations, or any other pretext are used to legitimise, justify, offset, or minimise any type of terrorism or violence.

■ **Not watering down.** A critical reflection on the past that pursues the objective of non-repetition cannot be only generic, but requires the rejection of the legitimisation, offsetting or minimisation of any form of terrorism or violence to be specific and separate in each case.

Difficulty and opportunity to advance. These were the key aspects at the start of this parliamentary term and which will underpin the implementation of this Action Plan between 2017 and 2020. In this context, Gogora may be a positive influence to progress in a reconciled and normalised coexistence that is embracing the future on the basis of honest reflection regarding what our past has meant.

#### IV

The Institute for Remembrance, Coexistence and Human Rights and this Action Plan emerged in the context of an itinerary that went before and a regulatory framework that underpins it. The regulatory framework affecting the contents of this Plan has the following main benchmarks:

■ Act 52/2007, of 26 December, recognising and broadening the rights and establishing measures in favour of those people who were persecuted or suffered violence during the Spanish Civil War (BOE [Spanish Official Gazette] No. 310, of 27 December 2007).

■ The Victims of Terrorism Recognition and Reparation Act 4/2008, of 19 June (BOPV [Official Gazette of the Basque Country] No. 124, of 1 July 2008) (BOE No. 212, 3 September 2011).

■ Victims of Terrorism Recognition and Integral Protection Act 29/2011, of 22 September (BOE No. 229, 23 September 2011).

■ Decree 107/2012, of 12 June, recognising and awarding reparation to the victims of unfair suffering, as the results of the violation of their human rights, between 1960 and 1978 in the context of the politically-motivated violence experienced in the Autonomous Community of the Basque Country (BOPV No. 119, of 19 June 2012).

■ Decree 1/2011, of 11 January, amending Decree 31/2009, of 10 February, creating and regulating the Human Rights Education and for Peace Advisory Council (BOPV No. 10, 17 January 2011)

■Decree 55/2010, of 23 February, regulating the Victims of Terrorism Participation Council.

■Act 4/2014, of 27 November, on setting up the Institute for Remembrance, Coexistence and Human Rights. (BOPV No. 230, of 2 December 2014)

■Act 12/2016, of 28 July, recognising and awarding reparation to victims of human rights violations in the context of the politically-motivated violence in the Autonomous Community of the Basque Country between 1978 and 1999 (BOPV No. 151, of 10 August 2016).

previous parliamentary term was subjected and in which the Basque Government's remembrance policies were inserted. Its conclusions and recommendations are expressly included in Point One of the first part of the document.

This Action Plan was approved by the Gogora Governing Board, during the meeting held on 23 October 2017, with widespread support and no vote against.

## V

Against this background and introductory comments, this Action Plan is structured into three parts. First, the "General Framework" that in turn is divided into three main sections: the assessment of what has been achieved so far, the Gogora starting points, and the components of the coexistence policies of the Basque Government and reflected in this Action Plan.

The second part is entitled "Strategic Focus". It provides general coordinates in the form of guiding principles, and specifies the strategic lines in each of the three areas in which the action plan is structured: cross-cutting projects, projects related to Historical Memory and projects related to Recent Memory. The third part of the plan ventures into the action programme that includes the 11 initiatives grouped into those four areas.

When designing this Action Plan, the results of the different monitoring and assessment processes of the previous parliamentary term have been particularly taken into account, along with the different contributions from Institutions, parliamentary parties or groups, and members of the associative network.

In this regard, special mention should be made of the external assessment process to which the Peace and Coexistence Plan of the



Part One

# **General Framework**

# 1. Assessment of what has been achieved

Even though only a year and a half have passed between the setting up of Gogora and the release of this Action Plan, it is appropriate and relevant to assess the activity of the Institute for Remembrance, Coexistence and Human Rights, using the compliance appraisal of what was envisaged in the Action Plan 2015-2016 as a benchmark, and the outcome of the external appraisal of the action of the peace and coexistence area in the previous parliamentary term. That assessment is thus the first starting point of this Gogora Action Plan.

## 1.1. Internal assessment of the Action Programme 2015-2016

This point provides an appraisal of the degree of compliance of each of the projects envisaged in the Action Programme 2015-2016. This work plan was implemented from summer 2015 until the end of 2016 (a year and a half), a period that has been noted for and limited by three electoral processes being held.

The Action Programme 2015-16 was structured into three blocks: (I) cross-cutting projects, (II) projects related to the Historical Memory period, and (III) projects related to the Recent Memory period. The tables reflecting that assessment follow that same structure. A fourth point is also added to provide a more specific appraisal of the Remembrance Square Initiative, given its relevance.

### 1.1.1. Cross-cutting projects

#### •Management

Project	Envisaged activity	Compliance appraisal
■Project. Drawing up of a proposed Action Plan 2017-2020	■Preparing the proposed Action Plan in 2016	■The project was implemented as envisaged.
■Project 2. Preparing partnership agreements with other memorial institutions.	■Embarking on conversations with other human rights and memorial institutions to set up cooperation and coordination frameworks.	■An "Initial management scheme of institutional actions and stakeholders in remembrance policy" was produced. Conversations or contacts were held with the Gernika Peace Museum, the Aiete Educational Resources Centre and the Victims of Terrorism Memorial.

#### •Research

Project	Envisaged activity	Compliance appraisal
■Project 3. Defining the programme of reports to clarify the past.	■Defining the 2016 Gogora report programme.	■In 2016, the "Baseline report on human rights violations between 1936 and 1978" was commissioned.
■Project 4. Designing and first steps of the documentation centre and library.	■Taking the first steps to set up the Gogora Documentation Centre and Library project.	■The first project was put to the Governing Council in July 2016. The next step is to buy and catalogue the books and to implement an online content management system.

Project	Envisaged activity	Compliance appraisal
<p>■Project 5. Organising the travelling part of the Remembrance Square citizen participation initiative.</p>	<p>■Forging ahead with the travelling part of the Remembrance Square citizen participation initiative.</p>	<p>■The initiative, which has been taken to the three provincial capitals of the Basque Country and a further five main supramunicipal administrative centres, has been successful in terms of participation and plurality.</p>
<p>■Project 6. Defining the programme of grants, agreements and other partnerships.</p>	<p>■Defining the programme of grants, agreements and other forms of cooperation or service delivery.</p>	<p>■In 2016, agreements, partnerships and service deliveries were established both to drive research and for dissemination activities.</p>

### 1.1.2. Historical Memory •Management

Project	Envisaged activity	Compliance appraisal
<p>■Project 7. Removal of symbols of Franco's Regime..</p>	<p>■Continuing to work with local councils to give impetus to the removal of symbols of Franco's Regime.</p>	<p>■There has been close annual monitoring with all the local councils and the input or advice of Gogora has been required in some cases.</p>
<p>■Project 8. Opening of a Columbarium for the remains of the unidentified disappeared.</p>	<p>■Working to set up the Columbarium project.</p>	<p>■The project was implemented as envisaged and as agreed with the associations. The Dignity Columbarium was opened on 30 January 2017.</p>

### •Research

Project	Envisaged activity	Compliance appraisal
<p>■Project 9. Setting up a Committee to prepare a Baseline Report on human rights violations during Franco's Regime.</p>	<p>■Setting up a Committee to prepare a Baseline Report on human rights violations between 1936 and 1978.</p>	<p>The project was implemented as envisaged. An agreement has been signed with the Aranzadi Scientific Society and the University of the Basque Country (UPV/EHU), along with the Secretariat for Peace and Coexistence.</p>
<p>■Project 10. Organising of personal accounts, archives and databases.</p>	<p>■Submission of a proposal to organise personal accounts archives and databases on Franco's Regimes.</p>	<p>■The project is being implemented as envisaged. A content organisation and management system with information for the associations is being designed.</p>

## •Dissemination

Project	Envisaged activity	Compliance appraisal
<p>■<b>Project 11.</b> Promoting and coordinating acts in tribute to and recognition of the victims.</p>	<p>Submitting a proposal to organise remembrance acts, in relation to the victims of Franco's Regime.</p>	<p>■In relation to this project, a dialogue and reflection process has been started on the existing acts and on the expediency of establishing a single day for all victims of Franco's Regime.</p>
<p>■<b>Project 12.</b> Momentum and managing the identification and interpretation of remembrance spaces of the Basque Country.</p>	<p>■Implementing three pilot projects of interpretation of remembrance spaces, in order to create an educational tool.</p>	<p>■Existing local initiatives are being studied to establish minimum coordination. Additionally, sites that were bombed and where fighting took place during the war are being geo-located so that the information is available on the Gogora website.</p>

## 1.1.3. Recent Memory •Management

Project	Envisaged activity	Compliance appraisal
<p>■<b>Project 13.</b> Udal Memoriak. Promoting a municipal remembrance policy.</p>	<p>■Developing coordination management with local councils to foster a remembrance policy and hold a Day of Remembrance.</p>	<p>■This project has been implemented as envisaged. Permanent contact is being maintained with all the local councils, by phone and by mail. In some cases, a direct relationship has been sought which continues to be developed throughout the year.</p>
<p>■<b>Project 14.</b> Preparing a website space in memory of the victims.</p>	<p>■Activating this website space.</p>	<p>■This project has been implemented as envisaged by the Secretariat for Peace and Coexistence and has been published and is accessible from Gogora.</p>

## •Research

Project	Envisaged activity	Compliance appraisal
<p>■<b>Project 15.</b> Expansion of the Gertu Programme to record victims' personal accounts.</p>	<p>■The aim is to record the personal accounts of threatened and injured victims.</p>	<p>This project has been implemented as envisaged. New personal accounts are being recorded from injured victims and also from people who were threatened.</p>
<p>■<b>Project 16.</b> Developing spaces for dialogue on how to bring together victims and society, and remembrance and coexistence.</p>	<p>■Experimentally organising different dialogue and reflection forums on bringing together victims, society, remembrance and coexistence.</p>	<p>Numerous activities are being held to discuss these matters as part of the Remembrance Square initiative. Special mention should be made of the dialogue groups between victims and society in Bilbao and in Donostia-San Sebastián.</p>

Project	Envisaged activity	Compliance appraisal
<b>Project 17.</b> Making the Gertu audiovisual with victims' personal accounts available for public viewing.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Making the Gertu recording available for public viewing through the website or through an audiovisual production.</li> </ul>	This project has been implemented through the Remembrance Square exhibition. However, as expressly requested by the victims themselves, the decision has been made not to publish these accounts on the website.
<b>Project 18.</b> Drawing up an educational proposal for critical reflection on Recent Memory.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Preparing a proposal of educational resources to introduce critical reflection on Recent Memory in the education field.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ An initial pilot scheme was run at the Begoñazpi Ikastola school. Critical reflection workshops were run as part of the Remembrance Square exhibition and in which 3020 students have taken part.</li> </ul>

#### 1.1.4. Specific appraisal of the Remembrance Square Initiative

In June 2015, the Basque Government's General Secretariat for Peace and Coexistence unveiled a website entitled Remembrance Square, designed to gather citizen personal accounts. This initiative was run as a pilot scheme and was accompanied by a communications campaign and other dissemination activities aimed at fostering citizen participation in the construction of the memory. All the personal accounts and messages of the citizens gathered are published on the website: [memoriaplaza.euskadi.eus](http://memoriaplaza.euskadi.eus).

In early 2016, the travelling phase of the Remembrance Square initiative began. Thus, a 450 m<sup>2</sup> marquee containing different interactive audiovisual and exhibition elements has been taken to different towns and cities since then. The exhibition has the following areas:

- **Personal account recording area:** Visitors to the exhibition can record or write in situ their accounts of what they remember.

■ **Listening to personal accounts:** The exhibition has different areas to listen to the personal accounts of victims of terrorism, of victims of human rights violations pursuant to Decree 107/2012, and of victims of Franco's Regime, along with citizen and cultural representatives.

• **Screenings and discussions:** The marquee has a space to screen documentaries and organise talks, round tables and group dynamics.

■ **Message mural:** Visitors to this exhibition can leave a written message on a mural to be then stored at the Gogora Institute.

By the end of 2016, the travelling exhibition had visited eight Basque towns or cities (Bilbao, Durango, Tolosa, Vitoria-Gasteiz, Eibar, Donostia-San Sebastián, Zarautz and Arrasate), where personal accounts of what has happened in the Basque Country in recent decades were gathered and displayed. The exhibition remains in each location between five and ten days. Workshops are organised there in the morning for young people between 16 and 18 years old, in conjunction with local educational centres, and talks and round tables in the afternoons. The focus is on getting all the local political groups, and the key figures and victims of the supramunicipal district, to take part in those activities.

**Table 1. Snapshot of participation in the Remembrance Square travelling initiative in 2016**

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A quantitative and qualitative double appraisal can be conducted of the experience implemented through the Remembrance Square initiative. From the quantitative point of view, the number of visitors to the marquee and who have taken part in its activities is significantly higher to the numbers that, at each of those locations, usually attend similar activities organised at cultural or civic centres. Similarly, student participation at the workshops has been very high and management to involve nearly all the educational centres in each municipality.

From the qualitative perspective, the Remembrance Square marquee has really been a social meeting point where all the political sensitivities have had their place and participation, along with being heard. The activities organised in this marquee has led to the pluralistic participation of all the municipal political forces in all the cities and supramunicipal administrative centres that the exhibition has visited. Victims of violence from all spectrums have also shared their accounts and reflections.

In all the places that this initiative has visited, it has helped to provide lessons in remembrance and to get citizens of all ages to relate the theoretical concept of memory with a specific and real embodiment that likewise enables their participation.

#### **1.2.1.2. External assessment.**

The former Peace and Coexistence Plan established that a twofold external assessment process should be deployed halfway through and at the end of the parliamentary term. Roberto Toscano, Covadonga Morales, Jesus A. Nuñez and Francisco Rey, who had the backing of the IECAH (Institute of Studies on Conflicts and Humanitarian Action) were the experts tasked with conducting that double external assessment. Insofar as the setting up and stating up of Gogora was one of the initiatives envisaged in that Peace and Coexistence Plan, the management of the Institute was also subject to assessment. This section includes the extracts referring to that aspect.

##### **1.2.1. Interim external assessment report** (<https://goo.gl/cvEHW5>)

*"(...) The setting up of the Institute for Remembrance, Coexistence and Human Rights is a clear example that, when there is political will, it is possible to progress together, even when there are differences of opinion about the future focus. The advances made in the Institute project in recent months are extremely important and are in themselves an example of consensus. It remains to be seen if, in that same line, the joint celebration of the Day of Remembrance (10 November) is possible.*

*(...)The Historical Memory Priorities Baseline Programme 2015-2016, which expands the critical review of the past by including the period of Franco's dictatorship (1936-1975), has currently served to continue gathering and duly coordinating the partial initiatives that were already underway, based on different institutional and citizens impetuses, in an explicit attempt to organise and*

structure the actions performed so far, complete them with the others required and establish assumable priorities with the available measures.

### **Conclusions**

*There is no (nor will there be) aseptic arbitrator that could once and for all establish, indisputably, an account of the past that is fully embraced by everyone. Yet there does exist, at least, an objective yardstick to precisely establish the registering of the events that have occurred: the violation of human rights. That must be, unequivocally, the starting point of the necessary clarification process.*

*Memory, by definition, is multifaceted. That means that it probably will not be possible to construct a single account that pleases everyone. What should be considered and fostered in this field is for different texts and materials to be prepared to be made available to the general public and experts, which allow the facts to be accurately determined from different perspectives, including that of gender, without remaining at a superficial level that does not point at anybody (but which will also not please anybody) and which sidesteps recognising everything that has happened. The common narrative, if it is ever reached, will be the end of the path and not a prerequisite for getting underway.*

*What can be learned from the experience gained from other cases is that what is fundamentally of interest is to focus on implementing collaborative initiatives at local level. Thus, by accepting that there is usually a plurality of freely expressed challenges in a space recognised by everyone as common, instead of fundamentally focusing on exploring the reasons why the peace was shattered and violence was generated in the past, the main effort must be on searching for answers to the question of how people can live together in the same territory today, and tomorrow."*

### **1.2.2. 1.2.2. External appraisal report of the Peace and Coexistence Plan at the end of the parliamentary term** (<https://goo.gl/JZmnGy>)

*"The most outstanding element in this field has been the setting up of Gogora, the Institute for Remembrance, Coexistence and Human Rights. After the first meeting of its Governing Board (19 October 2015), the Institute approved its action plan for 2016 (which includes 18 projects) and has embarked on the process to approve the Action Plan 2017-2020.*

*Given the short period of time that has passed since then, it should be noted that Gogora has managed, on the one hand, to gain a foothold in the Basque context, by explaining its differential function with other initiatives that are already underway (a project is in the pipeline to organise the Basque museum structure (Gernika Peace Museum, the Aiete Peace and Human Rights Centre and the aforementioned Memorial), and, on the other hand, to create a core political consensus that has enabled specific analyses and activities to be implemented in each of the areas referring to the past and to remembrance.*

*Taking as the central benchmarks that no ideology can justify violence and the violation of human rights and on the basis of the principles of non-exclusion and no-equal-footing, Gogora seeks to broaden the horizon to remembrance of the last century. (...)*

*In the light of the results obtained in this first stage of activity (particularly relevant in relation to Remembrance Square and the setting up of a first Columbarium in Elgoibar), it should be concluded that the public have been won over and a level of trust achieved among social and political stakeholders (as was shown at the events held on the Day of Remembrance on 10 November last, as there were fourfold more local councils that organised activities than in the previous year). Our view is that those clear advances would not have been possible without the recognition of the work of the Secretariat by the other political stakeholders and of the trust generated by previous measures.*

*Even though it cannot be claimed that the stalemate has been overcome that has characterised this chapter (as can be seen from the work on the Memorial Centre being at a standstill), Gogora seems to be looking to the immediate future with hope as it has been able to position itself as a benchmark in the Basque arena, on a coordinated interrelationship with the rest of the initiatives*

*that have been developed in these areas over the years. Its practical objective is to specialise in verbal personal accounts and become the leading library on the Basque case."*

### **1.3. Conclusions**

In a year and half, the Institute for Remembrance, Coexistence and Human Rights – Gogora has achieved a higher degree of achievement in terms of the projects envisaged in the Action Programme 2015-16 and approved by its Governing Board. It has also complied with four major general objectives:

■Infrastructure. During that year and a half, the Gogora basic infrastructure – its project, team, budget and its management, research and dissemination services – was consolidated. This newly created institution now has a sound base to address the challenges of the coming years.

■Pluralism. From day one of becoming operational, Gogora has managed *"to channel the participation and the expression of pluralism in its configuration"*. This has happened both in its connection to society and in the dynamics of its Governing Board that has held four meetings with a high degree of consensus in its deliberations.

■Mainstreaming. During those 18 months, and fundamentally thanks to the success of the Remembrance Square travelling initiative, Gogora has managed, wherever its exhibition marquee has been erected, to connect remembrance at grassroots level and with the general public. It has managed to contribute to the social understanding of the meaning of remembrance and of participating in it.

■Ethical base. Similarly, in that period, Gogora has managed to steer public remembrance policy (1) towards an inclusive and democratic coexistence, (2) rejecting any type of compensatory equal footing between different forms of violence and (3) fostering, without discriminations or loopholes, an autonomous and critical reflection of each of them.

Those four achievements of this action appraisal may be considered as strategic and precisely because of that, they have to be one of the most robust cornerstones of the 2017-2020 project.



## 2. Gogora Starting Points

The content of this second point of the Gogora Action Plan quotes the text that, with this same title, preceded the description of the specific projects of the Action Programme 2015-16. It is quoted for two reasons. First of all, because, given the short time that has passed – a year and a half –, the starting points continue to be the same. Second, because the analysis embracing this section led to great consensus in the plurality of perspectives to be found on the Gogora Governing Board.

The general action framework is clearly defined by the contents of Act 4/2014 on setting up the Institute for Remembrance, Coexistence and Human Rights and by the Gogora Articles of Association. The content of both therefore falls within the areas in which its action plans must develop. Therefore, we here highlight the foundations and key aspects of the Gogora projects.

### 2.1. Foundations.

#### 2.1.1. 2.1.1. Principles.

*The preamble in the Act setting up Gogora defines a starting point with an empirical observation:*

■ *No two memories are exactly the same. As a result, public memory is a conflictive, dynamic and multifaceted construction.*

*Based on this Foundation, according to the Act, a public remembrance policy has to combine and merge two main principles:*

■ *Assuming the ethical and political responsibility of remembering, commemorating and sharing*

*a democratic memory*

■ *Channelling the participation and expression of pluralism in its configuration.*

#### 2.1.2. 2.1.2. General and specific mission and objectives of Gogora.

*In keeping with the literal stipulations of the Act, the main mission of the Institute for Remembrance, Coexistence and Human Rights is to:*

■ *Recover, highlight, commemorate and transmit the democratic values and efforts which, amid serious violent episodes, strove to defend dignity, equality, freedom... In regard to its general objectives, the preamble of the Act refers to a primary objective and an ultimate objective:*

■ *The primary objective is to channel, promote and lend expression to a citizen and creative dialogue between coexisting memories related to the social and politically traumatic experiences of the past.*

■ *The ultimate objective is to contribute to the dynamic and productive construction of an agora, a public arena, a social coming together of values to achieve greater equality, freedom and democracy.*

*The articles of the Act establish four specific objectives worded as follows:*

■ *To make a qualitative contribution to the design, promotion, development and implementation of public policy related to ethical values and democratic principles fundamental to the memory of the struggle for freedom, guarantee human rights and ensure the democratic coexistence of Basque society.*

■ *To promote permanent commemoration of the political and social values that guarantee knowledge, understanding and awareness among citizens with respect to the process sustained for decades in the defence of freedom and development of democracy in our country.*

■ *To preserve, develop and disseminate the heritage of the memory of the principles and values which are the mainstays of democratic coexistence and of the testimony of the victims as an irreplaceable part of that heritage.*

■ *The Institute shall drive the dissemination, promotion and defence of human rights and the values of peace.*

### 2.1.3. Functions and services

*When structuring the first action project by the Institute for Remembrance, Coexistence and Human Rights, three benchmarks must be borne in mind. The first two appear in the text of the Act and the third in the Gogora Articles of Association.*

#### **A) General functions**

■ *The fundamental function of the Institute is to "manage the conservation, research, dissemination and education of the ethical and democratic values of that recalling of truth and justice, along with promoting and guaranteeing citizen participation in maintaining that heritage.*

■ *Coordinate the actions of the bodies, services and entities belonging to the public sector in the Autonomous Community that are related to the defined public policy and to therefore promote cooperation and collaboration with any other public authority of institution.*

■ *The Institute has the specific function to collaborate in the implementation of its functions among public institutions and private entities and associations with an interest in its functions, thus guaranteeing channels for the greatest possible relationship with society.*

#### **B) Specific functions**

■ *Gogora shall also carry out the following specific functions of commemoration, conservation, research, training, participation and dissemination, and integration and consultation.*

#### **C) Services**

*The internal structure of Gogora, with a view to fulfilling the range of objectives and functions indicated, is based on three services: management, research and dissemination.*

### 2.1.4. Other indications established by the Act

*The preamble of the Act highlights certain aspects that deserve to be taken into account, insofar as they are guidelines with a high qualitative value.*

■ *The right to remembrance is for society as a whole, as citizens are the natural depositories and heirs of history, remembering and memory. Forgetting prevents recognition, imposes a version of the past and generates an ethical vacuum. Access by citizens to non-neutral historical knowledge of democratic memory therefore allows them to form their own criteria, resulting in citizens with greater freedom.*

■ *In this context, a policy on public memory and coexistence is not an exclusive matter for victims, but for all citizens, calling on their responsibility. Otherwise,*

*the victims are left alone with their recollections and anyone who is not a victim is excluded from the collective memory. An institute for remembrance, coexistence and human rights must remove that separation between victims and citizens. A separation that perpetually encloses the victim in their condition and relegates citizens to the mere position of spectators. A memorial centre suggests an ethical trajectory of citizen involvement.*

■ *The democratic heritage that accommodates remembrance must be conceived as the basis for this society's democratic existence, as the denunciation of those responsible for unjust suffering and as the catalyst of ethical values and democratic principles.*

■ *The management of remembrance must not come down to the installation of a memorial, a plaque, a sculpture, a mural or decreeing a date. Commemorative activity will require visible landmarks, but it will also be necessary to incorporate additional reflection on the dynamics of its creation, maintenance and validity. This is one of the major challenges of the Institute for Remembrance, Coexistence and Human Rights.*

■ *The defence and promotion of human rights and of the values that inspired the universal declaration of those rights will be of the most valuable instruments to achieve the guarantee that the traumatic violence experienced in the Basque Country is not repeated.*

## 2.2. Value-added keys

*Appropriately dealing with difficulties requires prior knowledge of them. Therefore, those that have*

to be addressed by means of a public remembrance policy in the specific context of our country should be identified from the very beginning. Two major problem sources should be considered in this regard: on the one hand, differences of opinion as regards interpreting the past; and, on the other hand, the existence of different political sensitivities in showcasing public remembrance policies.

Wherever there is a problem, there is also opportunity. Explaining the criteria from which this complexity will be tackled may help to facilitate understanding in order to promote public remembrance policies based on consensus and oriented towards an integrating and inclusive point of view. The following two sections seek to position those difficulties as value-added keys for the future of Gogora.

### **2.2.1. Main problem, main criterion**

*Managing the past is the most complex part of a process to reconstruct coexistence. Remembering is a substantial part of managing the past. In the past we find the diagnosis of guilt and responsibility, of the pain and suffering experienced and, along with these, the different interpretations of the causes and origins of what happened. This complexity must be accepted, just as it must be accepted that complete agreement on the interpretations of the past is impossible. Despite this, a series of minimums can be established to make the possibility of agreement feasible.*

*The text of the Act states that remembrance "Responds to the desire to share a critical reflection of the events of our recent history which represented the sustained and socially traumatic violation of human rights. It therefore refers, in pluralistic, to our traumatic history, talking about "events". It goes on to specify: "Over the last hundred years, Basque society has suffered at least four traumatic experiences marked by violence: the Spanish Civil War, Franco's dictatorship, ETA terrorism and the actions of illegal counter-terrorism".*

*These paragraphs may well contain what is probably the most complex question faced by Gogora. For that same reason, it may also represent its greatest opportunity. The Institute has to manage the memory of different traumatic events, with differing interpretations and with the common link of containing dramatic results as regards human rights violations and, particularly, the right to life.*

*The text of the Act adds that "While different, all four have a common link: the unjustly endured and the endeavour to build and defend, even in the worst of circumstances, democratic coexistence and a society based on the defence of human rights, peace and freedom".*

*In our socio-political context, managing these traumatic events gives rise to and counters two focal points of distrust: on the one hand, the fear of certain violent events being used to offset, justify, dilute or minimise others; and on the other, the fear of the differences between violent events being used to discriminate between victims or between memories. Converting this vicious circle into a virtuous circle is the key to the future of Gogora.*

*The very text of the Act offers a framework of the ethical concepts from which to address this complexity: "Preserving this memory of unjust suffering endured in the Basque Country, (1) inclusively and (2) maintaining the singularity of the causes without drawing comparisons between them, is the best service that can be paid to achieving a more dignified, just and free future; as well as a society shaped (3) on the basis of critical criteria, with a firm stance against the threat of war, totalitarianism, terrorism and any violence or infringement of human rights".*

*This express orientation offered by the text of the acts permits the formulation of a guiding principle with three major lines:*

■ *Steering the public remembrance policy (1) towards an inclusive and democratic coexistence, (2) rejecting any type of compensatory equal footing between different forms of violence and (3) fostering, without discriminations or loopholes, an autonomous and critical reflection of each of them.*

### **2.2.2. A difficulty that can be transformed into added value**

*The second problem faced by Gogora is how to manage plurality. Plurality is complexity and possibility. Pluralism is the opportunity from which the complexity of plurality can be addressed.*

Commitment to democratic pluralism is a value-added key. The text of the act includes this focus by expressly recognising the plurality of memories, their conflictive nature and the commitment to pluralism:

*“Memory is the faculty that allows us to remember what happened. It stems from the reference of objective facts forming part of what is remembered, but is subjectively configured in each person. No two memories are exactly the same. Public memory is, in this regard, a conflictive, dynamic and multifaceted construction”. This is why the text of the Act states, “it must channel participation and the expression of pluralism in its configuration”.*

*The preamble of the Act then proceeds to ethically mark out the playing field of democratic pluralism: “The management of this free and pluralistic dialogue between memories has only one limit: it must safeguard a series of democratic minimums. Taking into account the principle of equality as regards the victims’ rights to an identical category of infringement, memory cannot be used either to exclude or to equate events. Nor can it be used under any circumstances to rewrite history in such a way as to legitimise violence or the infringement of human rights. On the contrary, it represents its firmest indictment because it serves, with the intention of truth and justice, the superior value of human dignity and the rights and liberties that this entails”.*

*Finally, it adds “In keeping with recent and importance consensus reached within the Basque Parliament, a public policy on remembrance and coexistence must be based on “recognition of the injustice of violence, recognition of the damage caused and of the dignity of the victims, all of whom deserve the right to truth, justice and reparation”.*

*Based on those underscored points, a second value-added key must be formulated on the subject of management plurality by the Gogora Institute.*

■ *Plurality is for the public remembrance policy a valuable memorable asset that affects the memory of the past, lays the foundation for a pedagogical commitment of respect for pluralism today and tomorrow, and rejects all legitimisation of war, totalitarianism, terrorism and any violence or infringement of human rights.*

### 3. Components of the coexistence policies of the Basque Government **reflected in this Action Plan**

In the two previous sections, on the one hand, the assessment and records of what has been so far been achieved by Gogora have been updated, and, on the other hand, the foundations of the Institute for Remembrance, Coexistence and Human Rights have been reviewed. The following step is to identify those parameters of the public coexistence policies of the Basque Government that have an impact on this Action Plan.

As is logical from a methodological perspective, the Basque Government’s Plan of Coexistence and Human Rights 2017-20 has much in common with the Gogora Action Plan in some of its structural components. Those shared parameters are as follows: pre-political rationale, the mission of the plan, its unity of meaning, the work methodology, the structure of the framework for action and, finally, Identifying policy areas related to the aforementioned coexistence plan.

#### 3.1. Pre-political rationale

The design, promoting and development of this Action Plan is based on two cornerstones that make up the pre-political rationale: an ethical principle and a democratic principle.

■ **Ethical principle.** This plan is underpinned by human dignity as the supreme value and by defending and promoting the ensuing human rights, as well as by commitment to solidarity and the rights of victims when they are breached.

■ **Democratic principle.** The link between this plan and the democratic principle is embodied in the commitment with the delegitimizing of terrorism and of any form violence, as well as with freedom, pluralism, dialogue and a normalised and reconciled coexistence.

### 3.2. The mission

The Human Rights and Coexistence Plan 2017-20 and the Gogora Action Plan 2017-20 share a single mission that is expressed synonymously. The first refers to "A Social Gathering Objective", which is worded as a "public arena for remembrance" in the second. Both cases embody a single approach: a society where coexistence finds a public arena for the plurality of sensitivities that made it up.

These formulas refer to a great value: reaching out to the ideal of a reconciled coexistence. The aim of the Gogora Action Plan 2017-20, in keeping with the Act setting up the Institute for Remembrance, Coexistence and Human Rights is to help to shape a public gathering arena where all political sensitivities have their place, are heard and can participate. The aim is to contribute to a reconciled coexistence also in the impact that looking to the past has on the future.

### 3.3. The unity of meaning of this plan

The methodological that justifies the implementation is to organise a set of initiatives with the same unity of meaning in their main objectives, principles, criteria and actions. The unity of meaning of this plan is defined by the word *empathy*.

The Human Rights and Coexistence Plan 2017-20 is subtitled as: A social gathering objective, *the empathy option*". This Action Plan is subtitled "A public arena for remembrance *and empathy*". The mission of this Action Plan is to establish a public arena for all perspectives of memory. The empathy option is a necessary condition to make room for what others' remember.

With respect to memory, empathy is an attitude that allows a strictly own, personal and subjective viewpoint to be complemented and contrasted with the questioning of other viewpoints, experiences and realities. The empathy option is needed when victims are discussed in this plan. This is the same way when discussing remembrance, or clarifying the past or self-criticism, or education, equality or solidarity... the reality of other people that need a comprehensive view of their reality is always in the background.

Socially and politically embarking on an exercise to critically recall and reflect the past requires a society that is capable of recognising the unfair suffering of their fellow citizens. Empathy is a premise of a normalised and reconciled coexistence.

The empathy option is a unit of meaning of this Action Plan and the set of coexistence policies of the Basque Country in the 2017-20 parliamentary term. All its initiatives are underpinned by fostering and intertwining a society and a policy with capacity for empathy. In other words, with the capacity for social gathering, coexistence.

### 3.4. Work methodology

The momentum and management of this Action Plan is a work methodology that is based on benchmark criteria and a series of operating guidelines.

#### 3.4.1. Baselines

■ **International standards.** The guiding principle of the management of the plan is its link to the decisions that best comply with international law, as well as with the United Nations directives and international standards regarding human rights and remembrance processes.

■ **Consensus.** Additionally, the second guiding principle in the management of the Plan will be the option to search for and achieve cross-cutting consensus that, both in the political and interinstitutional sphere, are in response to the plurality of our socio-political reality.

#### 3.4.2. Action guidelines

The action programme of the Gogora Action Plan 2017-20 is underpinned by the following

guidelines:

- Incorporating the gender dimension in the implementation of the set of actions of the Plan.
- Contemplating, proposing and/or facilitating citizen participation channels in the public policies related to the Plan.
- Giving preferential importance to the cooperation areas with all the institutions and social entities, mainly and preferably, with the Basque Parliament.

### **3.5. Structure of the framework for action**

Based on the proposal submitted by the Basque Government in the previous parliamentary term, and approved by the Governing Board of the Institute for Remembrance, Coexistence and Human Rights, the projects driven and implemented by Gogora can be of three types: projects related to the "Historical Memory" period, projects related to the "Recent Memory" period and projects cross-cutting both periods. In the three core areas, the projects will be classified into three categories: management, research or dissemination.

#### **3.5.1. Cross-cutting projects**

These are projects that by their very nature have a timeless outreach, that is instrumental, infrastructural or structural, that can serve both the actions focused on the Historical Memory period and of the Recent Memory period.

#### **3.5.2. Projects related to Historical Memory 1936-1975**

The period related to Historical Memory falls between 1936 and 1975 and comprises memory linked to the Spanish Civil War and Franco's Regime, and which is the period covered by Act 52/2007, known as the Historical Memory Act.

#### **3.5.3. Projects related to Recent Memory 1960-2015**

Recent Memory falls within the same timescale established by the victims of terrorism legislation. It is marked by the historical period rife with the terrorism meted out by the different factions of ETA, by different chapters of illegal counter-terrorism and by breaches of human rights caused in a context of political motivation.

### **3.6. Identifying policy areas related to the Human Rights and Coexistence Plan 2017-2020**

In parallel to the approval of this Gogora Action Plan 2017-2020, the Basque Government's Human Rights and Coexistence Plan 2017-2020 is being approved. This section includes an outline that defines and compares the spheres of action between both planning tools.

#### **Table 1. Defining spheres between Gogora and the General Secretariat of Human Rights, Coexistence and Cooperation**

<b>Coexistence and Human Rights Plan 2017-2020</b>	<b>Gogora Action Plan 2017-2020</b>
<p><b>I. Ordered end to violence with respect to the Recent Memory period</b> This sphere of action encompasses the initiatives aimed at contributing to the disarming and dismantling of ETA and at driving self-critical and critical reflection processes about everything that terrorism, violence or the breach of human rights has meant in the past.</p>	<p><b>I. Global treatment of the Historical Memory period and recognition of its victims</b> The time interval existing with the Historical Memory period means that its treatment is mainly marked by <i>commemoration, conservation, research, participation or dissemination</i> actions. In other words, by its very remembrance approach, which is inherent to Gogora.</p>
<p><b>II. Clarification reports on human rights violations</b> It includes conducting studies and research focused on clarification facts that strictly affect human rights violations and the impact and consequences on their victims. The reports, once produced, will be deposited in Gogora for their dissemination to be managed.</p>	<p><b>II. Memory research and projects</b> It includes research, projects, grants and agreements focused on a broad concept of memory, not limited to clarifying human rights violations. They are works on socio-political values and realities, both positive and negative, that accompanied traumatic experiences of violence in our society in the past.</p>
<p><b>III. Managing public victims policies</b> In this area, the policies are addressed that provide support and recognition &amp; reparation of the victims of terrorist organisations and of victims produced in unlawful repression context or actions, along with initiatives focused on their contribution to constructing coexistence.</p>	<p><b>III. Gathering victims' personal accounts</b> Gathering personal accounts, mainly audiovisual ones, from victims of terrorist organisations, victims of unlawful repression, and of victims of Franco's regimes is a specific sphere of action inherent to Gogora. A clear distinction will be made on the causes of victimisation in each case.</p>
<p><b>IV. Impetus to new prisoner and reintegration policies</b> Giving impetus to proposals, initiatives and formalities aimed at agreeing a new prisoner and reintegration policy is a sphere of action inherent to the Secretariat, and expressly envisaged in this Human Rights and Coexistence Plan.</p>	<p><b>IV. Managing documents, archives, library, etc. to do with remembering</b> Gogora is tasked with and responsible for looking after all the documents and personal accounts available and to do with remembrance to classify, file and make them available to the general public by means of a documentation centre and a library.</p>
<p><b>V. Addressing and response to emerging challenges of coexistence</b> Addressing the emerging challenges of coexistence and human rights are part of the spheres of action of the Secretariat. They are embodied in realities such as the responses to refugees, intercultural and inter-religious coexistence, xenophobia, international terrorism, hate crimes...</p>	<p><b>V. Mainstreaming memory: dissemination and participation</b> The sphere of action addresses both the dissemination of memory and its place as pluralistic social participation in its construction. The Remembrance Square initiative depicts this pedagogical function of memory: remembering what must not be repeated and which deserves to be fostered.</p>
<p><b>VI. Fostering a culture of coexistence, human rights and citizen participation</b> Fostering a political and social culture of coexistence and educational programmes based on respecting human rights and pluralism. This sphere of action is implemented in accordance with EITB, the Youth Council and international, university, educational and social stakeholders</p>	<p><b>VI. Introduction of the values of remembrance in education.</b> A sphere of action inherent to Gogora and one of its major challenges is to foster the setting up of the ethical and historical dimension of remembrance in the university and educational fields, with appropriate pedagogical tools and by means of consensus and cooperation with educational stakeholders.</p>
<p><b>VII. Impetus to areas for dialogue, cooperation and agreement</b> The Secretariat is tasked with driving and supporting the setting up of shared work and cooperation areas between institutions, governments and political forces and members of parliaments on peace, coexistence and human rights.</p>	<p><b>VII. Encouraging the coordination of institutional remembrance actions</b> This sphere of action has three aspects: coordination between memorial initiatives and institutions in the Basque Country, coordinating and driving municipal remembrance policies, and the Day of Remembrance, and the connection between international remembrance networks and institutions.</p>

Part two

# **Strategic Focus**



# 1. The coordinates

The focus of this Gogora Action Plan 2017-2020 is based on a series of main coordinates: a guiding principle, two strategic challenges and a core objective for each of its three spheres of action. These are all summarised in a final synthesis in the form of a “roadmap”.

## 1.1. A guiding principle

In the development of this Action Plan overall and in the work to respond to the challenges, targets and actions that will be set out below, the following guiding principle will prevail:

■ This Action Plan must channel the participation and expression of pluralism in the configuration of memory. The management of this free and pluralistic dialogue between memories only has one limit: it cannot be used to exclude or to equate events. Nor can it be used to rewrite history to legitimise war, totalitarianism, terrorism or any other form of violence or violation of human rights. On the contrary, it represents its firmest indictment because it serves the superior value of human dignity and the rights and liberties that this entails.

## 1.2. Strategic priorities

Based on the assessment, and on identifying the premises defined on the previous pages, Gogora has two main strategic priorities in the coming four years: consensus and socialisation.

■ **Consensus.** Maintaining and reinforcing the broadest pluralistic agreement between the different political sensitivities of our society in order to develop public remembrance policies.

■ **Mainstreaming.** Ensuring that Gogora is a benchmark to bring to grassroots level and to the general public the real and specific value of remembrance, promoting its educational and ethical potential, and fostering dialogue, debate and social participation.

## 1.3. Core objectives

The structure of the framework for action of this Plan defines three spheres: *cross-cutting* projects, projects related to the *historical memory* period and projects related to the *recent memory* period. Each one of these areas of intervention is accompanied by a core objective:

■ **Cross-cutting sphere.** Consolidate Gogora’s project, by establishing its main management, research and dissemination infrastructures, and defining the spheres of cooperation and synergy with other remembrance initiatives and institutions.

■ **Historical Memory sphere.** Contribute to completing the institutional recognition process of the truth of the Historical Memory and the moral reparation process of remembering the victims of Franco’s regime.

■ **Recent Memory sphere.** Mainstream and share with the municipal institutions, civil society, the educational sector, and the victims the dialogue on the Recent Memory and the pedagogical, ethical and civic values of its pluralistic and critical reflection.

**Table 2. Principle, priorities and objectives of the Gogora Action Plan**

	<b>Cross-cutting projects</b>	<b>Projects related to Historical Memory</b>	<b>Projects related to Recent Memory</b>
<b>GUIDING</b> principle	The management of this free and pluralistic dialogue between memories only has one limit: it cannot be used to exclude or to equate events. Nor can it be used to rewrite history to legitimise war, totalitarianism, terrorism or any other form of violence or violation of human rights.		
<b>STRATEGIC</b> priorities	<p>-<b>Priority 1.</b> Maintaining and reinforcing the broadest pluralistic agreement between the different political sensitivities of our society in order to develop public remembrance policies.</p> <p>-<b>Priority 2.</b> Ensuring that Gogora is a benchmark to bring to grassroots levels and to the general public the real and specific value of remembrance, promoting its educational and ethical potential, and fostering dialogue, debate and social participation.</p>		
<b>GENERAL</b> objectives	Consolidate Gogora’s project, by establishing its main management, research and dissemination infrastructures, and defining the spheres of cooperation and synergy with other remembrance initiatives and institutions.	Contribute to completing the institutional recognition process of the truth of the Historical Memory and the moral reparation process of remembering the victims of Franco’s regime.	Mainstream and share with the municipal institutions, civil society, the educational sector, and the victims the dialogue on Recent Memory and the pedagogical, ethical and civic values of its pluralistic and critical reflection.

#### **1.4. In short, a “roadmap”**

The key word is *consolidate*. Gogora was set up barely a year and a half ago. Its first steps have been encouraging. The appraisal of what has been done indicates four main achievements:

- Establishing its core infrastructure (project, team, budget and services)
  - Weaving cross-cutting and pluralistic consensuses in its discourse and initiatives
  - Connecting the memory with grassroots levels and with the general public
  - And fostering critical reflections about the past.

During the coming four years, the approach for the Basque Country’s Institute for Remembrance, Coexistence and Human Rights has to focus on consolidating and expanding those four main achievements. This is the roadmap of this Action Plan.

## 2. Strategic lines

### ***for Cross-cutting Projects***

#### **2.1. General approach**

As regards the sphere of the cross-cutting projects, Gogora's first obligation will have to focus on driving and appropriately managing the philosophy and provisions in this Action Plan. More specifically, it must focus on two main core areas of action.

■ On the one hand, establishing its main management, research and dissemination infrastructures. This means that it must pay special attention on its own internal organisation, on organising archives and databases, on research programmes and grants, on consolidating its publications, library and documentation centre and on other communication and information resources. In this regard, special mention should be made of its travelling and static exhibition project, as it is directly related with one of Gogora's two strategic priorities for this parliamentary term.

■ On the other hand, in the sphere of action of the cross-cutting projects, there is a core area that is down to common sense, but also complies with the wording of the Act setting up the Institute for Remembrance, Coexistence and Human Rights. One of the three general functions that that Act expressly defines for Gogora is as follows:

■ *Coordinate the actions of the bodies, services and entities belonging to the public sector in the Autonomous Community that are related to the defined public policy and to therefore promote cooperation and collaboration with any other public authority or institution.* In this regard, coordinating and cooperating with other memorial institutions of the Basque Country must be considered a priority. Generating a synergy between them all will be one of the strategic tasks of the coming four years. Those institutions include the Victims of Terrorism Memorial Centre, the Gernika Peace Museum (together with other Gernika infrastructures), and with a different but complementary character, the Aiete Centre of Educational Resources in Human Rights.

This spirit of coordination, cooperation and search for complementarity must also be extended to any other municipal, university initiatives or by historical or remembrance entities of civil society that act in the sphere of remembrance policies. And also to the setting up of network relations with international memorial institutions. Coordination, cooperation and complementarity are the objectives. The expected result is to generate a synergy in remembrance policies.

In short and from the perspective of its general project, Gogora has two main objectives: consolidate and share. Consolidate its own project: its structure, infrastructure and services; and share spaces and policies, in a constructive and productive way, with other memorial institutions.

This will also have to be done with utmost rigour as regards managing resources. In the current crisis climate and with important economic difficulties for society, it is fundamental to assume the commitment to intensify the endeavours of creativity and dedication to do more with less.

#### **2.2. Specific objectives**

In short, as regards the Gogora cross-cutting projects and taking into account the three chapters in which they are structured (management, research and dissemination), the specific objectives for each of them are as follows:

- As regards management:** Consolidate the project itself and foster the synergy and complementarity with other memorial institutions.
- As regards research:** Set the stage and create the conditions for Gogora to fulfil its research and archive potential.
- As regards dissemination:** Create the infrastructures and tools needed for Gogora to be able to fulfil its dissemination role.

## 2.3. Projects with special strategic relevance

Within the set of objectives and actions to be included within the cross-cutting projects, two deserve further comment due to their importance and complexity and due to their link with the strategic priorities of consensus and mainstreaming: the complementarity with other memorial institutions of the Basque Country and the exhibition strategy.

### 2.3.1. Coordination and cooperation with other Basque memorial institutions

Seeking and achieving complementarity with other Basque memorial institutions is a priority, is an objective and is a project of this Action Plan. In this regard, Gogora will embrace the task of proposing a framework to the other institutions that will allow the specialisation areas of each institution to be shared and for there to be cooperation between all of them. This proposal will be based on the following initial framework for areas of greatest specialisation of each institution:

**Tables 3: Areas of greatest specialisation of each institution**

<b>Institution</b>	<b>Area of greatest specialisation</b>
• <b>Gernika Peace Museum</b>	■ Historical Memory and Bombing of Gernika
• <b>Victims of Terrorism Memorial Centre</b>	■ Remembering Victims of Terrorism
• <b>Gogora</b>	■ Remembrance overall and Recent Memory
• <b>Aiete Educational Resources Centre</b>	■ Educating in human rights

This initial framework will be complemented by the framework of Table 4 which defines the spheres of cooperation and complementarity between the different memorial institutions. According to what is reflected in those two tables, the areas of specialisation and cooperation will be defined as follows:

■Gogora would work with the Gernika Museum in all those areas connected with its area of greatest specialisation: the Bombing of Gernika and the Historical Memory period.

■Gogora would work with the Victims of Terrorism Memorial Centre in all those areas connected with its area of greatest specialisation: remembering the victims of terrorism.

■Gogora would work with the Aiete Human Rights Educational Resources Centre in all those areas that, from the perspective of memory, are connected with its area of specialisation: generating, compiling and disseminating human rights educational resources.

■Gogora would likewise seek cooperation and coordination with other type of international or social entities and institutions in all those areas connected with their areas of greatest specialisation: remembrance overall and Recent Memory.

**Table 4. Areas of cooperation between different institutions**

<b>Activity Areas</b>	<b>Research</b>	<b>Dissemination</b>	<b>Exhibition</b>
<b>■ Historical Memory</b>	Gernika Peace Musuem + Gogora	Gernika Peace Musuem + Gogora	Gernika Peace Musuem + Gogora
<b>■ Remembrance Overall and Recent Memory</b>	Gogora	Gogora	Gogora
<b>■ Remembering the victims of terrorism</b>	Victims of Terrorism Memorial Centre + Gogora	Victims of Terrorism Memorial Centre + Gogora	Victims of Terrorism Memorial Centre + Gogora
<b>■ Educating on human rights</b>	Aiete educational resources centre + Gogora	Aiete educational resources centre + Gogora	Aiete educational resources centre + Gogora

The contents of those frameworks are not down to an arbitrary allocation of functions. They are based on common sense and also on the very mission and self-definition of each of the aforementioned institutions. Logically, they define an open starting point. They are proposals that can be modified and improved in the dialogue between the management authorities of the different memorial institutions of the Basque Country.

What seems to be beyond doubt, because the contrary would be neither socially nor politically understandable, is that there has to be an emphasis on dialogue and agreement to achieve coordination, cooperation and complementarity. Seeking synergy is an imperative not only from a point of view of resource efficiency, but also from the coexistence, social and ethical perspective.

### **2.3.2. Organisation of documents, archives and databases**

The project to organise documents, archives and databases is strategic and important as Gogora is an institution whose vocation is fundamentally marked by its outreach to society. This document management task is internal work. However, it is an essential premise for the Institute to be able to reach out with a service vocation.

Consequently, good management of its archives is necessary for it to be made available to the general public and for its Library and its Documentation Centre to be reference tools in our society, so that any person or entity who so desire can discover what public institutions know and have in the field of remembrance and memory.

The Institute currently has written and audiovisual documents from different institutions, associations and private individuals, and with documents (particularly audiovisual) produced by Gogora. During the first part of the parliamentary term, the content management system must be completed, so that all this information and what comes after can be filed in an organised and digitalised manner. Depending on the treatment that each document type needs, this process will be structured using two computer tools: -ABSYSNET library management system, aimed at the library project. It stores the bibliographic reference of all the publications received by the Institute. The library collection currently consists of 498 items (monographs and DVDs) on Recent Memory. The next steps will focus on selecting the works to make up the Historical

Memory collection.

-DSPACE Digital Repository, aimed at the Documentation Centre project. It stores information on the contents of the databases and archives received and generated by the Institute: personal accounts, files, documents, reports, etc.

The aim is to centralise and organise in the Institute the information and documents provided by institutions, remembrance associations and private individuals to make it available to the public. There will therefore be coordination with the three Provincial Councils and with those local councils that have specifically worked on researching the local memory. Furthermore and with the same objectives, contact will continue to be maintained with the remembrance associations of the Basque Country. The process to gather and receive the documents will be accompanied by an action protocol.

Gogora shares a building with the Historical Archives of the Basque Country, which is a great strength both from the social point of view and from the internal perspective. Socially, the Historical Archives of the Basque Country increases the likelihood of responding information requests from the general public or association, particularly as regards Historical Memory. Internally, this relationship allows duplications to be avoided and synergies to be generated when assessing and processing the documentation received. In short, coordination between both institutions has a long-term strategic value.

### **2.3.3. Exhibition strategy**

A remembrance institution needs discourse and its own exhibition project. This tool is one of the main resources in response to the second strategic priority of this plan: *"To bring to the grassroots and to the general public the real and specific value of remembrance, promoting its educational and ethical potential, and fostering dialogue, debate and social participation"*.

That is so true that the commitment to an exhibition today needs a considered reflection. There is a long list of exhibition proposals that after requiring very significant investments, are old and past their prime just a few months after being opened. In this regard, the focus must be on the experience and sideline any urge to precipitate or improvise.

The new technologies and, within them, the boundless field of audiovisual resources have totally transformed the exhibition concept. In this context, social awareness and the keys regarding the value of attraction and longevity of an exhibition proposal are dynamic and changing. A structured and deliberate reflection process is, therefore, fully justified.

Fortunately, in the case of Gogora, this need for time and reflection does not mean leaving the Basque Institute for Remembrance without an exhibition project. At the outset, Gogora began work on the Remembrance Square travelling exhibition, which has obtained an important qualitative and quantitative result in terms of political and social responses.

This fact has allowed two criteria to be established for Gogora to address the matter of exhibitions in the coming years: first, to continue with the Remembrance Square travelling exhibition, and second, to embark on a process to study the exhibition project in the medium term.

#### **■Continue with the Remembrance Square travelling exhibition**

In the first place, Gogora's main exhibition core area will be based on developing the Remembrance Square travelling exhibition. This criterion will initially remain for the coming two years, extendable for a further two, according to its appraisal and demand.

Given its good results, the content of the project will basically be the same as the one organised so far with the necessary adaptations. The Remembrance Square marquee will continue to be taken to municipalities and university campuses, but that does not rule out its being set up in any other economic, cultural or social activity venue.

#### **■Embark on a process to study the exhibition project in the medium term**

The Gogora management team will set up an exhibition project working party with the participation of experts and to analyse different alternatives. Its two-year mission will be to define a

proposal that will have to be submitted to the Gogora Governing Board in 2018 to be analysed and possibly taken into consideration.

As has already been pointed out, the decision regarding how to weave an exhibition project must be made by means of a shared and pondered reflection process. The following are some starting points for this pathway. They are structured into general criteria and criteria for dialogue between the exhibition space and the visitor.

### **Starting points for reflecting on the Gogora exhibition project**

#### **General criteria**

From a general point of view, the exhibition project should meet, at least, the following criteria.

- It must foster interaction with the visitors and encourage them to reflect and participate in the construction of the memory.
- It must give preference to the visual over the textual and as much as to the thinking as to the feeling process.
- It must differentiate between historical periods and causes of victimisation, and expressly exclude using some facts to justify or offset others.
- It must update the reflection on injustice and suffering, but also anything that entailed a positive response to traumatic situations.
- It must seek to be long-term and have a dynamic longevity.
- It must be versatile and adaptable to regular updates.
- It must be restrained and proportionate in the investment of resources both in its implementation and in its maintenance.

**Criteria for dialogue between the exhibition spaces and the visitors** Conceptually, there are three key moments for visitors as they move through the exhibition space or format. The entrance, as the access to a different microcosm from the one from which they come; the exit, with the aim of having triggered significant emotions, sensation or reflections; and between the entrance and exit, a series of intellectual and sensory impact references. These notes are structured into those three points, and are designed both for an adult visitor and a visit by young school or university students.

#### **■ A change of paradigm as one enters**

Remembrance is a public policy that seeks to improve coexistence in society. The great problem of remembering is that it is orchestrated as a mere identity, intellectual, religious, political or ideological self-affirmation. Using the past to justify the present.

From this perspective, we usually approach remembrance only from the perspective of what we expect from it, of what we ask of it. In other words, that it will confirm and justify ourselves or, at least, that it will not interfere with our biography, positions or convictions. The innovative aspect in the promotion of public remembrance policies is to position them in a different paradigm. It is not just about *what I am seeking from remembering*, but rather *what remembering is asking of me*.

The first suggestion, therefore, is to place the visitor in a non self-complacent attitude when entering into a remembrance exhibition. When entering the question is: *What I seek from it*, but also *what am I giving*. Or *what I am seeking from remembering-what is it seeking from me?*

#### **Four questions on exiting**

A critical memory, that is not self-complacent or comfortable, is a questioning memory. Questions that make us feel and think. The reflections that could arise at the end of the visit to an exhibition on remembrance can lead to a set of interpellations, such as the follows:

1. What I would change of what happened.

2. What I would change of what I did or did not do (what I would have done, what position I would have taken).
3. What should never be repeated.
4. What should be preserved as a positive value

#### **Some references during the journey**

The exhibition journey should distinguish, when its approach so requires, the timescales of the Historical Memory and the Recent Memory and three differentiated realities: the Spanish Civil War and Franco's Dictatorship, terrorism and unlawful political violence. The approach to each of those periods and realities may require different components: (1) objective data on what happened; (2) personal accounts of injustice, (3) personal accounts of democratic resilience, and (4) other elements of exhibition impact or interaction.

However, heeding the emotional and vital tensions of those experiences may be as or even more important. Core experiences of recalling the traumas caused by the injustice of violence can be summarised in four emotional tensions that run through them. The exhibition discourse and its resources could be taken into account:

- The tension between death and life.
- The tension between solitude and solidarity.
- The tension between injustice and justice.
- The tension between hate and love.

## **3. Historical Memory strategic lines.**

### **3.1. General approach**

The Fascist military uprising in July 19 and its consequences, the Spanish Civil War and the 40 years of Franco's Dictatorship, perpetrated a double injustice: on the one hand, the political and historical injustice committed against society as a whole which was subjected to a regime of repression and lack of basic liberties; and, on the other hand, the injustice of the mass human rights violations suffered by the victims of Franco's dictatorship. This dual perspective is the framework of the approach of this Action Plan in the sphere of the Historical Memory.

#### **3.1.1. Statement of a reality**

According to different researchers, there were around 200,000 people murdered in Spain as a whole, by means of "legal" executions, extrajudicial killings and enforced disappearances. In the Basque Country, the figure stood at around 9,800 fatalities, between the missing, people killed at the front or in prison, extrajudicial killings and others.

Apart from what is established by international human rights legislation, past experiences shows that the traumatic events that have led to a sustained violation of human rights, such as the one suffered under Franco, must be subject to a critical review and to clarifying what happened in order for it to be possible to recognise the injustices committed and reparation to their victims.

Furthermore, it all has a dual basic democratic educational objective: on the one hand, to show that injustice has consequences to thus end the step to impunity and to similar facts being repeated in the future; and, on the other hand, to lay the foundations and enable the reconciliation and normalisation of coexistence on the solid foundation of the truth of the objective facts; in other words, on the recognition of the violations of human rights.

Such a process has not been possible in the Spanish State. The legal provision invoked in that case was the Amnesty Act 46/1977, of 15 October, whose use as an impunity tool was disparaged by international human rights authorities. Thirty years later, Act 52/2007, known as the Historical Memory Act, was a step forward, even though its implementation and subsequent



development have still proved to be insufficient.

There have been numerous petitions calling for this situation to be corrected. Two of the most explicit are the calls to clarify what had happened under Franco's dictatorship made on 17 March 2006, by the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe, and in October 2008, by the UN Human Rights Committee<sup>1</sup>. Three more recent reports should also be mentioned and which are: the Concluding Observations of 12 December 2013 on the report submitted by Spain, by the Committee on Enforced Disappearances<sup>2</sup>; the Report of 2 July 2014, of the Task force on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances on its visit to Spain between 23 and 30 September 2013<sup>3</sup>; and the more recent Report of 22 July 2014 of the Special Rapporteur on the promotion of truth, justice, reparation and guarantees of non-recurrence, Pablo de Greiff, on his Mission to Spain between 21 January and 3 February 2014<sup>4</sup>.

The democratic and social concern regarding the historical injustice of the impunity has generated in recent decades a proliferation of associative and grassroots initiatives, along with institutional ones mainly at local council and regional government levels, aimed at clarifying that past and at recognition and reparation, at the very least moral, of the victims of Franco's regime. This whole set of a great variety and plurality of impetuses has been called "Historical Memory".

### 3.1.2. Reference framework

The binding nature of international human rights law and the specific United Nations mandates in this field provide the basic framework in which to place the starting point to shape an adequate and adapted response to the 2017-2020 period.

International law, insofar as it is part of the obligations undertaken by the State, is part of national law (Article 96.1 SC). That is the case of Human Rights International Law: "The principles relating to the fundamental rights and liberties recognised by the Constitution shall be interpreted in conformity with the Universal Declaration of the Human Rights and the international treaties and agreements thereon ratified by Spain (Article 10.2 SC).

International Human Rights Law is not a decorative or rhetorical references, it is a binding standard-setting mandate with the great potentiality and universally pooling politically ethical minimums. Basque institutions are not only considered bound by, but also fully committed to that legislative framework. Logically, we are bound and committed by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the international conventions on civil and political rights, and the European Convention on Human Rights, among others.

With respect to Historical Memory and, specifically, to the victims of Franco's regime, the main reference of International Law is Resolution 60/147 of the General Assembly of the United Nations, of December 2005, which approves the document: "Basic Principles and Guidelines on the Right to a Remedy and Reparation for Victims of Gross Violations of International Human Rights Law and Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law".

This resolution consolidates a basic definition of the rights of the victims in three spheres: trust, justice and reparation, and sets out the practical contents of each of those rights. In October 2011, the Human Rights Council of the United Nations passed Resolution 18/7<sup>5</sup> which established the mandate of a Special Rapporteur to deal with "situations in which there have been gross violations of human rights and serious violations of international humanitarian law". This mandate expands the intervention structure from three to four spheres, so that, apart from fostering the rights of truth, justice and reparation, the Special Rapporteur must also deal with

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1 CCPR/C/ESP/CCO/5

2 CED/C/ESP/CO/1

3 A/HRC/27/49/Add.1

4 A/HRC/27/56/Add.1

5 A/HRC/RES/18/7

guarantees of non-recurrence.

That same Resolution expressly mentions, furthermore, the International Convention for the Protection of all Persons from Enforced Disappearance, which was ratified by the Spanish Government in February 2011<sup>6</sup>, and whose Article 24, Paragraph 2, recognises the right of each victim to know the truth regarding the circumstances of the enforced disappearance, the progress and result of the investigation and the fate of the disappeared person. It likewise establishes the obligations of the State Party, which shall take appropriate measures in this regard. Its preamble affirms the right to freedom to seek, receive and impart information to that end. It is something that has a direct impact here, on Historical Memory policies, due to the appalling figures of enforced disappearances under Franco.

Consequently, the Gogora policy regarding Historical Memory will be based on the framework of International Human Rights Law and on its four spheres: truth, justice, reparation and guarantees of non-recurrence. The development of this commitment will be adapted to the possibilities and limitations of the sphere of competence and of resources that condition its intervention potential in this regard.

Gogora also includes the calls and reports of prestigious international organisations, such as Human Rights Watch, the International Commission of Jurists and Amnesty International, as valuable benchmark for its activity. In the case of Amnesty International, special mention should be made of its June 2013 report entitled: "Time passes, impunity remains" which updates an earlier one from May 2012.

In addition to International Law, the complementary references to frame the Gogora Historical Memory actions are logically national law and legislative history, and social and institutional initiatives (<https://goo.gl/awmJVd>). In the Basque arena, special mention should be made of the study published by the Ararteko Institute in January 2012, entitled: "Truth, justice and reparation for the victims of Franco's Dictatorship: meaning and public policies in the Autonomous Community of the Basque Country". This report provides a conceptual clarification that could be considered a social and interinstitutional meeting point in this regard.

This has all helped to open up the way and path to a necessary development field of the public policies regarding victims and memory of the time of the Dictatorship.

### **3.1.3. A tangible commitment to an institutional response**

Based on everything set out so far, this Action Plan prioritises responding to two main commitments: to contribute to completing the institutional recognition process of the truth of the Historical Memory and to contribute to completing the moral reparation process of remembering the victims of Franco's regime.

Some projects accompany these two priorities and also reflect their focus. Those projects include coordinating with provincial and local councils, implementing specific projects such as the Columbarium of Dignity, working with memorial entities and call for applications for funding for social activities supporting Historical Memory, or managing historical memory spaces, places and itineraries.

In addition, three specific projects will have special strategic importance: continuing with the Exhumations Plan and the development of the DNA bank, in response to the priority given to the cases of people who disappeared; the development and completion of the Human Rights Violations (1936-78) Report, whose second phase is aimed at an act of institutional recognition of the truth of the Historical Memory; and in tandem to the above, to conduct a study to embody a personalised and institutional recognition of the victims of Franco's regime.

Logically, this proposal is incomplete and imperfect. First, because the political and historical circumstances mean that we are lagging behind on this reparation. Second, because the powers,

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<sup>6</sup> BOE No.42, of 18 February 2011, Section I, pg. 18254

possibilities and resources of the Basque institutions have limits that condition their action. However, the commitment with the principles that inspire this initiative is at least as important as the sphere of the difficulties and limits. This commitment leads to the will to remove the necessary obstacles and create the favourable conditions to achieve the objectives set.

This action plan owes much to all the efforts that have preceded it. In this regard, the work carried out by the Basque Government in the previous parliamentary term should be highlighted, as well as by the Provincial Councils and of all those local councils that have developed ground-breaking initiatives in adverse circumstances.

This recognition has to be extended to the Basque associative network that has contributed to this space being generated in public policies and to Historical Memory not falling into oblivion. Similarly, particularly noteworthy are the thousands of victims and relatives of victims that have had the patience and temperance needed to persevere, without despairing, to achieve a democratic and historic recognition of the injustice suffered.

### 3.2. Specific objectives

In short, as regards the projects relating to the Historical Memory period that Gogora plans to implement and taking into account the three chapters in which they are structured (management, research and dissemination), the specific objectives for each of them are as follows:

- As regards management:** Optimise the cooperation with Basque institutions in the field of Historical Memory
- As regards research:** Contribute to complete the institutional process of recovering the truth of the Historical Memory.
- As regards dissemination:** Contribute to completing the institutional recognition process of the truth of the Historical Memory and the moral reparation for the victims of Franco's regime.

The historical memory work area within this Action Plan and its objectives build on the Baseline Programme of Priorities regarding Historical Memory 2015-2016, and its commitment to the rights to truth, justice, reparation and the guarantees of non-recurrence of the victims.

### 3.3. Projects with special strategic relevance

Within the set of objectives and actions that should be included within the projects relating to Historical Memory, three of them deserve further comment due to their link to the two priorities defined in this area: truth and victims.

#### 3.3.1. Maintaining the Exhumation Plan and development of the DNA bank.

The international organisations stress that as regards victims, the response to the disappeared must be given maximum priority. This priority is part of the pressing, explicit and express recommendations put to the Spanish State by the United National Task force on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearance and its Special Rapporteur, as well as by the Special Rapporteur on the promotion of truth, justice, reparation and guarantees of non-recurrence.

In this regard, Gogora plans to implement two preferential lines of action. First, to continue implementing the Basque Plan to Investigate and Locate Mass Graves to search for and identify people who disappeared during the Spanish Civil War. This plan has led to a total of 29 exhumations in recent years, where the remains of 85 bodies were recovered. We will continue with this line of work.

Second and to facilitate the identification process, to continue with the project to set up a DNA bank, to which a genetic database and a search engine to search for people have disappeared will be linked.

This action project focused on the missing is centred on the two main objectives defined for this area. First, to foster the search for the truth of the Historical memory, by recovering the remains of

those people as the authorities wanted them to remain missing, and second, to offer reparation, at least moral, to the memory of the victims of Franco's dictatorship and to their families.

### **3.3.2. Institutional recognition of the truth of the Historical Memory**

This priority comprises two interlinked projects: preparing a report and the impetus to an institutional agreement regarding the truth of the Historical Memory. The aim is to foster the compliance of the right to the truth of the Historical Memory to which both the victims of Franco's Regime and society as a whole are entitled.

In the last parliamentary term and by means of an agreement between the General Secretariat for Peace and Coexistence, Gogora and the University of the Basque Country, a research team was set up to prepare a report on human rights violations from 1936 to 1978. This study seeks to achieve a true and rigorous approach to map the truth of what happened during the Spanish Civil War and Franco's Dictatorship in terms of human rights violations. This work is expected to be completed in the third year of the parliamentary term.

Based on and interlinked with this, the second project is to drive an institutional agreement on the truth of the Historical Memory which is planned for the fourth year of the parliamentary term. The aim of this project is to foster an inter-institutional agreement with the broadest and most diverse backing of the political resources around a declaration that institutionalises official reparation of the truth of the Historical Memory.

During that last year of the parliamentary term, Gogora shall play an active role in developing this consensus. From an institutional point of view, this agreement and its public presentation must be a key point in the completion of the Basque institutional recognition process on the truth of the Historical Memory. Society and the victims must know that this act will be an institutional and official restitution to serve the truth.

This core of line of action is a priority that is in keeping with the call of the different UN human rights protection mechanisms, the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe, the European Parliament, the Ararteko and the associative movement that coincides in demanding the creation of mechanisms to clarify the truth of the Historical Memory.

### **3.3.3. Process for the personal and institutional recognition of the victims**

The completion of the Human Rights Violations 1936-1978 Report will be the basis for two actions. First, there is the inter-institutional agreement for the official reparation of the truth of the Historical Memory, which has been discussed in the previous section. Second, it will act as a preliminary benchmark for the recognition of the victims of Franco's regime. This second process will consist of two complementary elements: joint and institutional recognition for all the victims of Franco's regime and personalised recognition of the family of each victim.

The joint and institutional recognition will be planned for the last year of the parliamentary terms on the basis of the report on human rights violations under Franco and

to complement the Basque institutional recognition of the truth of the Historical Memory. The aim is for all Basque institutions and all social entities to be able to converge and coincide in this recognition of the victims of Franco's regime.

Prior to the personalised recognition of the family of each victim, a study will be conducted on the most appropriate and feasible way to send an official communication to each family that recognises their relative as a victim of the injustice under France.

## 4. Recent Memory strategic lines

### 4.1. General approach

Recent Memory falls within the same timescale as established by the victims of terrorism legislation from 1960 to the present. It is marked by the historical period rife with the terrorism meted out by the different factions of ETA, as well as the terrorism of GAL and other far-right groups and by breaches of human rights caused in a context of political motivation.

Logically, the treatment of those violent events within the period relating to Recent Memory cannot be addressed without distinguishing between the different political contexts in question: the end of Franco's Dictatorship, the Transition and the Democracy. Recalling this recent past and its assessment cannot be performed without differentiating between one or other context.

#### 4.1.1. Honest recognition of the complexity surrounding Recent Memory

As has already been discussed in this context, Recent Memory is to do with facts recent in time and with family and personal suffering, and political and social sorrow that is still present. In the sphere of coexistence policies, the treatment of the recent past is the most complex and delicate. Very sensitive concepts such as the origin of what occurred, the blame diagnosis, recognition and reparation of the suffering or the categorising the actions that caused them.

In this highly complex and sensitive context, some risks are faced that, potentially, can develop in opposite directions. Three blocks of binary risks that should be avoided are described below by way of example:

##### ■ Without a minimum or with a maximum

An initial risk faced when dealing with Recent Memory is sacrificing the most basic ethical minimums to ensure a memory consensus. It is an option that can be as "attractive" as inadvisable. Public remembrance policy is meaningful if it is able to clearly articulate not only the *what* of a "never again" agreement, but also its *why*. If the political and ethical *why* of the "never again" is renounced, the democratic pedagogy of remembering is also renounced. Therefore, the search for consensus in the Recent Memory policy must be based on clear democratic and ethical minimums.

This same risk is expressed to the contrary when the democratic and ethical agreement bar is used as a form of vindication or humiliation against each other and can reach the point of making a shared coexistence project unfeasible. This temptation frequently appears in debates in post-violence situations and must be avoided because it goes against the democratic principle of pluralism. The public remembrance policy must safeguard this principle when managing the dialogue between different memories. The ethical *minimum* must be a strong and robust ethical minimum, but it cannot be twisted to become a uniformed *maximum*.

##### ■ Tendency to water everything down or tendency to minimise some parts

This double risk has already been mentioned in different parts of this document. It involves using the existence of our recent past of different forms of terrorism or violence as an equalising and offsetting mechanism, so that the analysis of what each has meant and represented separately is blurred and watered down. This trend is not acceptable from a democratic or ethical perspective as it implies an implicit form of legitimacy by offsetting the injustice of terrorism or violence.

On the other hand, that same risk can be expressed as denial, concealment or minimisation of certain forms of violence or terrorism. However, the exercising of memory cannot be partial, and to highlight the special severity and intensity of a form of terrorism, it is not necessary to deny or conceal other forms of serious violations of human rights. The public remembrance policy must rigorously and independently address the different violations of human rights, without watering them down, but also without excluding any of them. Mainly, because excluding human rights violations is to exclude victims.

**■ Looking only towards the future, or only back at the past.**

Another of the risks in this context is not to look back at the past and only look towards the future. It is a way of forging ahead that avoids dealing with the difficulty of the past and which expects the wounds and difficulties will be overcome simply by letting time pass. Historical experience shows that that is not the case. Silence is the worst treatment of social wounds. However, it is the best channel for passing on the trauma between generations. An experience of terrorism or violence that has been badly assimilated in society as a whole can reappear in random ways and means decades later.

The flip side of this same risk is only to look back at the past. Clinging to the requirement to recover and replace what the injustice of violence snatched. However, the recognition and reparation of the past only has palliative effects or irreparable realities. The explanation of what occurred in the past and the recognition of the injustice it involved, along with the whole treatment of the political, social, family and personal reparation of the past, is aimed at constructing a better present and future. Victimisation is the vital impasse that the traumatic experience of terrorism or violence leaves in the political, social or family setting of the victim. The public remembrance policy has to help to overcome victimisation and not its chronification.

#### **4.1.2. A general framework to address the complexity of Recent Memory**

The general framework for this Action Plan with regard to everything to do with the addressing of the complexity of Recent Memory is in the same pre-political and ethical plane as that of the Basque Government's Human Rights and Coexistence Plan and which can be summarised as follows:

**■ Democratic and ethical minimums**

Gogora and this Action Plan embrace and assume the document known as "the ethical baseline" that was approved by the Basque Parliament on 12 July 2012. This Human Rights and Coexistence Plan must be read in the light of that core agreement. Furthermore, Gogora will assume any other parliamentary agreement that affects the remembrance policy and which upholds or increases the consensus that the aforementioned document represents.

One of the priority objectives of this Action Plan is to contribute to the critical reflection on the past. It is not the remit of Gogora to impose a narrative, but rather to create the conditions that make this shared reflection possible. We have a principle and a criterion that set this journey on a path of democratic security and ethical solvency.

**-A principle.** *As envisaged in the Ethical Baseline: "To assume that, even though a shared agreement between different parties about the causes of what happened is desirable, there may be a plurality of interpretations of the origin of the violation of human rights, concluding that all the breaches of those rights occurred because groups and people placed other objectives before human dignity".*

**-A criterion.** In the critical and shared narrative of the past, no argument – neither a conflict context, nor a thesis on warring sides, nor the denouncing of violations of different nature, nor a national interest, nor the prevalence of the future-, can be invoked to minimise, justify or legitimise the violence of ETA nor any other violation of human rights.

**■ The treatment of violations of a different nature**

When looking back at the past, one of the most costly and, in turn, most important tasks is to recognise all human rights violations without excluding or watering down any of them. The risk is

twofold. First, this exercise to clarify the past may be used to justify or offset certain violations by the existence of others. The second risk is to minimise or conceal the existence of certain violations. Yet again, the *ethical baseline* provides two clarification benchmarks.

**-A principle of truth:** *"Avoid selective, repressed or half truth: shape, by means of the objective account of the facts, the shared truth on human rights violations"*.

**-A principle of responsibility:** *"Determine and recognise the responsibility of each and every one in the past and the consequences relating to the violations of human rights"*. A dual approach can be based on these premises. An *integral treatment* of all the human rights violations, along with the need to provide *specific assessments* of each human rights violation reality.

#### ■The sense of priority regarding the future

*The bill that has to be paid to construct the future cannot overlook the past or sideline the pre-existing. The priority of a future of reconciled and integrated coexistence has to be addressed from the principle of clarifying the past. The ethical baseline words it as follows: "Ensuring that the construction of a shared memory is a means to relieve the unjust suffering of the victims and avoid impunity, as well as to achieve peace and democratic coexistence. This memory must serve to rethink and construct the future without being anchored in the narrative of what happened"*:

Our society, like all of them, has and will have problems, conflicts, crises and divisions. This is part of the reality of democratic coexistence. The objective is not to construct a utopian society. The aim has to be more modest and realistic. Constructing a society that is capable of sharing democratic and ethical minimums, while differing in all other aspects with guarantees. This is the challenge and is the clear and responsible mission with respect to the future. The *ethical baseline* refers to *"closing the doors on a painful past and opening up the way to a hopeful future for everyone"*. This perspective that combines past, present and future is the perspective in which this Action Plan is placed.

#### 4.1.3. The main core areas of a strategic focus

Therefore, the main strategic focus is to seek and foster a pluralistic convergence around a shared public remembrance policy. In this regard, it is not about finding a shared narrative, but rather a shared public policy. What must be shared is a democratic and ethical minimum and, as the ethical baseline states, accept that *"there may be a plurality of interpretations"* as memory is pluralistic, conflictive and multi-faceted.

Consequently, progressively advancing in what unites us rather than what divides us is a strategic criterion as regards public remembrance policy. In keeping with searching for the broadest consensus, the Institute for Remembrance, Coexistence and Human Rights will assume two undertakings:

■On the one hand, Gogora will strengthen the institutional and social outreach of the Day of Remembrance, each 10 November, as a meeting point for a critical reflection on the past, and shared between institutions and society.

■On the other hand and complementarily, Gogora will support the initiative of the General Secretariat for Coexistence, Human Rights and Cooperation to commemorate the European Day of Remembrance of Victims of Terrorism, held on 11 March each year.

Three main core areas of activity will be implemented in order to foster what unites us. First, further the maximum consensus between institutions with special focus on municipal remembrance policies. Second, Gogora will seek to specialise in gathering audiovisual personal accounts. The third core area will be to delve further into the educational potential of recent memory.

There will also be a cross-cutting core area running through them: to seek and promote citizen participation and involvement and of the Basque associative network, both in the construction of memory processes and in the remembrance events and ceremonies.

## 4.2. Specific objectives

In short, as regards the projects relating to the Recent Memory period that Gogora plans to implement and taking into account the three chapters in which they are structured (management, research and dissemination), the specific objectives for each of them are as follows:

- As regards **management**: Harmonise the public recent memory policies between Basque institutions.
- As regards **research**: Promote Gogora as a specialist centre in audiovisual documents on Recent Memory
- As regards **dissemination**: Incorporate the educational values of Remembrance and the Day of Remembrance in the education sector.

## 4.3. Projects with special strategic relevance

Within the set of objectives and actions that should be included within the projects relating to Recent Memory, three of them deserve further comment due to their link to the two priorities defined in this area.

### 4.3.1. Cooperation with Basque institutions regarding Recent Memory.

The first main initiative is focused on furthering the maximum consensus between institutions. Gogora's Governing Board plans to work with Parliament, the Provincial Councils, Eudel, the local councils and other Basque institutions in order to foster a public remembrance policy and to coincide in promoting and commemorating the Day of Remembrance. This search for inter-institutional consensus will at the same time be accompanied by a search for consensus between the different political groups.

In this regard, special importance will be given to driving public policies regarding recent memory and the marking of the Day of Remembrance at municipal level. As far as remembrance and coexistence are concerned, the local council is the strategic institution par excellence as it works at grassroots levels and it is in its public arena where the diversity of sensitivities with all the complexity of problems accumulated in the past are to be found.

There are therefore two challenges for the coming years. First, striving to extend the recent memory initiatives to the greatest number of municipalities, and ensuring that their activities, apart from an institutional outreach, have grassroots and social participation and the backing of social entities in each municipality.

### 4.3.2. Setting up a public audiovisual collection on Recent Memory

One of Gogora's strategic commitments for 2017-20 is to enhance Gogora as a centre specialising in gathering and archiving Recent Memory audiovisual personal accounts. It is a commitment linked to a very specific diagnosis: the personal account is a key tool to foster what unites us, beyond what divides us, in such a divisionary and complex context as Recent Memory.

Listening to a personal account is a unifying factor between different sensitivities. It causes a reflective silence that overcomes distances and divisions. The personal and human personal account of what was experienced and suffered has a potential and a legitimacy that is an important strength to face the past in terms for the future. This will be a Gogora central strategy in the coming four years.

The gathering of personal accounts will be aimed both at victims and the general public. It will seek to recall both the suffering and injustice and reflect those positive values that, in the midst of serious adversities, strove to defend freedom, democratic principles or a decent social, family and personal life.

In the framework of this initiative, the Gertu Programme to record victims' accounts will continue. There are so far nearly 200 recordings of relatives of murdered victims. Recently, the



programme to record personal accounts has been expanded to include threatened and injured victims. In this context, the project for the coming years is to continue to gather personal accounts of victims that, provided that they give their permission, may be disseminated and listened to in different educational or social spheres.

This same philosophy will be developed by means of recording grassroots and social personal accounts that bring the memories to the present and the resignification of what was experienced in the last 50 years. In this regard, a specific call for applications for subsidies will be organised to produce documentaries and audiovisuals focused on personal accounts and events of Recent Memory.

#### **4.3.3. The contributions of Recent Memory to the educational sphere**

The third main initiative of this Action Plan in relation to Recent Memory is focused on the educational sphere. Education is the core area that clearly represents the commitment to the future. The public remembrance policy looks at the past, but does so to understand the future. The critical reflection on remembering has an explicitly educational vocation: to recall the aspects of the past that must not be repeated and recall the aspects of the past that deserve to be fostered due to their pro-social value. This all has a direct outreach to education.

Therefore, education is a strategic sphere of this plan. From this perspective, this plan proposes to implement three specific and interlinked projects:

- First, promote the educational potential of remembering from the perspective of its historical dimension. Specialised sessions on memory and history will be held to channel this project, along with setting up a task force whose objective will be to submit a proposal to insert this dimension to the Basque education curriculum in 2018.

- Second, promote the educational potential of remembering from the perspective of its ethical dimension. This field will take into account the Adi-adian experience of victims' personal accounts and the Ahotsak proposal implemented by the universities, and both promoted by the General Secretariat for Peace and Coexistence. Based on these experiences, a project will be submitted to make the resources of the Gogora audiovisual collection available to university and educational centres.

- Third, promote the socio-educational potential of remembering by means of a proposal for the participation of university and education stakeholders in the Day of Remembrance. The commemoration of that day in the educational sphere would focus on participatory and educational activities. In this regard, Gogora will prepare a proposal that it will share with the signatories of the Gizalegez Agreement.

These initiatives will, logically, be developed in accordance with the Department of Education, the General Secretariat of Human Rights, Coexistence and Cooperation and the Basque School Council and in coordination with education stakeholders and signatories of the Gizalegez Agreement.

Part three  
**Action Programme**

**Table 5. Summary of the Action Programme**

	<b>Cross-cutting projects</b>	<b>Projects related to Historical Memory (1936-1975)</b>	<b>Projects related to Recent Memory (1960-2011).</b>
<b>STRATEGIC challenges</b>	<p>■ <b>Challenge 1.</b> To strengthen the <i>maximum</i> pluralistic agreement in the development of public remembrance policies and in the common ethical consensus needed to do so.</p> <p>■ <b>Challenge 2.</b> To ensure that the public remembrance policies are understood and perceived as specific, useful and real exercise for dialogue, reflection, participation and implication of society and at grassroots levels.</p>		
<b>Management OBJECTIVES</b>	<p>■ Consolidate the project itself and foster the synergy and complementarity with other remembrance institutions.</p>	<p>■ Optimise the cooperation with Basque institutions in the field of Historical Memory.</p>	<p>■ Harmonise the public recent memory policies between Basque institutions.</p>
<b>Management INITIATIVE</b>	<p><b>Initiative 1. Synergy and complementarity with memorial institutions</b></p>	<p><b>Initiative 4. Cooperation with Basque institutions in the field of Historical Memory</b></p>	<p><b>Initiative 7. Cooperation with Basque institutions in the field of Recent Memory</b></p>
<b>PROJECTS</b>	<p>■ Management of the Action Plan as consolidation of the Gogora project.</p> <p>■ Coordination and collaboration with other Basque memorial institutions.</p> <p>■ Setting up network relations with international memorial institutions.</p>	<p>■ Historical memory actions in coordination with Provincial Councils</p> <p>■ Working with local councils to remove symbols of Franco's Regime.</p> <p>■ Implementation of specific projects: Columbarium of Dignity</p>	<p>■ Annual promotion of the Day of Remembrance in conjunction with Basque institutions.</p> <p>■ Impetus to municipal recent memory policies.</p> <p>■ Implementation of specific projects on recent memory.</p>
<b>Research OBJECTIVES</b>	<p>■ Set the stage and create the conditions for Gogora to fulfil its research and archive potential.</p>	<p>■ Help to complete the institutional process to recover the truth of Historical Memory.</p>	<p>■ Promote Gogora as a centre specialised in audiovisual documentation on Recent Memory.</p>
<b>Research INITIATIVE</b>	<p><b>Initiative 2. Creation of research tools</b></p>	<p><b>Initiative 5. Contribution to the truth of Historical Memory</b></p>	<p><b>Initiative 8. Setting up a public audiovisual collection on Recent Memory</b></p>
<b>PROJECTS</b>	<p>■ Receiving, depositing and organising documents, archives and databases</p> <p>■ Defining and implementing a research grant programme.</p> <p>■ Defining and implementing a programme and studies on remembrance.</p>	<p>■ Maintaining the Exhumation Plan and development of the DNA Bank.</p> <p>■ Working on the Report on Human Rights Violations (1936-1978).</p> <p>■ Cooperating with remembrance entities and call for applications for grants.</p>	<p>■ Expanding the Gertu Programme to record victims' witness accounts.</p> <p>■ Recording citizen and social personal accounts.</p> <p>■ Call for applications for grants to make audiovisual productions.</p>

<b>Dissemination</b> OBJECTIVES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Create the infrastructures and tools needed for Gogora to be able to fulfil its dissemination role.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Contribute to the process of recognition of the truth and reparation to the victims of Franco's regime.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Incorporate educational values of Recent Memory and of the Day of Remembrance in the educational sphere.</li> </ul>
<b>Dissemination</b> INITIATIVE	<b>Initiative 3. Setting up resources for Gogora's dissemination activity</b>	<b>Initiative 6. Recognition of the truth and reparation of the victims of</b>	<b>Initiative 9. Educational contributions to Recent Memory</b>
PROJECTS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Consolidation of the documentation centre, library and publications</li> <li>■ Study on medium-term exhibition project and continuing with the Remembrance Square.</li> <li>■ Annual development of a specific theme, along with annual sessions.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Franco's regime</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Management of spaces, places and itineraries of the Historical Memory.</li> <li>■ Institutional recognition ceremony of the truth of the Historical Memory</li> <li>■ Feasibility study for personal recognition of the victims of Franco's regime.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Introduction of the historical aspect of remembrance in education.</li> <li>■ Introduction of the ethical aspect of remembrance in education.</li> <li>■ Proposal to education stakeholders to participate in the Day of Remembrance.</li> </ul>

## Core Area I. Cross-cutting projects MANAGEMENT

### Initiative 1 factsheet

# Synergy and complementarity with memorial institutions

## 1. Description of the initiative

The content of this initiative focuses on promoting the synergy and complementarity with memorial institutions of the Basque Country and to set up relations with other memorial institutions outside the Basque Country. Specifically, three lines of action are profiled:

- Driving the coordination and complementarity between the different memorial institutions that already exist or will exist in the Basque Country, on the basis of the outline reflected in Tables 3 and 4 of the second part of this Action Plan (Point 2.3.1.).
- Coordination and cooperation with other municipal and university initiatives or by remembrance or historical entities of civil society, along with state initiatives and entities that work in the field of remembrance policies.
- The setting up of networking relations with international experiences and institutions in the field of remembrance policies.

## 2. Objectives

- Promote the coordination and complementarity of public policies and the action of the memorial institutions working in the Basque Country.
- Connect Gogora with state research institutions and teams and with the international memorial networks and experiences.

## 3. Characterisation and/or criteria

- One of the main functions established by Act 4/2014, on setting up the Institute for Remembrance, Coexistence and Human Rights, is to coordinate and manage the public remembrance policies that are implemented in the Basque Country. This dialogue framework should be established, at least, with the following institutions: the Gernika Peace Museum, the Memorial to the Victims of Terrorism, the Aiete Centre of Educational Resources. The aim is to foster synergy and avoid duplicities. Specific coordination will therefore be established with each of those centres.
- A highly useful permanent action criterion for the work to be carried out by Gogora in this area will be to discover the initiatives and experiences of other Autonomous Communities particularly in the field of research.
- The setting up of networking relations with international memorial institutions will be a

guideline needed in the Gogora consolidation phase for two purposes. On the one hand, to showcase its work internationally and, on the other hand, to bring international experiences in managing remembrance to Basque society.

#### 4. Action Programme

Actions	Timeline	Assessment criterion
<b>Action 1.</b> Submit to the Board of the Gernika Peace Museum the proposal regarding specialisation areas of each institution and the cooperation plan.	■2017	Compliance of the submission of the proposal within the set time period and the management of the cooperation proposal.
<b>Action 2.</b> Establish a sphere of dialogue and coordination with the Memorial to the Victims of Terrorism.	■2017	The development and synergy and cooperation established during the parliamentary term.
<b>Action 3.</b> Establish a sphere of dialogue and coordination with the Ariete Centre of Educational Resources.	■First half of 2018	The development and synergy and cooperation established during the parliamentary term.
<b>Action 4.</b> Establish contact and relationship with institutions that work in the field of Remembrance in other Autonomous Communities.	■During 2017 and 2018	The number of contacts and partnerships established during the parliamentary term.
<b>Action 5.</b> Set up a networking relationship with international memorial institutions.	■Second half of 2017 and 2018	The number and scope of the contacts established during the parliamentary term.

#### 5. Final assessment criterion at the end of the parliamentary term

The main assessment criterion will be to assess the objective degree of synergies and partnerships generated between Gogora, the memorial institutions in the Basque Country, and international and state memorial institutions.

## Core Area I. Cross-cutting projects

### RESEARCH

#### Initiative 2 factsheet

# Setting up Gogora archive and research tools

## 1. Description of the initiative

Driving the research and the collecting and archiving the democratic memory of the Basque Country is one of the Gogora priority lines of action, as established by the Act on setting up the Institute for Remembrance, Coexistence and Human Rights. Two lines of action will therefore be established:

- Receiving, depositing and organising documents, archives and databases. The aim is to centralise at the Institute the information and documents provided by the different institutions, remembrance associations and private individuals and to turn Gogora into the remembrance benchmark centre in the Basque Country. From the end of the previous parliamentary term, a content management system is being developed so that all the information that has already been deposited in Gogora can be archived in an organised and digitalised way and can be made available to the public. At the same time, the work of collecting the research, publications and database developed with the different remembrance associations and institutions will continue.

- Defining and developing annual research programmes: The following lines of work will be established in the field of research and will be renewed annually:

- (a) Defining and developing the annual study and research programme..
- (b) Driving the annual research grant programme.

## 2. Objectives

- Centralise the information and documents that have been generated in recent years and which will be generated in the future in relation to remembering in the Basque Country in order to make Gogora a benchmark centre in this regard.

- Prioritise, foster and coordinate remembrance research in conjunction with the other remembrance institutions and associations.

## 3. Characterisation and/or criteria

- Pooling everything that has been done so far and working with the other institutions, remembrance associations and academia will be the Gogora guiding principle in the area of research.

- The archive and research work will be showcased in order to be disseminated. Therefore all the documents will be made available to the public, when possible and as envisaged

## Core Area I. Cross-cutting projects

### DISSEMINATION

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by law. The process to gather, receive and deposit the documents will be accompanied by an action protocol.

■ Depending on the treatment needed by each type of document, this process will be structured using two computer tools: the ABSYS- NET library management system, aimed at the library project, and the DSPACE Digital Repository, aimed at the Documentation Centre project.

■ Coordination will be sought with the three Provincial Councils and with those local councils that have specifically worked on researching the local memory. Furthermore and with the same objectives, contact will continue to be maintained with the remembrance associations of the Basque Country. Gogora will work particularly closely with the Historical Archives of the Basque Country.

■ In the first quarter of each year, the Gogora management team will submit the annual programme of studies, research and grants to the Management Board.

#### 4. Action Programme

Actions	Timeline	Assessment criterion
<b>Action 1.</b> Complete the project to organise the documents and databases and submit the action protocol.	■ <b>2017</b>	Complete the project within the set time period.
<b>Action 2.</b> Establish a bilateral relationship framework with each Provincial Council, to learn first-hand what has been achieved so far and share future projects.	■ <b>2017 and throughout the parliamentary term</b>	The implementation of the formalities performed throughout the parliamentary term.
<b>Action 3.</b> Establish a relationship framework with local councils to learn what has been achieved so far and share future projects.	■ <b>Throughout the parliamentary term</b>	The implementation of the formalities performed throughout the parliamentary term.
<b>Action 4.</b> Establish a relationship framework with remembrance associations to learn what has been achieved so far and share future projects.	■ <b>2017 and throughout the parliamentary term</b>	The implementation of the formalities performed throughout the parliamentary term.
<b>Action 5.</b> Define the annual programme of remembrance studies and reports.	■ <b>First half of each year.</b>	The degree of implementation of each annual programme.
<b>Action 6.</b> Define the Gogora grant programme criteria and terms and conditions.	■ <b>Second half of 2017</b>	Compliance of the commitment in the set time period.
<b>Action 7.</b> Submit a plan to make the Gogora contents available to the public.	■ <b>Second half of 2018</b>	Compliance of the commitment in the set time period and the implementation of its provisions.

#### 5. Final assessment criterion at the end of the parliamentary term



The main assessment criterion will be based on two indicators: first, the quality of the archive and documentation services made available to the public; and, second, the added value that the research and studies addressed by Gogora contribute to remembrance policies.

## **Core Area I. Cross-cutting projects**

### **DISSEMINATION**

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#### **Initiative 3 factsheet**

# **Creation of resources for the development of the Gogora dissemination activity**

## **1. Description of the initiative**

Disseminating the democratic memory of the Basque Country in order to foster citizen participation in the construction of memory and generate a critical reflection on what happened in recent decades is one of the main functions of Gogora. This initiative describes the tools that the Institute will develop to work efficiently in that line. Three lines of action will be established:

- Creating and consolidating the Gogora Documentation Centre and Library.
- Designing and developing the exhibition project, in a dual direction. On the one hand, the Remembrance Square travelling initiative will continue, at least, during 2017 and 2018. On the other hand, the possibility of setting up a permanent Gogora exhibition venue will be studied.
- The annual development of a specific theme which will be showcased in annual sessions and/or temporary thematic exhibitions.

## **2. Objectives**

- Make available to the public a Documentation Centre and Library that is a benchmark in contents related to the memory of the Basque Country.
- Generate travelling exhibition venues to showcase the audiovisual contents and research that Gogora collects and which, in turn, offers the possibility of sharing reflections that generate the knowledge of the different memories.
- Generate specific reflection on a specific theme each year, by means of delving further into it at sessions, workshops, temporary exhibitions and publications.

## **3. Characterisation and/or criteria**

- The opening of the Documentation Centre and of the Library is strategic and relevant as Gogora is an institution with a vocation fundamentally marked by openness and serving society. The Documentation Centre will seek to gather research, publication, audiovisual productions and databases that have been developed so far by the different institutions and associations. The library will be seen as a centre specialising in remembrance publications and documentaries.
- As regards the permanent exhibition project, a taskforce with input from experts will be set up and they will develop a project to submit to the Gogora Governing Board

in 2018. Meanwhile, the Gogora exhibition activities (Remembrance Square) will be designed for the general public, but it will be taken into account that an important part of the visitors will be secondary and upper secondary students. Therefore, all the exhibitions will have areas to run workshops or dialogue groups.

■ During the last quarter of each year, the Gogora Management Team will submit to its Governing Board the annual specific theme for the following year. It will likewise submit the planned publications or collections.

■ One of the key aspects of the dissemination projects is citizen participations. Therefore, the work focus will be on seeking maximum participation, generating for that purpose synergies with the other institutions, the associative movement and the educational community.

#### 4. Action Programme

Actions	Timeline	Assessment criterion
<b>Action 1.</b> Set up the Gogora Documentation Centre and the Library.	■ <b>Second half of 2017</b>	Compliance of the timeline for opening the centre.
<b>Action 2.</b> Define the Remembrance Square travelling programme.	■ <b>First half of 2017</b>	Presentation of the plan within the set time period.
<b>Action 3.</b> Implement the Remembrance Square initiative.	■ <b>Throughout 2017 and 2018</b>	Implementation of the activities within the set time period.
<b>Action 4.</b> Focus the taskforce on the Gogora exhibition project.	■ <b>Second half of 2017</b>	Setting up the task force.
<b>Action 5.</b> Submit the conclusions and proposals of the task force on the Gogora exhibition project.	■ <b>During 2018</b>	Compliance of the commitment to submit conclusions within the set time period.
<b>Action 6.</b> As applicable, commission the Gogora exhibition project.	■ <b>First half of 2019</b>	Compliance of the commitment in the set time period.
<b>Action 7.</b> Present the annual thematic core area, along with the publications plan and other dissemination activities of the following year.	■ <b>Fourth quarter of each year.</b>	Compliance of the annual commitment in the set time period and its management.

#### 5. Final assessment criterion at the end of the parliamentary term

The main assessment criteria will be the degree of knowledge and referentiality that the Gogora Documentation Centre and Library will have achieved by the end of the parliamentary term, along with its dissemination and exhibition activities, all of which is analysed by in qualitative and quantitative terms.

## **Core area II. Projects related to Historical Memory MANAGEMENT**

### **Initiative 4 factsheet**

# **Cooperation with Basque institutions in the field of Historical Memory**

## **1. Description of the initiative**

The contents of this initiative are focused on fostering the coordination and cooperation with the municipal and provincial institutions as regards Historical Memory. This is embodied in three specific lines of action:

- Coordination with Provincial Councils to pool the policies related to recovering the Historical Memory and optimising public resources earmarked for this purpose by each institution.
- Continuity of the work performed in previous parliamentary terms with the local councils to remove the symbols of Franco's regime.
- Impetus to specific projects at local level, such as the Columbarium of Dignity in Elgoibar, or coordination with local councils to manage the exhumations and burials in question.

## **2. Objectives**

- Coordinate the policies and objectives of the subsidy programmes of Basque public institutions as regards Historical Memory.
- Complete the removal of Franco's symbols from the streets and cities of the Basque Country in conjunction with Basque local councils.
- Establish an area of dignity for the unidentified remains of victims of the Spanish Civil War, where tribute can be paid to their memory.

## **3. Characterisation and/or criteria**

- In recent years, the Provincial Councils have implemented policies to recover the Historical Memory, either directly or by means of subsidies and agreements with remembrance associations. The setting up of Gogora, and taking into account that the three provincial councils are represented on its Governing Board, has created the ideal conditions to coordinate the projects, as well as to pool the objectives the calls for applications for grants of all institutions.
- The Historical Memory work with the Basque local councils will be mainly focused on the project to remove the symbols of Franco's regime. Gogora will agree a work plan with the local councils where that type of symbols continues to be present. The aim is to complete their removal during this parliamentary term.
- The Columbarium of Dignity was opened on 30 January 2017. An action protocol will be established for its subsequent management that will require coordination with local council where the remains of victims of the Spanish Civil War have been exhumed and which are going to be placed in the Columbarium. In addition, an agreement will be adopted with Elgoibar Local Council for its maintenance.

#### 4. Action Programme

Actions	Timeline	Assessment criterion
<b>Action 1.</b> Prepare a partnership proposal with Provincial Councils and establish the coordination with them.	■2017	The degree of coordination established with the Provincial Councils in the set time period.
<b>Action 2.</b> Prepare an action plan to remove the symbols of Franco's regime in conjunction with the local councils.	■2017	The number of symbols removed by the end of the parliamentary term.
<b>Action 3.</b> Reach an agreement with Elgoibar Local Council regarding the maintenance of the Columarium.	■2017	Compliance of what has been agreed by the end of the parliamentary term.
<b>Action 4.</b> Approve the burial protocol, in conjunction with the Aranzadi Scientific Society and the local councils involved.	■2017	The level of agreement reached with the local councils within the set time period.
<b>Action 6.</b> Bury the unidentified human remains as they are exhumed, following the established protocol.	■Throughout the parliamentary term	The number of burials of unidentified human remains at the end of the parliamentary term.

#### 5. Final assessment criterion at the end of the parliamentary term

The main assessment criterion will be the quantitative appraisal of the agreements reached with the municipal and provincial institutions and their qualitative scope in relation to the public Historical Memory policies.

## **Core Area II. Projects related to Historical Memory**

### **RESEARCH**

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#### **Initiative 5 factsheet**

# **Contribution to the truth of the Historical Memory**

## **1. Description of the initiative**

This initiative is focused on contributing to complete the process to recover the truth of the Historical Memory. The implementation of this initiative will be based on coordination between institutions, associations and academia. Four preferential lines of action will therefore be deployed:

- Continuing to implement the Basque Plan to Investigate and Locate Mass Graves to search for and identify people who disappeared during the Spanish Civil War.
- Driving the project to set up a DNA bank.
- The implementation of the second phase of the Report on Human Rights Violations (1936-78).
- Promoting historical memory studies and research at municipal and supramunicipal level.

## **2. Objectives**

- Recover and identify, insofar as possible, the human remains of the people who disappeared in the Spanish Civil War.
- Research and clarify the historical facts of the Spanish Civil War and Franco's regime regarding human rights violations.
- Contribute to the recovery of the historical memory at municipal and supramunicipal level with the participation of local councils and social entities.

## **3. Characterisation and/or criteria**

- International human rights organisations have been repeatedly stressing that maximum priority must be given to shedding light on the drama of the disappeared. Following this guideline, it must involve the continuity of the Basque Plan to Investigate and Locate Mass Graves, which is implemented through an agreement with the Aranzadi Scientific Society and the setting up of a DNA bank.
- As regards the Report on Human Rights Violations (1936-78), an initial baseline document was prepared in 2016, by means of an agreement between the Secretariat for Peace and Coexistence of the Basque Government, Gogora, the University of the Basque Country (UPV-EHU) and the Aranzadi Scientific Society. This initial report will need to be continued for, at least, the two coming years to complete their objectives. Thus, the Report is expected to be fully completed in 2019.

-With respect to driving local research, it should be pointed out that this type of studies have been conducted in recent years with goods results and good social acceptance. This line of action will be fostered by means of the call for applications for grants for Historical Memory projects, and priority will be given to those projects that are aimed at research at the municipal or supramunicipal level.

#### 4. Action Programme

Actions	Timeline	Assessment criterion
<b>Action 1.</b> Continue to implement the Basque Plan to Investigate and Locate Mass Graves.	■Throughout the parliamentary term	■Appraisal of the plan at the end of the parliamentary term.
<b>Action 2.</b> Define, present and implement the project to set up a DNA bank.	■2017	■The implementation of the project within the set time period and its appraisal.
<b>Action 3.</b> Complete the Baseline Report on Human Rights Violations (1936-1978)..	■During 2017, 2018 and 2019	Implementation of the investigations within the set time period.
<b>Action 4.</b> Convene the call for applications for Historical Memory grants.	■First half of 2017 and successive years	The annual call for application for grants and the number of projects funded.
<b>Action 5.</b> Contribute to the investigations conducted at the municipal level.	■Throughout the parliamentary term.	The number of local investigations conducted.

#### 5. Final assessment criterion at the end of the parliamentary term

The main assessment criterion will be, on the one hand, the outcome of the appraisal made of the management of the Basque Plan to Investigate and Locate Mass Graves and of the DNA bank; and, on the other hand, the scope of the clarification provided by the Report on Human Rights Violations 1936-1978 on the truth of this historical period.

## Core Area II. Projects related to Historical Memory

### DISSEMINATION

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#### Initiative 6 factsheet

# Dissemination of the recognition of the truth of the Historical Memory and reparation for the victims of Franco's regime

## 1. Description of the initiative

This initiative sets out the actions that will be implemented to structure and disseminate the institutional process to recognise the truth of the Historical Memory and moral reparation of the victims of the Spanish Civil War and Franco's regime. The main actions to be implemented will be as follows:

- Management of spaces, places and itineraries of the Historical Memory starting from the works developed and published during the last parliamentary term – *Senderos de la memoria (I y II)* [*Memory Pathways (I & II)*], commissioned by the General Secretariat for Peace and Coexistence.

- Organising and holding an act of institutional recognition of the truth of the Historical Memory, based on a Declaration with the maximum consensus possible. ■ Conducting a feasibility study for personalised recognition by the institutions of the families of the victims and holding an act of recognition.

## 2. Objectives

- Identify the main areas and places of the memory of the Spanish Civil War and Franco's regime and disseminating its memorial and pedagogical values.

- Contribute to completing the institutional process to recognise the truth of the Historical Memory.

- Contribute to completing the institutional process for the moral reparation for the victims of the Spanish Civil War and of Franco's regime.

## 3. Characterisation and/or criteria

- A host of local initiatives have already been implemented in the identification and management of spaces. Therefore, what has so far been done will be taken into account and the work will be coordinated with local councils and social entities when embarking on this task.

- The most iconic remembrance sites will be showcased by means of their geo-location on the Gogora website. Each identified space or place will include a factsheet with photographs and audiovisual productions. The most significant spaces will also be identified in situ and a routes project will be developed in coordination with the local councils.

- As regards the organising and holding an institutional act to recognise the truth of Historical Memory, the search for the broadest consensus between institutions, political parties and civil society will be the guiding principle to address this outstanding tasks.



■Preparing the *Baseline Report on Violations of Fundamental Rights (1936-78)* (Factsheet 5) will be the initial benchmark to complete the process to recognise the victims of Franco's regime. A study will therefore be conducted to assess the feasibility of offering a personalised recognition of the family of each victim.

■In parallel, there will be a joint and institutional recognition of all the victims of Franco's regime during the last year of the parliamentary term. The aim is for this recognition to bring together all Basque institutions, political sensitivities and social entities. •In addition, other dissemination actions will be implemented in this Action Plan, such as circulating the *Baseline Report on Human Rights Violations (1936-78)* or acts of commemoration such as the anniversary in 2017 of the majority of the Spanish Civil War bombing of the civil population.

#### 4. Action Programme

Actions	Timeline	Assessment criterion
<b>Action 1.</b> Implement the project for the geo-location of the spaces of the Spanish Civil War.	■2017	Implementation of the objectives of the plan within the set time period.
<b>Action 2.</b> Launch the website with the geolocations and information factsheets.	■2017	Carrying out the launch within the set time period.
<b>Action 3.</b> Prepare the commemoration acts of the 80 <sup>th</sup> anniversary of the bombing of the civilian population.	■2017	Running the sessions within the set time period.
<b>Action 4.</b> Prepare relevant remembrance routes.	■Fourth quarter of 2017 and first of 2018	Organising the routes within the set time period.
<b>Action 5.</b> Disseminate the <i>Baseline Report on Human Rights Violations (1936-1978)</i> .	■During 2019	The qualitative and quantitative impact of the dissemination of the results of the report.
<b>Action 6.</b> Preparation of the acts to recognise the truth of the Historical Memory and reparation to the victims of Franco's regime.	■During 2019	Compliance of the objective of preparing the acts.
<b>Action 7.</b> Conducting the study on the feasibility of offering personalised recognition to the family of each victim.	■During 2019	Compliance of the objective of conducting the study.
<b>Action 8.</b> Institutional act to recognise the truth of the Historical Memory	■First half of 2020	The impact of the event and the plurality of the agreement achieved.
<b>Action 9.</b> Joint act to recognise the victims of the Spanish Civil War and Franco's regime.	■First half of 2020	The impact of the event and the plurality of the agreement achieved.

#### 5. Final assessment criterion at the end of the parliamentary term

The main assessment criterion will be the qualitative and quantitative appraisal in this field, with special focus on the plurality achieved in managing the recognition of the truth of the historical memory and of the moral reparation of the victims of Franco's regime.

## **Core area III. Projects related to Recent Memory MANAGEMENT**

### **Initiative 7 factsheet**

# **Cooperation with Basque institutions in the field of Recent Memory**

## **1. Description of the initiative**

The core area of this initiative is to foster the cooperation between the Provincial Councils, EUDEL, local councils, other institutions and the Basque Government in the public policies regarding Recent Memory. This cooperation core area will be embodied in three lines of action:

- Impetus to and promotion of the social and institutional commemoration of the Day of Remembrance, each 10 November.
- Support of and impetus to other municipal actions focused on the Recent Memory, in conjunction with entities of the associative network.
- Conducting specific projects on Recent Memory in conjunction with other economic, cultural, academic and legal institutions and entities.

## **2. Objectives**

- Extend the commemoration of the Day of Remembrance to the largest number of local councils and institutions, and encouraging the general public to get involved.
- Foster the interaction between local councils and entities of the associative network to encourage critical reflection on Recent Memory.
- Give impetus to sectoral contributions and initiatives to construct reflection processes on Recent Memory.

## **3. Characterisation and/or criteria**

- As regards the marking of the Day of Remembrance, there are two challenges that have to be addressed during the period covered by this Action Plan: first, extending this commemoration to the greatest possible number of municipalities, seeking the support of EUDEL and the Basque Parliament; and second, ensuring the institutional outreach of this day has grassroots and citizen participation and the cooperation of the social entities in each municipality.
- As regards promoting and driving other municipal actions in relation to Recent Memory, apart from the possibility offered by the Remembrance Square travelling initiative (Factsheet 3), Gogora will support the local councils and offer them advice and documentary resources to run different activities. Three main recommendations will be offered when promoting municipal activities:
  - Acting according to the criterion of searching for the maximum possible municipal consensus
  - Maintaining a personalised and direct relationship with the families of the victims in order to have their opinion or participation in the activities organised
  - Seeking to organise activities that allow pluralistic dialogues and critical reflection on the past of violence and human rights violations.
- Pursuant to similar guidelines, Gogora will incentivise or support the implementation of Recent Memory actions that may be driven by institutions or entities from any area of society, particularly, when they are part of sectors that played a key role in the period covered by Recent Memory.

#### 4. Action Programme

Actions	Timeline	Assessment criterion
<b>Action 1.</b> Ensure contact with the Basque Parliament, Provincial Councils, EUEDEL and the local councils to mark the Day of Remembrance annually.	■ <b>Throughout the parliamentary term</b>	The contents of the annual report appraising the holding of the Day of Remembrance that will be submitted during the first quarter of each year.
<b>Action 2.</b> Offer support to other municipal actions focused on Recent Memory.	■ <b>Throughout the parliamentary term</b>	Appraisal of actions implemented every year.
<b>Action 3.</b> Incentivise and support the development of Recent Memory sectoral incentives.	■ <b>Throughout the parliamentary term</b>	Appraisal of actions implemented every year.

#### 5. Final assessment criterion at the end of the parliamentary term

The main assessment criteria will be the qualitative and quantitative appraisal of the cooperation with the local councils and other institutions in the implementation of memorial activities, and, particularly, the Day of Remembrance.

## Core Area III. Projects related to Recent Memory RESEARCH

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### Initiative 8 factsheet

# Setting up a public audiovisual collection on Recent Memory

## 1. Description of the initiative

The content of this initiative is to set up a large collection of personal accounts, videos and documentaries, aimed at showcasing Gogora as a benchmark centre of audiovisual documents on remembering our history. Therefore, the following actions will be deployed:

- Expansion of the Gertu Programme to record victims' personal accounts.
- Recording citizen and social personal accounts.
- Call for grant applications to produce audiovisual productions focused on the Memory period..

## 2. Objectives

- Create a benchmark audiovisual documentary collection which showcases the pluralistic memory of the Basque Country about what has occurred in recent decades.
- Expand the *Gertu* programme of recordings of victims who reside outside the Basque Country and different types of victims.
- Gathering the social memory of the history of recent decades by means of the accounts of the collectives that played a significant role.
- Foster, coordinate and organise the making of documentaries on our Recent Memory.

## 3. Characterisation and/or criteria

■ As regards the Gertu Programme, the General Secretariat for Peace and Existence implemented its first phase in the previous parliamentary term: recording the personal accounts of relatives of murdered victims. During 2016, Gogora conducted the second phase with the recording of accounts of people who were injured or threatened and resident in the Basque Country. A collection of two hundred accounts of victims from the recent memory has thus been created. From 2017 onwards, Gogora will be in charge of this programme and will expand the recording of personal accounts to other types of victims. The initial phase will focus on victims that were kidnapped and on the relatives of the victims of terrorism residing outside the Basque Country. Thus, the next phase will continue with recordings of the victims of unlawful repression recognised by Decree 107/2012 or by Act 12/2016. The Gertu Programme will be run throughout the parliamentary terms, on the basis of an annual plan.

■As part of the Remembrance Square initiative, personal accounts have been collected from anybody who wanted to take part by recording what they remembered. This possibility will continue to be offered throughout the parliamentary term. Furthermore, the *Social Memory of the Basque Country* project will be implemented in order to strengthen the social participation in the construction of our pluralistic memory. It will consist of recording social collectives that have played a significant role in recent decades: social movements for peace and human rights, municipal elected officials, the business worlds, trade unions, etc. This project will be run throughout the parliamentary term, on the basis on an annual plan.

■In this same line of setting up an audiovisual collection and in order to manage the many proposals to make documentaries that Gogora receives, a call for applications for annual grants to make documentaries on memory in the Basque Country. The call for applications for grants to make documentaries will prioritise themes that have not been addressed so far or have had been largely ignored by the media or the public.

#### 4. Action Programme

Actions	Timeline	Assessment criterion
<b>Action 1.</b> Preparing the annual plan of the Gertu Programme for recordings.	■First half of each year.	Preparation of the plan and compliance of its provisions.
<b>Action 2.</b> Prepare the annual plan for Social Memory recordings of the Basque Country.	■First half of each year.	Preparation of the plan and compliance of its provisions.
<b>Action 3.</b> Prepare the call for applications for grants to make documentaries.	■First half of each year.	Publish the call within the set time period.
<b>Action 4.</b> Ruling regarding the call for applications for grants to make documentaries.	■Second half of 2017 and subsequent years.	Marking the subsidised audiovisual projects.

#### 5. Final assessment criterion at the end of the parliamentary term

The main assessment criteria will be the reference value that the Gogora audiovisual collection has achieved, based on the quantitative aspect and plurality of the victims', grassroots and social accounts gathered, along with the documentaries made.

## **Core Area III. Projects related to Recent Memory**

### **DISSEMINATION**

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#### **Initiative 9 factsheet**

## **Memorial educational contributions**

### **1. Description of the initiative**

This initiative seeks to embody in specific actions the educational potential of critical reflection on remembrance. In short, it involves providing educational tools to reinforce the commitment to human rights and non-violence, by means of transmitting the values of the democratic memory of the Basque Country. This purpose will be put into practice by means of three lines of work:

- Preparing a proposal to insert the historical dimension of memory in the Basque educational curriculum.
- Preparing a proposal to incorporate the ethical dimension of remembrance in university and educational centre by means of a teaching guide for the use of the resources offered by the Gogora audiovisual collection.
- Presentation of a proposal for education and university stakeholders to participate in the Day of Remembrance.

### **2. Objectives**

- Offer educational tools to promote the educational potentiality of remembering from the perspective of its historical dimension.
- Offer educational tools to promote the educational potentiality of remembering from the perspective of its ethical dimension.
- Promote the socio-educational potential of remembering by means of a proposal for the participation of university and education stakeholders in the Day of Remembrance.

### **3. Characterisation and/or criteria**

- Special sessions on remembrance and history as a subject will be organised as part of the preparation process to incorporate the historical dimension of remembering and a task force will be set up to produce a proposal to insert those contents in the modern history syllabus for the 4th year of compulsory secondary education and for upper secondary. The preparing of this proposal and its presentation to the educational centres and networks will be conducted in conjunction with the Department of Education.
- With regard to the proposal to incorporate the ethical dimension of remembering in the university and educational centre, the outcome of the Adi-adian experience of victims' personal accounts and the Ahotsak proposal implemented by the universities, and both promoted by the General Secretariat for Peace and Coexistence, will be taken into account. Based on those experiences, a virtual platform will be developed which will be available on the Gogora

Website, which educational centres, universities and public institutions will be able to access. The Gogora audiovisual collections will be available on this platform, along with a teaching guide on how to use them from a pedagogical and educational perspective.

■With respect to the proposal for university and educational stakeholders to participate in the Day of Remembrance, its content will be focused on participatory and educational activities. In this regard, Gogora will prepare a proposal that it will share with the signatories of the Gizalegez Agreement.

■All the actions envisaged within this initiative will, logically, be developed in accordance with the Department of Education, the General Secretariat of Human Rights, Coexistence and Cooperation and the Basque School Council and in coordination with education stakeholders and signatories of the Gizalegez Agreement. Furthermore, these actions will be compatible with the workshops that will continue to be developed around the Remembrance Square travelling exhibition (Factsheet 3) and other exhibition proposals that Gogora develops.

#### 4. Action Programme

<b>Actions</b>	<b>Timeline</b>	<b>Assessment criterion</b>
<b>Action 1.</b> Hold specialist sessions on the insertion of the historical dimension of remembering in education.	■ <b>Second half of 2017</b>	Running the sessions within the set time period.
<b>Action 2.</b> Set up a taskforce on the insertion of the historical dimension of remembering in education.	■ <b>Second half of 2017</b>	Setting up the task force within the set time period.
<b>Action 3.</b> Presentation of a proposal to insert the historical dimension of remembering in education.	■ <b>During 2018</b>	Presentation of the proposal within the set time period.
<b>Action 4.</b> Prepare the Teaching Guide on incorporating the ethical dimension of remembering in educational centres and universities.	■ <b>First half of 2018</b>	Presentation of the guide within the set time period.
<b>Action 5.</b> Prepare the virtual platform of Gogora contents, linked to the educational guide.	■ <b>First half of 2018</b>	Preparing the platform within the set time period.
<b>Action 6.</b> Prepare the proposal for education and university stakeholders to participate in the Day of Remembrance.	■ <b>Second half of 2017</b>	Presentation of the proposal within the set time period.
<b>Action 7.</b> Presentation of the different proposals to the education community.	■ <b>2017-18 academic year</b>	The actions performed to present the proposal.
<b>Action 8.</b> Possible implementation of the different educational proposals.	■ <b>2018-19 academic year and 2019-20 academic year.</b>	The appraisal at the end of the parliamentary term of time implementation of the different Gogora educational proposals.

#### 5. Final assessment criterion at the end of the parliamentary term

The main assessment criterion will be based on the reaction to the Gogora educational proposal by the educational centres and universities and by the stakeholders of the educational field overall.

## **Core area IV. Operational Projects**

### **ORGANISATION AND BUDGET**

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#### **Initiative 10 factsheet**

## **Organisation: coordination, monitoring and budgets**

### **1. Description of the initiative**

The organisation, coordination and monitoring of this plan is the remit of the Management of the Institute for Remembrance, Coexistence and Human Rights – Gogora. It will be deployed by means of three coordination areas:

- The Gogora Governing Board will approve the action plans, the main projects and the annual budgets of the Institute for Remembrance, Coexistence and Human Rights. Its remit will also include the coordinate public remembrance policies with the different institutions represented on this body.
- The Gogora management team will take part team meetings of the General Secretariat of Human Rights, Coexistence and Cooperation.
- In addition, a permanent cooperation dynamics will be set up with the historical memory associations and other association working in the field of remembrance and human rights.

### **2. Objectives**

- Foster the best possible management of this Gogora Action Plan 2017-2020 and facilitate the achievement of its objectives.
- Ensure that the management of this plan is based on the broadest institutional, political and social consensus.
- Structure dynamics of dialogue, listening, consultation and cooperation between institutions and civil society to improve coexistence.
- Guarantee a useful and rigorous assessment methodology to improve and, as applicable, to correct this plan based on analysing their application.

### **3. Characterisation and/or criteria**

This Action Plan proposes a work culture that is open, dynamic and flexible to channel the complexity and need for consensus in our reality. It is permeable to contributions from parliamentary groups, institutions and social stakeholders. Based on this cooperation philosophy; the specific criteria area as follows:

- The Governing Board will meet at least three times a year. It will continuously monitor the plan and coordinate the public remembrance policies with the other institutions.



- Coordination with the General Secretariat of the Human Rights, Coexistence and Cooperation will be ongoing and they will meet at least fortnightly.
- The relationship with the social stakeholders will be fluid and ongoing.

#### 4. Action Programme

Actions	Timeline
<b>Action 1.</b> Holding of a meeting of the Governing Board to pass the 2017 budgets.	■ <b>First half of 2017</b>
<b>Action 2.</b> Submission of the Gogora Action Plan to the members of the Governing Board.	■ <b>First half of 2017</b>
<b>Action 3.</b> Approval of the Gogora Action Plan by the Governing Board.	■ <b>Fourth quarter of 2017</b>
<b>Action 4.</b> Presentation of the Action Plan to the social stakeholders working in the field of remembrance and human rights.	■ <b>Fourth quarter of 2017</b>

## Core area IV. Operational Projects

### ORGANISATION AND BUDGET

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#### Initiative 11 factsheet

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## Budget forecast

Initiative	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>Initiative 1</b> Synergy and complementarity with memorial institutions	20,000	30,000	30,000	30,000
<b>Initiative 2</b> Creating research tools	70,000	90,000	90,000	90,000
<b>Initiative 3</b> Setting up resources for Gogora's dissemination activity	650,000	650,000	650,000	650,000
<b>Initiative 4</b> Cooperation with Basque institutions in the field of Historical Memory	132,000	30,000	30,000	30,000
<b>Initiative 5</b> Contribution to the truth of the Historical Memory	248,750	280,000	280,000	280,000
<b>Initiative 6</b> Recognition of the truth and reparation of the victims of Franco's regime	120,000	70,000	70,000	70,000
<b>Initiative 7</b> Cooperation with Basque Institutions on Recent Memory	20,000	30,000	30,000	30,000
<b>Initiative 8</b> Setting up a public audiovisual collection on Recent Memory	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
<b>Initiative 9</b> Memory educational Contributions	20,000	30,000	30,000	30,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,380,750</b>	<b>1,310,000</b>	<b>1,310,000</b>	<b>1,310,000</b>