The "Mapping of initiatives addressing the past in Lebanon" tracks all initiatives, between 1990 and 2017, that aimed at addressing past conflicts and their aftermath in Lebanon, carried out by either individuals or organisations whether governmental or non-governmental.

The coding framework used for this mapping is based on the *Conceptual Framework on Dealing with the Past*, a holistic approach developed by Swiss Peace and based on four principles: the “right to know”, the “right to justice”, the “right to reparations” and the “guarantee of non-recurrence”. This model has been adapted to fit dealing with the past initiatives in the Lebanese context.

**Initiative:** an action initiated by an individual or a collective with a specific objective and type of activity

**Initiative’s Approach:** refers to the aspect considered by the initiative

**Type of Activity:** refers to the mean to implement the initiative

**Type of Organisation:**

1. LNGO (Local Non Governmental Organisation)
2. INGO (International Non Governmental Organisation)
3. UN (United Nations)
4. Research Institution
5. Collective (e.g informal groups, student clubs)
6. Religious Institution
7. Local Government
8. Political Party
9. Individual Initiative

**Paradigm of Initiatives/Overall Objectives:**

**Truth-seeking and right to know**

*Definition: This paradigm refers to the documentation and dissemination of individual and collective knowledge regarding the causes, experiences, and legacies of human rights violations during past conflicts, with the aim of preserving memory and informing truth about the past.*
1. Documentation (e.g. oral history projects and collection of testimonies, preservation, archiving)
2. Missing persons (e.g. right to know campaign by the family of the disappeared)
2. Education (e.g. teaching history, production of education materials, engaging teachers and students in the history of the civil war and in nonviolent conflict transformation, research)
3. Cultural Production (e.g. arts, exhibitions, cultural events)
4. Awareness Raising (e.g. conferences, workshops).
5. Dialogue and Reconciliation (e.g. initiatives targeting rivalry communities/political parties)

**Reparation**
*Definition: This paradigm refers to the restitution, compensation, or rehabilitation provided to victims of human rights violations, including acknowledging harm suffered and symbolic reparations*
6. Compensation and Restitution (e.g. material support for victims)
7. Psychosocial support
8. Public Apologies
9. Memorials and Commemorations (e.g. anniversary of the war, museum)

**Justice and Non-Recurrence**
*Definition: This paradigm refers to the implementation of fair and transparent processes in view of accountability for human rights violations in past conflicts, as well as the processes of demobilisation and disarmament to contribute to the non-recurrence of past human rights violations.*
10. Amnesty and Laws
11. Disarmament and Demobilisation
12. Tribunals and Prosecutions

**Type of activity:**
1. Public forums (e.g. cultural events, open discussions, press conferences, commemorations)
2. Closed forums (e.g. workshops, conferences, talks, negotiations)
3. Advocacy and Lobbying
5. Research
6. Legal support
7. Capacity Building
8. Support for victims (e.g. group sessions, psychosocial and administrative support, material support)
9. Forensic Investigation
10. Legislation and Policies (e.g. The National Education Strategy)
11. Declaration (e.g. Public statement, public apology)
**Target Group:**
1. General public
2. Professionals (e.g. scholars, lawyers, members of NGOs, artists, journalists, ambassadors)
3. Youth
4. Teachers
5. Victim Groups (e.g. families of the missing, former detainees in Israeli and Syria prisons)
6. Political Parties
7. Religious leaders
8. Government Institutions
9. Former Fighters/Militia

**Geographic Area:**
1. Beirut
2. North
3. South
4. Mount Lebanon
5. Palestinian Camps
6. Nationwide*
7. MENA Region
8. International

* Nationwide: initiatives that are not implemented in a specific location