

Presented by  
Justice for Lai Dai Han & The Parents' Guide to

# What is sexual violence in conflict and how can we end it?

Suitable for children aged 14+



Mother & Child, Rebecca Hawkins





My entire life, I have been made to feel as though I should not be here.



Tran Dai Nhat, Lai Dai Han - son of Tran Thi Ngai, Vietnamese war rape victim

## Contents

<b>Understanding sexual violence</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Justice for Lai Dai Han</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>Using art to support a cause - Mother &amp; Child</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>The importance of advocacy</b>	<b>22</b>
<b>Getting justice for survivors of sexual violence</b>	<b>27</b>
<b>Resources</b>	<b>29</b>

## About us

### Justice for Lai Dai Han

*Justice for Lai Dai Han gives a voice to the victims of sexual violence during the Vietnam War and campaigns for South Korea to recognise and apologise for the widespread rape and sexual violence committed by South Korean troops against Vietnamese women during the Vietnam War.*

*Justice for Lai Dai Han seeks to raise public awareness of sexual violence, allow political and community leaders to connect with victims of sexual violence to understand their plight first-hand, and create public art as a permanent reminder of their suffering.*

[Learn more >](#)

### The Parents' Guide to

*The Parents' Guide to is a social enterprise which provides guides for parents of teenagers giving them the information they need to help their children make decisions at 16 and 18 years old about further education and work options. The Parents' Guide to produce best practice, up-to-date and unbiased resources which are used in over 600 schools across England and Wales. The founders have also created award-winning global workplace programmes in healthcare, education and women's empowerment.*

[Learn more >](#)





It is now more dangerous to be a woman in conflict than a soldier



Major General Patrick Carnmaert, former UN Peacekeeping Operation commander in The Democratic Republic of Congo

## What is sexual violence?

Sexual violence is a term used to describe any kind of unwanted and unconsented sexual act or activity. Rape is one type of sexual violence, but sexual violence also includes sexual assault, sexual harassment, female genital mutilation, and other forms of sexual abuse. Sexual violence is a violation of human rights, with devastating and long-lasting impacts on victims' physical and mental health, and on their community.

Sexual violence occurs on a daily basis throughout the world. It is a global issue that affects all genders and ages. However, women and children are disproportionately affected by sexual violence.

### Why does sexual violence happen more often during conflict situations?

Although sexual violence is unfortunately still prevalent across the world, it occurs much more often in a conflict setting. Many historians refer to sexual violence as a "weapon of war," as combatants, militias, and even state armies have used sexual violence as a tool to exert power over communities and subdue opposition.

Under international law, conflict-related sexual violence is considered a war crime and a crime against humanity. However, it remains difficult to eradicate. Situations of chaos and lawlessness during conflict can generate a culture of impunity towards human rights abuses of civilians, preventing

the victims from achieving justice. Gaps also exist in local and international mechanisms to document and investigate acts of sexual violence and prosecute those responsible, meaning that many perpetrators are never brought to trial. The fear and the cultural stigma that victims of sexual violence face can also prevent them from reporting their assault.

Some women are forced into silence by their communities and are ostracized and blamed for the incidents. Many women experience unwanted pregnancies and sexually transmitted disease. Widespread sexual violence can continue well past the end of conflict, as a consequence of unrest, insecurity as well as impunity.



**In 2019, 14 million women were subject to gender-based violence. We know that this figure rises during conflicts and crises.**

*Anthony Magnall MP, 17th March 2020*

### ACTIVITY 1

What do you think Major General Cammaert meant when he said, "it is now more dangerous to be a woman in conflict than a soldier"?

Do you agree? If so, why?



# Sexual violence and conflict around the world

## ABOUT THIS MAP

This is a small sample of some of the countries where sexual violence during conflict has taken place. The majority of survivors of sexual violence in conflict never see justice and face a lifetime of stigma and suffering, whilst the perpetrators go unpunished.

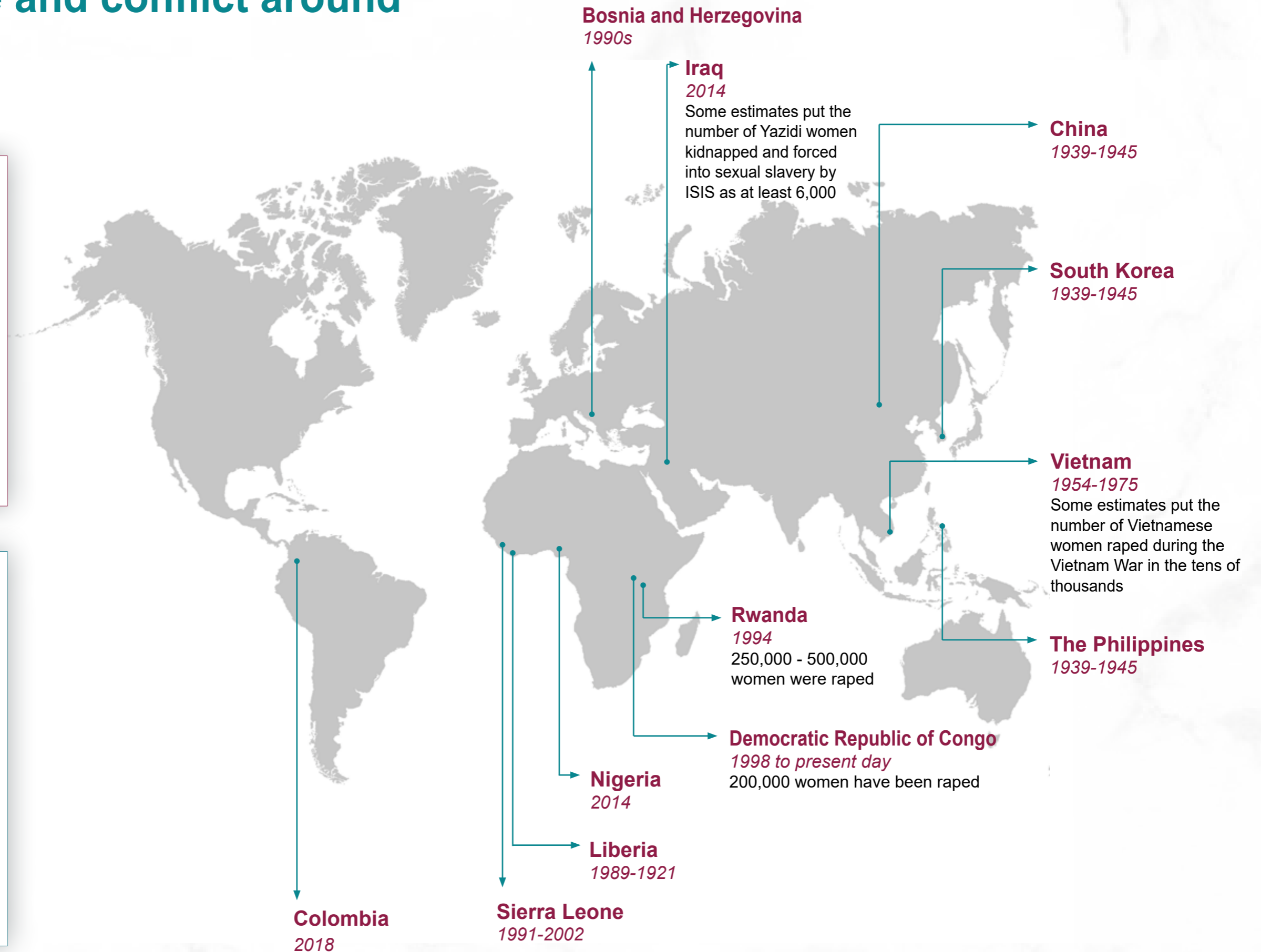
The numbers demonstrate that acts of sexual violence are not isolated or random offences committed by individual soldiers.

## ACTIVITY 2

**Choose a country** that interests you and investigate whether sexual violence has occurred during conflict situations.

Research the extent of the problem, how many people have been affected and whether it is still ongoing.

What action, if any, has been taken to acknowledge and help the victims? Who is shining light on the issue? Are there plans for action in future – if so, what?



# International efforts to end sexual violence in conflict

**2000**

UN Resolution 1325 was released, the first major UN resolution on the topic of sexual violence, which called on UN Member States to “take special measures to protect women and girls from gender based violence, particularly rape.”

[Learn more >](#)

**2008**

The UN published several important “Resolutions,” documents laying out the UN’s intentions and roadmap for tackling sexual violence in conflict.

[Learn more >](#)

**2010**

The UN Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary General on Sexual Violence in Conflict was created.

[Learn more >](#)

**2012**

UK launched the Preventing Sexual Violence Initiative (PSVI).

[Learn more >](#)

**2014**

UK hosted the first ever Global Summit to end Sexual Violence in Conflict.

[Learn more >](#)

**2018**

“Justice for Lai Dai Han” was founded to raise awareness of the sexual violence that occurred during the Vietnam War and to call for justice for the survivors.

[Learn more >](#)

**2019**

UN Resolution 2467 was introduced to strengthen accountability for the crime of sexual violence and to call for a survivor-centred approach to ending sexual violence in conflict.

[Learn more >](#)



Foreign Secretary William Hague with UN Special Envoy Angelina Jolie and Brad Pitt  
Flickr, Foreign and Commonwealth Office's photostream, CC BY 2.0

## Ending sexual violence in conflict

For decades, sexual violence in conflict was accepted by many as an inevitable consequence of war. A 1998 report by the United Nations noted that an important barrier to ending widespread sexual violence in conflict was the “commonly held view throughout history ... that women are part of the ‘spoils’ of war to which soldiers are entitled”.

In the past few decades, the international community has made great strides towards recognising the crime of sexual violence in conflict and taking steps to afford special protection to women and children during conflict.

### UK involvement

The UK government is committed to galvanising international support to tackle sexual violence in conflict. In 2012, it launched the Preventing Sexual Violence Initiative (PSVI), founded by former Foreign Secretary Lord William Hague and United Nations Special Envoy of the High Commissioner for Refugees, Angelina Jolie, to eradicate rape as a weapon of war through a global campaign to end impunity for perpetrators, prevent sexual violence, support survivors and change global attitudes that fuel these crimes.

In 2014, London hosted the first “Global Summit to End Sexual Violence in Conflict,” with delegates from over 120 countries. The International Protocol of the Documentation and Investigation of Sexual Violence in Conflict was launched at this summit, establishing a set of prosecutorial standards and best practices to improve accountability and has helped secure convictions globally.

### ACTIVITY 3



Working in groups, share your thoughts on what more can be done to help promote positive change in countries where women are impacted by sexual violence. Discuss what social infrastructure / services might be needed to support them.

Are you aware of any success stories that can be replicated?

Do you think a shift in society is needed to promote significant and longstanding changes?

[Learn more](#)





## The Lai Dai Han

The Lai Dai Han are the tens of thousands of children of Vietnamese women who were raped by South Korean soldiers during the Vietnam War. Around 320,000 South Korean soldiers were deployed to Vietnam between 1964 and 1973 to fight alongside American soldiers. Some of the

Vietnamese victims of sexual violence were as young as 12 years old at the time.

Vo Thi Mai Dinh was raped by a South Korean soldier stationed in Vietnam during the Vietnam war. She was just sixteen. Here is her story.

### VO THI MAI DINH'S STORY

*Vo Thi Mai Dinh was 16 years old when she found work as a dishwasher at a South Korean division stationed close to her village. From a poor family, Mrs Dinh didn't have the opportunity to study but had to work to support her family during the Vietnam war.*

*After a year, Mrs Dinh became a lunch cook for one of the South Korean commanders. She recalls bringing him food one day in 1972: "He closed the door behind me, but I couldn't shout for help. I thought he might kill me. Then he raped me."*

*Mrs Dinh kept the encounter a secret for as long as she could. "I was terrified I was going to lose my job," she says. However, when she realised she was pregnant, it soon became impossible to conceal what had happened.*

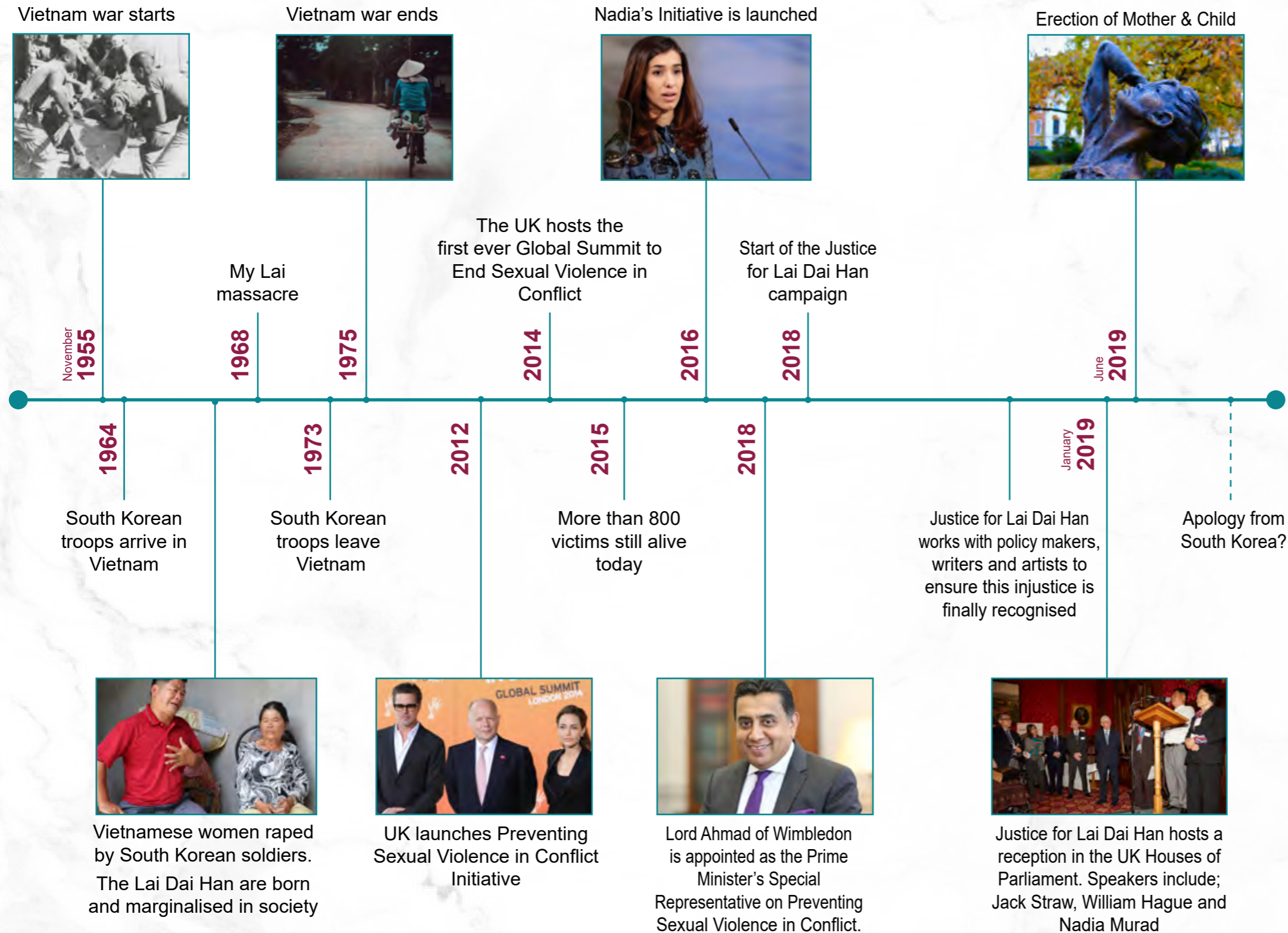
*"My family pressured me to give my baby boy up for adoption, but despite how my son was conceived, I still wanted to be his mother." Mrs Dinh had to raise her son, Vo Xuan Vinh, on her own, but managed to find work at a farm.*

*When Mr Vinh was a child, he was bullied by other children and teachers for being "mixed blood," due to prejudice against those of mixed parentage. Mr Vinh, who is now an adult, wants his father, and South Korea, to take responsibility for the pain and suffering that his mother went through.*

*"My father forced himself on my mother and then left her to raise me alone in poverty. He should own up to what he did. But I am not the only one. South Korea should acknowledge the suffering of my mother and thousands of others like her," he says.*



# Justice for Lai Dai Han



## The Justice for Lai Dai Han Campaign

47 years after the Vietnam war ended, the Lai Dai Han are still struggling for recognition and an apology from the Government of South Korea for the actions of its soldiers. More than 800 victims are still alive today, as well as tens of thousands of their children, who are called the "Lai Dai Han", or "mixed blood", in Vietnamese. Many of the Lai Dai Han and their families live in severe poverty, cannot read or write and do not have access to social services, such as healthcare and education.

Justice for Lai Dai Han (JLDH) gives a voice to the victims of sexual violence during the Vietnam War and campaigns for South Korea to recognise and apologise for the widespread rape and sexual violence committed by South Korean troops against Vietnamese women during the Vietnam War. JLDH works with policy makers, writers and artists to ensure this injustice is finally recognised, alongside fundraising on behalf of the Lai Dai Han and their families.

In addition, Justice for Lai Dai Han seeks to raise public awareness of sexual violence, allows political and community leaders to connect with victims of sexual violence to understand their plight first-hand, and creates public art as a permanent reminder of their suffering.

[Learn more](#)





Mother & Child, Rebecca Hawkins  
Temporarily located in St James's Square, Westminster

## Mother & Child sculpture

In 2018, Justice for Lai Dai Han commissioned UK artist Rebecca Hawkins to create a sculpture to help raise awareness and pay tribute to the Lai Dai Han, as well as act as a memorial to all victims around the world who have suffered sexual violence during conflicts.

Mother & Child is not a sculpture purely about mothers and their children affected by a conflict 50 years ago in a distant country – it is about women and their children worldwide who have been, or are today, affected by sexual violence in conflict. The sculpture is a permanent reminder of the horror of sexual violence and a strong call for action to prevent future atrocities.

“Mother & Child” is a bronze sculpture which depicts a mother, one of the Vietnam War’s victims of sexual assault at the hands of South Korean soldiers, and her child, born as a result of the rape. It is not only a moving representation of the plight of the Lai Dai Han, it is also a potent celebration of the strength of the human spirit in the face of adversity.

### Symbolism in Mother & Child

The sculpture is based on the concept of the Strangler fig tree, common in Vietnam, a parasitic plant which takes over a host tree. The organic forms of the Strangler fig provide a metaphor which

illustrates the strangling legacy of rape on a person’s future. In the sculpture, both Mother & Child have separate roots – as both are held back by their own unique experience of the consequences of past events; however, they are both strong and growing independently. The child reaches up to the mother for protection and they are entwined in a loving, tender and sheltering way indicating the unbreakable bond and unconditional love between a mother and her child.

Even though the child is a constant reminder of something awful that happened; it is an act which, although traumatic, gave the mother a child she loves. The sculpture signifies the juxtaposition between these conflicting events and emotions.

“**Mother & Child memorialises the strength and endurance of all victims of sexual violence in conflict: not just direct victims, but also children born of rape. It marks the culmination of a drive to draw global attention to this issue. I hope the international community will come together to support victims of sexual violence.**”

*Jack Straw, International Ambassador for Justice for Lai Dai Han*

### ACTIVITY 4

Symbolism in art is a powerful technique to express feelings, emotions and situations without words. Think of a difficult situation you have experienced (or know about) and choose what kind of symbolism you would use in either a sculpture, picture or painting. Sketch out your ideas.



## Creating Mother & Child

Rebecca spent a lot of time researching the Lai Dai Han as well as thinking about how it made her feel. She highlighted the emotive and descriptive words that summed up the situation many Vietnamese women experienced:

- The women and girls who were sexually assaulted were sometimes as **young** as 12 or 13.
- It is estimated that thousands of girls and women had babies as a result of rape and while some could **not cope**, many brought these children up themselves with little or **no support**.
- In Vietnam at this time there was a lot of **social shame** attached to having a baby when you weren't married, and society often **judged** these girls and women to have colluded with the 'enemies' from South Korea.
- The children were **bullied** at school for looking different as they were half Korean and distinguishable from other Vietnamese children. Their fathers were considered enemies of Vietnam and many felt shame for looking the way they did even though it wasn't their fault.
- Many of the children are still trying to trace their **roots** to their South Korean fathers.
- Often, the mothers were **cast out of their families** for "bringing shame on them" and had **no financial support** so some could not afford to send their children to school.
- South Korea has **never recognised or investigated the allegations** against its soldiers, denying the victims and their children justice or even an apology.

Rebecca then explored sexual violence beyond Vietnam and found:

- Sexual violence is common in conflicts around the globe and the **stigma** attached to **survivors** is significant.
- Societies often **punish** the girls and women that these crimes have impacted instead of supporting them. Education is needed so victims can be supported and raise their children without **stigma** and shame.

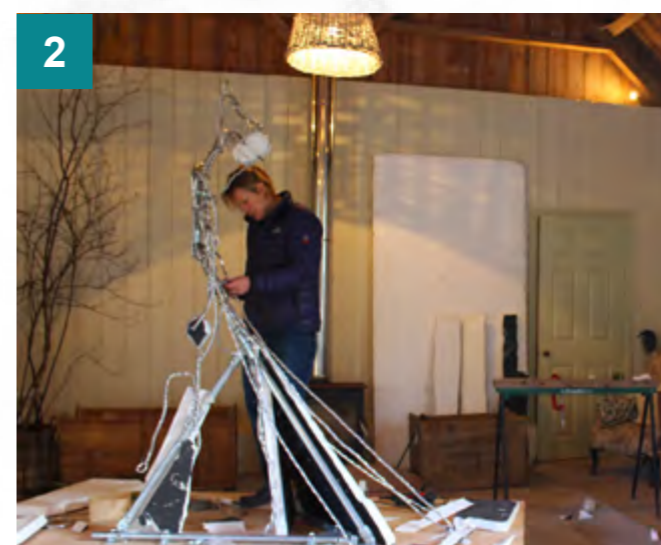
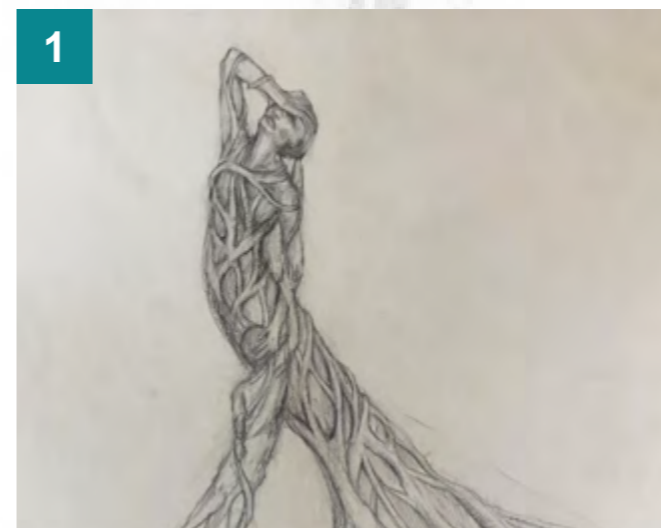
Rebecca wrote one sentence to summarise the situation, which made her think of trees:

“ These women’s issues are rooted in the past, the children are trying to find their roots.

This gave her the foundation from which the design of the statue would be created and she started to draw (*image 1*).

From the initial sketch, she created a “maquette” – a small 3D version of the design about 30 cm high. Once this had been approved, it was time to work on the real-life version of the statue – which would be over two metres tall. To hold the weight of the clay, she created an “armature” to support it – this is a bit like how a skeleton holds up the human body (*image 2*).

Then it was time to start shaping the model. Bit by bit, Rebecca began adding clay, gradually building the intricate image she had drawn in her sketch. You can see the design taking shape here (*image 3*).



## Getting feedback from the Lai Dai Han

When you're an advocate it's important to make sure the people you are representing feel you are representing them fairly. Two of the Lai Dai Han community, a mother and son, came over to the UK to see the clay model that Rebecca had created to represent their struggles before it was cast into a permanent statue. This was a very nerve-wracking moment for Rebecca. Thankfully, they were very pleased with the statue. Mr Nhat, son of Tran Thi Ngai said,

“ the woman in the sculpture is a real woman - a woman who has been silent her entire life.





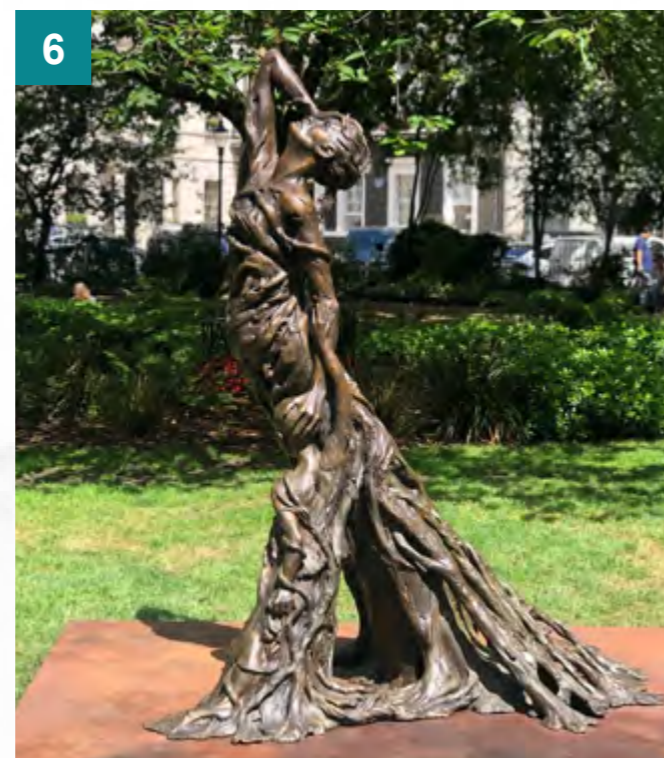
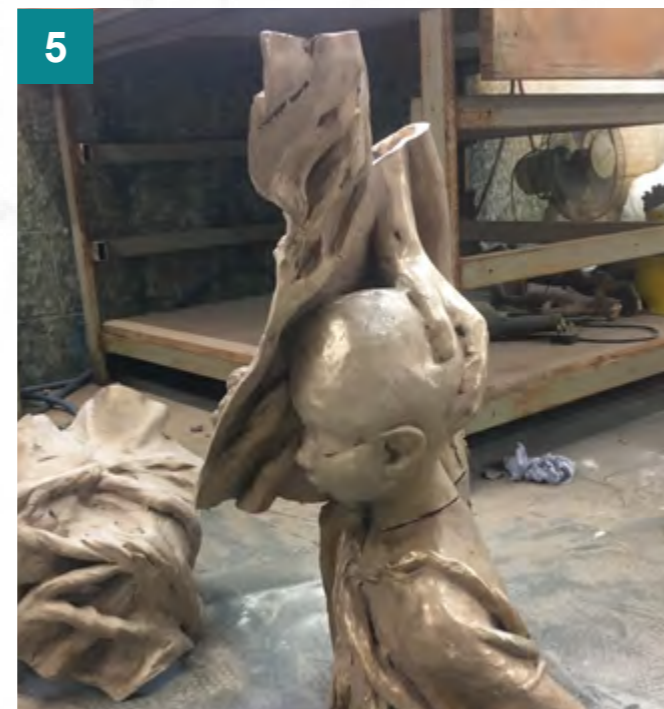
## Creating Mother & Child II

Once finalised, Rebecca needed to create a mould of the statue into which molten bronze would be poured to create the finished piece. The clay statue was covered in pink silicone rubber to make a flexible mould. This was then reinforced with wax and a tough ceramic shell, so that the cast was strong enough to take the liquid bronze.

Because the bronze statue was very heavy, it was cast in several parts, not one piece (image 5). The separate pieces were then welded carefully together – ensuring no joints could be seen - to make the final statue.



Finally, it was treated with chemicals to give it a wonderful colour and sealed with wax to protect it (image 6).



### WHAT HAPPENED NEXT?

#### The journey of Mother & Child

Once the 'Mother & Child' sculpture was complete, it was transported from the foundry to central London to be unveiled at a special event in Westminster to raise awareness of the crucial steps that need to be taken by countries, governments, and non-profit groups around the world to prevent sexual violence in conflict. The event was convened by Justice for Lai Dai Han and attended by over 150 representatives of the British government, Members of Parliament, international non-profits, charities and academics.

Following the event, the sculpture was put on display to the public in an art gallery alongside an exhibit about the Lai Dai Han and global efforts to end sexual violence in conflict for good. The sculpture was then moved to St. James's Square, an outdoor park in Westminster, where it will be on display to the public until autumn 2020.



### ACTIVITY 5

Think of a cause that's important to you and list down sentences that capture the essence of that cause paying special attention to emotive words that express how it makes you feel. *Highlight the emotive words.*

Try to design a sketch of a statue you would create to encapsulate the heart of the cause and the emotions it triggers.



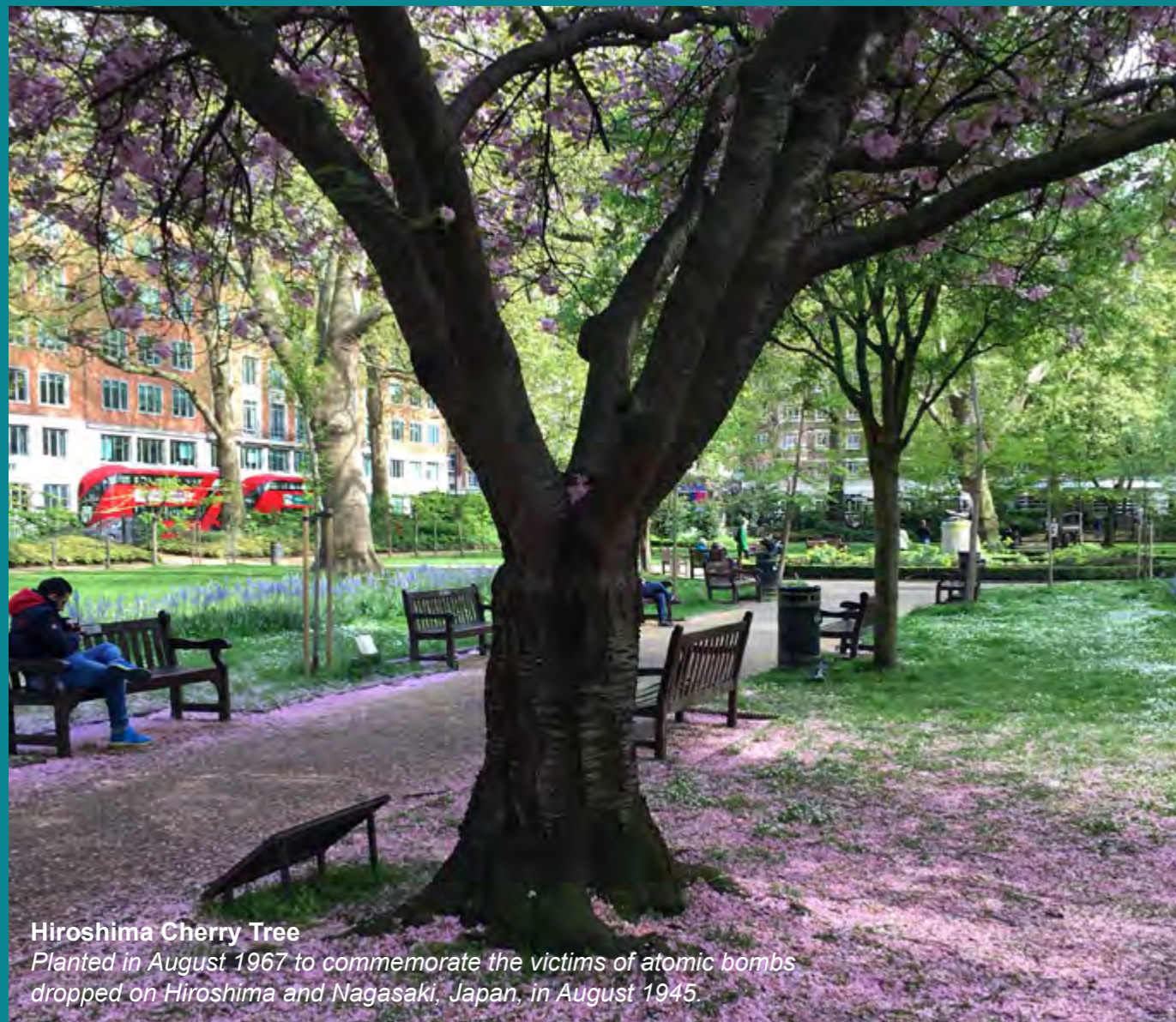


# Tavistock Square and art for peace

Mother & Child is currently on display in St James's Park, Westminster. This is a temporary placement and it is hoped that the statue will get a permanent home in Tavistock Square, Bloomsbury, London Borough of Camden.

Tavistock Square has, over the years, become known as a memorial and peace garden. It is a small square (2.5 acres) just south of Euston station.

At the centre of the square is a statue of Mahatma Gandhi who studied law at the University of London and was called to the Bar at Inner Temple. There is a cherry tree planted in memory of the Hiroshima explosion, a garden memorial to the victims of the July 2005 bombings (naming the 13 people who were killed when a bomb exploded on a bus at the east side of the square) and a memorial to conscientious objectors.



**Hiroshima Cherry Tree**

*Planted in August 1967 to commemorate the victims of atomic bombs dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, Japan, in August 1945.*

## Peace statues and memorials in Tavistock Square:



### **Bronze statue of Mahatma Gandhi**

*Gandhi's statue is a centrepiece of the gardens, created by Fredda Brilliant and erected in 1968 in honour of the centenary of Gandhi's birthday. As an Indian politician and social activist, Gandhi was the catalyst for three important social movements in the 20th century: against colonialism, racism, and violence.*



### **7 July bombings memorial**

*Memorial to the victims of the London suicide bombings of 7 July 2005 and those that gave assistance. Featuring the names of 13 victims killed when a bomb exploded on a bus diverted along the east side of Tavistock Square.*



### **Memorial to Conscientious objectives**

*This memorial stone pays tribute to "conscientious objectors", all the men and women across the world who have stood up for peace and died or suffered as a result of exercising their right to refuse to kill.*

## ACTIVITY 6

Find a square local to you and take a walk noticing any statues, tributes and memorials. What significance do they have to you? Are they connected to your local area?

If you are close enough, why not visit Tavistock Square and see if you can find any of the statues listed above? Where do you think would be a good spot to place the Mother & Child sculpture?



# Advocacy

Supporting a cause means helping an organization, usually a charity, to improve something. Some causes are very well known and get lots of publicity; other causes may be just as important but are not as well-known. They need people to speak on their behalf – this is called advocacy: helping someone have their voice heard in supporting their cause and standing up for their rights. The cause could be anything, such as the need for clean and safe drinking water, protecting the environment, animal rights or human rights.

Someone who helps in this way is called an advocate. Anyone can be an advocate – you might already be an advocate for a charity that matters to you. Angelina Jolie acts as an advocate for protecting women affected by sexual violence in conflict and is the co-

founder (along with the-then UK Foreign Secretary The Rt Hon William Hague MP) of Preventing Sexual Violence Initiative. The campaign strives to end the use of rape as a weapon of war.

## Celebrity advocates

Many famous people use their position to raise awareness about causes that are important to them. They already have lots of people interested in who they are and what they do, so they can be very powerful in using advocacy to influence positive change and awareness. The Duke and Duchess of Cambridge help remove fears of talking about mental health issues as part of their charitable foundation. In other cases, the cause is so big it can make the advocate famous, as in the case of Greta Thunberg and climate change.



Greta Thunberg, Swedish Environmental Activist  
Image credit: Anders Hellberg of Effekt magazine

## SUPPORTING A CAUSE

**Being an advocate means speaking up for those who are voiceless or too vulnerable to speak up for themselves. Ways you can help as an advocate:**

- ➔ **Educate yourself.** Read websites of those supporting the cause, news articles, attend events. Do not unintentionally spread misinformation;
- ➔ **Understand the aim of the cause.** The ultimate solution may be some way off, but be comfortable with the direction of campaigning so that everything you do supports what is trying to be achieved;
- ➔ **Decide what strategies you can take to advocate for your cause** - and play to your strengths. For example, you might love posting online and already have lots of people following you on Instagram, so this could be a good way to raise awareness about the cause;
- ➔ **Spread awareness in everything you do** - use conversations, your contacts, assemblies and social media to raise awareness about the cause. A great advocate is usually a great communicator;
- ➔ **Volunteer for charities already linked to the cause** - and invite your friends to join you;
- ➔ **Write to your MP** asking them to support the issue through policy change - whether at home or abroad;
- ➔ **Fundraise for your cause**
- ➔ **Don't stop educating yourself!** Keep up-to-date on what's happening with your cause, the progress they're making and good news stories on things that have changed. It may influence how you advocate.

[Learn more](#)

## ACTIVITY 7

**Think of a cause that is important to you.**

How would you act as an advocate for that cause – what sort of things would you do? If you could get a famous person to help you, who would you choose and why?





## Spotlight on an international advocate – Nadia Murad

Nadia Murad is a leading advocate for survivors of genocide and sexual violence. She is a Nobel Peace Prize Laureate in recognition of her work to raise awareness of the plight of the Yazidi community and of sexual violence as a weapon of war.

When the Islamic State invaded her hometown of Kocho in 2014, Nadia Murad was abducted and held as a sex slave for three months, until she managed to escape. Here is her account of what happened to her.

### NADIA MURAD'S STORY

*I have heard a lot of stories about other Yazidi women who were captured and enslaved by ISIS. For the most part, we were all victims of the same violence. We would be bought at the market or given as a gift to a new recruit or a high-ranking commander, and then taken back to his home, where we would be raped and humiliated, most of us beaten as well.*

*Then we would be sold or given as a gift again, and again raped and beaten, then sold or given to another militant, and raped and beaten by him, and sold or given, and raped and beaten, and it went this way for as long as we were desirable enough and not yet dead. If we tried to escape, we would be punished severely...*

*The rape was the worst part. It stripped us of our humanity and made thinking about the future – returning to Yazidi society, marrying, having children, being happy – impossible. We wished they would kill us instead.*

Extract from *The Last Girl: My Story of Captivity, and My Fight Against the Islamic State*, By Nadia Murad. Reproduced with permission of the author.

### ACTIVITY 8

Research and write a Nobel Peace Prize nomination for a leader of your choice who has advocated for the elimination of violence against women.

[Learn more](#)





## Getting justice for survivors of sexual violence

**“ We want people around the world to understand the scale of the problem and the urgent need for action... and to be mobilised and inspired to work within their societies and with us to bear down on this terrible injustice.**

*Rt Hon William Hague MP, 10 June 2012*

**“ We have the tools, political momentum and clarity of purpose to turn the tide of this crime.**

*Ban Ki-moon, Secretary-General of the United Nations, 12th June 2014*

Whilst serious progress has been made towards the goal of ending sexual violence in conflict for good, much more still needs to be done. Many survivors still suffer in silence today and face a lifetime of stigma and shame. Despite efforts by the international community, sexual violence is still commonplace in many conflicts around the world.

As we work to raise awareness in our own families and communities of the problem of sexual violence, it is important for us to remember that:

**Sexual violence is not an inevitable feature of conflict.**

**It can be stopped.**

**Perpetrators of sexual violence must be held to account for their crimes.**

**We all have a role to play in preventing future atrocities, achieving justice for survivors and supporting them in our communities.**

**We need to tell our governments and the global community that we must do more to end sexual violence.**

### ACTIVITY 9

Write a letter to your MP to tell them to prioritise efforts to address sexual violence and suggest how they could show greater leadership on this issue.

Write to or call your local media channels – radio, newspapers and magazines – to ask them to raise the profile of the issue of sexual violence in conflict and let them know what you think they should be talking about.





I hope Mother & Child stands and speaks for all women whose strength has been born in the heart of the crimes committed against them, and for all children throughout the world who have found their strength in living with stigma.

## WHERE TO GET HELP AND SUPPORT

If you believe that you or someone you know has been a victim of sexual violence there are a number of resources to help you.

In an emergency situation, please dial 999.

### National Rape Crisis helpline

A telephone helpline service for women and girls who are survivors of rape, child sexual abuse, sexual harassment or any form of sexual violence.

*Freephone helpline: 0808 802 9999,  
Opening times: Daily 12 - 2.30pm,  
7 - 9.30pm*

### Safeline

A charity that provides specialist support for anyone affected by sexual abuse and rape and works to prevent the sexual exploitation of children and young people at risk. Open to all genders.

*Call 0808 800 5008 or visit their [Helpline and Online Support page](#).*

### Women's Aid

The Survivor's Handbook by Women's Aid provides practical support and information for women experiencing domestic abuse, with simple guidance on every aspect of seeking support. [Access it here](#).

### Refuge

Refuge is an independent, specialist charity that supports women fleeing domestic abuse and other forms of gender-based violence.

*Freephone 24-hour national helpline: 0808 2000 247 or [visit their website](#).*

### UK Government

*UK government advice on reporting a rape or sexual assault.*

## FIND OUT MORE

### Justice for Lai Dai Han

[www.laidaihanjustice.org/who-are-the-lai-dai-han](http://www.laidaihanjustice.org/who-are-the-lai-dai-han)

### United Nations - sexual violence in conflict

[www.un.org/sexualviolenceinconflict](http://www.un.org/sexualviolenceinconflict)

### Nadia's Initiative - rebuilding communities in crisis and advocating globally for survivors of sexual violence

[www.nadiasinitiative.org](http://www.nadiasinitiative.org)



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