

Dha_rti jakat Suluk Ma~ha~ ar No_be_l Siro_pa (Novel Prize)

Calao_e_n 21 September ta_rik do_tahē kana dha_rti jakat suluk Ma~ha~. A.d.i jo_mo_kte_no_a din do_manao_ganao_hoe_pura_u akana. La_r.ha.i be_go_r go_t.a dha_rti re_suluk nira_i te_tahen la_git´ 1981 se_rma United Nation re_ak´ gapalmarao_kate_an`go_c hoe_e_na 36/67 no_mbo_r ar o_nka le_kate_jao_se_rma September cando “te_sar mo_n`go_lbar” Dha_rti jakat ja_tia_ri ga~o_ta (United Nation) re_ak´ gapal marao_(meeting) e_ho_p´ dinge “Go_t.a Dha_rti Suluk Ma~ha~” hisa_bte_an`go_c hatao_hoe_akana.

Tayo_mte_ 2001 se_rma re_ak´ 7 september Dha_rti jakat ja_tia_ri ga~o_ta (United Nation) sabha re_an`go_c e_na 55/282 no_mbo_r ar 2002 se_rma kho_n jao_se_rma re_ak´ 21 september “Go_t.a Dha_rti Suluk Ma~ha~” hisa_b te_a.d.i jo_mo_kte_no_a din do_manao_la_git´ go_t.a hoe_e_na. “Go_t.a Dha_rti Suluk Ke_t.e_c´/Prothistha” la_git´ a.d.i kurumut_u se_mo_n se_le_t´ no_a din do_manao_ganao_ho_yo_k´ kana. No_a Maha a.d.i mano_t se_le_t´ manao_ganao_kate_t´ Go_t.a Dha_rti re_Suluk Ke_t.e_c´/Prothisthai la_git´ ti mut_kate_t´ go_k´ katha ko e_m akada go_t.a dha_rti re_n maran´ mano_tan diso_m a.yurko.

Go_t.a Dha_rti re_ae_ma le_kan man mano_t do_ko e_m e_da. Me_nkhan e_ke_n a.d.i tho_r.a ge Dha_rti re_maran´ man mano_t siropa (prize) do_me_nak´a. Nobe_l siro_pa (Novel Prize) 2020 la_git´ go_t.a dha_rti khon n´utum kol la_git´ e_to_ho_p´ hoe_akana 27 May 2020. Nobe_l siropa (Novel Prize) do_1901 se_rma khon e_mo_k´ re_ak´ e_to_ho_p´ hoe_akana. O_na se_rma khon ge go_t.a dha_rti re_ae_ma le_kan ho_r. se_ga~o_ta (institution) khondron´ (gobesona) ar na~wa~nak´ be_nao_, ho_r. ho_po_n talare_bha_la.i ka_miko

se_c' te_ no_a maran' man mano_t Nobe_l siropa (Nobel Prize)
e_mo_k' hoe_ akana.

2015 se_rma November cando Norway, Oslo hiri re_ak' a.t in'
n'am le_da. O_na hiri re_a.d.i hahar_a a.t hon' n'am le_da
Nobe_l siropa (Nobel Prize) e_mak' t.ha.~i n'e_l la.git'.
Bhitri ar bahre_go_t.a do_n' n'e_l ke_da nij me_~t' te_.
A.d.i hahar_a in' la.git' o_na din do_ tahe~ kana. E_nte_t'
tis ho~ Nobe_l siro_pa (Nobel Prize) do_ ba.n' n'ama.
Me_nkhan O_na t.ha.~i se_ e_mo_k' jae_ga do_n' n'e_l a.gu
ke_da; o_ka khon dha_rti re_ak' maran' mano_t Nobe_l siro_pa
(Nobel Prize) ko e_makoa. Nit ha_bic' te_ ae_ma ho_r. do_
Nobe_l siro_pa (Nobel Prize) ko n'am akada, Me_nkhan a.d.i
hahar_a o_na o_r.ak' bhitrire_ Ban'gladiso_m khon
Peace/suluk re_ n'am akat' no_be_l siro_pa (Nobel Prize)
Mano_tan Prof. Dr. Muhammad Yunus ak' a.d.i maran' photo
do_n' n'e_l ke_da ar a.d.i ra_ska. te_ o_na phot.o saman're_
ke_merate_ pho_t.o_ do_n' rakap' hatao_ ke_da disa. do_ho_e_
la.git'. A.d.i tho_r.a ho_r.ak' pho_t.o_ o_na gapal marao_
o_r.ak' (hall room) bhitre_ re_do_ me_nak'a. Me_nkhan
hahar_a Ban'gladiso_m re_n Muhammad Yunus ak' pho_t.o_ ho~
do_ bhit (wall) re_ re_be_t' me_nak'a.



Nobe_l siro_pa (Nobel Prize) do_ turui (6) go_t.e_n biso_e_

ce_tan re_ko e_mo_k'a;

Pa_hil; Sahitto, Dosar; Santi/Suluk, Te_sar; Podartha
Biggan, Ponak'; Rosayon, Mo~r_e_ak'; Ho_r.mo_ jo_to_n
/Cikithsha, Turuiak'; ka.ud.i nitiOrthoniti

E_mo_k' Din; December 10, 2020

Thai; Oslo, Norway

Siro_pa (Purosker): Siro_pa ka.ud.i USA 11 lakh ar BDT
ka.ud.i do_ ho_yo_k' kana Are (9) ka_rur., 18 kare_t.
ha.ria.r. so_na ce_tanre_ ka.mi se_le_t' 24 kare_t. me_d.e_l
ce_tan re_ ka.mi katet' jit akan ho_r. ho_t.o_k' re_ko
ho_ro_k' akoa.

Uposthapon; Norwegian Nobel Committee

Bangladiso_m Khon Santi/Suluk re_n'am akat' Nobe_l siro_pa
(Nobel Prize) ak' khat.o_ Itiha~s;

Prof. Dr. Muhammad Yunus;

Janam t.h~a.i; 28 June 1940, Citagang, Bangladesh

Diso_m; Ban`gladiso_m

Bapla Jion; Vera Forostenko (1970-1979) Afroji Yunus
(Nito_k' ic')

Par_hao_ akanae; Cittagang University, Shajalal Science & IT
University, Medil Tenisi State University, Glasgo Koledonian
University

Ka_mi kodo_; Micro-credit, social economic, Nitibidda

Mahaso_e ka_mi; Dhaka University, University of Kolorado,
Vandarbilt University

Obodan; Gramen Bank ar Micro Credit

Siro_pa (Puroskar); Sadhinota Dibos (1987)

Bissho Khaddo (1994)

Presidential Medel of Freedom (2009)

International Gandhi Santi Purusker (2000)

Volbo Poribes (2003)

Nobel Peace Award (2006)

Kongretional Gold Medel (2010)

Dharti Sahai Kamiko cetan re manot nam akat koak list;

<i>Year</i>	<i>Laureate</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Rationale</i>
1901	Henry Dunant	Switzerland	For his role in founding the International Committee of the Red Cross ^{[10][14]}
	Frédéric Passy	France	“[For] being one of the main founders of the Inter-Parliamentary Union and also the main organizer of the first Universal Peace Congress” ^{[10][14]}
1902	Élie Ducommun	Switzerland	“[For his role as] the first honorary secretary of the International Peace Bureau ” ^{[10][15]}
	Charles Albert Gobat		
1903	William Randal Cremer	United Kingdom	“[For his role as] the ‘first father’ of the Inter-Parliamentary Union ” ^{[10][16]}

1904	Institute of International Law	Belgium	“[F]or its efforts as an unofficial body to formulate the general principles of the science of international law” ^{[10][17]}
1905	Bertha von Suttner	Austria-Hungary (Born in Austrian Empire)	For writing Lay Down Your Arms and contributing to the creation of the Prize ^{[10][18]}
1906	Theodore Roosevelt	United States	“[For] his successful mediation to end the Russo-Japanese war and for his interest in arbitration, having provided the Hague arbitration court with its very first case” ^{[10][19]}
1907	Ernesto Teodoro Moneta	Italy (Born in Kingdom of Lombardy-Venetia)	“[For his work as a] key leader of the Italian peace movement” ^{[10][20]}
	Louis Renault	France	“[For his work as a] leading French international jurist and a member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague” ^{[10][20]}

1908	Klas Pontus Arnoldson	Sweden	“[For his work as] founder of the Swedish Peace and Arbitration League ” ^{[10][21]}
	Fredrik Bajer	Denmark	“[For being] the foremost peace advocate in Scandinavia, combining work in the Inter-Parliamentary Union with being the first president of the International Peace Bureau ” ^{[10][21]}
1909	Auguste Beernaert	Belgium (Born in The United Kingdom of the Netherlands)	“[For being a] representative to the two Hague conferences , and a leading figure in the Inter-Parliamentary Union ” ^{[10][22]}
	Paul Henri d’Estournelles de Constant	France	“[For] combined diplomatic work for Franco-German and Franco-British understanding with a distinguished career in international arbitration ” ^{[10][22]}
1910	Permanent International Peace Bureau	Switzerland	“[For acting] as a link between the peace societies of the various countries” ^{[23][24]}

1911	Tobias Asser	Netherlands	“[For being a] member of the Court of Arbitration as well as the initiator of the Conferences on International Private Law ” ^{[10][25]}
	Alfred Fried	Austria-Hungary (Born in Austrian Empire)	“[For his work as] founder of the German Peace Society ” ^{[10][25]}
1912	Elihu Root ^[A]	United States	“[F]or his strong interest in international arbitration and for his plan for a world court” ^{[10][26]}
1913	Henri La Fontaine	Belgium	“[For his work as] head of the International Peace Bureau ” ^{[10][27]}
1914 1915 1916	Not	awarded due to	World War I.
1917	International Committee of the Red Cross	Switzerland	“[For undertaking] the tremendous task of trying to protect the rights of the many prisoners of war on all sides [of World War I], including their right to establish contacts with their families” ^{[10][28]}
1918	Not	awarded due to	World War I.
1919	Woodrow Wilson ^[A]	United States	“[F]or his crucial role in establishing the League of Nations ” ^{[10][29]}

1920	Léon Bourgeois	France	<p>“[For his participation] in both the Hague Conferences of 1899 and 1907” and for his work towards “what became the League to such an extent that he was frequently called its ‘spiritual father’”^{[10][30]}</p>
1921	Hjalmar Branting	Sweden	<p>“[F]or his work in the League of Nations”^{[10][31]}</p>
	Christian Lange	Norway	<p>“[For his work as] the first secretary of the Norwegian Nobel Committee” and “the secretary-general of the Inter-Parliamentary Union”^{[10][31]}</p>
1922	Fridtjof Nansen	Norway	<p>“[For] his work in aiding the millions in Russia struggling against famine” and “his work for the refugees in Asia Minor and Thrace”^{[32][33]}</p>
1923 1924	<i>Not awarded</i>	<i>Not awarded</i>	<i>Not awarded</i>

1925	Sir Austen Chamberlain^[A]	United Kingdom	For work on the Locarno Treaties ^{[10][34]}
	Charles G. Dawes^[A]	United States	“[F]or [work on] the Dawes Plan for German reparations which was seen as having provided the economic underpinning of the Locarno Pact of 1925” ^{[10][34]}
1926	Aristide Briand	France	For work on the Locarno Treaties ^{[10][35]}
	Gustav Stresemann	Germany	
1927	Ferdinand Buisson	France	“[For] contributions to Franco-German popular reconciliation” ^{[10][36]}
	Ludwig Quidde	Germany (Born in Free City of Bremen)	
1928	<i>Not awarded</i>	<i>Not awarded</i>	<i>Not awarded</i>
1929	Frank B. Kellogg^[A]	United States	“[F]or the Kellogg-Briand pact , whose signatories agreed to settle all conflicts by peaceful means and renounced war as an instrument of national policy” ^{[10][37]}
1930	Nathan Söderblom	Sweden	“[F]or his efforts to involve the churches not only in work for ecumenical unity, but also for world peace” ^{[10][38]}

1931	Jane Addams	United States	“[F]or her social reform work” and “leading the Women’s International League for Peace and Freedom ” ^{[10][39]}
	Nicholas Murray Butler		“[For his promotion] of the Briand-Kellogg pact ” and for his work as the “leader of the more establishment-oriented part of the American peace movement” ^{[10][39]}
1932	<i>Not awarded</i>	<i>Not awarded</i>	<i>Not awarded</i>
1933	Sir Norman Angell ^[A]	United Kingdom	For authoring The Great Illusion and for being a “supporter of the League of Nations as well as an influential publicist [and] educator for peace in general” ^[40]
1934	Arthur Henderson	United Kingdom	“[F]or his work for the League , particularly its efforts in disarmament ” ^{[10][41][42]}
1935	Carl von Ossietzky ^{[A][B]}	Germany	“[For his] struggle against Germany’s rearmament” ^{[10][43]}
1936	Carlos Saavedra Lamas	Argentina	“[F]or his mediation of an end to the Chaco War between Paraguay and Bolivia” ^{[10][44]}
1937	The Viscount Cecil of Chelwood	United Kingdom	For his work with the League of Nations ^{[10][45]}

1938	Nansen International Office for Refugees	League of Nations	For its work in aiding refugees ^[46]
1939 1940 1941 1942 1943	Not	awarded due to	World War II .
1944	International Committee of the Red Cross ^[A]	Switzerland	"[F]or the great work it has performed during the war in behalf of humanity" ^{[47][48]}
1945	Cordell Hull	United States	"[For] his fight against isolationism at home, his efforts to create a peace bloc of states on the American continents, and his work for the United Nations Organization " ^[49]
1946	Emily Greene Balch	United States	"Formerly Professor of History and Sociology; Honorary International President, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom " ^[50]
	John Raleigh Mott		"Chairman, International Missionary Council ; President, World Alliance of Young Men's Christian Associations " ^[50]

1947	The Quakers (represented by Friends Service Council and American Friends Service Committee) ^{[51][52]}		“compassion for others and the desire to help them” ^[51]
1948	<i>Not awarded</i>	<i>Because</i>	“ <i>there was no suitable living candidate.</i> ” (A tribute to the recently assassinated Gandhi in India .) ^[9]
1949	The Lord Boyd-Orr	United Kingdom	“Physician; Alimentary Politician; Prominent organizer and Director, General Food and Agriculture Organization ; President, National Peace Council and World Union of Peace Organizations” ^[53]
1950	Ralph Bunche	United States	“Professor, Harvard University Cambridge, MA; Director, division of Trusteeship, U.N.; Acting Mediator in Palestine, 1948” ^[54]

1951	Léon Jouhaux	France	“President of the International Committee of the European Council, vice president of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions , vice president of the World Federation of Trade Unions , member of the ILO Council, delegate to the United Nations” ^[55]
1952	Albert Schweitzer ^[A]	France (Born in Germany)	“[For his propagation for] the reverence for life, ... the very foundations of a lasting peace between individuals, nations, and races.” ^[56]
1953	George C. Marshall	United States	“General President American Red Cross; Former Secretary of State and of Defense; Delegate U.N.; Originator of [the] ‘ Marshall Plan ’” ^[57]
1954	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees ^[A]	United Nations	“An international relief organization founded by the U.N. in 1951” ^[58]
1955 1956		<i>Not awarded</i>	

1957	Lester Bowles Pearson	Canada	“former Secretary of State for External Affairs of Canada; former President of the 7th Session of the United Nations General Assembly”; ^[59] “for his role in helping to end the Suez conflict and trying to solve the Middle East question through the United Nations.” ^[10]
1958	Dominique Pire	Belgium	“Father in the Dominican Order ; Leader of the relief organization for refugees “L’Europe du Coeur au Service du Monde”” ^[60]
1959	Philip Noel-Baker	United Kingdom	“Member of Parliament; lifelong ardent worker for international peace and co-operation” ^[61]
1960	Albert Lutuli^[A]	South Africa (Born in Southern Rhodesia)	“President of the African National Congress ,” ^[62] “was in the very forefront of the struggle against apartheid in South Africa.” ^[10]
1961	Dag Hammarskjöld^[C]	Sweden	“Secretary General of the U.N.,” ^[63] awarded “for strengthening the organization.” ^[10]
1962	Linus Pauling^[A]	United States	“for his campaign against nuclear weapons testing” ^[64]

1963	International Committee of the Red Cross	Switzerland	For their work in the protection of human rights in the ICRC's 100 years of existence. ^[65]
	League of Red Cross Societies		
1964	Martin Luther King, Jr.	United States	Campaigner for civil rights , “first person in the Western world to have shown us that a struggle can be waged without violence.” King spent his time working in various areas of the civil rights movement; from equal education to economic disenfranchisement of minorities. King also organized the March on Washington, where he gave his famous “I Have a Dream Speech”. ^[66]
1965	United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF)	United Nations	“An international aid organization.” ^[67]
1966 1967		<i>Not awarded</i>	
1968	René Cassin	France	“President of the European Court for Human Rights ” ^[68]
1969	International Labour Organization	United Nations	^[69]

1970	Norman E. Borlaug	United States	“ International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center ;” ^[70] “for his contributions to the “ green revolution ” that was having such an impact on food production particularly in Asia and in Latin America.” ^[10]
1971	Willy Brandt	West Germany (Born in Germany)	“ Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany ; for West Germany’s Ostpolitik ” ^[71]
1972		<i>Not awarded</i>	
1973	Henry Kissinger	United States (Born in Germany)	“For the 1973 Paris agreement intended to bring about a cease-fire in the Vietnam war and a withdrawal of the American forces” ^{[10][72]}
	Lê Đức Thọ ^[D]	North Vietnam (Born in French Indochina)	

1974	Seán MacBride	Ireland (Born in France)	“President of the International Peace Bureau ; President of the Commission of Namibia .” ^[73] “For his strong interest in human rights: piloting the European Convention on Human Rights through the Council of Europe, helping found and then lead Amnesty International and serving as secretary-general of the International Commission of Jurists” ^[10]
	Eisaku Satō	Japan	“Prime Minister of Japan,” ^[73] “for his renunciation of the nuclear option for Japan and his efforts to further regional reconciliation” ^[10]
1975	Andrei Sakharov ^[E]	Soviet Union (Born in Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic)	“[for his] struggle for human rights, for disarmament, and for cooperation between all nations” ^[74]
1976	Betty Williams	United Kingdom	“Founder[s] of the Northern Ireland Peace Movement (later renamed Community of Peace People)” ^[75]
	Mairead Corrigan		

1977	Amnesty International	United Kingdom	“[for] protecting the human rights of prisoners of conscience ” ^{[10][76]}
1978	Muhammad Anwar el-Sadat	Egypt (Born in Sultanate of Egypt)	“for the Camp David Agreement , which brought about a negotiated peace between Egypt and Israel” ^[77]
	Menachem Begin	Israel Poland (Born in Russia)	
1979	Mother Teresa	India (Born in The Ottoman Empire)	“Founder of Missionaries of Charity” “In recognition of [her] work in bringing help to suffering humanity” ^[78]
1980	Adolfo Pérez Esquivel	Argentina	“Human rights leader;” ^[79] “founded non-violent human rights organizations to fight the military junta that was ruling his country (Argentina).” ^[10]
1981	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	United Nations	“An international relief organization founded by the U.N. in 1951” ^[80]

1982	Alva Myrdal	Sweden	<p>“[for] their magnificent work in the disarmament negotiations of the United Nations, where they have both played crucial roles and won international recognition”^{[81][82]}</p>
	Alfonso García Robles	Mexico	
1983	Lech Wałęsa	Poland (Born in German Occupied Poland)	<p>“Founder of Solidarność; campaigner for human rights”^[83]</p>
1984	Desmond Tutu	South Africa	<p>“... as a unifying leader figure in the campaign to resolve the problem of apartheid in South Africa. ... Through the award of this year’s Peace Prize, the Committee wishes to direct attention to the non-violent struggle for liberation to which Desmond Tutu belongs, a struggle in which black and white South Africans unite to bring their country out of conflict and crisis.”^[84]</p>

1985	International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War	United States	For “authoritative information and by creating an awareness of the catastrophic consequences of atomic warfare. The committee believes that this in turn contributes to an increase in the pressure of public opposition to the proliferation of atomic weapons and to a redefining of priorities, with greater attention being paid to health and other humanitarian issues.” ^[85]
1986	Elie Wiesel	United States (Born in Romania)	“Chairman of “The President’s Commission on the Holocaust ”” ^[86]
1987	Óscar Arias	Costa Rica	“for his work for peace in Central America, efforts which led to the accord signed in Guatemala on August 7 this year” ^[87]
1988	United Nations Peace-Keeping Forces	United Nations	“[for] their efforts [that] have made important contributions towards the realization of one of the fundamental tenets of the United Nations” ^{[88][89]}

1989	Tenzin Gyatso, 14th Dalai Lama	India (Born in Tibet) ^[90]	“In his struggle for the liberation of Tibet [he] consistently has opposed the use of violence. He has instead advocated peaceful solutions based upon tolerance and mutual respect in order to preserve the historical and cultural heritage of his people.” ^{[91][92]}
1990	Mikhail Gorbachev	Soviet Union	General Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and President of the Soviet Union , “for his leading role in the peace process which today characterizes important parts of the international community” ^[93]
1991	Aung San Suu Kyi ^[F1]	Burma (Born in British Burma)	“for her non-violent struggle for democracy and human rights” ^[94]
1992	Rigoberta Menchú	Guatemala	“for her work for social justice and ethno-cultural reconciliation based on respect for the rights of indigenous peoples” ^[95]

1993	Nelson Mandela	South Africa	“for their work for the peaceful termination of the apartheid regime, and for laying the foundations for a new democratic South Africa” ^[96]
	Frederik Willem de Klerk		
1994	Yasser Arafat	Palestine (Born in Egypt)	“to honour a political act which called for great courage on both sides, and which has opened up opportunities for a new development towards fraternity in the Middle East.” ^[97]
	Yitzhak Rabin	Israel (Born in Mandatory Palestine)	
	Shimon Peres	Israel (Born in Poland)	
1995	Joseph Rotblat	Poland (Born in Russian Empire)	“for their efforts to diminish the part played by nuclear arms in international politics and, in the longer run, to eliminate such arms” ^[98]
	Pugwash Conferences on Science and World Affairs	Canada	
1996	Carlos Filipe Ximenes Belo	East Timor (Born in Portuguese Timor)	“for their work towards a just and peaceful solution to the conflict in East Timor.” ^[99]
	José Ramos-Horta	East Timor (Born in Portuguese Timor)	
1997	International Campaign to Ban Landmines	Switzerland	“for their work for the banning and clearing of anti-personnel mines” ^[100]
	Jody Williams	United States	

1998	John Hume	Ireland (Born in Northern Ireland , United Kingdom)	“for their efforts to find a peaceful solution to the conflict in Northern Ireland” ^[101]
	David Trimble	United Kingdom	
1999	Médecins Sans Frontières	Switzerland	“in recognition of the organization’s pioneering humanitarian work on several continents” ^[102]
2000	Kim Dae-jung	South Korea (Born in Japanese Korea)	“for his work for democracy and human rights in South Korea and in East Asia in general, and for peace and reconciliation with North Korea in particular” ^[103]
2001	United Nations	United Nations	“for their work for a better organized and more peaceful world” ^[104]
	Kofi Annan	Ghana (Born in Gold Coast)	
2002	Jimmy Carter	United States	“for his decades of untiring effort to find peaceful solutions to international conflicts, to advance democracy and human rights, and to promote economic and social development” ^[105]

2003	Shirin Ebadi	Iran	“for her efforts for democracy and human rights. She has focused especially on the struggle for the rights of women and children .” ^[106]
2004	Wangari Muta Maathai	Kenya (Born in British Kenya)	“for her contribution to sustainable development, democracy and peace” ^[107]
2005	International Atomic Energy Agency	United Nations	“for their efforts to prevent nuclear energy from being used for military purposes and to ensure that nuclear energy for peaceful purposes is used in the safest possible way” ^[108]
	Mohamed ElBaradei	Egypt	
2006	Muhammad Yunus	Bangladesh (Born in British India)	“for advancing economic and social opportunities for the poor, especially women, through their pioneering microcredit work” ^[109]
	Grameen Bank	Bangladesh	
2007	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change	United Nations	“for their efforts to build up and disseminate greater knowledge about man-made climate change, and to lay the foundations for the measures that are needed to counteract such change” ^[110]
	AL Gore	United States	

2008	Martti Ahtisaari	Finland	“for his efforts on several continents and over more than three decades, to resolve international conflicts” ^[111]
2009	Barack Obama	United States	“for his extraordinary efforts to strengthen international diplomacy and cooperation between peoples” ^[112]
2010	Liu Xiaobo	China	“for his long and non-violent struggle for fundamental human rights in China” ^[113]
2011	Ellen Johnson Sirleaf	Liberia	“for their non-violent struggle for the safety of women and for women’s rights to full participation in peace-building work” ^[114]
	Leymah Gbowee		
	Tawakkul Karman	Yemen (Born in Yemen Arab Republic)	
2012	European Union	European Union	“for over six decades contributed to the advancement of peace and reconciliation, democracy and human rights in Europe.” ^[115]
2013	Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons	Netherlands ^[116]	“for its extensive efforts to eliminate chemical weapons.” ^[117]
2014	Kailash Satyarthi	India	“for their struggle against the suppression of children and young people and for the right of all children to education” ^[118]
	Malala Yousafzai	Pakistan	

2015	Tunisian National Dialogue Quartet	Tunisia	“for its decisive contribution to the building of a pluralistic democracy in Tunisia in the wake of the Jasmine Revolution of 2011” ^[119]
2016	Juan Manuel Santos	Colombia	“for his resolute efforts to bring the country’s more than 50-year-long civil war to an end, a war that has cost the lives of at least 220,000 Colombians and displaced close to six million people” ^[120]
2017	International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons	Switzerland	“for its work to draw attention to the catastrophic humanitarian consequences of any use of nuclear weapons and for its ground-breaking efforts to achieve a treaty-based prohibition of such weapons”. ^[121]
2018	Denis Mukwege	Democratic Republic of the Congo (Born in Belgian Congo)	“for their efforts to end the use of sexual violence as a weapon of war and armed conflict” ^[122]
	Nadia Murad	Iraq	

<p>2019</p>	<p>Abiy Ahmed</p>	<p>Ethiopia</p>	<p>“for his efforts to achieve peace and international cooperation, and in particular for his decisive initiative to resolve the border conflict with neighbouring Eritrea”^[123]</p>
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O_nate_ de_labon Mano_tan ar Dula_r.ia.ko, santal hisa.b te_hudis abon, gand.o_n jo_n'abon ar nonkan maran' jit kate_go_t.a dha.rti re_santal ho_po_n bon so_do_ro_k' ma. Ar he~_ de_labon sulukr_e aboak' gharo_n'jko, so_majko ar diso_m bon do_ho_e ma. Mone_re_suluk do_ho le_khan ge suluk hijuk'a gharo_n'j re_ar gharo_n'j re_suluk tahe~n khan ge suluk hijuk'a so_majre_o_nkate_diso_m re_ho~ suluk hijuk'a.