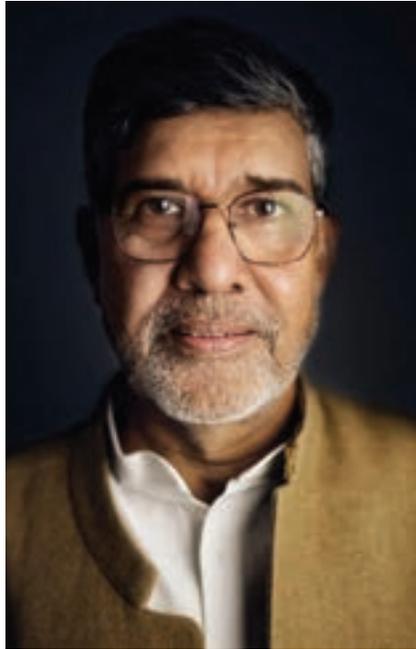


FIVE NOBEL PEACE PRIZES

ONE EVERY FIVE YEARS



KAILASH SATYARTHI
INDIA

Kailash liberates children working as bonded laborers, sets up schools for them, and helps them build new lives. He makes it very difficult for markets to tolerate child labor, and he empowers rescued children to become change agents themselves.

His campaigns include GoodWeave International (formerly Rugmark) certifying child labor-free rugs and carpets, the Global March Against

Child Labor, a network of 2000 social-purpose organizations and unions in 140 countries, the Save the Children Mission, India's largest anti-trafficking and anti-slavery grassroots movement which has rescued over 1.3 million children, and the youth-led 100 Million campaign to get 100 million young people advocating for 100 million child workers worldwide.

In 2014, Kailash shared the Nobel Prize with Malala Yousafzai (herself mentored by an Ashoka Fellow) for their work to end child labor, bonded labor, and human trafficking, and to uphold children's right to education.

"[Kailash's] passion isn't simply for children, it's about their dreams. If childhood itself is seen as a sacred time, he believes, then children are less likely to be exploited for labor."

CNN World



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FIVE NOBEL PEACE PRIZES

2025 Nobel Peace Prize laureate María Corina Machado is one of five Ashoka Fellows to win this honor. Over the last two decades, an Ashoka Fellow was awarded or shared in a Nobel roughly once every five years.

Few if any organizations have such a record. Let us introduce you to the Ashoka Nobel Peace Prize Laureates.



MARIA CORINA MACHADO

VENEZUELA

María emerged as a changemaker in the 1990s, when Venezuela's public institutions were failing its children. Barely 40 percent were enrolled in school. 600,000 lived or worked on the streets. Government youth shelters often felt more punitive than protective.

Her solution was unprecedented in Venezuela. She brought public institu-

tions together with the private sector and civil society to transform failing services. She began by converting a run-down government Center for Minors in Caracas into a functioning residential school, powered by private funding, volunteer energy, and partnerships that helped older students gain workforce skills.

Her model became a national reference point. It inspired a wave of new social organizations – more than 240 dedicated to education by 2000 – that shaped Venezuela's emerging civil society. By 1998, children's rights were formally enshrined in law.

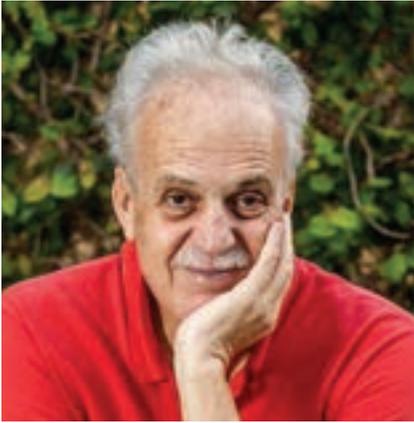
"She represents the best of what we aim to do:strengthening societies [by] advancing democracy [and] improving lives through innovation, dialogue, and service."

James Levinsohn
Director, Yale Jackson
School of Global Affairs.



She later co-founded a volunteer network for civic participation and election monitoring, before entering politics herself.* The Nobel Committee praised her "tireless work promoting democratic rights.

**Ashoka Fellows step down from the Fellowship whenever they enter partisan politics. This protects other Fellows and the broader community.*



CARLOS NOBRE BRAZIL

Carlos contributes to the planet's health in two important ways.

First, he designs new classes of work that are both attractive to the Amazon's residents and strengthen the forest. The alliance of interest is critical because only people, not trees, vote. One example is local people mapping and developing economic uses for the Amazon's vast genetic resources, with the help of mobile labs that can sequence genomes and register them via blockchain.

"[Nobre] likes to combine science with action....This led to Amazônia 4.0, a project backing sustainable forest-based businesses that conserve or restore trees."

FINANCIAL TIMES

Second, as a leading climate scientist, Carlos helped the world see that the Amazon and other key ecosystems are approaching irreversible tipping points, with dire consequences for the climate.

He shared a Nobel Prize for co-authoring the IPCC report that conclusively showed climate change is human-caused and articulated a new scientific framework for climate policy and action.



JERRY WHITE UNITED STATES

Jerry helped to ban landmines and enable conflict survivors to become changemakers.

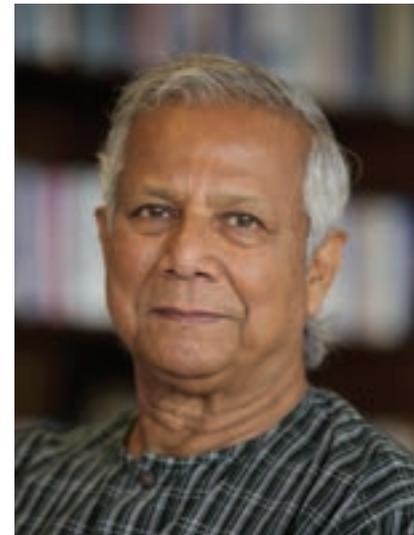
A survivor himself, he co-founded a network of peer-to-peer support groups for landmine and cluster munitions survivors, which grew to serve veterans and conflict survivors in 59 countries. After two years of receiving assistance with healthcare, employment, etc., members pay it forward. Some 80% give back to their communities, promoting reconciliation and resilience. Jerry's approach and organization has proven to be a contagious model across the globe.

Jerry shared a Nobel Prize for helping lead the International Campaign to Ban Landmines, which secured the 1997 Mine Ban Treaty. He also helped establish the Cluster Munitions Ban

and the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

"On his junior year abroad, [Jerry] stepped on a buried land mine while hiking with friends in the Golan Heights. The explosion tore off part of his right leg and nearly killed him. It also set the course for his life's work — leading him to help found...Survivor Corps...and persuade scores of countries to clear their lands of antipersonnel mines and ban their production and use."

The New York Times



MUHAMMAD YUNUS BANGLADESH

Yunus scaled microfinance, lifting millions out of poverty. A longtime Ashoka Senior Fellow and World Council member, he founded the Grameen Bank, which makes small, collateral-free loans directly to the rural poor, enabling them to build

small enterprises. 98% of borrowers are women.

He also started social businesses like Grameen Telecom, which gave rural women microloans to buy mobile phones and run "Village Phone" kiosks, generating livelihoods and connecting villages to the world. Bangladesh had a few hundred internet users in 1996. By 2011, Village Phones connected 95% of its villages.

Yunus co-founded the Microcredit Summit Campaign, attracting thousands of institutions. Today Grameen franchises and emulators serve hundreds of millions across 64 countries, making microfinance a powerful engine for economic, social, and gender equity.

Awarding Yunus and Grameen the Nobel Prize, the Committee called him "banker to the poorest of the poor" and noted how he scaled microfinance. He is currently head of Bangladesh's interim national government.

"He is credited with lifting millions of people out of poverty. The Nobel Peace Prize committee credited Yunus and his Grameen Bank "for their efforts to create economic and social development from below."

The Guardian

"Ashoka is a great global organization, built on a brilliant idea."

Muhamad Yunus