

Making the World Better for Future Generations



SUNHAK PEACE PRIZE

THE SUNHAK PEACE PRIZE FOUNDATION

The founders of the Sunhak Peace Prize, Rev. Dr. Sun Myung Moon and Dr. Hak Ja Han Moon, have presented models for lasting peace in the fields of education, politics, arts, sciences, media and human rights, with particular focus on women, youth and the family. Rev. and Mrs. Moon see the human potential in terms of committed relationships, where each person, each family, each community and each nation exists for one another and lives for the greater good. Differences of race, religion, nationality and ideology are transcended under the vision of *One Family under God*.

THE FOUNDERS



Rev. Dr. Sun Myung Moon · Dr. Hak Ja Han Moon

Beyond religion

“Religion is like a wide river flowing toward an ideal, peaceful world. The river flows for a great distance before it reaches the wide expanse of peace. On its way, many streams flow into it. The streams cease to be streams at the point they merge with the river. From that point, they too become part of the river. In this way, they all become one.”

Harmony The founders recognized conflict among religions as a serious threat to humanity and campaigned for religious harmony by creating various interreligious organizations beginning with the World Religious Peace Committee in 1968. Notably, they emphasized that in order for the United Nations to create a path to true peace, it needs to seek the wisdom of faith leaders with spiritual insight and recommended a reformation of the UN into a bicameral system with an upper house composed of spiritual leaders and a lower house composed of political and diplomatic representatives.

Understanding The founders gathered prominent religious scholars and theologians to compile *World Scripture: A Comparative Anthology of Sacred Texts*, a 1,078-page book (published in English in 1991, and in Korean and Japanese in 1994) featuring a comparative study of the holy scriptures of the world’s major religions including Christianity, Islam, Hinduism and Buddhism. *World Scripture* revealed that 73 percent of the world’s religious writings share the common themes of uncovering the fundamental truths of the universe and realizing a peaceful world through understanding the Will of the Creator.

Beyond borders

“For thousands of years, history has seen the continuous increase of divisions. Each time a different religion was adopted or a new regime came into power, more boundaries were drawn and more wars were fought. However, there can be no boundaries in a world God created.”

Connections Seeing that man-made barriers resulting from self-interest impeded the realization of true peace, Rev. Dr. Sun Myung Moon envisioned one of the largest transnational infrastructure projects in human history – the Peace Road Project. At the International Conference on the Unity of the Sciences in 1981, he first proposed the construction of an International Peace Highway, with the goal of connecting the entire world by road. In 2005, he proposed building the Bering Strait Bridge and Tunnel to connect Alaska and Russia. His final proposal, to build a 209~231 kilometer-long undersea Korea-Japan Tunnel, is currently in a developmental phase.

Transcending ideology The founders challenged dialectical communism that denies God and religion and established the International Federation for Victory over Communism (1968) and at the height of the Cold War, launched an international campaign to defeat Communism. In 1990, they met with Soviet President and General Secretary of the Communist Party Mikhail Gorbachev, a meeting that influenced the peaceful collapse of Communism. In 1991, Rev. and Mrs. Moon inspired dialogue for peace between North and South Korea through their meeting with North Korean leader Kim Il-Sung.



Wisdom From early on, the founders initiated movements in civil society to address global issues such as poverty, climate change, and inequality—challenges that are difficult for any one nation to tackle alone. The Universal Peace Federation (UPF, in General Consultative Status with UN ECOSOC, with a network of 1.2 million Ambassadors for Peace across 185 countries), founded in 2005, carries out multiple projects and initiatives, including the International Leadership Conference and World Summit series, to address and contribute to solving global problems.

Toward one family of humankind

“Humankind is one family; a family tied together by relationships of true love. Humankind is like a tree; many family members live together. There are toddlers, teenagers, young adults, middle-aged and elderly members.”

Family The founders consider the coming together of a man and woman centered on God to form an ideal family with the promise of creating new life as a holy event that carries on God’s work of Creation. They call it the “Blessing.” The first Blessing ceremony was held in Korea in 1960, and in its 60-year history, millions of couples around the world have participated.

Women With the foresight that the world in the future would require the leadership of women based on their motherly love, the founders established the Women’s Federation for World Peace (WFWP, in General Consultative Status with UN ECOSOC, with a network covering 119 countries) in 1992. Under the motto “One Global Family,” WFWP carries out humanitarian projects worldwide and its various programs under the Global Women’s Peace Network serve to restore the dignity of women by supporting networking and partnerships.

Culture The founders viewed culture, arts and sports as key ingredients to building a world of peace. They established the Universal Ballet Company (one of Korea’s foremost ballet companies) and the Little Angles (a children’s traditional performing arts troupe), and hosted the World Culture and Sports Festival and the Peace Cup (an intercontinental professional football competition). These and other cultural projects have fostered harmony among people beyond the barriers of race, religion and nationality.

PRIZE OUTLINE

Frequency of Award	Biennially
Category	Peace
Prize	USD 1 million (KRW 1.1 billion)
Awards	Medal, Plaque
Nomination and Selection Process	<p>Eligibility</p> <p>Individuals or organizations must have contributed significantly to the promotion of peace outlined in the Peace Mission affirmed by the Sunhak Peace Prize Committee.</p> <p>The achievements of the individual or organization must have had a positive impact on the realization of peace for people of diverse nations, races, religions, or ideologies.</p>

Nomination

Nominations may be submitted from any among 1,000 qualified nominators around the world who represent a wide range of fields and areas of professional expertise, and diverse geographical, cultural, religious, and ethnic backgrounds.

Qualified Individuals	Recipients of international prizes, highly respected individuals
Qualified Organizations	International NGOs, academic associations, organizations previously awarded international prizes

Review Process

The Sunhak Peace Prize Committee carefully reviews the nominees with support from the Secretariat and in consultation with experts to come up with a short list of the most promising candidates. The Committee meets periodically throughout the year for this purpose.

Laureate Selection and Official Announcement

After careful review of the nominees on the short list, the Sunhak Peace Prize Committee arrives at its final selection and makes a public announcement through the media.

OUR VISION OF PEACE AND OUR MISSION

Our Vision of Peace

One Family under God

The Sunhak Peace Prize was established in order to help resolve worldwide suffering, conflict, poverty and threats to the environment by promoting a comprehensive, future-oriented vision of peace.

Sustainable peace in the 21st century can only be accomplished by resolving the tensions and conflicts we find across the world. This can be done by developing a global culture of mutual respect and cooperation. Based on the founders' vision of *One Family under God*, the Sunhak Peace Prize encourages all people to dedicate themselves to peace, choosing dialogue and cooperation over conflict and competition.

The Sunhak Peace Prize honors individuals and organizations that have made significant contributions to peace and human development, conflict resolution, and restoration of balance in the relationship between humanity and the natural environment.

Our Mission

The Sunhak Peace Prize advocates the following objectives.

Sustainable Human Development

Solving the problems of poverty, disease and ignorance, and respecting the human rights and dignity of every human being.



Poverty Relief
Disease Eradication
Education and Welfare

Conflict Resolution

Peacefully resolving conflicts between people of differing religions, races and nationalities.



Resolution of Disputes
Religious Harmony
Peace Among Nations

Ecological Conservation

Finding solutions to climate change and the depletion of natural resources in order to create a sustainable balance between the natural and human worlds.



Climate Change Prevention
Biodiversity
Energy Innovation

THE 2015 SUNHAK PEACE PRIZE AWARD CEREMONY



Event Time

August 28, 2015, 10 am (Korea time)

Location

Grand Intercontinental Hotel in Seoul, Korea

THE 2015 LAUREATE SELECTION PROCESS

Award Theme

The theme of the inaugural Sunhak Peace Prize was “The path to humanity’s future peace lies in the ocean.” The Sunhak Peace Prize is a prize established to honor the *One family under God* peace vision laid out by Rev. Sun Myung Moon and Dr. Hak Ja Han Moon. The two have devoted their entire lives for the peace of the human community. Especially since the early 1960’s, the late Rev. Sun Myung Moon foresaw environmental and food resource problems as crises that would threaten the peace of the future human community and pointed out that the ocean was a powerful solution.

Candidate Nominations

Based on this theme, the Sunhak Peace Prize Committee started receiving names of candidates from the recommendation committee consisting of over 1,000 members and ultimately received 182 candidate recommendations from 66 countries.

Review

Once the nomination period concluded, the Sunhak Peace Prize Committee focused on screening the nominees until March of 2015. The candidate list was compressed through data research and verification process and local inspection conducted by experts within their respective fields.

Laureate Selection and Public Announcement

After several meetings to review the short list of candidates, the Committee ultimately decided to award the inaugural Sunhak Peace Prize to the former President of the Republic of Kiribati, His Excellency Anote Tong, and Indian fisheries scientist, Dr. Modadugu V. Gupta. On June 8, 2015, the inaugural laureates were officially announced globally through a public press conference at the National Press Club in Washington D.C.

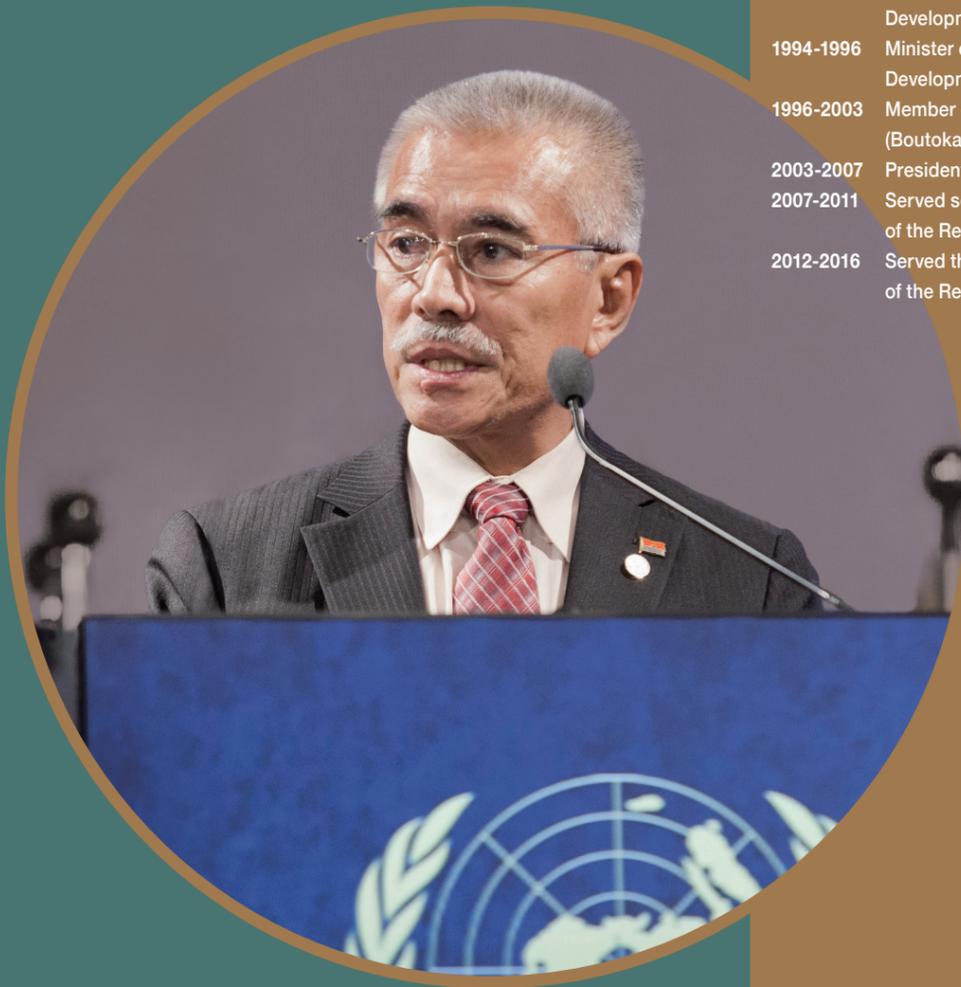
Anote Tong

Former President of Kiribati

Born on June 11, 1952, Fanning Island, Line Islands, Kiribati
 Graduate of the University of Canterbury
 London School of Economics

Professional Background

- 1978-1980 Project Officer, South Pacific Bureau for Economic Cooperation (SPEC)
- 1983-1992 Director, Atoll Research and Development Unit, USP
- 1994-1996 Minister of Natural Resources Development
- 1996-2003 Member of Parliament (Boutokaan Te Koaua party)
- 2003-2007 President of the Republic of Kiribati
- 2007-2011 Served second term as President of the Republic of Kiribati
- 2012-2016 Served third term as President of the Republic of Kiribati



A Global Leader Creating Peace at the Forefront of Climate Change

Led the international community to act on climate change

His Excellency Anote Tong, former President of Kiribati, actively informed the international community about the climate crisis faced by low-lying (having lower-than-average altitudes above sea-level) Pacific small island states due to rising sea levels and led the international community to actively address this issue.

President Tong played a key role in calling upon major international organizations, including the UN, to create comprehensive consultative bodies for the international community to embark on solving this problem.

The Republic of Kiribati is a small island nation in the South Pacific consisting of 33 atolls and islands with an area of 811km² and a population of 114,000.

Led the protection of marine ecosystems

Former President Tong has actively led campaigns to protect the marine ecosystem in the Pacific Rim as a repository of resources for future generations.

In 2006, President Tong worked with Conservation International to create the Phoenix Islands Protected Area (PIPA), encompassing some of the most pristine and coral-rich waters on the planet. In 2010, it was declared the world's largest marine UNESCO World Heritage Site. Furthermore, President Tong conceived the Pacific Oceanscape framework, an unprecedented effort among 23 Pacific island nations of the Pacific Islands Forum to collaboratively and sustainably protect, manage, and sustain their ocean. Together, the nations of the Pacific Oceanscape have responsibility for nearly 10% of the world's ocean surface (approximately 40 million km²). For Kiribati, which relies heavily on income generated from licensing commercial fishing to foreign vessels, this was a moral decision to abandon national interest for the greater good.

Committed to ensuring the dignity of human rights for climate refugees

Former President Tong has devoted a significant amount of his energy to defending the rights of his citizens and has contributed greatly to building awareness among the international community on the need for the protection of climate refugees' human rights. President Tong is establishing a systematic migration policy so that his country's citizens, who will be forced to leave Kiribati within the next 30 years due to rising sea levels submerging their country, can migrate with their dignity intact. First, he worked diligently to secure funds to buy land for resettlement, purchasing 5,500 acres of land in Fiji, and is running the Migration With Dignity vocational education program in areas such as nursing, seamanship, horticulture and gardening, and linguistics so that they will not be treated as unstable refugees but as valuable members of the workforce with competitiveness and marketability. Even as hope seemed to diminish as his country's citizens faced the possibility of losing their homes due to climate change, President Tong's warm love for humanity shined brightly as he strove to safeguard human dignity.

Modadugu Vijay Gupta



Indian Fisheries Scientist

Born August 17, 1939, India
Ph.D. in Biology, Calcutta University

Professional Background

- 1971-1977 Scientist, Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR)
- 1977-1981 Fish Breeding Expert, Mekong Secretariat, UN-ESCAP (Lao PDR)
- 1981-1985 Senior Aquaculture Scientist, Mekong Secretariat, UN-ESCAP, Thailand
- 1986-1989 UN-FAO Fish Culture Specialist/ Officer-In-Charge (Bangladesh)
- 1989-1996 Senior Aquaculture Specialist/ Officer-In-Charge, WorldFish Center (CGIAR) in Bangladesh, Malaysia, Philippines
- 2003-2004 Assistant Director General, International Relations and Partnerships, WorldFish
- 2005-present Advisory services to various international organizations (World Bank, Asian Development Bank, UN Development Program, US Agency for International Development)

**Found Alternative Solutions to
the Future Food Crisis Pioneer of
the Blue Revolution**

Addressed the looming food crisis resulting from climate change

Through field research and development of aquaculture methods and technologies suitable for the climate and environment of South and Southeast Asia, Dr. Modadugu V. Gupta effected an explosive increase in production known to us now as the Blue Revolution. Since the 1960's, Dr. Gupta foresaw that aquaculture, with its relatively low-cost, high-quality animal protein, could play a key role in improving nutrition for the poor. He was instrumental in significantly developing aquaculture technologies to a point where it is now considered as the solution to humanity's future food crisis. Especially from the latter part of the 1980's in Bangladesh, one of the poorest countries in the world, Dr. Gupta correctly identified fish species, such as tilapia and silver barb, as suitable to thrive in the country's turbid and shallow waters. As a result, Bangladesh's annual fish production, which was only about 170,000 tons in 1986, when the research started, increased fourfold to more than 850,000 tons by the time Dr. Gupta retired in 2004. Since 2000, going beyond Asia, Dr. Gupta has striven to develop effective methods of aquaculture that could thrive in Africa.

Miraculously brought independence and self-sufficiency to the world's poorest through the use of innovative aquaculture methods

Dr. Gupta is a saint of the South and Southeast Asian poor communities who, rather than giving fish to the poor and hungry, taught them how to farm fish, cultivating a miracle of independence and self-sufficiency. In order to address the hunger and nutrition deficiency problem of the extreme poor in South and Southeast Asia, Dr. Gupta developed low-cost, high-efficiency methods of aquaculture and devoted himself to disseminating his methods while living with the poor in their environment. As a result, Dr. Gupta not only greatly improved the nutritional status of those who had been living in a vicious cycle of extreme poverty and hunger, but also instilled in them the hope for a better life.

Significantly improved the social status and rights of Asian women

Dr. Gupta actively spread aquaculture methods to South and Southeast Asian women of low social status, which resulted in not only increased household incomes and nutrition but also in drastic improvement of the social status and rights of women. He personally convinced religious leaders who were negative towards women's participation in society that their participation in the economy would benefit all. He motivated women to be self-sufficient and educated poor women farmers on the basic skills required for aquaculture. In addition, he cooperated with local organizations so that women could receive the funding and land necessary for their economic activities. These initiatives were such a great success that now women account for the majority of the workforce in fish farming, and this has brought positive changes that have improved women's rights and status both within the household and in the society.

THE 2017 SUNHAK PEACE PRIZE AWARD CEREMONY



Event Time

February 3, 2017, 10 am (Korea time)

Location

Lotte World Hotel in Seoul, Korea

THE 2017 LAUREATE SELECTION PROCESS

Award Theme

The 2017 Sunhak Peace Prize focused on the “global refugee crisis.” Today, as we face the largest number of displaced persons on the global level since World War II, the international community must make a transnational effort to solve this refugee crisis for the common benefit of humankind through international solidarity and cooperation. The founders of the Sunhak Peace Prize emphasized the need for a love for humanity that transcends divisions of religion, nationality, and race in order to create a world of lasting peace, and they campaigned for a world where borders are no longer needed because we recognize that we are all members of one human family. It is with this critical situation and the peace vision of the founders in mind that the Sunhak Peace Prize Committee focused on the “global refugee crisis.” as the 2017 award theme.

Candidate Nominations

From April 2016, the Sunhak Peace Prize Committee started accepting nominations from among the 1,000 qualified nominators around the world and ultimately received 225 candidate recommendations from 76 countries.

Review

The Committee held a number of meetings to review each nominated candidate’s personal background and career information through an objective screening and evaluation process.

Laureate Selection and Public Announcement

After careful review and having arrived at a short list of the most promising candidates, the Committee held its final selection meeting, where it was decided that the 2017 Sunhak Peace Prize would be awarded to Italian surgeon Dr. Gino Strada and Afghan educator Dr. Sakena Yacoobi. On November 29, 2016 in Washington D.C., the laureates were officially announced globally through a public press conference.

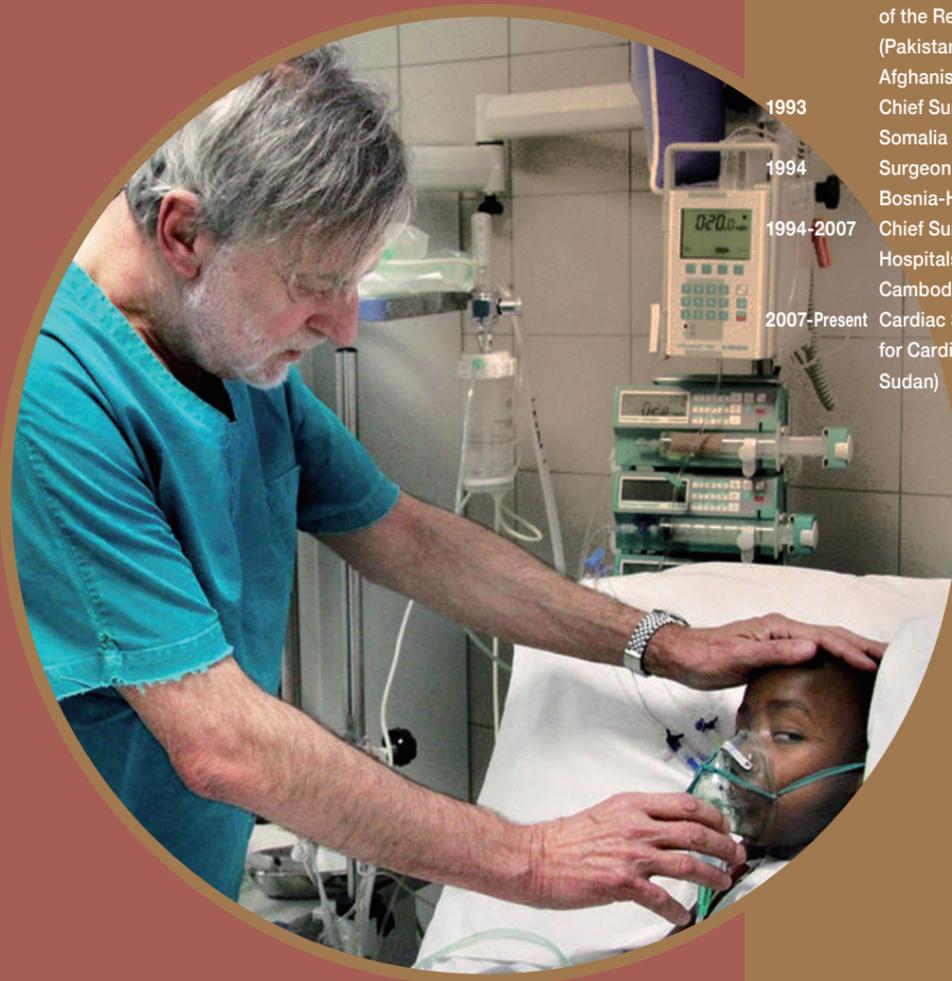
Gino Strada

Italian Surgeon

Born April 21, 1948 in Milan, Italy
1978 Postgraduate school, specialist in
Emergency Surgery, University of Milan

Professional Background

- 1978-1984 Surgeon, Institute of Emergency Surgery, University of Milan (Italy)
- 1981 Visiting Surgeon, Groote Schuur Hospital, Capetown, South Africa.
- 1989-1992 Surgeon, International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) Hospital (Pakistan, Ethiopia, Thailand, Afghanistan)
- 1993 Chief Surgeon, Berbera Hospital, Somalia
- 1994 Surgeon, Koshevo Hospital, Bosnia-Hezegovina
- 1994-2007 Chief Surgeon, EMERGENCY Hospitals (Rwanda, North Iraq, Cambodia, Afghanistan, Eritrea)
- 2007-Present Cardiac Surgeon, Salam Centre for Cardiac Surgery (Khartoum, Sudan)



The Hero Who Fought for
the Right to Medical Care for
Refugees and War Victims

Providing emergency aid at the frontline of conflict in Africa and the Middle East

Dr. Gino Strada is an Italian surgeon who has been providing humanitarian relief to the victims of war and poverty, and refugees around the world for 28 years. He began his career as a war surgeon with the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) in 1989, and in 1994, founded EMERGENCY, an international humanitarian organization. EMERGENCY's mandate is to provide high quality, free medical and surgical care to the victims of war, landmines and poverty. Over the years, EMERGENCY worked in 17 countries, building and managing over 60 hospitals, medical and surgical centers, rehabilitation centers, pediatric clinics, primary health clinics, a maternity center and a center for cardiac surgery and has saved more than 8 million lives.

Taking the lead in protecting the dignity of human rights by guaranteeing *the right to be cured*

Dr. Strada has actively promoted the value of peace, solidarity, and human rights by providing high quality, free-of-charge medical treatment without discrimination based on the firm belief that *the right to be cured* is a basic and inalienable right of all people.

In Africa, where there is little awareness of the availability of health care, his focus is on spreading the perception that health care supports the basic human right to live like a human being and that the state should take the lead. Through his active efforts, the governments of 11 African nations (Central African Republic, Chad, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Somalia, Sudan, South Sudan and Uganda) have signed EMERGENCY's *Manifesto for a Human Rights-based Medicine* (a medical declaration of human rights) that recognizes the right of people to receive medical treatment and commits to make efforts to provide health care services free of charge.

Leading a culture of peace by promoting the abolition of war and prohibition of production of anti-personnel landmines

Dr. Strada is engaged in the anti-war movement with a solid moral and political position that war must be abolished on the grounds that war tramples human dignity and life. As such, it cannot be justified for any reason. In 1997, Dr. Strada, who over decades has seen civilian casualties and human misery caused by land mines in conflict zones, campaigned with strong determination to ban the production of mines in Italy, and succeeded in achieving his goal in 1998. In addition, he strongly opposed and campaigned against Italy's intervention in the war in Afghanistan in 2001, and in Iraq in 2003. In 2002, EMERGENCY organized a massive campaign with the support of half a million people protesting against the war.

Sakena Yacoobi

Afghan Women's Educator

Born March 17, 1950 in Herat, Afghanistan
 1981 Master's Degree in Public Health, Loma Linda University (California, USA)

Professional Background

- 1982-Present Established Creating Hope International (CHI) in Michigan, USA
- 1982-1991 Health Consultant
- 1989-1992 D'Etre University (Michigan, USA)
- 1992-1995 International Rescue Committee (IRC) women's education and teacher training program
- 1995-Present Founder and President of Afghan Institute of Learning (AIL)
- 2007-Present Founded four Professor Sakena Yacoobi Private School facilities in Kabul and Herat, Afghanistan (K-12), the "Professor Sakena Yacoobi Private Hospital and Clinic", and Radio Meraj 94.1FM



**The Mother of Refugee Education
 Who Proposed a Fundamental
 Solution for Refugee Resettlement**

Devoting her life to Afghan refugee education

Dr. Sakena Yacoobi, the Mother of Afghan education, has been a pioneer and devoted educator of refugees for 21 years acting with the belief that education is the key to social reconstruction even under the severe conditions of war and occupation.

Dr. Yacoobi began educating teachers in Afghan refugee camps where they had struggled to survive after decades of war and began to establish schools for boys and girls after the complete collapse of the education and health systems. In 1995, the Afghan Institute of Learning (AIL) was established to provide systematic refugee education, and since then, the institute has provided education and vocational training to 13 million women and children. Despite the Taliban regime's ban on women's schools, AIL successfully operated more than 80 secret underground schools and educated more than 3,000 girls without any incident.

Presenting a holistic solution for refugee resettlement

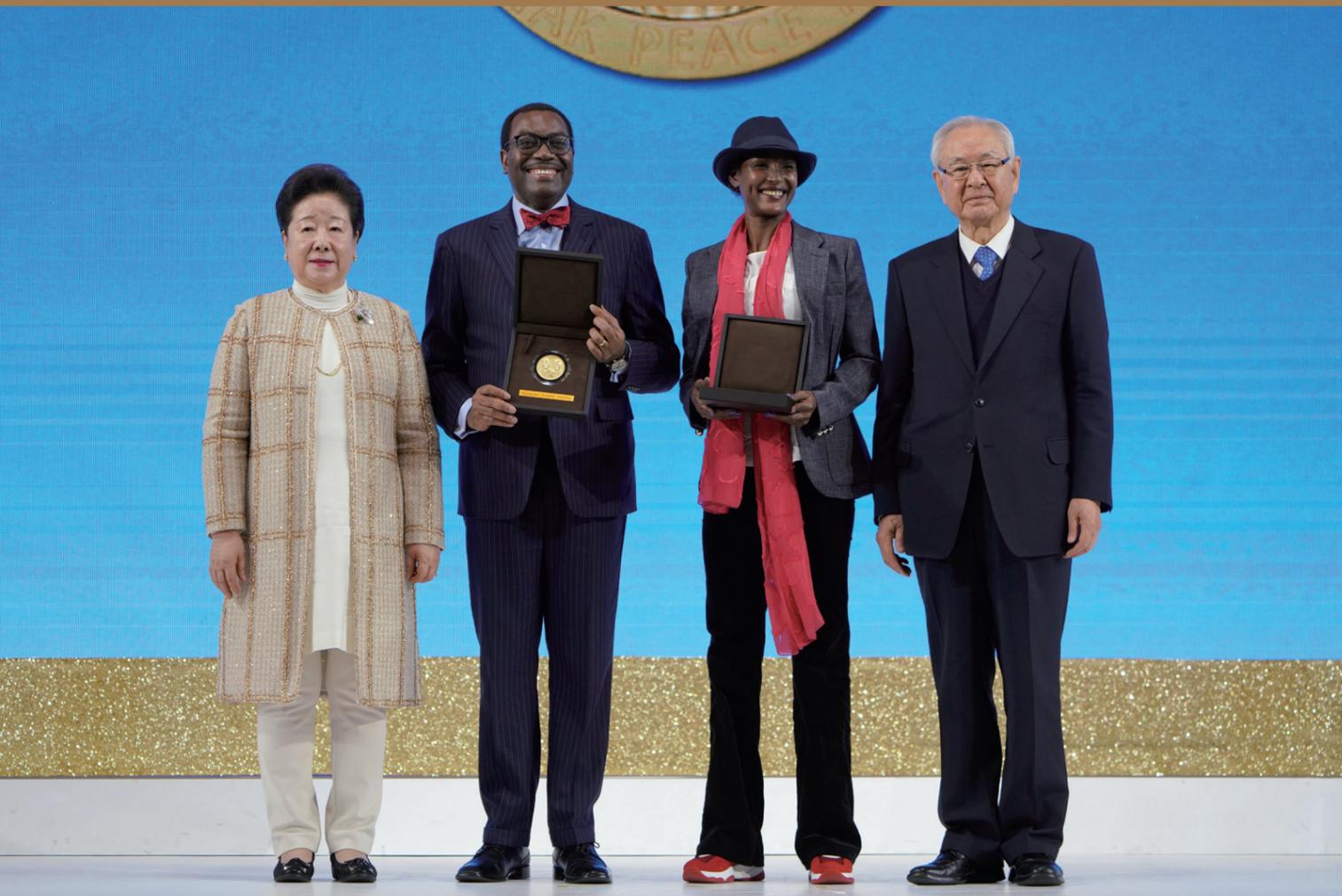
Dr. Yacoobi introduced a holistic approach to rebuilding communities destroyed by war and provided an innovative solution to the problem of resettlement. As a comprehensive and long-term solution to problems faced by society as a whole, this approach aims at overcoming the educational, economic, socio-cultural and institutional constraints of refugee camps. It contributes to improving the overall quality of life and furthering community development for Afghan refugees.

AIL is providing technical assistance to hospitals, radio stations and four private schools. Since 1996, it has provided health education to more than 2 million women and children. As a result, infant mortality and maternal mortality during pregnancy and childbirth were significantly reduced. AIL also provides "Love and Forgiveness" workshops to transform the refugees who have been surrounded by social deprivation and anger into positive leaders who can innovate in their local communities. AIL also supports the desire of the refugees for a peaceful and fruitful life through radio broadcasts on topics of social trends, health, family success models, human rights, literature and music. The radio broadcasts reach over a million listeners a day.

Contributing to the improvement of human rights and the status of Muslim women

Dr. Yacoobi is committed to educating Muslim women with the belief that "to educate girls is to educate future generations." Due to protracted conflicts and elements of Islamic culture that oppose women's education, Afghanistan has the world's lowest literacy rate, with only 12.6% of women over 15 years of age being able to read and write. In order to address this serious issue, Dr. Yacoobi has been aggressively persuading and changing the prejudices against women's education. Consequently, many women and children in Afghanistan and Pakistan are now being educated. Dr. Yacoobi has also established a women's university in recent years.

THE 2019 SUNHAK PEACE PRIZE AWARD CEREMONY



Event Time

February 9, 2019, 10 am (Korea time)

Location

Lotte World Hotel in Seoul, Korea

THE 2019 LAUREATE SELECTION PROCESS

Award Theme

The Sunhak Peace Prize Committee chose “Africa’s human rights and human development” as the theme for the 2019 Sunhak Peace Prize. Today, we are facing intensifying problems caused by global inequality. In order for us to build an era of peace, mutual prosperity and coexistence in the 21st century, we have to bring Africa’s development and human rights issues to the world’s consciousness and solve these issues together as a global family. The founders especially emphasized the love of humanity that can surpass the barriers among nations and races as the solution to world peace. They presented *One Family under God* as a vision of peace early on and have led and expanded the peace movement all around the world. Based on this vision of peace, let us all accelerate the transformation of Africa with the combined efforts and good will of humankind.

Candidate Nominations

From February 2018, to June 2018, nominations were submitted by about 1,000 qualified nominators from around the world. A total of 111 candidate nominations from 40 countries were received.

Review

The Sunhak Peace Prize Committee thoroughly reviewed the nominees over many discussions with support from the Secretariat and in consultation with experts to come up with a short list of candidates. The candidates in the short list were then reviewed again with emphasis on their activities and public works.

Laureate Selection and Public Announcement

At the final review discussion of the candidates, the Sunhak Peace Prize Committee selected FGM (Female Genital Mutilation) human rights activist Ms. Waris Dirie and Dr. Akinwumi Ayodeji Adesina, a leader spearheading agricultural innovation and good governance in Africa, as the Sunhak Peace Prize Laureates for 2019. The announcement of the Sunhak Peace Prize Laureates for 2019 was made at a press conference held in Cape Town, South Africa, on November 22, 2018.

Akinwumi Ayodeji Adesina

Agricultural Economist, President of African Development Bank

Born February 6, 1960, Nigeria
Ph.D. in Agricultural Economics from Purdue University, USA

Professional Background

- 1988 Senior Agricultural Scientist at the Rockefeller Foundation, New York, USA
- 1990-1995 Principal Economist and Coordinator of the West Africa Rice Economics Task Force at the West Africa Development Association (WARDA)
- 1999-2003 Representative for Southern Africa at the Rockefeller Foundation, New York, USA
- 2003-2008 Associate Director for Food Security at the Rockefeller Foundation, New York, USA
- 2008-2011 Vice President of the Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa, Nairobi, Kenya
- 2008-2010 President of the African Association of Agricultural Economists
- 2011-2015 Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development in Nigeria
- 2015-Present President of the African Development Bank Group



Leading Africa's Development through
Agricultural Innovation and Promotion
of Good Governance in Africa

Bringing great improvement to Africa's food security by leading Africa's agricultural innovation

Dr. Adesina had a vision that in order for Africa to overcome chronic poverty in the 21st century and become self-sufficient, African countries must transform their agricultural sectors. With this in mind, he has been spearheading agricultural innovation for over 30 years and improved food security for millions of people throughout the African continent.

Dr. Adesina proclaims: "Agriculture is a sector that will help diversify economies, create jobs, and eradicate food insecurity in African countries, as well as achieving food security for the world." Therefore, he has been at the forefront of establishing major agricultural policies to eradicate poverty in Africa.

While working as an agricultural scientist at the Rockefeller Foundation, Dr. Adesina developed innovative approaches for reaching poor farmers in the remotest areas of Africa with improved agricultural technologies. He helped to design a model called "The Agro-Dealers Network," which consisted of a massive rural network of small village shops that taught modern agricultural techniques and sold seed varieties and fertilizers to farmers. With this method, the distances travelled by farmers to find modern farm inputs declined drastically. He passionately cooperated with international and local NGOs to reach millions of farmers, yielding significant increases in food production across the continent.

In 2015, based on his belief that, "The greatest infrastructure to build isn't a road or a rail or a port, but grey matter infrastructure," Dr. Adesina established an initiative called "African Leaders for Nutrition" with the help of other world leaders such as Bill Gates; Aliko Dangote, the richest man in Africa; the late Kofi A. Annan; and John Kuffor, the former President of Ghana. Since establishing the initiative, Dr. Adesina has worked at the forefront of efforts to eradicate malnutrition, stunting and poverty in Africa through agriculture.

Spearheading good governance through works accelerating Africa's economic growth

During his services as the Vice President for Policy and Partnerships of the Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa (AGRA) and as Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development in Nigeria, Dr. Akinwumi Adesina used his political leadership and influence to build a bright future for Africa. He continues to be a leader in bringing agricultural innovation to the African continent as a President of the African Development Bank Group.

Dr. Adesina greatly transformed agriculture, including introducing high-yielding technologies to expand food production, designing and implementing policies to support farmers' access to technologies at scale, increasing the availability of credit for millions of smallholder farmers, attracting private investments for the agricultural sector, rooting out elements of corruption in the fertilizer industry, and assisting in the establishment of major agricultural policies for Africa's green revolution.

Following his beliefs, Dr. Adesina has made "using agriculture to create wealth" his core value. He has also spearheaded good governance in Africa, ensuring inclusive growth for Africa's economy.

Waris Dirie

Female Genital Mutilation Human Rights Activist

Born 1965, Somalia (Exact birthday unknown)

Films and Books

- 1987 Played a "Bond girl" in the film *The Living Daylights*.
- 1997 Wrote the book *Desert Flower*. (Published in 65 languages & sold more than 13 million copies)
- 1997–2003 UN Special Human Rights Ambassador for the eradication of FGM
- 2002 Founded the Desert Flower Foundation
- 2009 Co-produced the film *Desert Flower*, based on her book of the same name.



A Human Rights Activist Who Publicized the Issue of Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) to the World

Notable Achievements

Leading the campaign to eradicate FGM by raising worldwide awareness of FGM as an act of violence and human rights issue

Waris Dirie is the first person to draw the world's attention to female genital mutilation (FGM) as a human rights issue. In addition to causing extreme pain, this practice frequently leads to death due to high blood loss or infection. She has been leading anti-FGM campaign to eradicate the cruel practice. Through her efforts, people around the world have started to view FGM as an act of violence.

Born into a goat-herding nomad family in Somalia, Ms. Dirie underwent female circumcision at the age of 5. In 1997, when her career as a world-class supermodel was at its peak, she revealed her experience with FGM as a representative of all African women who had undergone the procedure and had kept their silence. This brave start led her to become a human rights activist to end the barbaric practice happening in Africa. She was also appointed as the first Special Ambassador to the United Nations for the Elimination of Female Genital Mutilation in 1997. Since then, she has been working tirelessly to end FGM.

As a result of her efforts, 15 member countries of the the African Union ratified the Maputo Protocol, Article 5 of which lists FGM as a harmful practice that must be ended. In 2012, the United Nations General Assembly unanimously passed a resolution banning the practice of FGM and set as a goal to eliminate FGM by 2030. This milestone saved the lives of millions of girls who were at the risk the violent practice.

Healing hearts and bodies of victims of FGM through reconstructive surgery

Waris Dirie also works to provide reconstructive surgery and comprehensive cure for victims of FGM, who were physically and psychologically injured by the brutal practice. In 2013, the Desert Flower Foundation partnered with the Waldfriede Hospital in Berlin to open the first Desert Flower Center, which provides comprehensive treatments for victims of FGM. There are currently centers operating in Paris, Berlin, Stockholm and Amsterdam with a medical team of 120 doctors, nurses and staff. The centers provide physiological support, reconstructive surgeries, career training, and educational materials to the victims and also provides education in FGM reconstructive surgery to doctors and obstetricians.

Providing fundamental solutions to the eradication of FGM through education and financial support

Waris Dirie understood that FGM is still carried out not because of tradition or culture but because of the financial benefit the families gain from selling their daughters at a high cost. Therefore, to get to the core of the issue, she helps victims become independent by providing basic literacy education and career education.

The Desert Flower Foundation runs a sponsorship program called "Save a Little Desert Flower," which protects girls in Sierra Leone and Djibouti from FGM by providing funds for education. Also, she started a pilot project in many corners of Africa, called "Together for African Women," aimed at providing women's education, career training and guaranteed income. She is also working on a project with fair-trade companies in Ethiopia and Kenya that produce scarves and other fair-trade products to provide employment to thousands of women.

THE 2020 SUNHAK PEACE PRIZE AWARD CEREMONY



Event Time

February 5, 2020, 10 am (Korea time)

Location

KINTEX Convention Center in Gyeonggi, Korea

THE 2020 LAUREATE SELECTION PROCESS

Award Theme

The year 2020 is a very significant year for the Sunhak Peace Prize. Not only is it the year of the 4th Award Ceremony, it is also the centenary year for the founders. For this reason, in addition to the 2020 Sunhak Peace Prize, a special Founders' Award was presented to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the birth of the founder, Rev. Dr. Sun Myung Moon. This year's awards were presented to outstanding individuals for their work in bringing harmony among peoples, guided by principles of interdependence, mutual prosperity and universal values. The founders, Rev. Dr. Sun Myung Moon and Dr. Hak Ja Han Moon, have stressed that the barriers of religion, nationality and race can be transcended only when self-centeredness and exclusivism are replaced by a mindset that seeks harmony and sincere interaction between peoples. Also, in international relations, the genuine pursuit of global, rather than national, interests is necessary to attain a prosperous, peaceful world community. This year's awardees have demonstrated the mindset, conviction and actions necessary to advance these goals.

Candidate Nominations

Nominations were submitted by almost 1,000 competent nominators around the world between March and June, 2019. A total of 86 qualified candidates were nominated from 46 different countries.

Review

The Sunhak Peace Prize Committee reviewed each of the nominees in depth with support from the Secretariat and in consultation with experts. The Committee then drew up a short list of candidates whose activities and public work were further reviewed. Finally, the Committee selected the highly qualified Sunhak Peace Prize Laureates for 2020.

Laureate Selection and Public Announcement

The Sunhak Peace Prize Committee selected H.E. Macky Sall, President of the Republic of Senegal and Bishop Munib A. Younan, Bishop Emeritus of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in Jordan and the Holy Land, as the Sunhak Peace Prize Laureates for 2020. In addition, to mark the 100th anniversary of the birth of founder Rev. Dr. Sun Myung Moon, it decided to present a special Founders' Award to former UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon. The announcement of the 2020 Sunhak Peace Prize laureates was made on October 5, 2019 at a press conference in Nagoya, Japan.

THE 2020 FOUNDERS' AWARD
LAUREATE LAUREATES

Ban Ki-moon

**Eighth Secretary-General of the United Nations,
Chairman of the Board, Ban Ki-moon Foundation
for a Better Future**

Born June 13, 1944 in Republic of Korea

Bachelor's degree in International Relations from
Seoul National University (South Korea)

Master of Public Administration from
the John F. Kennedy School of Government
at Harvard University (USA)

Professional Background

- 1970 Entry into the Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- 2004-2006 33rd Minister of Foreign Affairs and Trade, South Korea
- 2007-2016 Eighth Secretary-General of the United Nations
- 2017-Present Chair, International Olympic Committee's Ethics Commission (IOC)
- 2018-Present Co-Chair, the Ban Ki-moon Centre for Global Citizens
- 2018-Present Chair, Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI)
- 2018-Present Deputy Chair of The Elders
- 2019-Present Chairman of Board, Ban Ki-moon Foundation for a Better Future
- 2019-Present Chair, National Council for Dealing with Particulate Matter



Ban Ki-moon
**A Leader Striving for a Sustainable
Earth**

Successful implementation of global action on climate change through the Paris Agreement

Former UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon played a pivotal role in concluding the Paris Agreement, a global measure to counter climate change. The Paris Agreement on climate change adopted in 2015 is a revolutionary agreement in which 197 countries committed to curbing greenhouse gas emissions within this century, with a comprehensive long-term goal of eliminating the production of man-made greenhouse gas.

Ban displayed significant behind-the-scenes leadership, traveling all over the world to urge global leaders to participate in the historical climate agreement whereby all nations, regardless of their economic status, can join the battle against climate change.

Furthermore, Ban succeeded in lobbying 55 countries to put into effect the agreement within a year. His efforts led *Foreign Policy*, a prominent American news publication which focuses on global affairs, to select Ban as one of the 100 leading global thinkers of 2016.

Presentation of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as a master plan for global prosperity

During the 70th Regular Session of the UN General Assembly, former UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon presented and inspired the unanimous adoption of the Sustainable Development Goals, a master plan to realize the mutual prosperity of humankind by 2030. The Sustainable Development Goals set forth 17 objectives in a comprehensive global agenda for international cooperation toward alleviating human ills including poverty, hunger, social and economic inequality, and environmental deterioration, while advancing clean water and energy, as well as peace and justice. Ban elicited participation and consensus from heads of state to adopt the agenda and to foster development towards a world where no one is left behind, breaking down the distinction between developed and developing countries.

Promotion of gender equality and human rights

Former UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon prioritized the advancement of human rights, especially women's rights and gender equality, from the early days of his tenure. In 2010, Ban launched UN Women, integrating several UN-registered women's rights committees. He also promoted women's rights by launching initiatives and campaigns such as UNiTE to End Violence against Women, Stop Rape Now, Network of Men Leaders, and Special Representatives on Sexual Violence in Conflict.



Macky Sall

Fourth President of the Republic of Senegal

Born December 11, 1961 in Senegal

Institute of Earth Sciences Bachelor of Geological engineer and Geophysics (Senegal)

Graduated from Higher National School of Petroleum and Engines (ENSPM) (France)

Professional Background

- 2002 Minister of Mining, Energy, Water, Equipment and Transports
- 2001-2002 Minister of Mines, Energy and Water
- 2002-2003 Senior Minister of Mines, Energy and Water
- 2004-2007 Prime Minister of Senegal
- 2007-2008 Speaker of Parliament of Senegal
- 2013 Chair of the Heads of State and Government Orientation Committee (NEPAD) (African Union)
- 2015-2016 Chair of ECOWAS, Head of State of Government Authority
- 2012-Present 4th President of Senegal (re-elected in April 2019)



Macky Sall
A Model of Good Governance
in Africa

Implemented good governance with prudent reforms, including reducing the presidential term from seven to five years

President Macky Sall, who took office as Senegal's fourth president in April 2012, is championing good governance in Africa by implementing dramatic reforms. These included reducing his term of office, originally seven years under the then current constitution, to five years. For a president to shorten the presidential term is highly unconventional in Africa, where long-term rule is more commonplace. However, on March 20, 2016, Senegal held a comprehensive referendum on the presidential term and other state affairs. The reforms passed with 63 percent support.

In order to modernize and stabilize democracy in Senegal, President Sall has enforced the Thirteen Reform Measures, aimed at strengthening the rule of law and improving the governance of public affairs. He has led the fight against corruption by establishing the National Anti-Corruption and Civil Affairs Agency and the National Commission for the Acquisition of Illegal Assets and Restoration of Unrighteous Gains. His firm resolve and practice of good governance is a leading force for stable democracy in West Africa.

Contributed to the economic revival of West Africa by expanding transportation infrastructure

President Macky Sall's top priorities are stabilizing people's livelihoods and reviving the economy. With these goals in mind, he has implemented a development plan called "Plan Senegal Emergent (PSE)" (first phase: 2014-2018, and second phase: 2019-2023) stabilizing Senegal's economic growth rate at around 6 percent. President Sall is pursuing other policies, including raising retirement pensions, providing emergency subsidies to farmers, holding national education conferences, and revolutionizing medical insurance.

He also set up a new national airline, Air Senegal. President Sall is chairman of the National and Government Leaders Orientation Committee of the African Union's Development Organization (NEPAD), which is greatly improving Africa's transportation infrastructure by building roads, bridges, highways, and TERs (local express trains), and the S n gambie bridge, which will facilitate trade and cooperation between Senegal and The Gambia.

Pursuing harmony on the African continent

Emphasizing dialogue as a means of resolving continental disputes, President Macky Sall is actively promoting international conferences such as the "International Conference on Islam and Peace," the "UPF African Summit" and the "International Conference on the Emergence of Africa" to promote harmony among African leaders. More than 500 religious leaders and scholars attended the 2015 International Conference on Islam and Peace in Dakar to discuss peace building. In addition, some 1,200 political figures and religious leaders from more than 60 countries attended the 2018 African Summit in Dakar to discuss the peaceful future of Africa.



Munib A. Younan

Former President of the Lutheran World Federation

Born September 18, 1950 in Jerusalem

Graduated from Finnish Jürvenpü Luther Theological Seminary (Finland)

Master's in Theology at the University of Helsinki (Finland)

Professional Background

- 1976-1979 Pastor, Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Redeemer in Jerusalem (ELCJHL)
- 1976-1997 Teacher & Coordinator of Christian Education, ELCJHL Schools
- 1990-1998 President, Synod of the ELCJHL
- 1998-2004 President, Board of Managers, International Christian Committee (ICC), Jerusalem
- 2004-2010 President, Fellowship of the Middle East Evangelical Churches (FMEEC)
- 2010-2016 President, Evangelical Family Middle East Council of Churches (MECC)
- 2010-2017 President, The Lutheran World Federation (LWF)
- 2002-Present Chair, Local Reference Group, and Founding Member of original church initiative (Ecumenical Accompaniment Programme for Palestine and Israel, EAPPI)



Munib A. Younan
A Pioneer for Religious Harmony

Forty years of facilitating harmony between Judaism, Christianity and Islam in the Middle East

Bishop Munib Younan has emphasized to the world that a religion’s role is to serve all people, regardless of their gender, race, ethnicity, religious belief or political persuasion. In addition, during his travels around the world, his message has been: “To achieve consensus in diversity, one must guard against religious extremism, accept the diversity of biblical interpretations, and accept differing religious traditions.”

Born in 1950 as a Palestinian refugee in Jerusalem, Bishop Younan devoted his life to promoting dialogue among Jews, Christians and Muslims, and inspiring them toward reconciliation. While serving as the President of the Fellowship of the Middle East Evangelical Churches from 2004 to 2010, he built an extensive network of religious leaders of different faiths and promoted dialogue among them contributing to bringing peace to the Middle East. He has also taken a leading role in seeking resolution to the Israel-Palestine conflict as a founding member of a coalition movement organization for Palestine and Israel. In addition, he was the first to translate the Augsburg Confession (1530), a key Lutheran doctrinal document, into Arabic, contributing to the promotion of understanding between Christianity and Islam. He has also published a number of books containing messages of interreligious harmony and a call to become witnesses for peace.

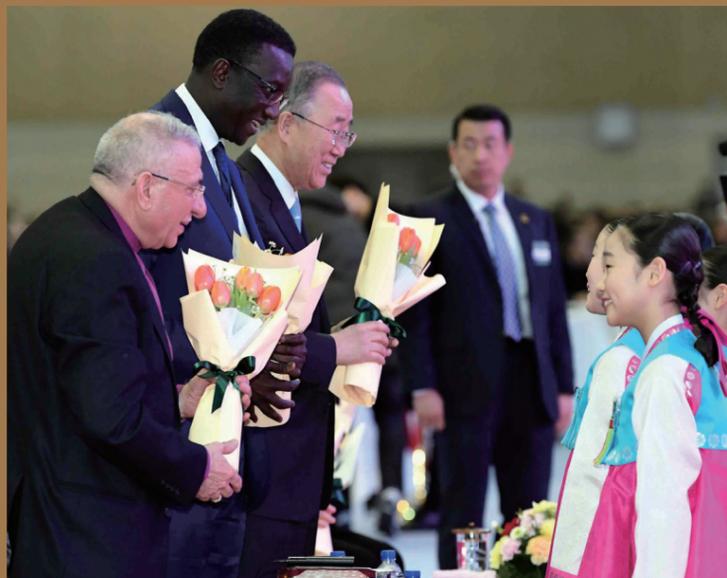
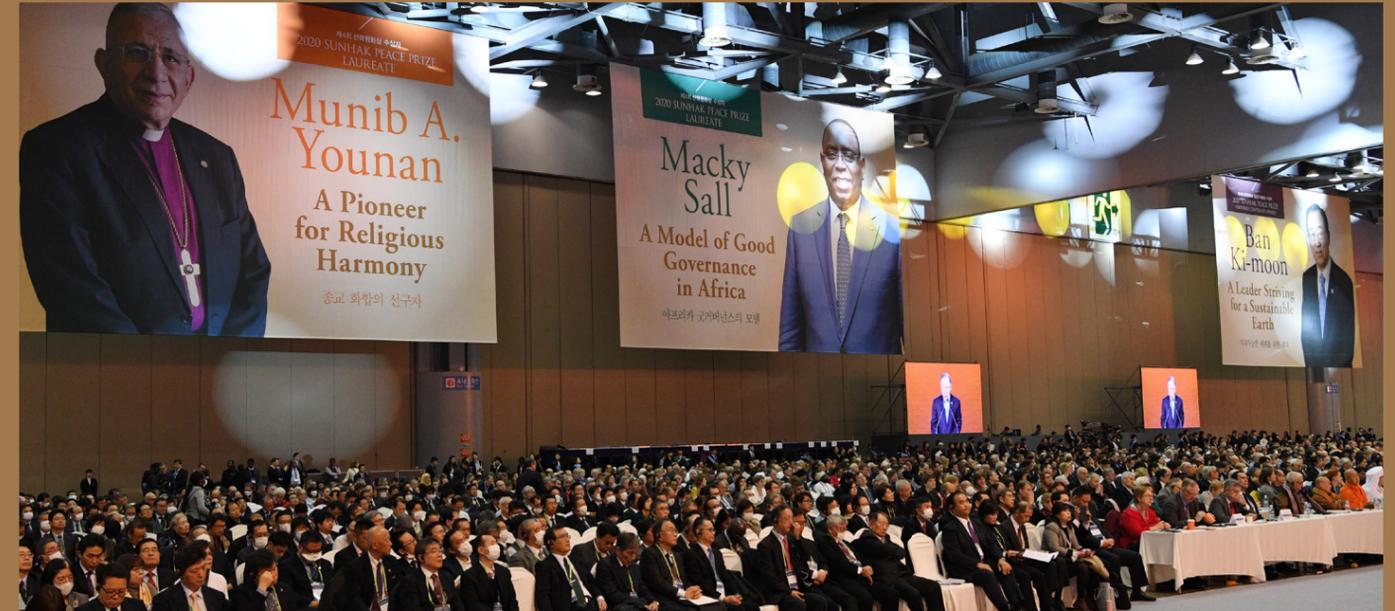
Conflict resolution between Catholic and Protestant churches

Over decades, Bishop Younan has maintained a continuous dialogue with the Catholic church, with the aim of resolving the deep-rooted conflict between Catholic and Protestant churches. As a result, in 2013, the Lutheran World Federation and the Vatican jointly adopted a document called “From Conflict to Communion,” easing the 500-year-old conflict. This was a historic point in reconciliation between the churches, where both sides promised to “renew their commitment to theological dialogue and continue the journey toward unity, guided by God’s spirit according to the will of Lord Jesus Christ.” This was done with the aim of uniting the two churches, accepting that the Lutheran Church and the Catholic Church have the same root, and thus must work toward reconciliation. Therefore, in 2016, Lutherans and Catholics together marked the 500th anniversary of the Reformation, and Bishop Younan and Pope Francis signed a declaration to take a “common path.” It was the first time in history that a pope had taken part in the anniversary of the founding of the Lutheran Church. Together, they stated that “theological distinction entails prejudice and conflict, and degenerates into a tool for political purposes,” and that they “reject all past and present hatred and violence expressed in the name of religion.” Thus, they sent a strong message of religious harmony to the world.



THE 2020 SUNHAK PEACE

PRIZE AWARD CEREMONY



HISTORY

February 20, 2013	Proposal of the Sunhak Peace Prize by Dr. Hak Ja Han Moon
August 11, 2014	Sunhak Peace Prize Committee Inauguration Ceremony
June 8, 2015	2015 Laureate Announcement Press Conference (Laureates Anote Tong, Modadugu Gupta)
August 28, 2015	Inaugural Sunhak Peace Prize Award Ceremony
November 23~25, 2015	Sunhak Peace Prize Initiative India · Nepal
November 29, 2016	2017 Laureate Announcement Press Conference (Laureates Gino Strada, Sakena Yacoobi)
February 3, 2017	2017 Sunhak Peace Prize Award Ceremony
November 22, 2018	2019 Laureate Announcement Press Conference (Laureates Akinwumi Adesina, Waris Dirie)
February 9, 2019	2019 Sunhak Peace Prize Award Ceremony
October 5, 2019	2020 Laureate Announcement Press Conference (Founders' Centenary Award Laureate Ban Ki-moon Laureates Macky Sall, Munib A. Younan)
February 5, 2020	2020 Sunhak Peace Prize Award Ceremony

SUNHAK PEACE PRIZE FOUNDATION	USA Office	200 White Plains Road, FL1, Tarrytown, NY 10591, USA
	Korea Office	8F Dowon Bldg. 34 Mapo-daero, Mapo-gu, Seoul, Korea 04174
RECOMMENDATION ANNOUNCEMENT	Eligibility	Individuals or organizations must have contributed significantly to the promotion of the tenets of peace affirmed by the Sunhak Peace Prize. The achievements of the individual or organization must have had a positive impact on the realization of peace among diverse nations, races, religions, or ideologies. Individual candidates must still be living.
	Materials Required for Submission	Candidate Nomination Form (fixed format) * Download Form: www.sunhakpeaceprize.org References on the candidate's achievements * All submitted materials must be written in English. Exceptions may be made depending on the situation.
	Submission	Period March 2020 – May 2021 Address Sunhak Peace Prize Secretariat 8F Dowon Bldg. 34 Mapo-daero, Mapo-gu, Seoul, Korea 04174 E-mail sunhakpeaceprize@gmail.com Website: www.sunhakpeaceprize.org Tel +82)2-3278-5158, Fax +82)2-3278-5198



Making the World Better for Future Generations

Just as parents love their children unconditionally, those living today
must take responsibility to ensure peace for future generations.

SUNHAK PEACE PRIZE



The Sunhak Peace Prize Committee