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Nobel Peace Center

Rådhusplassen

<http://www.nobelpeacecenter.org/>

12 Dec 2014–31 Aug 2015

***The 2014 Peace Prize exhibition – Malala and Kailash* tells the story of Malala Yousafzai and Kailash Satyarthi's unstoppable fight for children's rights.**

Both Nobel Peace Prize laureates have taken an active role in shaping the exhibition. Malala has recorded a personal video message, and we have been allowed to borrow family photos of her as a small child. Through photojournalist Lynsey Addario's pictures of the Taliban's occupation of the Swat Valley, where Malala grew up, the exhibition tells the story of youthful courage.

Kailash Satyarthi took Lynsey Addario along on raids to liberate child labourers, and to various centres where the children are offered a new and better life. In an in-depth interview with the BBC's chief international correspondent Lyse Doucet, he talks about activism, setbacks and the importance of a secure childhood.

Honouring Malala Yousafzai's own wish, the school uniform she wore when she was shot in the head by a Taliban gunman in October 2012, becomes part of the Nobel Peace Prize exhibition.

[Read more about Malala's school uniform in the Nobel Peace Prize exhibition.](#)

Malala and Kailash is the Nobel Peace Center's tenth peace prize exhibition. The exhibition has been put together over the course of eight hectic weeks, and will be officially opened by the laureates

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themselves on 11 December.

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Follow our [exhibition blog](#) (in Norwegian) about the creation of the 2014 Nobel Peace Prize exhibition.

Here you can read the [Norwegian Nobel Committee's statement](#) announcing this year's choice.

The exhibition is supported by Mint of Norway.

Watch the lecture by Thorbjørn Jagland (in Norwegian) from our [open day in October](#):

Watch the lecture by Geir Lundestad (in English) from [our open day in October](#):

OVERVIEW OF OUR PREVIOUS NOBEL PEACE PRIZE EXHIBITIONS:

[2013 OPCW - Combating Chemical Weapons](#)

_In the ninth consecutive Nobel Peace Prize Exhibition, the audience for the first time gets to experience how the OPCW inspectors monitor, identify and destroy chemical weapons. Photographer was the world renowned Paolo Pellegrin from the photo agency Magnum Photos. With American war correspondent and writer Scott Anderson's short texts, the graphic and strong black and white images provide a rare insight into the daily lives of the weapon inspectors.

[2012 EU - Europe from War to Peace](#)

For the first time in history, generations of Europeans are living without fear of war in their own country. The Peace Prize Laureate Exhibition 2012 takes you from yesterday's Europe where conflicts were settled on bloody battlefields, to present day Europe where conflicts are resolved through negotiation. It shows how the EU has contributed, and continues to contribute, to promote and secure peace, democracy, the rule of law and human rights.

[2011 SHEROES](#)

_The exhibition portrayed the three brave heroines and laureates Ellen

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Johnson Sirleaf and Leymah Gbowee from Liberia and Tawakkol Karman from Yemen. The Norwegian photographer Espen Rasmussen accompanied the Peace Prize laureates during several hectic days in November before they arrived in Oslo to receive the Peace Prize in December.

2010 Liu Xiaobo - I have No Enemies

In Nobel Peace Prize laureate Liu Xiaobo's defendant's speech made on 23 December 2009, prior to him being sentenced to eleven years' imprisonment, he stated: "I have no enemies". These words inspired the Nobel Peace Center in creating a portrait of the imprisoned peace activist. The 2010 Nobel Peace Prize laureate exhibition told the story of Liu Xiaobo's brave and sustained struggle for fundamental human rights in China: from participation in the Tiananmen protests of 1989 and up until Charter 08.

2009 Barack H. Obama - A Call to Action

Barack H. Obama regarded the Nobel Peace Prize as "a call to action". This also became the title of the 2009 Nobel Peace Prize laureate exhibition. The exhibition was inspired by the connections between Alfred Nobel's will and Obama's visions and efforts to strengthen international diplomacy and multilateral cooperation, and a world free from nuclear weapons. The exhibition consisted of two parts: a series of large photo portraits of President Barack H. Obama by photographers Callie Shell and Pete Souza. The second part told the story of Nobel's will and Obama's work for fraternity between nations, with books and images, texts and films, and interactive games. The exhibition also featured reactions to the awarding of the Nobel Peace Prize to Obama.

2008 Martti Ahtisaari - The Broker

During three decades, the former Finnish President has played a vital role in the peace and reconciliation work done in Namibia, Kosovo, Iraq, Northern Ireland and the Aceh Province in Indonesia. In 2008 he was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize. In this exhibition, Magnum photographer Jonas Bendiksen and BBC journalist Lyse Doucet gave a glimpse into the work of Martti Ahtisaari.

2007 Al Gore and the IPCC - Fever

The exhibition, like the Peace Prize, was divided in two parts. The world renowned photographer Anton Corbijn showed six portraits of Nobel Peace Prize laureate Al Gore, bringing out sides of Gore that are rarely seen: Playful and casual, surrounded by the nature he works to preserve. Pictures and text from the article series "A Globe in Crisis", featured in the Norwegian business newspaper Dagens Næringsliv also were part of the exhibition. Photographer Ørjan F. Ellingvåg and journalist Frode Frøyland covered the activity of the IPCC, The Intergovernmental Panel of Climate Change.

2006 A Fistful of Dollars

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The 2006 Nobel Peace Prize laureate exhibition focused on the work of Muhammad Yunus and The Grameen Bank. Photographer Linda Næsfeldt's
striking pictures presented a man and an institution that give poor people hope and a possibility to create a dignified life for themselves.

2005 Make Power, Not War

Mohamed ElBaradei considers the nuclear threat of today to be greater than ever before. IAEA controls over 900 facilities for nuclear power in 71 countries in order to prevent dissemination of nuclear weapons. At the same time, IAEA promotes civilian use of nuclear power and related technology. The exhibition highlighted this controversial double role.