

UNITED NATIONS
EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

**INTERGOVERNMENTAL COUNCIL OF THE
INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMME
FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF COMMUNICATION (IPDC)**

26th Session

26 - 28 March 2008

Fontenoy Building (Room XII)

AGENDA ITEM 10

(Review of the UNESCO-IPDC Prize for Rural Communication in the light of the 171 EX/Decision 24 on UNESCO Prizes)

1. At its 171 session, the Executive Board approved an overall strategy and criteria for the management and promotion of UNESCO prizes, under which all existing and new prizes must meet the requirements set out in paragraph 15 of the corresponding Decision (171 EX/Decision 24). The purpose was to ensure a greater coherence of UNESCO prizes and to enhance their visibility and impact, thereby helping to raise the profile and prestige of the Organization. To implement the strategy, the Executive Board's decision endorsed standard model texts for UNESCO prize statutes and for the financial regulations of the special accounts of the prizes in order to adjust and align current practices with the overall strategy.

- a. Article 5.1 of the endorsed Standard Model Text for the Statutes of UNESCO's prizes stipules that "the Jury shall consist of a number of three or five independent members of different nationalities and gender, appointed by the Director-General for a period of six years...."
- b. Article 2.4 of the Standard Model Text for the Statutes of UNESCO's prizes stipulates that "the full staff support and operating/management costs of the Prize, including all costs related to the award ceremony and public information activities shall be fully covered by the donor. To this end, the Director-General

shall determine a mandatory overhead cost amount to be applied and charged against the funds in the Special Account, which is to be established under the Financial Regulations for the Prize”.

2. However, the Statutes of the Intergovernmental Council of the International Programme for the Development of Communication (IPDC) as amended at the thirty-second session of the General Conference of UNESCO, Paris, October 2003 [Resolution 43/32]) stipulates that the Council is responsible for the “awarding of the UNESCO-IPDC Prize for Rural Communication” (Article 5.f) and “the Bureau shall act as jury for selecting the winner of the UNESCO-IPDC Prize for Rural Communication.” (Article 6.2)
3. Due to differing positions and the new requirement on overhead cost charges it was not possible to announce the UNESCO-IPDC Prize for Rural Communication 2007 to the UNESCO National Commissions and Delegations. The corresponding circular invitation letter for candidatures had not received the necessary clearance from the UNESCO services responsible for the implementation of the new UNESCO prize strategy.

As for the appointment of the Jury, the UNESCO Legal Adviser has pointed out that the General Conference decision concerning the composition of the jury takes precedence over the Executive Board Model Statutes procedure for appointing a Jury, the Legal Adviser has suggested to revise the IPDC prize statutes as follows:

"In accordance with Articles 5.1 and 6.2 of the Statutes of the International Council for the Development of Communication, the Jury shall consist of the members of the Bureau of that Council, serving in that capacity on a personal basis. Jurors involved in a real or potential conflict of interest shall recuse themselves from further deliberations or be asked by the Director-General to do so.”

4. In this connection the Council may decide:
- a. To accept the Standard Model for the Financial Regulations of the Special Account for the UNESCO-IPDC Prize for Rural Communication and determine the mechanism for financing the Prize and the overhead costs.
 - b. To revise the UNESCO-IPDC prize rules (Article 5) as follows:

"In accordance with Articles 5.1 and 6.2 of the Statutes of the International Council for the Development of Communication, the Jury shall consist of the members of the Bureau of that Council, serving in that capacity on a personal basis. Jurors involved in a real or potential conflict of interest shall recuse themselves from further deliberations or be asked by the Director-General to do so."

Or,

- c. To review the need to maintain the UNESCO-IPDC Prize for Rural Communication in view of new overhead costs requirements and contradictions between the Executive Board Decision and IPDC Statutes.

General Rules Governing the UNESCO-IPDC Prize for Rural Communication as Revised by the 120th Session of the Executive Board

1. Aim

Since one of the objectives of the IPDC is to promote the awareness of all parties concerned of the important role that communication plays in the development process, a UNESCO-IPDC Prize for Rural Communication is hereby established to draw attention to particularly meritorious and innovative activities undertaken by public or private institutions or by persons or groups of persons working on a personal basis or as members of the staff of such institutions with a view to improving communication in all its forms - and more particularly local newspapers, radio and television programmes, printing equipment and films in rural communities, and primarily in the developing countries.

2. Amount and frequency of award

The Prize shall consist of a sum of twenty thousand dollars of the United States of America payable from the IPDC Special Account. The Prize shall be awarded once every two years. A prize not awarded in any given year may be awarded two years later to a second prize-winner.

3. Criteria for the awarding of the prize

(a) The prize-winners shall be nationals of UNESCO Member States, or they shall be institutions or organizations which have their headquarters in those States. They shall have adopted one or more particularly outstanding measures to promote rural communication in the spirit of UNESCO's ideals by such means as:

- furthering the use of local newspaper, films, radio television and / or multi-media programmes;
- furthering the use of traditional forms of communication;

- implementing new plans with a view to the full use or improvement of communication and its techniques and methods in ways adapted to the rural environment.

(b) The activity shall have been exercised within a period of two years preceding the submission of nominations.

4. Submission of nominations

Nominations shall be submitted to the Chairperson of the Intergovernmental Council of the IPDC by the governments of Member States of UNESCO in consultation with their National Commissions and by the appropriate non-governmental organizations having consultative status with UNESCO. In support of each nomination, a written recommendation shall be supplied, which shall include:

- (i) a description of the work undertaken;
- (ii) a summary of the results achieved;
- (iii) an evaluation by reference to the criteria mentioned above.

The closing date for submission of nomination shall be fixed by the Chairperson of the Council.

5. Selection of Prize-winner

The prize-winner shall be selected by the Bureau of the Intergovernmental Council of IPDC.

6. Presentations of the Prize

The Prize shall be presented by the Director-General or his representative at an official ceremony at which the Chairperson of the Intergovernmental Council of the IPDC or his representative shall be present.

Hundred and seventy-first session

171 EX/19
PARIS, 9 March 2005
Original: English

Item 24 of the provisional agenda

**REPORT BY THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL
ON THE OVERALL REVIEW OF UNESCO PRIZES**

SUMMARY

The present document provides an overview and a programme-oriented analysis of the current situation with regard to UNESCO prizes. Based thereon, it develops an overall strategy for UNESCO prizes, consisting of a set of criteria guiding the management and promotion of current UNESCO prizes and the creation, management and visibility considerations for UNESCO prizes in the future. This strategy is aimed at ensuring a greater coherence of existing prizes, providing a framework for the creation and operation of future prizes and enhancing visibility of each prize and its impact for the profile and prestige of UNESCO. The annexes to the document contain model statutes and model financial regulations that should govern the management of UNESCO prizes. The present document should be read in conjunction with the information document on the current status of UNESCO prizes, as contained in document 171 EX/INF.11.

Decision proposed: paragraph 16.

I. CURRENT STATUS

1. Following the submission of a document to the Executive Board in 1998, listing all existing prizes at that time, the issue of UNESCO prizes has not been analysed in a systematic and comprehensive manner. Rather, decision-making took place on a case-by-case basis, leading to a proliferation of prizes with various statutes and financial regulations.

2. In response to oral requests made at the 165th session of the Executive Board, the Director-General decided to review the situation of all existing UNESCO prizes. He established a working group chaired by the Deputy Director-General (DDG) with a view to establishing an overview of the present situation and developing an overall policy and strategy for UNESCO prizes.

3. Pending the preparation of a strategy and its consideration and eventual approval by the Executive Board, the Director-General had suggested a moratorium on the proposals for and the consideration of new prizes, which had graciously been accepted and observed by Member States.

4. The related information document 171 EX/INF.11 provides a comprehensive database for all current UNESCO prizes. The parameters of each prize are presented, including name, year of creation, purpose, prize value, number of recipients, donor, funds received, contribution from regular budget, creating authority, frequency of the prize award, nomination procedure, establishment of jury, staff and administrative costs. This information shows that UNESCO prizes do not conform to any pattern and that they differ significantly as to their value, their contribution to programmatic objectives and priorities of the Organization, their impact and visibility as well as their arrangements and funding. Drawing on the information assembled in this database, the present document develops a policy and overall strategy to guide UNESCO prizes in the future.

II. ANALYSIS OF THE PRESENT SITUATION

5. A clear distinction needs to be made between a **UNESCO prize**, understood as a prestigious prize conferred on one or several recipients by the Director-General upon the recommendation of a jury, and **awards** involving different types of recognition, such as medals, diplomas, scholarships or fellowships awarded by the Director-General or distinctions given by UNESCO at the national/subregional level in consultation with the relevant National Commission(s). **The subject of the strategy developed in the present document shall only be UNESCO prizes established by the Executive Board or the General Conference. Its principal aim is to enhance the impact and visibility of the various prizes, which should contribute to the profile and prestige of the Organization as well as to the programmes to which they correspond. A further objective of the strategy is to introduce a coherent and uniform approach and practice to the management of prizes and related procedures.** As for distinctions awarded by UNESCO at the national and subregional level, they will be subject to separate regulations, on which the Director-General will report to the Executive Board at a future session.

6. **The total number of UNESCO prizes stands currently at 33 active prizes, managed by the various programme sectors. An additional nine prizes are inactive or have been discontinued. The Director-General wishes to propose to the Executive Board that he be authorized to formally terminate and abolish these nine prizes, after prior consultation with the donors concerned. The prizes concerned are the following: Noma Prize (for Meritorious Work in Literacy); Malcolm Adiseshiah International Literacy Prize; Nessim Habif Prize; UNESCO-ROSTSCA Awards for Young Scientists; UNESCO Prize for Children's and Young People's Literature in the Service of Tolerance; UNESCO/Françoise Gallimard Prize**

for Young Writers Expressing the Tensions and Hopes of Our Time; Pacha Prize; UNESCO Cities for Peace Prize; and UNESCO Web Prize.

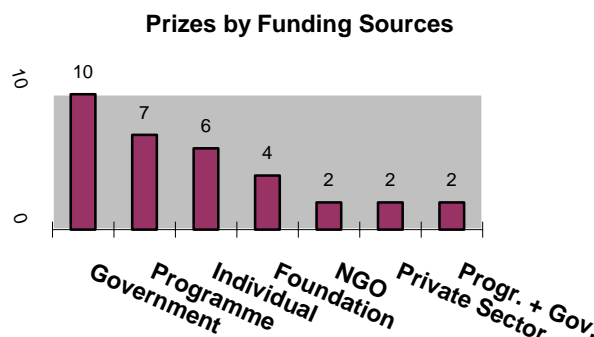
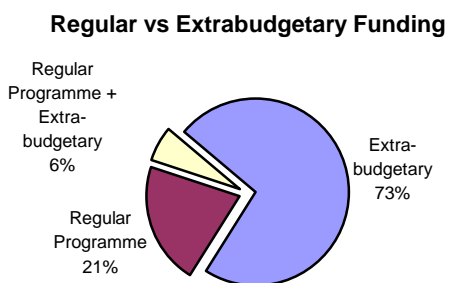
7. The 33 active UNESCO prizes are **distributed among programme sectors** as follows: 13 CLT, 7 SC, 7 SHS, 3 ED and 3 CI.

8. Most of the existing prizes were established prior to the adoption of the current Medium-Term Strategy (31 C/4) and thus no consideration or reference to strategic objectives or programme priorities, as defined successive C/5 documents (31 C/5 and 32 C/5) was feasible. Nevertheless, Appendix 1 shows the actual **programmatic coverage** of UNESCO prizes with respect to the **strategic objectives** of document 31 C/4. It points to certain lacunae in the prize programme coverage.

9. Appendix 2 contains an overview of the coverage of UNESCO prizes against the **principal priorities** for the various major programmes, as contained in the Approved Programme and Budget for 2004-2005 (32 C/5). This table likewise reveals a lack of coverage of certain key programme areas by UNESCO prizes.

10. As regards the **geographical scope** of UNESCO Prizes, most prizes are **global** in scope, while seven have a **regional** focus. All have been established by the Executive Board. There is no complete information available about the number, type and modalities of award of **national prizes** given under UNESCO’s auspices and in UNESCO’s name. Where they exist, they are being managed directly by field offices or National Commissions. **The future prize strategy is proposed to cover only UNESCO prizes at the global and regional levels, and it is to be established and approved by the Executive Board or the General Conference. Accordingly, the term “UNESCO prize” shall no longer be used for distinctions being awarded by UNESCO at the national/subregional level.**

11. In terms of **funding**, the large majority of prizes is currently funded from extrabudgetary resources, while only a few prizes are supported through regular programme funds. A very limited number of prizes combine regular programme and extrabudgetary funding. Extrabudgetary funding sources include governments, individuals, the private sector and NGOs. Some prizes appear to be less sustainable in financial terms than others. In that connection, the Director-General wishes to propose the abolition of the UNESCO prizes for architecture and for landscape architecture, currently funded by Major Programme III.



12. **Administrative procedures and arrangements** for existing prizes differ, often depending on the funding source. In general, donors have accepted and agreed that they must bear the costs of administering prizes, although the precise implications of this obligation have never been precisely spelled out. The present practice differs inasmuch as all costs involved in the management and the

promotion of prizes are not always clearly identified and specified – such as staff time or related communications and logistics costs. It thus has proved difficult to ascertain the precise amounts involved in each case. In order to establish a full-cost approach and transparent procedures, the Director-General recommends the **application of a mandatory overhead cost charge for each prize and the creation of a special interest-bearing account for each prize**, as reflected in the model statutes and financial regulations contained in Annexes I and II to this document.

13. A clear approach is also required with regard to the **use of UNESCO’s name, emblem and seal** as well as related terminology. Frequently, the use of the name does not conform to prevailing rules. In future, compliance with the prevailing policy on the subject, as decided by the Executive Board and the General Conference, will need to be ensured.

14. **Visibility** is an important factor in determining a prize’s impact, both from the point of view of a donor and of the Organization and its programmes. Thus, the programme value and impact of each prize will be a significant distinguishing element. In general, UNESCO’s visibility may benefit from high programme value prizes (e.g. the L’Oréal-UNESCO Prize for Women in Science, the Félix Houphouët-Boigny Peace Prize or the UNESCO-Guillermo Cano World Press Freedom Prize). Nevertheless, lesser known prizes may equally have a significant programme impact and value within their very field and constituency. **As a matter of principle, the potential contribution to UNESCO’s profile and target audiences should be assessed for each prize.**

III. AN OVERALL STRATEGY FOR UNESCO PRIZES AND ITS CONSTITUENT CRITERIA

15. The following criteria shall provide henceforth a framework and guidelines for the management and promotion of existing UNESCO prizes and the creation, administration and promotion of future prizes:

Creation of a UNESCO prize

- (a) Each UNESCO prize – together with its statutes and financial and administrative arrangements – must be approved and established by the UNESCO Executive Board, based upon a recommendation by the Director-General.
- (b) The title of each UNESCO prize shall carry the name of UNESCO (“UNESCO Prize ...”) and it may as well be linked to the name of a donor.
- (c) Each UNESCO Prize carries a moral and symbolic value, associated with a respectable monetary award.
- (d) The establishment of a UNESCO prize may be proposed by Member States, intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations, foundations, private sector entities or individuals.
- (e) In the case of non-governmental, private and individual donors, the Director-General shall ensure that all necessary ethical considerations have been undertaken regarding the integrity of donor before a prize donation is accepted. UNESCO prizes shall be global or regional in scope.
- (f) At the national and subregional levels, a different term than “prize” shall be used for those distinctions that are to be awarded by UNESCO in consultation with the relevant National Commission(s). Those distinctions awarded at the national/subregional level

shall be subject to separate regulations, on which the Director-General will report to the Executive Board at a future session.

Programmatic relevance and coverage of UNESCO prizes

- (g) To enhance programmatic coherence and coverage, every UNESCO Prize should correspond to at least one strategic objective of the Organization's Medium-Term Strategy (C/4) and/or to one or several programme priorities of major programmes as contained in programme and budget documents (C/5). Overall, UNESCO prizes are expected to support the pursuit of the Organization's programmes objectives.
- (h) Thematic overlaps of UNESCO prizes in a particular programme area and a proliferation of UNESCO prizes with relatively small monetary value shall be avoided; yet, efforts should be made to induce potential donors to fill existing gaps in programme-prize coverage.

Funding of UNESCO prizes

- (i) No funds from the regular programme and budget shall be used for UNESCO prizes and their administration, unless specifically decided by the General Conference.
- (j) Donors of UNESCO prizes shall provide full funding for the duration of the life of a prize, covering the prize award, all staff support and logistical costs related to the administration of a prize, including the costs of a jury, as well as the costs of the award ceremony for a prize and related information material and publications. To that end, the Director-General shall determine and apply a level of overhead costs, to be charged against the special account to be opened for the prize. In general, care should be taken that there is a reasonable ratio maintained between the costs of the administration of a prize and its award value. Under no circumstances shall a prize offer be accepted where the donation will be below the anticipated administrative costs.
- (k) The level of the funding provided by a donor shall determine the periodicity and arrangements to be made for a UNESCO prize.
- (l) In cases, where funding for an existing UNESCO prize is considered insufficient, the Director-General shall solicit new donations from the original donor(s) or, in consultation with the original donor(s), reach out to new donor(s).
- (m) In the case of UNESCO prizes endowed with insufficient financial resources, consideration should be given to grouping such prizes by programme priority, to merge them into a single prize, or to reduce the periodicity of a prize award so as to increase the amount of an award when conferred and to cover the administrative costs. Due consultation with donors shall precede any decision in this regard.

Visibility and public information

- (n) A clear and effective public information and relations approach shall be formulated for each UNESCO prize so as to help enhance the Organization's profile, prestige and impact. Such a strategy shall also include the timing and arrangements for the presentation of a prize, the preparation of public information material and the creation of a separate website on the UNESCO portal. Such a strategy shall also provide for activities to secure and sustain a degree of visibility in between subsequent award ceremonies for a particular prize.

- (o) UNESCO prizes with a global scope shall normally be presented at a ceremony at Headquarters in Paris. Only in exceptional cases, shall a global prize be awarded at another venue. Prizes with a regional focus shall normally be presented at an appropriate venue in the region concerned.
- (p) The Director-General shall prepare and circulate a biennial calendar of prize ceremonies, with the objective of accomplishing a distribution of ceremonies throughout the year. Prize ceremonies should usefully be linked to other official events, international days or other observances.
- (q) Each programme sector shall prepare high quality information material on all UNESCO prizes and related arrangements under its purview, to be distributed widely through the UNESCO Internet portal, print and digital media.

Statutes and financial regulations

- (r) The statutes and financial regulations for each existing and future UNESCO prize shall conform to the provisions of the standard model texts contained in Annexes I and II of the present document. Amendments of the statutes and financial rules shall be proposed by the Director-General for approval by the Executive Board.
- (s) The statutes for each prize shall contain a sunset clause, whereby the longevity of a prize will be capped at six years after which a mandatory renewal will be required based on a review between the donor and the Director-General. The Director-General shall inform the Executive Board through a document summarizing all pertinent developments in this regard.
- (t) The financial regulations for each UNESCO prize shall contain specific provisions about the delivery of funds by the donors concerned, envisaging either the receipt of a fixed sum or rolling donations before a nomination process will be launched.

Establishment and functioning of a jury for a UNESCO prize

- (u) A uniform nomenclature shall be introduced for the nomination and selection process of UNESCO prizes. Henceforth, each prize shall have an independent “jury” appointed by the Director-General. Other designations such as “committee” shall be discontinued.
- (v) The Director-General shall appoint honorary jurors – being personalities with a recognized reputation in the field covered – for each UNESCO prize for a renewable term of six years (unless otherwise decided in consultation with a donor), taking into account the need for geographical distribution, the principle of non-payment of honoraria and the involvement of both men and women. Representatives and alternates of members of the Executive Board may not be selected as jurors.
- (w) The jury shall recommend to the Director-General the designation of a prizewinner or prizewinners. Prizewinners may include individuals, institutions, other entities or NGOs. All UNESCO prizes may either be awarded to one laureate or shared among up to three laureates.
- (x) Should a prize winner decease prior to an award ceremony, it is within the discretion of the Director-General to award such prize posthumously or to select, from among the recommendations of the jury, another prizewinner. Prizes may be accepted by designated representatives of prizewinners, in case of indisposition or unavailability.

- (y) General principles for the operations of a jury are established in the model statutes, including the working languages of a jury and the need for a quorum of jurors present for deliberations to proceed. Jurors involved in a real or potential conflict of interest shall recuse themselves from further deliberations or be asked by the Director-General to do so. The Director-General may replace members of the jury for reason.
- (z) For the nomination of recipients for a UNESCO prize and for the selection process, including the submission of nominations and documentary evidence in English and French only, the guiding principles contained in the model statutes attached in Annex I shall be binding on a jury. There shall be a closing date for each nomination process. Self-nomination will not be accepted and nominees must be living persons or existing institutions. Appeals against the decision of UNESCO with regard to the award of a prize shall not be admissible.

Proposed draft decision

16. Taking into account the above proposals, the Director-General proposes to the Executive Board the adoption of the following draft decision:

The Executive Board,

1. Having considered the report of the Director-General on the Overall review of UNESCO Prizes (171 EX/19 and 171 EX/INF.11),
2. Approves the overall strategy and its criteria set out by the Director-General in this document and in particular in paragraphs 15 (a) to (z);
3. Endorses the standard model texts for UNESCO prize statutes and for financial regulations, as contained in Annex I and Annex II of document 171 EX/19;
4. Authorizes the Director-General to proceed with the termination and abolition of the following inactive or discontinued UNESCO prizes – Noma Prize (for Meritorious Work in Literacy); Malcolm Adiseshiah International Literacy Prize; Nessim Habif Prize; UNESCO-ROSTSCA Awards for Young Scientists; UNESCO Prize for Children's and Young People's Literature in the Service of Tolerance; UNESCO/Françoise Gallimard Prize for Young Writers Expressing the Tensions and Hopes of Our Time; Pacha Prize; UNESCO Cities for Peace Prize; and UNESCO Web Prize –, after due consultations with the donors concerned, as well as of the UNESCO prizes for architecture and landscape architecture, which are currently funded from the regular programme and budget;
5. Authorizes the Director-General to enter into negotiations with donors and involved parties of current UNESCO prizes with a view to adjusting and aligning current practices and provisions to the overall strategy;
6. Invites Member States and other donors to consider making proposals for new UNESCO prizes, especially with a view to filling existing gaps in the programme prize coverage;
7. Requests the Director-General to report, beginning in 2007, on a biannual basis on the implementation of the strategy and the development of the overall situation with regard to UNESCO prizes.

APPENDIX 1

UNESCO PRIZES AND THEIR RELATION TO THE STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES OF THE MEDIUM-TERM STRATEGY 2002-2007 (31 C/4)

Overarching Theme	Prizes
UNESCO contributing to peace and human development in an era of globalization through education, the sciences, culture and communication	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – SHS: Felix Houphouet-Boigny Peace Prize – SHS: UNESCO Prize for Peace Education (see also strategic objectives 2 and 4) – SHS: UNESCO Prize for Human Rights Education (see also strategic objectives 2 and 4) – SHS: UNESCO/Madanjeet Singh Prize for the Promotion of Tolerance and Non-Violence
Strategic Objectives	Prizes
→ Education	
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1: Promoting education as a fundamental right in accordance with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – ED: International Reading Association Literacy Award – ED: King Sejong Literacy Prize – ED: Emir Jaber al-Ahmad al-Sabah Prize for Research and Training in Special Needs Education for the Mentally Disabled
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2: Improving the quality of education through the diversification of contents and methods and the promotion of universally shared values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – SHS: UNESCO Prize for Human Rights Education (see also overarching theme and strategic objective 4) – SHS: UNESCO Prize for Peace Education (see also overarching theme and strategic objective 4)
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3: Promoting experimentation, innovation and the diffusion and sharing of information and best practices as well as policy dialogue in education	
Strategic Objectives	Prizes
→ Sciences	
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 4: Promoting principles and ethical norms to guide scientific and technological development and social transformation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – SHS: UNESCO Prize for Peace Education (see also overarching theme and strategic objective 2) – SHS: UNESCO Prize for Human Rights Education (see also overarching theme and strategic objective 2) – SHS: The Avicenna Prize for Ethics in Science – CLT: International Simón Bolívar Prize – CLT: International José Martí Prize
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 5: Improving human security by better management of the environment and social change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – SC: Sultan Qaboos Prize for Environmental Preservation – SC: Great Man-Made River International Water Prize – SHS: UNESCO Prize for Architecture – SHS: UNESCO Prize for Landscape Architecture
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 6: Enhancing scientific, technical and human capacities to participate in the emerging knowledge societies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – SC: Kalinga Prize for the Popularization of Science – SC: UNESCO Science Prize – SC: Carlos J. Finlay Prize (for Meritorious Work in Microbiology) – SC: Javed Husain Prize for Young Scientists – SC: L'Oréal-UNESCO Awards "For Women in Science"
Strategic Objectives	Prizes
→ Culture	
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 7: Promoting the drafting and implementation of standard-setting instruments in the cultural field	
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 8: Protecting cultural diversity and encouraging pluralism and dialogue between cultures and civilizations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – CLT: Arirang Prize (on Intangible Heritage) – CLT: Samarkand Taronasi Prize (on Intangible Heritage) – CLT: Sheikh Zayed Bin Sultan Al Nahyan Prize (on Intangible Heritage) – CLT: Sharjah Prize for Arab Culture (on diffusion of Arab culture in the world) – CLT: UNESCO-International Music Council Music Prize (on living arts and their contribution to dialogue and understanding) – CLT: UNESCO Prize for the Promotion of the Arts (living arts, rewarding young artists)
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 9: Enhancing the linkages between culture and development, through capacity-building and sharing of knowledge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – CLT: Mercuri Cultural Landscapes (on safeguarding cultural landscapes) – LT: UNESCO Crafts Prize (on poverty reduction through crafts and design) – LT: Special Crafts Prize "Iron Roads in Africa-SIAO 2000" (on poverty reduction through crafts and design) – CLT: Design 21 Competition (on poverty reduction through crafts and design)

Strategic Objectives	Prizes
→ Communication and Information	
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 10: Promoting the free flow of ideas and universal access to information	– CI: UNESCO/Guillermo Cano World Press Freedom Prize
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 11: Promoting the expression of pluralism and cultural diversity in the media and world information networks	– CI: UNESCO/Jikji Memory of the World Prize
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 12: Access for all to information and communication technologies, especially in the public domain	– CI: IPDC-UNESCO Prize for Rural Communication
Strategic Objectives	Prizes
→ Cross-cutting theme: Eradication of poverty, especially extreme poverty	
To contribute to a broadening of the focus of international and national poverty reduction strategies through the mainstreaming of education, culture, the sciences and communication	
To support the establishment of effective linkages between national poverty reduction strategies and sustainable development frameworks, focusing on UNESCO's areas of competence; furthermore, to help mobilize social capital by building capacities and institutions, especially in the public domain, with a view to enabling the poor to enjoy their rights	– CLT: Special Crafts Prize "Iron Roads in Africa-SIAO 2000" (on poverty reduction through crafts and design) – CLT: Design 21 Competition (on poverty reduction through crafts and design)
To contribute to an enabling national policy framework and environment for empowerment, participatory approaches and livelihood generation	
Strategic Objectives	Prizes
→ Cross-cutting theme: The contribution of information and communication technologies to the development of education, science and culture and the construction of a knowledge society	
Agreeing on common principles for the construction of knowledge societies	
Enhancing learning opportunities through access to diversified contents and delivery systems	
Strengthening capacities for scientific research, information sharing and cultural exchanges	– CLT: UNESCO Digital Arts Award (on achievement by young artists in the field of digital arts)
Promoting the use of ICTs for empowerment, governance and social participation	

APPENDIX 2

**UNESCO PRIZES AND THEIR RELATION
TO THE PRINCIPAL
AND OTHER PRIORITIES OF DOCUMENT 32 C/5**

Principal Priority	Prizes
→ MP I – Education (ED)	
Education for All (EFA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – ED: International Reading Association Literacy Award – ED: King Sejong Literacy Prize – ED: Emir Jaber al-Ahmad al-Sabah Prize for Research and Training in Special Needs Education for the Mentally Disabled – SHS: UNESCO Prize for Human Rights Education (see also MP III) – SHS: UNESCO Prize for Peace Education (see also MP III)
OTHER PRIORITIES or AREAS NOT WITHIN THE PRINCIPAL PRIORITY	
→ MP II – Natural Sciences (SC)	
Water and associated ecosystems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – SC: Sultan Qaboos Prize for Environmental Preservation – SC: Great Man-Made River International Water Prize
OTHER PRIORITIES or AREAS NOT WITHIN THE PRINCIPAL PRIORITY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – SC: Kalinga Prize for the Popularization of Science – SC: UNESCO Science Prize – SC: Carlos J. Finlay Prize (for Meritorious Work in Microbiology) – SC: Javed Husain Prize for Young Scientists – SC: L'Oréal-UNESCO Awards "For Women in Science"
→ MP III – Social and Human Sciences (SHS)	
The ethics of science and technology, with an emphasis on bioethics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – SHS: The Avicenna Prize for Ethics in Science
OTHER PRIORITIES or AREAS NOT WITHIN THE PRINCIPAL PRIORITY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – SHS: UNESCO Prize for Human Rights Education (see also MP I) – SHS: UNESCO Prize for Peace Education (see also MP I) – SHS: UNESCO Prize for Architecture – SHS: UNESCO Prize for Landscape Architecture – SHS: Felix Houphouët-Boigny Peace Prize – SHS: UNESCO-Madanjeet Singh Prize for the Promotion of Tolerance and Non-Violence
→ MP IV – Culture (CLT)	
Promoting cultural diversity and intercultural dialogue	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – CLT: UNESCO – International Music Council Music Prize (on living arts and their contribution to dialogue and understanding) – CLT: International Simón Bolívar Prize (on fostering ideals such as liberty and solidarity) – CLT: International José Martí Prize (on fostering ideals such as liberty and solidarity) – CLT: UNESCO Prize for the Promotion of the Arts (on living arts, rewarding young artists)
OTHER PRIORITIES or AREAS NOT WITHIN THE PRINCIPAL PRIORITY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – CLT: Sharjah Prize for Arab Culture (on diffusion of Arab culture in the world, heritage) – CLT: Arirang Prize (on Intangible Heritage) – CLT: Samarkand Taronasi Prize (on Intangible Heritage) – CLT: Sheikh Zayed Bin Sultan Al Nahyan Prize (on Intangible Heritage) – CLT: Mercouri Cultural Landscapes (on safeguarding cultural landscapes) – CLT: UNESCO Crafts Prize (on poverty reduction through crafts and design) – CLT: Special Crafts Prize "Iron Roads in Africa - SIAO 2000" (on poverty reduction through crafts and design) – CLT: Design 21 Competition (on poverty reduction through crafts and design) – CLT: UNESCO Digital Arts Award (on achievement by young artists in the field of Digital Arts)
→ MP V – Communication and Information (CI)	
Fostering equitable access to information and knowledge for development, especially in the public domain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – CI: UNESCO/Jikji Memory of the World Prize
OTHER PRIORITIES or AREAS NOT WITHIN THE PRINCIPAL PRIORITY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – CI: IPDC-UNESCO Prize for Rural Communication – CI: UNESCO/Guillermo Cano World Press Freedom Prize

ANNEX I

Proposed Standard Model Text for the Statutes of [Prize Name]

Article 1 – Purpose

The purpose of the ... [Prize Name] is to ... (e.g. reward the efforts of a [person/s] who has/have contributed, through ... [nature of the work], to the development and diffusion of ... [worldwide/regionally]). The objective of the Prize is in conformity with UNESCO's policies and is related to the Programme of the Organization in the field of ... [programme, strategic objective and/or programme priority].

ARTICLE 2 – DESIGNATION, AMOUNT AND PERIODICITY OF THE PRIZE

2.1 The Prize shall be entitled "... "[Prize Name].

2.2 (a) *Amount covering a one-time award:* The Prize shall be funded by [donor or funding source] and shall consist of a (one time contribution) sum of US \$..., which shall cover both the monetary value of the Prize and the costs of administering the Prize. Any interest that may accrue will be added to the overall contribution. [Mention if the prize will comprise also other items, such as medals.]

or

(b) *Amount covering more than a one-time award:* The Prize shall be funded by (donor or funding source) and shall consist of a recurrent payment of US \$.... (frequency to be determined in consultation with donor). The value of the Prize shall be determined by the Director-General (in consultation with the donor) on the basis of the contribution received from ... [indicate donor or funding source], the interest on the sum deposited in the special account, in accordance with the Financial Regulations of UNESCO, and the charges to be borne by the account for the cost of administering the Prize. [Mention if the prize will comprise also other items, such as medals.]

2.3 All funds received and the interest accrued thereon shall be kept in a special interest-bearing account for the Prize (see financial rules in Annex II).

2.4 The full staff support and operating/management costs of the Prize, including all costs related to the award ceremony and public information activities, estimated at [minimum amount to be decided] shall be fully covered by ... [donor or funding source – name and country]. To this end, the Director-General will determine a mandatory overhead cost amount to be applied and charged against the funds in the special account, which is to be established under the financial regulations for the prize.

2.5 The Prize shall be awarded [specific periodicity to be decided], on an initial basis for ... biennia (to be decided by donor and UNESCO). (If it is envisaged in consultation with the donor that the prize can be shared: A prize amount may be equally divided between up to three winners, each of which is considered to merit a prize.)

Article 3 – Conditions/Qualifications of candidates

Candidates shall have made a significant contribution to ... [prize purpose]. Prizes may be conferred upon individuals, institutions, other entities or non-governmental organizations.

Article 4 – Designation/Selection of the prizewinner/s

The prize-winner/s [*number of laureates*] shall be selected by the Director-General of UNESCO on the basis of the assessments and recommendations made to him/her by a jury.

Article 5 – Jury

5.1 The Jury shall consist of a number of three or five independent members [*to be determined for each case*], of different nationalities and gender, appointed by the Director-General for a period of six years (*unless a different term is determined in consultation with the donor in each case*), eligible for re-election [*to be decided in each case*]. Representatives and alternatives of Members of the Executive Board cannot be appointed as jurors. Jurors involved in a real or potential conflict of interest shall recuse themselves from further deliberations or be asked by the Director-General to do so. The Director-General may replace members of the jury for reason.

5.2 The Jury shall elect its own chair (if three members) and deputy chair (if five members). Members shall receive no remuneration for their work, but will receive allowances for travel and accommodation, where required. A quorum of two (in the case of three members) or three jurors (in the case of five members) present will be required for jury deliberations to proceed. The working languages for deliberations by a jury shall be English and French.

5.3 The Jury shall conduct its business and deliberations in conformity with these Statutes and shall be assisted in the performance of its task by a member of the UNESCO Secretariat designated by the Director-General. Decisions shall be taken by consensus to the extent possible, and otherwise by secret ballot until a simple majority is obtained. A member shall not take part in a vote concerning a nomination from his or her country.

5.4 The Jury shall meet ... every ... year [*frequency to be decided in light of frequency of Prize*].

5.5 The Jury shall send an assessment on nominations and accompanying recommendations to the Director-General of UNESCO no later than ... of (year) [*closing date to be decided*].

Article 6 – Nomination of candidates

6.1 When UNESCO has received the funding of the prize [*as well as other items, if any*], as indicated in Article 2 above, the Director-General of UNESCO shall officially invite the submission of nominations to the Secretariat of the Prize, by ... [*specific date and frequency to be decided*], from the governments of Member States, in consultation with their National Commissions, as well as from non-governmental organizations maintaining formal consultative relations with the Organization and active in relevant fields covered by a prize.

6.2 Nominations shall be submitted to the Director-General by the governments of Member States, in consultation with their National Commissions, and by non-governmental organizations maintaining formal relations with UNESCO. A self-nomination cannot be considered.

6.3 Each nomination shall be accompanied by a written recommendation, which shall include, in English or French, *inter alia*:

- (a) a description of the candidate's background and achievements;

- (b) a summary of the work or the results of the work, publications and other supporting documents of major importance, submitted for consideration;
- (c) a definition of the candidate's contribution to the Prize's objectives.

Article 7 – Procedure for the awarding of the Prize

7.1 The Prize shall be awarded by the Director-General at an official ceremony held for that purpose in ... [*location to be decided*] on the occasion of ... [*official event, if any, to be decided*]. UNESCO shall present to the prizewinner/s a check for the amount of the prize [*as well as diploma and a medal, to be decided*]. UNESCO shall officially announce the name/s of the prizewinner/s.

7.2 If a work being rewarded has been produced by two or three persons, the prize shall be awarded to them jointly. In no case may a prize amount be divided between more than three persons.

7.3 The prizewinner/s, if possible, shall give a lecture on a subject relevant to the work for which the prize has been awarded. Such a lecture shall be organized during or in connection with the Prize ceremony.

7.4 The work produced by a person since deceased shall not be considered for a prize. If, however, a prizewinner dies before he has received the prize, then the prize may be presented posthumously (*awarded to relatives or institution*).

7.5 Should a prizewinner decline the prize, the jury shall submit a new proposal to the Director-General.

Article 8 – Sunset clause – mandatory renewal of the Prize

8.1 After a period of six years, the Director-General of UNESCO together with the donor will undertake a review of all aspects of the Prize and decide about its continuation or termination. The Director-General will inform the Executive Board of UNESCO about the results of this review.

8.2 In case of termination of a Prize, the use of any unspent balance of funds shall be determined by the Director-General, in accordance with the financial regulations for the Prize.

Article 9 – Appeals

No appeals shall be allowed against the decision of UNESCO with regard to the award of the prize. Proposals received for the award of a prize may not be divulged.

Article 10 – Amendments to the Statutes of the Prize

Any amendment to the present Statutes shall be submitted to the Executive Board for approval.

ANNEX II

Proposed Standard Model Text for Financial Regulations
of the Special Account for [Prize Name]
(Ref. 161 Ex/Decision 7.10)

Article 1 – Creation of a Special Account

1.1 In accordance with Article 6, paragraph 6, of the Financial Regulations of UNESCO, there is hereby created a Special Account for [name of Special Account], hereafter referred to as the Special Account.

1.2 The following regulations shall govern the operation of the Special Account.

Article 2 – Financial period

The financial period shall correspond to that of UNESCO.

Article 3 – Purpose

[description of purpose]

Article 4 – Income

The income of the Special Account shall consist of:

- (a) voluntary contributions from States, international agencies and organizations, as well as other entities;
- (b) such amounts provided from the regular budget of the Organization as might be determined by the General Conference;
- (c) such subventions, endowments, gifts and bequests as are allocated to it for purposes consistent with the object of the Special Account;
- (d) miscellaneous income, including any interest earned on the investments referred to in Article 7 below.

Article 5 – Expenditure

The Special Account shall be debited with the expenditure relating to its purpose as described in Article 3 above, including administrative expenses specifically relating to it.

Article 6 – Accounts

6.1 The UNESCO Comptroller shall maintain such accounting records as are necessary.

6.2 Any unused balance at the end of a financial period shall be carried forward to the following financial period.

6.3 The accounts of the Special Account shall be presented for audit to the External Auditor of UNESCO, together with the other accounts of the Organization.

6.4 Contributions in kind shall be recorded outside the Special Account.

Article 7 – Investments

7.1 The Director-General may make short-term investments of sums standing to the credit of the Special Account.

7.2 Interest earned on these investments shall be credited to the Special Account.

Article 8 – Closure of the Special Account

The Director-General shall decide upon the closure of the Special Account at such time as he deems that its operation is no longer necessary and inform the Executive Board accordingly. The Director-General shall decide about the use of any unspent balance of funds.

Article 9 – General provision

Unless otherwise provided in these Regulations, the Special Account shall be administered in accordance with the Financial Regulations of UNESCO.