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International Decade of Indigenous Languages, 2022–2032: Global Action Plan

Note by the Secretariat

Summary

In its resolution [71/178](#) on the rights of indigenous peoples, the General Assembly proclaimed 2019 as the International Year of Indigenous Languages. Following the activities and discussions undertaken during the International Year of Indigenous Languages, the recommendations and call for action by the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues ([E/2019/43-E/C.19/2019/10](#), para. 22) and the Human Rights Council Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples ([A/HRC/39/68](#)), a consensus emerged on maintaining momentum through the continued engagement of Member States, indigenous peoples, civil society organizations, academic institutions, public and private actors, United Nations system entities and other stakeholders.

As a result, the General Assembly adopted its resolution [74/135](#) proclaiming the period 2022–2032 as the International Decade of Indigenous Languages.

The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, in cooperation with the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, other United Nations system entities, the members of the Global Task Force for Making a Decade of Action for Indigenous Languages and other stakeholders, contributed to the Global Action Plan of the International Decade of Indigenous Languages, 2022–2032 (UNESCO document 41C/INF.14) to ensure an inclusive, participatory and transparent process in the preparation of the Global Action Plan.

The present document contains a summary of The Global Action Plan of the International Decade of Indigenous Languages, 2022–2032, which provides all stakeholders with the essential principles for embarking on joint action.



I. Introduction

A. Background

1. The ability and freedom of people to use their chosen language is essential for human dignity, peaceful coexistence and reciprocal action, as well as for the general well-being and sustainable development of society at large. Language, as a systematic form of communication that takes place in all human domains, facilitates people's meaningful interactions with one another, enables cultural expressions in a variety of forms, as well as the transmission of centuries-long knowledge, history, world views, beliefs and traditions bequeathed from generation to generation, and contributes to the creation of economic value and benefits, which lead to new employment opportunities, research and development, technology transfer and innovation. It is through languages that people embed their world views, memory and traditional knowledge, alongside their unique modes of thinking, meaning and expression. Even more significantly, it is through language that they construct their future.

2. Language plays a crucial role for people and for the planet, in which diversity – cultural, linguistic and otherwise – is a human condition and feature that is manifested in different ways and across different economic, political, environmental, social and cultural domains and historical contexts, regardless of affiliation or residence. The right to a free and unimpeded choice of language use, expression and opinion as well as self-determination and active engagement in public life without fear of discrimination is a prerequisite for inclusiveness and equality as key conditions for the creation of open and participatory societies. This can best be achieved if a broader spectrum of human rights is applied, as enshrined within the international human rights instruments, including the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.

3. Many languages today are in danger of falling into disuse. The gradual disappearance of languages, particularly indigenous languages, is connected, in practice, to the structural discrimination to which they have been subjected and to the vulnerable situation of their users (speakers and signers), whose actual use of their own languages in everyday life depends on the daily reality of their socio-cultural, economic, political, environmental and demographic situations. Over time, many indigenous peoples around the world have been marginalized; they continue to experience challenges connected with, for example, climate change and unregulated industries, and enforced migration and forced relocation, alongside educational disadvantage, illiteracy and limited resources, in particular those in support of oral tradition. In practical terms, the risk now is that parents and elders can no longer transmit indigenous languages to their children and that indigenous languages may fall out of daily use.

4. As a result, there is an urgent need to protect, revitalize and promote indigenous languages around the world. This means appreciating their wider and deeper role in peacebuilding, good governance, the protection of the environment and the safeguarding of culture in all its forms.

B. Purpose of the Global Action Plan of the International Decade of Indigenous Languages, 2022–2032

5. In paragraph 24 of its resolution [74/135](#), the General Assembly proclaimed the period 2022–2032 as the International Decade of Indigenous Languages, to draw attention to the critical loss of indigenous languages and the urgent need to preserve, revitalize and promote indigenous languages and to take urgent steps at the national and

international levels, and invited the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) to serve as the lead agency for the International Decade, in collaboration with the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat, and other relevant agencies. It also invited Member States to consider establishing national mechanisms with adequate funding for the successful implementation of the International Decade of Indigenous Languages, 2022–2032, in partnership with indigenous peoples, and indigenous peoples, as custodians of their own languages, to initiate and develop appropriate measures for the implementation of the International Decade.

6. The International Decade of Indigenous Languages, 2022–2032, offers a unique opportunity to collaborate on policy development, ensure continuity and coherence of actions and stimulate an intercultural dialogue in the true spirit of multi-stakeholder engagement, contribute to making human rights a reality and take the measures necessary, in an interdisciplinary manner, to support and strengthen indigenous languages around the world. The scope of work envisaged during the International Decade is beyond the capacity of any single nation, country, stakeholder group, generation, scientific discipline, policy framework or set of actions.

7. The Global Action Plan therefore establishes the terms for joint action, outlines the strategic approach, defines major steps, provides guidance on implementation, monitoring and governance structures and proposes measures to be taken by United Nations system entities, governments, indigenous peoples' institutions and organizations, including communities at the grass-roots level, broader civil society, academic institutions, the private sector and other stakeholders to achieve the major objectives of the Decade.

C. Theory of change

8. We see a world in which indigenous peoples will entrust their languages to future generations, creating a better society for everyone. For a wide range of historical, social, cultural, economic and political reasons, which have resulted in systematic inequalities and barriers, indigenous peoples and language users (speakers and signers) have been left behind and their right to revitalize, use, develop and transmit their linguistic heritage to future generations has been denied them. Against that baseline, it is now urgently necessary to strengthen their sustainability by increasing the number of active users who can hand down their indigenous languages to future generations. Immediate action is needed given that fewer than 10 years remain to implement the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its relevant Goals. To bring that about, effective support for indigenous languages will require substantially and measurably enhanced involvement of indigenous peoples and language users themselves, especially indigenous youth, women and older persons, deploying their own governance structures and representative bodies. Such an approach also means duly respecting, promoting and integrating the values of indigenous peoples into all levels of response. The suggested approach encourages respect for cultural diversity and intercultural dialogue, strengthens international cooperation and calls for concrete actions focused on the revitalization, cultivation and sustainability of indigenous languages to increase the number of new users, improve language fluency and encourage greater use of indigenous languages in the public domain.

9. The action plan is aimed at ensuring that indigenous languages are preserved, revitalized, promoted and used across all sociocultural, economic, environmental and political domains and are drivers for building peace, justice, development and reconciliation in our societies. The Global Action Plan proposes a user-centric approach to the usage, preservation, revitalization and promotion of indigenous languages and places a central focus on indigenous peoples and language users. The

actions of all stakeholders will lead to a growing number of users and an increased level of language fluency, alongside the application of international standards, which embody the full spectrum of human rights, legal status for language recognition, and greater daily use of indigenous languages across all sociocultural, economic, environmental, legal and political domains.

10. This approach will lead to greater awareness of the importance of languages for societal development, thereby placing languages among global priorities, mainstreaming them across different thematic areas, and providing adequate support to achieve those aims with dedicated human, institutional and financial resources. The approach also provides a basis for tackling complex multifaceted challenges and threats faced by users of indigenous languages around the world.

11. The International Decade provides a new international cooperation framework for coordinated action involving the commitment of all stakeholders. The International Decade will contribute to the implementation of international, regional, and national development plans. To put that vision into practice, it is critical to adopt a more integrated approach, including deeper recognition of the interconnections, interdependence and cross-cutting elements that affect the usage, preservation, revitalization and promotion of indigenous languages across all sociocultural, economic, environmental and political domains.

12. The capacity, resources and commitment of all stakeholders will be required to ensure the following:

- Greater awareness of the importance of linguistic diversity and multilingualism and of their contribution to self-empowerment, sustainable development, good governance and respect for human rights, as well as the importance of cultural diversity and biodiversity, interculturality, intercultural dialogue and peace education in building open, inclusive, democratic and participatory societies
- Legal recognition of indigenous languages at all levels and full realization of the rights of users of indigenous languages, enhancing the application of international human rights frameworks (instruments, norms and standards) and ensuring technical assistance for the development of national legal systems and legislation, including in the administration of justice and the use of interpreters in the courts
- Integration, mainstreaming and usage of indigenous languages by widening the functional scope of indigenous languages in all sociocultural, economic, environmental and political domains (public domains), thus stimulating dialogue, leadership, informed policymaking and decision-making processes, and associated implementation strategies, including the facilitation of indigenous language use in international spaces
- Continued support through the allocation of financial, human and institutional resources, and infrastructures from governments, indigenous peoples' institutions and organizations, academic institutions and other relevant public and private institutions, as well as United Nations system entities, which requires new resource mobilization programmes, partnership schemes and cooperation mechanisms to create a suitable enabling environment.

Outcomes

13. The Global Action Plan sets out four interlinked outcomes that reflect the value of preserving, revitalizing and promoting indigenous languages and are focused on: (a) the importance of increased language fluency, vitality and growth of new language users, with special attention to indigenous girls and boys, young people, women, older persons and families, as well as indigenous institutions and organizations, to harness their

potential and ability to fully exercise their rights, including those based on their indigenous origin or identity; (b) the integration, mainstreaming and placing of indigenous languages across all sociocultural, economic, environmental, legal and political domains and strategic agendas; (c) the recognition of indigenous languages for access to justice and public services and for the well-being and development of societies; and (d) the need to build the capacity of indigenous language users and all stakeholders, especially those who deliver and ensure the learning and teaching of indigenous languages, and the development of appropriate language solutions, services and tools.¹

Linkages with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

14. Current development frameworks and intervention measures tend to leave linguistic diversity and multilingualism lagging behind, despite the fact that language is at the core of what it means to be human – to speak and to listen, to sign and to express, to read and to write, to share knowledge and to understand, to form one’s own identity and culture – and what it means to live in harmony with nature and each other. The International Decade of Indigenous Languages, 2022–2032, urges the global community to strengthen linguistic diversity and multilingualism as a key driver of sustainable development. In that spirit, it is essential to ensure that effective steps are taken during the coming years to make certain that, above all, through their languages, indigenous peoples become active contributors to, and beneficiaries of, sustainable development. Given that language, as a cross-cutting issue, embraces and transcends all spheres of human life, it is crucial to guarantee a free flow of information and knowledge conveyed in indigenous languages. It is equally important to enhance the functional usage of indigenous languages across disciplines and domains, including international forums, thereby providing opportunities for indigenous peoples to express themselves in the language of their choice. Access to public services in indigenous languages is a prerequisite for creating prosperous, just and inclusive societies. The importance of languages’ potential economic value for development, as a public good, must be recognized and urgent actions must be taken to preserve, revitalize and promote indigenous languages, which are essential for comprehensive humanitarian responses in the face of global challenges.

15. Against this background, the International Decade of Indigenous Languages, 2022–2032, is a unique platform for alerting the world community and highlighting the important contribution made by indigenous peoples through their languages towards peacebuilding, sustainable development and human rights and for emphatically reinforcing the call for concrete measures against discrimination and exclusion on linguistic grounds. The Global Action Plan will therefore establish direct linkages (Sustainable Development Goals 2, 3, 4, 5, 11, 13, 16 and 17) and indirect linkages (Sustainable Development Goals 1, 8, 9, 10, 12, 14 and 15) that generate effective interactions among a wide range of stakeholders, as part of its contribution to the attainment of the Goals and associated targets, alongside other strategic international, regional and national frameworks.

II. Implementation framework

A. Multi-stakeholder partnership

16. In the preparation of the Global Action Plan, an overall approach was adopted with an expectation that this would provide space for further adaptations and improvements required at the local, national, regional and international levels and

¹ A full list of outputs and activities is provided in the annex to the present note.

across different institutional and domain-specific areas during the implementation phase. This includes the development of the following:

(a) **The Global Action Plan of the International Decade of Indigenous Languages, 2022–2032.** The Action Plan was elaborated through a multi-stakeholder-driven process for the implementation of General Assembly resolution 74/135;

(b) **Regional action plans.** The plans would be developed by a range of regional stakeholders, with a view to underpinning the implementation of the Global Action Plan. The desired response would be regional plans incorporating the results of joint consultations alongside a commitment to collaborate at the regional level, on the basis of needs and priorities identified in that region;

(c) **National action plans.** The plans would be developed by national governmental organizations in coordination with indigenous peoples' institutions and organizations along with various public and research bodies, together with other public and private partners working at the national and local levels. The national plans, aligned with the Global Action Plan, would address relevant regional, national and local linguistic specificities, determine national priorities, offer relevant activities, build on existing partnerships or governing structures and establish new ones, for example, by encouraging the formation of national committees;

(d) **Institutional action plans.** The plans would be designed by public and private bodies, especially indigenous peoples' institutions and organizations, that are geared towards mainstreaming and/or implementing specific actions across their work domain;

(e) **Workplans.** The workplans would be elaborated within existing institutional strategic and operational frameworks (for example, the UNESCO medium-term strategy for 2022–2029 (UNESCO document 41 C/4) and the programme and budget 2022–2025 (UNESCO document 41 C/5).

17. The International Decade of Indigenous Languages, 2022–2032, is everyone's Decade. It is expected that a multi-stakeholder-driven approach will be instrumental in translating the global priorities, international standards and practices into actionable initiatives, specific policies and implementation frameworks at the regional, national and local levels, as well as within an institutional context.

B. Target groups

18. The Global Action Plan identifies key target groups with indigenous people and language users at its heart, given that their active and sustained engagement will determine the success of the International Decade.

19. This will entail the mobilization of indigenous peoples themselves, as agents of change, with rights and duties as transmitters of their languages between generations. It is they who can best motivate and encourage their own indigenous children, young people, families and elderly people in their role as language keepers, so that their languages can continue to be used in all sociocultural, economic, environmental, legal and political domains and to be handed down to successive generations.

20. Teachers are key facilitators of student learning and creators of productive, inclusive and participatory environments in which learners can develop the skills that they might need now or in the future. Capacity-building of interpreters and translators to provide services in indigenous languages will also be a major area of action to ensure the effective right to interpretation and translation for indigenous peoples, especially in such critical contexts as legal cases in the justice system and access to health care. These requirements also apply in refugee situations and to persons with

disabilities or those using sign language. Quality interpretation and translation services provided by professional interpreters and translators facilitate easy communication in public places between the indigenous peoples and employees of public authorities.

21. Professionals responsible for the development of language technology, training and learning materials or tools and those operating in other language-related fields are among the key target groups of the International Decade.

22. Duty bearers and enablers are key actors in realizing the obligations and responsibilities towards indigenous peoples because they enhance the vitality of indigenous languages and expand the safe space for the use of indigenous languages in public domains. This intrinsically entails creating and nurturing a supportive and enabling environment that validates and recognizes indigenous languages and supports proactive measures to dismantle systemic barriers that often devalue indigenous languages.

C. Governance and coordination frameworks

23. The International Decade will include the following governance, coordination and implementation mechanisms:

(a) The secretariat of the International Decade of Indigenous Languages, 2022–2032, will be established by UNESCO, as the lead United Nations specialized agency, working in collaboration with the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), as well as cooperating with other United Nations-system entities;

(b) The Global Task Force for Making a Decade of Action for Indigenous Languages will provide strategic direction and oversight in the planning, implementation and monitoring of progress made towards the attainment of the objectives established by the Global Action Plan. The Global Task Force is composed of the following entities:

- National governments from each electoral group of UNESCO
- Indigenous peoples' organizations from seven sociocultural regions
- Representatives of the three United Nations mechanisms in charge of promoting the rights of indigenous peoples, such as the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and the Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous Peoples
- United Nations system entities, including UNESCO, the Department of Economic and Social Affairs and OHCHR.

24. The Steering Committee consists of 16 representatives rotating between membership of the Steering Committee and advisers. This includes representatives of UNESCO member States (six); indigenous peoples' institutions and organizations from the seven sociocultural regions (seven); and designated members of United Nations mechanisms on indigenous peoples and the Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples (three). UNESCO serves as the secretariat of the Global Task Force, in cooperation with the Department of Economic and Social Affairs and OHCHR.

D. Resource mobilization strategy

25. Owing to the international and interdisciplinary nature of the International Decade, efforts will be made to establish a multi-donor trust/financial mechanism, as a key element of the resource mobilization strategy, in order to:

- Raise funds for the implementation of activities with indigenous peoples and all relevant stakeholders to safeguard, revitalize, reclaim and promote their languages
- Provide funds for activities that are initiated by indigenous peoples in collaboration with academic institutions, governments and other relevant actors in a spirit of reconciliation
- Encourage the private sector to engage with indigenous peoples and to contribute financial resources for linguistic revitalization, adhering to the principles of transparency and accountability
- Ensure that funds are allocated and reach indigenous peoples and other legitimate associated entities, and also guarantee technical advice and support for capacity-building
- Develop international cooperation, involving United Nations system entities, to support South-South cooperation, the least developed countries, the small island developing States and countries with notable linguistic diversity using a range of financial and cooperation mechanisms (for example, project grants, contributions in kind, etc.)
- Promote national public policies to encourage the creation of specific funds dedicated to indigenous languages.

E. Global communication strategy

26. The International Decade is supported with a comprehensive global communication strategy. The effective implementation of the global communication strategy is considered as an essential prerequisite for the success and sustainability of the desired changes and outcomes generated by the International Decade.

27. The aims of the global communication strategy include the following:

- Raise awareness on the importance of indigenous languages for societal development
- Communicate timely and valid information on the progress made in implementing the Global Action Plan, in multiple languages, to a broad range of stakeholders
- Stimulate social and intercultural debate, including political debates and within academic and journalistic circles
- Impart new knowledge, data and facts on the importance of indigenous languages
- Foster positive attitudes among all stakeholders about indigenous peoples and indigenous languages with respect to their significance for peace, development and reconciliation
- Help to mobilize financial, institutional and human resources
- Engage and involve indigenous language users (speakers and signers)
- Connect, mobilize and encourage international cooperation, partnerships and sponsorships.

28. The global communication strategy will take advantage of existing communication channels within the United Nations, including a network of United Nations information centres, public information bureaux and media services of United Nations system entities and field offices, through the vigorous promotion of activities at the country and regional levels. Furthermore, a targeted global media and outreach campaign underpinned by a set of key messages will be developed using social media, including relevant websites, radio, television, information, library and archive networks. Appropriate content will be produced deploying infographics, photos, videos, exhibits, factsheets, relevant articles and stories. Communication and outreach activities could also be joined up with the celebration of International Days, Years and other Decades. Each year of the International Decade itself would be focused on a specific and central theme. In addition, the global communication strategy will serve as a framework for the development of communication strategies at the regional, national and individual organization levels, taking into account local specificities and the needs of other stakeholders.

F. Data collection for monitoring and reporting

29. All stakeholders will be invited to contribute to the monitoring and reporting process. The monitoring and reporting activities, outputs and outcomes will be carried out through regular and specific monitoring and reporting phases.

30. Regular monitoring will be conducted to track the operational implementation of activities. This work will be carried out by the UNESCO secretariat for the Decade, working in close cooperation with other United Nations system entities, UNESCO field offices and other relevant partners. The dedicated online platform, along with social media channels and email communication, will facilitate effective monitoring and reporting. All stakeholders will be provided with access to online tools and templates for regular reporting, mapping and promotion of their activities, and they will be notified of creative cooperation opportunities within the International Decade community. Specifically, several digital templates will be designed for mapping events, activities, resources and other items, aligned with the Global Action Plan, as set out below.

(a) Data providers such as national departments of statistics, competent national agencies, national language harmonization organizations, higher educational and research organizations and other institutions will be encouraged to develop and conduct limited scope censuses and sample-based pilot surveys or household-related questionnaires, with reference to issues relating to language diversity and multilingualism;

(b) Data collection will be encouraged, targeting indigenous language users, for example through individual direct or external observer interviews, especially when related to outputs targeting socially vulnerable groups that are often difficult to reach. Furthermore, data collection, through self-monitoring and reporting, will be encouraged for Member States, indigenous peoples' organizations and institutions and other bodies;

(c) Private sector actors will be invited to conduct market analysis, consumer or industry support surveys, user accessibility tests, and assessments focused on particular services, building on comments by indigenous language users. This may include the development, maintenance and utilization of specific language services. The private sector will be invited to share relevant linguistic data with stakeholders as its contribution to the International Decade;

(d) Overall, the International Decade will stimulate scientific enquiry and enhanced and shared access to international research outcomes, as well as to resources

generally, which will support language revitalization. Furthermore, indigenous peoples-driven research – language documentation, revitalization and promotion activities – will be further encouraged, supported and promoted through an invitation to share and exchange traditional knowledge and resources. This must take into account the requirement of free, prior and informed consent, as well as the established United Nations frameworks (for example, the Data Strategy of the Secretary-General for Action by Everyone, Everywhere: With Insight, Impact and Integrity 2020–22 and the UNESCO Personal Data Protection and Privacy Policy (2021));

(e) All data collection processes linked to monitoring and reporting will be conducted in ways that respect ethical standards and indigenous values. If not currently available, high ethics standards and research guidelines for work with indigenous peoples will be specially developed and designed to ensure openness, transparency and accountability around data providers and data collectors. Efforts will be made to ensure that indigenous peoples control their own language data, including copyright, and that they have the skills necessary to maintain and nurture their own memory and information institutions and platforms. While monitoring and reporting phases of activity within the Global Action Plan, external parties in possession of language data will be constructively encouraged to initiate repatriation (whether for individual items or collections) towards indigenous peoples and their communities. In parallel, efforts will be made to support indigenous peoples with greater access to scientific and other information in their own indigenous languages. Emphasis should be placed in this context on applying open standards, for example through open educational resources.

Annex

Global Action Plan of the International Decade of Indigenous Languages, 2022–2032: Summary of outputs and activities

<p>Output No. 1: Inclusive, equitable, intercultural, quality education and lifelong learning environments and opportunities in indigenous languages provided in formal, non-formal and informal educational settings</p>
<p>Activity 1.1. Development of education policies, plans and programmes alongside legislation, in line with international frameworks, as part of implementing Sustainable Development Goal 4 to support mother tongue-based and multilingual education (in the first nine years of basic education and beyond), to foster curriculum development that is comprehensive, gender-responsive, human rights-based, inclusive, linguistically diverse, culturally sensitive and respectful of indigenous knowledge and cultures, as well as stimulating intercultural dialogue and participation</p>
<p>Activity 1.2. Improvement of indigenous and multilingual education competencies, development of professional standards and skills among teachers, educators and language specialists (such as translators) through initial and in-service training at all levels of education, starting from early childhood care and education, embracing a lifelong approach, making use of open and distance-learning solutions, elaborating appropriate teaching and learning methodologies, tools and resources, including open educational resources, as well as improvements in digital literacy and research, and encouraging the mainstreaming of indigenous peoples' culture, history and knowledge within a curriculum that is free of biases around indigenous children, youth and adults</p>
<p>Activity 1.3. Development of community-based programmes, systems and institutions, including adult education, in a manner appropriate to indigenous peoples' cultural practice and tradition, deploying distinctive training methods and ancestral bodies of knowledge, with a special focus on indigenous girls and women, and in support of those institutions that have been established by indigenous peoples themselves, for teaching, learning and transmission of languages to current and future generations</p>
<p>Output No. 2: Enhanced capacities among indigenous peoples for applying their languages and knowledge to the eradication of hunger and maintaining the integrity of indigenous food systems</p>
<p>Activity 2.1. Raising awareness on the importance of intergenerational transmission of food systems through indigenous languages, encouraging co-creation of knowledge bases between indigenous and non-indigenous systems; implementing consultations, data collection and research in a cross-disciplinary and participatory manner; working out practical guidelines and preparation of reports that offer relevant recommendations on sustainable indigenous peoples' food systems and nutrition, aimed, among other things, at addressing the causes of hunger and malnutrition</p>

<p>Activity 2.2. Development of appropriate policy and conduct of research on the linkages between indigenous languages and specialized knowledge of food systems, agro-biodiversity, wild foodstuffs and nutrition; together with reinforcement of international cooperation and strategic partnerships, including policy dialogues, conferences, technical advice, exchange of knowledge and data among research and academic centres, indigenous peoples' institutions and organizations, centres of excellence, governmental, municipal and traditional authorities, and other stakeholders, particularly utilizing the Global-Hub on Indigenous Food Systems established in connection with the 2021 United Nations Food Systems Summit and the coalition on indigenous peoples' food systems</p>
<p>Activity 2.3. Production and dissemination of indigenous language tools and resources, including those produced in digital formats and licensed as open educational resources, based on Free and Open Source Software, as well as providing access to public information services in indigenous languages, in particular to support local and small-scale economic activities or ecosystems, respecting the principle of free, prior and informed consent</p>
<p>Output No. 3: Favourable conditions established for digital empowerment, freedom of expression, media development, access to information and language technology, alongside artistic creation in indigenous languages</p>
<p>Activity 3.1. Capacity-building – among indigenous peoples, particularly youth, and professional organizations, including those established by indigenous peoples themselves – in media and information literacy, digital and online activism and advocacy, digital skills relevant to the production and dissemination of appropriate content, tools and services, respecting the principles of openness, interoperability, reusability, accessibility and diversity (for example, Free and Open Source Software, open educational resources, information and web accessibility)</p>
<p>Activity 3.2. Development of professional competencies, along with awareness-raising on the importance of indigenous languages for reporting and for enhancing the profile of indigenous peoples and language users within the realm of media content, services and tools used by information and media professionals, including community media, reporters and journalists, archivists, curators, librarians and museum staff, as well as among language technology specialists, interpreters and translators, and those – including members of the judiciary – with responsibilities related to policymaking, especially media self-regulatory and regulatory bodies, in order to achieve (a) better representation and portrayal of indigenous peoples and indigenous language users in terms of content, editorial guidelines and in media operations overall; (b) greater access to multilingual information and language technology, which will require the registration, integration and deployment of indigenous languages in cyberspace (for example, writing systems and symbols in the Unicode standards, font design and creation, keyboards and script adoption, major information technology software applications, resting on open standards, artificial intelligence, blockchain and other state-of-the-art technologies)</p>

Activity 3.3. Establishment of United Nations-system-wide cooperation and public-private partnership mechanisms (a) promoting advocacy and awareness-raising within the context of the World Summit on the Information Society, the United Nations Group on the Information Society, community and public-private partnerships, including with information technology industry players; (b) implementing normative instruments (for example, the UNESCO Recommendation concerning the Promotion and Use of Multilingualism and Universal Access to Cyberspace of 2003); and (c) developing appropriate guidelines and technical standards in cooperation with international standards organizations for language digitization, documentation, and innovation and knowledge through sharing good practices in the field of language technology; as well as (d) involving indigenous peoples themselves in the standardization activities, content development and capacity-building through their organization of consultations, special events, prizes and award ceremonies, and hackathons

Output No. 4: Appropriate indigenous language frameworks designed to offer better health provision, recognizing traditional systems of medicine, as well as promoting social cohesion and delivering humanitarian responses, especially during health crises, times of conflicts and natural disasters

Activity 4.1. Consultations on treatment of indigenous languages as one of the key components for provision of access to better health, social cohesion and humanitarian responses, including the exchange of traditional knowledge and the building of a repository of manuals, books and traditional medicine classification brochures

Activity 4.2. Raising awareness among policy and decision-makers, development of comprehensive policies that recognize ancestral and traditional knowledge, along with traditional and complementary medicine handed on through indigenous languages; and strengthening the capacity of medical staff, social workers and other professionals to offer services in indigenous languages (spoken and signed), particularly in the area of humanitarian assistance, emergency interventions and social responses during health crises, times of conflict and natural disasters

Activity 4.3. Production and dissemination of multilingual and culturally appropriate content, particularly materials created by indigenous peoples, through all available channels, in their own languages, including on issues related to sexual and reproductive health, gender-based violence and other sociocultural, economic and political topics

Output No. 5: Access to justice and availability of public services guaranteed to indigenous language speakers and signers

Activity 5.1. Designing and delivery of inclusive assessments of policy frameworks to define, recognize and grant legal status to indigenous languages, as well as to initiate public debates, dialogues and consultations between policymakers and other stakeholders about possible new legislative and policy reforms relating to judicial systems and public services; as well as ensuring access to justice in indigenous languages and guaranteeing the fundamental right of access to an appropriately skilled interpreter in legal proceedings

<p>Activity 5.2. Development of robust data tools and methodologies for collecting best practices on arrangements to ensure the participation of indigenous peoples, and specifically helping them to access public services in indigenous languages, notably through city, municipal or other community platforms working on inclusion issues, such as the International Coalition of Inclusive and Sustainable Cities, as well as elaborating policy guidelines for the public information space in indigenous languages, including extension of the use of indigenous names and words to official signage, focusing on place name signs in areas traditionally inhabited by indigenous peoples</p>
<p>Activity 5.3. Training and upskilling of relevant staff in national and local governments as well as among the judiciary, information commissioners, translators and interpreters working in the legal system, and other domains to promote and extend the functional usage of indigenous languages within legal services and public spaces generally</p>
<p>Output No. 6: Indigenous languages are sustained, as a vehicle of living heritage and biodiversity, whilst participation in – and access to – all forms of culture are enhanced for indigenous peoples</p>
<p>Activity 6.1. Capacity-building to safeguard the living heritage of indigenous peoples, in particular through their indigenous histories, languages, oral traditions, philosophies, writing systems and literature (prose and poetry); and to reinforce the preservation, transmission (formal and non-formal), translation, dissemination as well as the creation of cultural content such as movies, animated films, cartoons, music, prose and poetry, and other forms, in compliance with relevant normative instruments in the field of culture, existing intellectual property rights regulations, as well as within established ethical principles (for example, UNESCO, the World Intellectual Property Organization and others)</p>
<p>Activity 6.2. Creation of viable income-generating employment opportunities in indigenous languages, particularly those related to indigenous peoples' heritage management and their work in the creative and media sectors, including through digital empowerment</p>
<p>Activity 6.3. Design and implement informed and inclusive cultural policies with the participation of indigenous peoples, thus harnessing the contribution of indigenous languages and cultures to the sustainable development of their communities and society at large, including building on the outcomes of the World Conference on Cultural Policies and Sustainable Development – MONDIACULT 2022</p>

<p>Output No. 7: Enabling environment is created for indigenous languages, thereby contributing to biodiversity conservation, climate change adaptation and mitigation, ecosystems management, land restoration, improving the marine and coastal environment, reducing natural hazards, preventing pollution and managing water resources</p>
<p>Activity 7.1. Establishment of partnerships among a wide range of stakeholders to co-design and implement environmental and climate issue activities, integrating indigenous languages into the appropriate strategic frameworks (for example, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development with its associated Sustainable Development Goals, Agenda 2063: The Africa We Want, the post-2020 global biodiversity framework of the Convention on Biological Diversity, the Paris Agreement, the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway, the United Nations Decade of Ocean Science for Sustainable Development, the United Nations Decade on Ecosystem Restoration and others)</p>
<p>Activity 7.2. Promotion of the linkages between indigenous languages, knowledge and governance systems, which are associated with the sustainable stewardship of biodiversity, ecosystems, natural and cultural landscapes, freshwater conservation and specialized food systems, including, inter alia, hunting and gathering, transhumant pastoralism, dryland agriculture, rotational (swidden) agriculture and artisanal fisheries</p>
<p>Activity 7.3. Integration of indigenous language issues into international environmental assessments and monitoring frameworks, to clarify and underpin the linkages between different knowledge systems and the production of innovative solutions (for example, open science initiatives)</p>
<p>Output No. 8: Economic growth is strengthened by enhanced decent job opportunities for indigenous peoples and language users</p>
<p>Activity 8.1. Development of comprehensive employment policies and programmes, along with capacity-building measures targeting indigenous peoples' labour institutions and organizations, civil society and professional bodies to offer adequate and decent employment opportunities in indigenous languages for indigenous language users, including indigenous women and persons with disabilities and various key stakeholders such as teachers, educators, artists, translators and interpreters, language technology specialists and other information and media professionals</p>
<p>Activity 8.2. Awareness-raising, fostering participation, inclusion and social dialogue among employers and employees around the importance of indigenous linguistic competences as valuable workplace skills contributing to a decent working environment, increasing new lifelong learning opportunities supported by flexible training schemes, tools and materials in indigenous languages</p>
<p>Activity 8.3. Implementation of relevant international normative instruments, conventions and treaties, so as to generate sustainable financial incomes for indigenous peoples and language users, especially those working in the cultural industries, tourism and associated sectors</p>

<p>Output No. 9: Gender equality and women’s empowerment are achieved through the preservation, revitalization and promotion of indigenous languages</p>
<p>Activity 9.1. Conduct of national assessments on linkages between linguistic and gender-responsive issues with a view to potential changes in the law, providing access to education, including sexual and reproductive health education, access to employment, the creation of safe environments for indigenous women, particularly girls and women with disabilities – through policy analysis, data collection, research and public consultations – including with the use of diverse media platforms, involvement of private sector such as communication technology companies, working with indigenous women’s associations, the competent national authorities and other stakeholders</p>
<p>Activity 9.2. Development of large-scale awareness campaigns, establishment of safe public spaces for dialogue, design of appropriate educational materials and content in indigenous languages to tackle sociocultural, economic, environmental, legal and political challenges confronted by indigenous girls and women, as those who convey their languages, cultural heritage and knowledge onwards to future indigenous generations</p>
<p>Activity 9.3. Building of institutional capacity of indigenous organizations and institutions, particularly women’s associations, to ensure gender-sensitive justice, law enforcement and counselling accessible in indigenous languages, focusing on gender-based violence, women’s participation in decision-making and leadership, in order to foster their contribution to societal development processes (for example in science) and to affirm their standing and status in their communities and beyond, in compliance with international standards and commitments (the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, the relevant Sustainable Development Goals, Agenda 2063, the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and others), as well as to ensure the documentation of good practice in indigenous languages on such topics as gender equality, climate change mitigation and biosphere preservation</p>
<p>Output No. 10: Public and private partnerships are firmly established to place on the global agenda a long-term commitment to the preservation, revitalization and promotion of indigenous languages</p>
<p>Activity 10.1. Mobilization of financial, institutional and human resources for the implementation of the Global Action Plan of the International Decade through the establishment of a multi-donor trust fund (mechanism) and donations of expertise, products and resources to support in particular actions taken by indigenous peoples’ institutions and organizations, United Nations-system entities, academia and other public-private partners, and also to establish synergies with South-South cooperation efforts, least developed countries and small island developing States, giving special consideration to countries in actual conflict or post-conflict, post-pandemic and other humanitarian crisis situations</p>

Activity 10.2. Establishment of data collection "coalitions" on indigenous languages with appropriate assessment methodologies and resources available on a global online platform accessible to all stakeholders, thereby integrating indigenous language issues into the United Nations-system-wide action plan on the rights of indigenous peoples

Activity 10.3. Organization of a global advocacy campaign stimulating international cooperation and policy dialogues through high-level events, preparation of position papers, flagship reports and proposals for strategic decisions within the context of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and "beyond 2030", Agenda 2063 and other international, regional and national strategic frameworks and plans