



2022-2032 | INTERNATIONAL DECADE OF
Indigenous Languages

Global Action Plan for IDIL 2022-2023

Making a Decade of Action for Indigenous Languages

Presented by:

Communication and Information (CI) Unit | UNESCO Bangkok



unesco

Why an International Decade of Indigenous languages?

Indigenous languages are disappearing, resulting in users experiencing:

- Limits to freedom of thought, expression, including cultural/artistic
- Reduced access to education, health, information, justice, employment, cultural life



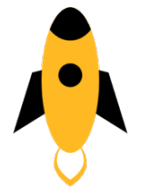
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Indigenous knowledge represents a key resource in developing solutions to:

- Combat hunger
- Mitigate climate change
- Protect biodiversity

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AT A GLANCE



VISION

A world in which
Indigenous Peoples will
entrust their languages to
future generations



MISSION

Indigenous languages are preserved,
revitalized, promoted and used
across all socio-cultural, economic,
environmental, and political domains

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TARGET GROUPS

PRIMARY

IL USERS

Existing Users
women, children, youth

Learners
new learners

Knowledge Keepers
elderly, women, families

DUTY BEARERS

Governments
policy-/decision-makers

Public Institutions
*information, memory
 and cultural organizations*

ENABLERS

Private Sector
*media,
 communication,
 and technology
 companies*

SUPPORTING

LANGUAGE PROFESSIONALS

teachers/educators

interpreters/translators

language tech developers

*professional
 communities/associations*

REPRESENTATIVES

*public+private entities
 involved in sustainable
 development*

*academic/educational
 organizations*

opinion influencers/leaders

*language activists and civil
 society groups*

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OUTCOMES

OUTCOME 1

IL are learnt, taught, transmitted to future generations, contributing to fluency, vitality, and higher number of users

OUTCOME 2

IL established as a global priority with long-term commitment towards building peaceful, just, sustainable, inclusive and resilient societies

OUTCOME 3

IL recognised in legal systems and legislation of Member States, supported by language-related laws and policy frameworks

OUTCOME 4

IL used in socio-cultural, economic, environmental, legal and political domains with the participation of indigenous institutions and organizations

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OUTPUTS & ASIA PRIORITIES

1. EDUCATION

2. FOOD SYSTEMS

**3. DIGITAL EMPOWERMENT, ACCESS,
MEDIA & TECHNOLOGY**

**4. HEALTH, SOCIAL COHESION &
HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE**

5. JUSTICE & PUBLIC SERVICES

6. LIVING HERITAGE

7. BIODIVERSITY

8. ECONOMIC GROWTH

9. GENDER EQUALITY

**10. PUBLIC PRIVATE
PARTNERSHIPS**

MLE Advocacy & Global Plan of Action for IDIL 2022-2032

OUTPUT I

Inclusive, equitable, intercultural, quality education and lifelong learning environments and opportunities in Indigenous languages provided in formal, non-formal and informal educational settings

Activity I.1

Development of educational policies, plans and programmes alongside legislation as part of implementing SDG 4 to support mother tongue-based and multilingual education to foster curriculum development

Activity I.2

Improvement of Indigenous and multilingual education/professional competencies and skills development among teachers, educators and language specialists through training at all levels of education

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OUTPUT 2

Application of Indigenous language and knowledge to the eradication of hunger and maintaining the integrity of Indigenous food systems

Activity 2.3

Production and dissemination of Indigenous language tools and resources (digital+OERs+FOSS), providing access to public information in IL to support economic activities and ecosystems

OUTPUT 3

Enabling environment for digital empowerment, FoE, accessibility+development of media and information, language tech, and artistic creation in IL

Activity 3.1

Capacity-building in Media and Information Literacy, Digital Activism, digital skills relevant to the production and dissemination of appropriate content, tools and services that are open, reusable, accessible and diverse

Preparing for IDIL 2022-2032

Regional Consultations to collect contributions towards the Global Action Plan (2021)

- Eastern Europe and Central Asia
- **Asia** (10-11 May 2021)
- Africa
- Latin America and the Caribbean
- **Pacific** (27-28 May 2021)
- North America and the Arctic

Creation and establishment of the **Global Task Force for IDIL2022-2032**

- Open call for nominations addressed to Indigenous Peoples and Indigenous Peoples' organizations (2020)

Global Task Force for IDIL 2022-2032

What does it do?

- International coordinating mechanism responsible for ensuring that the principles of inclusion, openness, participation and multi-stakeholder engagement would be ensured and applied throughout the International Decade
- provide guidance on the preparation, planning, implementation, and monitoring of IDIL2022-2032 activities, in line with the Global Action Plan

Global Task Force for IDIL 2022-2032

Structure

- **Steering Committee (19 members on 3-year rotation):**
 - 2 co-chairs from Member States + 2 co-chairs from Indigenous Peoples' organizations
 - 6 elected Member State representatives
 - 7 representatives from Indigenous Peoples' groups
 - 3 designated members from UN mechanisms on Indigenous Issues
- **Advisors to the Steering Committee (min. 30 members)**
 - 12 Member State representatives
 - 14 representatives from Indigenous Peoples' groups
 - 4+ designated members from UN mechanisms on Indigenous Issues
- **Ad-hoc groups**
 - thematic, regional, stakeholder and other established on demand

Global Task Force for IDIL 2022-2032

Who are they?

- **Global Task Force – Member States (Asia-Pacific):**
 - Craig Ritchies*, Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies
 - Manoch Chummuangpak, Dhurakij Pundit University, Thailand
 - Ramesh Gaur, Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts, India
- **Global Task Force – Indigenous Peoples' Organizations (Asia):**
 - Kurukh Community of Jharkhand, India
 - Partners of Community Organizations in Sabah (PACOS Trust), Borneo, Malaysia
 - Tharu Welfare Congress, Nepal
- **Global Task Force Ad-hoc Groups (Asia):**
 - Asia Indigenous Peoples' Pact (AIPP)
 - Mon National Education Committee, Myanmar

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What is 'Indigenous'?

- Lack of consensus reached in previous consultations with Indigenous Peoples' groups, so **no definition provided**.
- Self-identification as part of right to self-determination
- Regional Consultation in Africa for IDIL
 - Use of the 2019 Addis Ababa Proclamation: all African languages are indigenous to Africa
- Regional Consultation in Asia for IDIL (not a definition, but a 'rationale')
 - Unique cultural/linguistic traditions that underline distinct communal identities and shared memory
 - Experience of cultural and physical dislocations, and marginalization

How can MLE advocates contribute to IDIL?

- Encourage NGOs, academic institutions, companies to become an official partner of IDIL 2022-2032
- Further advocate for normative frameworks and legislation supporting MTB-MLE, using IDIL 2022-2032 as a rationale/justification
- Seek support from language tech developers and media/communication companies to produce digital language learning tools, media (text, sign, audiovisual) in Indigenous languages, and promote digital activism among Indigenous youth
- Partner with relevant institutions/companies for legal, public administration, media and education systems to encompass Indigenous perspectives and languages



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Thank you for your attention and support

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