GLOBAL ACTION PLAN

THE INTERNATIONAL DECADE OF INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES
,IDIL2022-2032,

DRAFT VERSION

21 September 2021
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Summary

In its resolution A/RES/71/178, on the rights of Indigenous Peoples, the UN General Assembly proclaimed 2019 as the International Year of Indigenous Languages. Following the activities and discussions undertaken during the International Year of Indigenous Languages, recommendations and call for action by the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues and the Expert Mechanisms for the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, a consensus emerged to maintain momentum through the continued engagement of Member States, Indigenous Peoples, civil society organizations, academia, public and private actors, and other stakeholders.

In view of the urgency and gravity of the situation in which many Indigenous languages find themselves, as revealed through the work carried out by many stakeholders, including governments, during the 2019 International Year, the United Nations General Assembly adopted resolution A/RES/74/135 proclaiming the period of 2022-2032 as the International Decade of Indigenous Languages.

The present document entitled “The Global Action Plan of the International Decade of Indigenous Languages” provides stakeholders with the essential principles for embarking on joint action, as well as guidance on implementation, monitoring and governance structures. The Global Action Plan was developed on (i) the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples; (ii) the outcomes of the International Year of Indigenous Languages, presented in the Strategic Outcome Document of the International Year of Indigenous Languages (Ref.: UNESCO General Conference 40 C/68); (iii) the Los Pinos Declaration [Chapoltepek] – Making a Decade of Action for Indigenous Languages Los Pinos [Chapoltepek] Amatlanawatilli Mahtlaktli Xihltli ma Motekipanokan Totlakatistlahtolwan¹, which is the Outcome document from the High-level closing event of the International Year, held on 27-28 February 2020 in Mexico City, Mexico; and (iv) the Evaluation of UNESCO’s Action to revitalize and promote indigenous languages within the framework of the International Year of Indigenous Languages (Ref.: UNESCO, 2021 IOS/EVS/PI/194); and following consultations¹ with Member States, Indigenous Peoples and Indigenous institutions and organizations, civil society organizations, academia, and other public and private partners, and UN system entities.

¹ See a Sub-chapter 1.4. Roadmap towards the Global Action Plan.
I. Introduction

1.1. Background

People’s ability and freedom to use their chosen language is essential for peaceful co-existence, for meaningful interactions, and for the general wellbeing and sustainable development of society at large. Language, as a systematic form of communication which takes place in all human domains, facilitates people’s meaningful interactions with one another, enables cultural expression in a variety of forms, as well as the transmission of centuries-long knowledge, ideas, beliefs, and traditions, bequeathed from generation to generation, and creation of an economic value and benefits leading to new employment opportunities, research and development, technology transfer and innovation. It is through languages that people embed their worldviews, history, traditions, memory, traditional knowledge, alongside their unique modes of thinking, meaning and expression, whilst – even more significantly – it is through language too that they construct their future.

Language plays a crucial role for people and for the planet, in which diversity - linguistic and otherwise - is a human condition and feature, manifested in different ways and across different economic, political, environmental, social and cultural domains. The free unimpeded choice of language use, expression, and opinion as well as active engagement in public life without fear of discrimination is a prerequisite for inclusiveness and equality as key conditions for open and participatory societies. Since language covers all domains of human life, it must be also addressed, treated, and promoted within the broader spectrum of human rights, as enshrined within the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.

While celebrating the diversity found across humanity around the world, some fundamental values can be said to unify the global community, and therefore recognized and respected, and can be harnessed towards peaceful coexistence, and the avoidance of violence and conflict. Language is essential for identity, visions of the world, and human interactions. As such, it is a core component for building global understanding and respect among different nations, cultures, and civilizations. Equally, languages are drivers to sustain both cultural and biological diversity. In the age of digital transformation, globalization brings us all closer together, as the lives of peoples around the world become progressively interconnected and influenced at different levels by the pervasive dynamics of communication technology. Language, therefore, carries a universal value, belongs to the whole of humanity and deserves its due place among our global priorities.

Many languages are today in danger of falling into disuse. The gradual disappearance of languages, particularly Indigenous ones, is connected, in practice, structural discrimination to which they have been subjected, 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, enforced migration and forced relocation, alongside educational disadvantage, illiteracy, participation in cultural life, and various forms of discrimination. In practical terms, the risk now is that parents and elders can no longer transmit Indigenous languages to their children and that Indigenous languages fall out of daily use. The issues around Indigenous languages could, accordingly, have much broader consequences, affecting a wide range of areas.

At the same time, there is an increasing recognition and understanding among different stakeholders about the uniqueness, fragility, and significance of indigenous languages, which act as a cornerstone of Indigenous Peoples’ histories, environments, knowledge and cultures. In its resolution A/RES/74/135, on the rights of Indigenous Peoples, the United Nations General Assembly proclaimed the period 2022-2032 as the International Decade of Indigenous Languages. The General Assembly resolution invited the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) to serve as the lead organization for the International Decade in cooperation with the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA) and other relevant agencies, within existing resources.

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2 UNESCO Universal Declaration of Cultural Diversity, 2001
1.2. Rationale - Why an international decade of indigenous languages?

There is an urgent need to protect, support, revitalize and promote indigenous languages around the world and recognize their wider and deeper role in peace building, good governance, the protection of the environment, and the safeguarding of culture in all its forms, sustainable development and reconciliation processes within society, based on the observations below which have contributed to the proclamation of the International Decade of Indigenous Languages:

- **Languages around the world continue to disappear at alarming rates**, and many of those are Indigenous languages. They represent cultures and complex systems of knowledge developed and accumulated over thousands of years reflecting distinctive worldviews and perspectives.

- **When citizens’ freedom to use their language is not guaranteed, this limits their freedom of thought, freedom of opinion and expression, including artistic expression, as well as their access to education, health and information, justice, decent employment, their participation in cultural life, and other rights** enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.

- **The degree of endangerment, dominance or vitality of Indigenous languages varies across communities and public domains** (e.g. justice, health care, education, science, employment, information, culture and others) which accordingly affects Indigenous Peoples and Indigenous language users’ confidence in getting meaningful, inclusive participation in society and, in turn, their ability to make an effective contribution to societal development. Indigenous language users - in particular, women and young girls and boys, children, persons with disabilities, displaced persons, and older persons - face diverse challenges which demand a multifaceted and integrated approach.

- There is a need to enhance the understanding and assessment of indigenous languages in their historical, environmental, economic, political, and cultural contexts, as well as contemporary issues concerning access to communication technologies, paying particular attention to specific regional, national, and local contexts, thereby offering an adequate response to local realities and conditions on the ground. This is relevant to the issue of divergent terminology which various language users may face in their daily lives.

- Beyond the foundational contribution of languages to the preservations of biological diversity, most of the world’s languages are geographically located within the planet’s hotspots of biodiversity. Indigenous traditional knowledge of the environment represents a key resource for developing innovative solutions to combating hunger, climate change and protecting biodiversity. When natural resources are eroded, so is the resilience and integrity of the environment and the community. The protection of traditional knowledge systems is built into the fabric of indigenous languages.

- **Collaboration in policy development, continuity of action, allocation of necessary resources and multilateral and multistakeholder dialogues, particularly the Indigenous peoples themselves**, are all essential for promoting, protecting, and strengthening Indigenous languages, as well as for empowering those who use them, including new users. This cooperative approach capitalizes on the full range of international, regional, national, and local normative instruments, of existing tools, as well as of the outcomes of the 2019 International Year of Indigenous Languages. It also requires mobilization of resources and collaboration among national governments and other stakeholders, to integrate the language dimension into national legislative frameworks and in the various international forums.

- **Acknowledging the need for a long-term commitment which will lead to concrete actions in addressing the current challenges which confront users and learners of indigenous languages**, as well as investing resources over an extended timeframe designed to have a long-lasting and transformative impact on global linguistic diversity, for the benefit particularly of Indigenous children and youth as future language users and learners who will be critical to the usage, preservation, revitalization, and promotion of indigenous languages.
1.3. A Global Call for Action

In its resolution A/RES/74/135 (para 24), the United Nations General Assembly calls for global action to:

“Proclaims 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 invites:

- the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization 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, within existing resources;
- Member States to consider establishing national mechanisms with adequate funding for the successful implementation of the International Decade of Indigenous Languages 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.”

The International Decade of Indigenous Languages offers us a unique opportunity to collaborate in the areas of policy development, to ensure continuity of actions and stimulate a global dialogue in a true spirit of multi-stakeholder engagement, and to take necessary measures in an interdisciplinary manner for the usage, preservation, revitalization and promotion of 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. The International Decade presents a framework for convening a wide range of stakeholders collectively to align their efforts, accelerate development plans, make strategic investments, set research and legislative agendas, and launch concrete initiatives around a set of common goals, to tackle existing challenges.

Pursuant to the resolution (A/RES/74/1353), the Global Action Plan of the International Decade of Indigenous Languages (hereafter referred to as “the Global Action Plan”) is needed to lay the foundation for joint action, outline the strategic approach, define major steps, provide guidance on implementation, monitoring and governing structures and suggest measures to be taken by UN-system entities, governments, Indigenous Peoples’ institutions and organizations, including grassroots and communities, broader civil society, academia, the private sector, and other actors to achieve the major objectives of the Decade.

The proposed Global Action Plan is designed to implement the General Assembly resolution A/RES/74/135 and contribute to the realization of other international normative instruments, development frameworks and recommendations contained in United Nations documents, including those of the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, the Expert Mechanism of the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, and UNESCO resolutions4 and other documents. The Global Action Plan calls for a coherent approach and for joint collaborative action by all stakeholders to achieve maximal positive impact and social change with respect to indigenous languages and those who speak and sign them.

In line with 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the International Decade of Indigenous Languages aims to leave no one behind, leave no one outside.

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4 UN General Assembly Resolution 74/135; UNESCO General Conference C 40/68, 40 C/Resolution 54, UNESCO Executive Board 210 EX/Decision 5.I.D, UNPFII 2021.57.
1.4. Roadmap towards the Global Action Plan

UNESCO in cooperation with the Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA) and the Office of High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), other UN-system entities, the members of the Global Task Force for Making a Decade of Action for Indigenous Languages, and other stakeholders, adopted the measures listed below to ensure an inclusive process in the preparation of the Global Action Plan:

- The **Ad-hoc Group for the preparation of the Global Action Plan** was established in July 2020, comprising 81 members from representatives of governments, national and regional public organizations working on language issues, Indigenous Peoples from all socio-cultural regions, academia, civil society, public and private organizations, as well as UN-system entities and other partners.

- A **global online survey for the preparation of the Global Action Plan** was made available from 1 November 2020 to 31 May 2021 in English, French, Spanish and Russian, resulting in 821 responses from 99 countries, contributing to the identification of priority areas and other elements to be integrated into the Global Action Plan.

- The **Global Task Force for Making a Decade of Action of Indigenous Languages** was established on 22 March 2021 to provide guidance on the organization of the International Decade, the preparation and implementation of the Global Action Plan.

- A **series of consultative meetings** for each socio-cultural region of Indigenous Peoples, in cooperation with members of the Global Task Force and other public, governments, civil society and UN-system entities was organized from March 2021 to June 2021.

- The **Global Action Plan** was made available for the members of Ad-hoc group for the preparation of the Global Action Plan in August and September 2021, the members of the Global Task Force for Making a Decade of Action for Indigenous Languages in September 2021, and online for a public peer review by all parties in September 2021, and brought to the attention of the 41st session of the UNESCO General Conference in November 2021 and the 21st session of the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (UNPFII) in April 2022.

The roadmap for the Global Action Plan is presented below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PHASE</th>
<th>ITEM</th>
<th>DEADLINE</th>
<th>RESPONSIBLE</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>June – July 2021</td>
<td>UNESCO</td>
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<tr>
<td>II. Advanced consultations and drafting process</td>
<td>DRAFT VERSION</td>
<td>21-30 September</td>
<td>Public consultations</td>
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<td></td>
<td>FINAL VERSION</td>
<td>30 September – 15 October 2021</td>
<td>UNESCO Global Task Force IDIL2022-2032</td>
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<td>15 October 2021</td>
<td>UNESCO</td>
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<td>III. Endorsement / Presentation</td>
<td>PUBLISHED DOCUMENT</td>
<td>November 2021</td>
<td>41st UNESCO General Conference</td>
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<td>April 2022</td>
<td>21st session of the UNPFII 2022</td>
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5 The six consultations were organized in Eastern Europe and Central Asia (15-16 March 2021), Asia (10-11 May 2021), Africa (25-26 May 2021), the Pacific (27-28 May 2021), Latin America and the Caribbean (27-28 May 2021) and North America and the Arctic (1-2 June 2021).
II. Theory of Change

2.1. Vision and Impact statements

The Global Action Plan sets the following vision for the Decade:

We envision a world in which Indigenous Peoples use and transmit their languages to current and future generations for creation of peaceful, sustainable, just, inclusive, and resilient futures

For a wide range of historical, social, cultural, economic and political reasons which resulted in a number of systematic inequalities and barriers, Indigenous Peoples and Indigenous language users have been left behind. Against this baseline, it is now urgently necessary to ensure sustainability and growth of new users and transmission of Indigenous languages to future generations. 

Time is now pressing as less than ten years remain to implement the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its crucial goals. To make change, effective support for Indigenous languages will require substantially and measurably enhanced involvement of Indigenous Peoples themselves, particularly Indigenous youth, women, and elderly people, through their own governance structures and representative bodies. This approach will mean duly respecting and promotion of interculturality, intercultural dialogue, and cultural diversity as well as integrating the values of Indigenous Peoples into all levels of response. Finally, the suggested approach aims to encourage actions focused on the revitalization, cultivation, and sustainability of Indigenous languages through increased number of users, particularly new, language fluency and enlarged scope of usage in public domain.

To 2032 and beyond, the Global Action Plan aims at contributing to the following Impact statement:

Indigenous languages are preserved, revitalized, promoted and used across all socio-cultural, economic, environmental, and political domains and is a driver for building peace, justice, development and reconciliation in our societies

The Global Action Plan proposes a new approach to the usage, preservation, revitalization and promotion of indigenous languages, by placing a particular focus on Indigenous people and Indigenous language users (speakers and signers), including growing new users, at the centre of a broad range of stakeholders, by applying standards which embody the full spectrum of human rights, and by catalysing joint efforts to widen the functional and effective scope of languages across all socio-cultural, economic, environmental, and political domains. This approach will lead to greater awareness of the importance of languages for societal development, thereby placing languages among global priorities, demanding legal status for language recognition and access to public services in Indigenous languages; mapping out a path which will lead to the inclusion and participation of Indigenous Peoples, by integrating their languages into the public domain and mainstreaming them across different thematic areas; as well as by adequate support to back up these objectives with dedicated human, institutional and financial resources. This approach provides a basis for tackling complex and multifaceted challenges and threats faced by Indigenous languages’ users around the world.

The International Decade provides a new international cooperation framework for coordinated action and the commitment of all stakeholders. Alongside existing and continuing efforts, the International Decade sets out a wide range of objectives which will contribute to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, Agenda 2063 of the African Union, and other regional and national development plans, including the Post 2030 process. To put this vision into practice, it is critical to adopt a more integrated approach, including deeper recognition of the interconnections, interdependence, and cross-cutting elements which impact the usage, preservation, revitalization, and promotion of indigenous languages across all socio-cultural, economic, environmental, and political domains.
2.2. Assumptions

The Global Action Plan presumes that all stakeholders are committed to create positive conditions for the usage, preservation, revitalization and promotion of Indigenous languages and for the benefit of current and future generations to foster peaceful, sustainable, just, inclusive and resilient in our societies. It is understood that societies and the global community at large will take ownership and assume responsibility for Indigenous languages documentation, preservation, revitalization, and promotion efforts, as well as growth of new users.

To this effect, capacity, resources, and commitment of all stakeholders are sufficient to work towards ensuring:

- **Greater awareness** of the importance of linguistic diversity and multilingualism, and of their contribution to sustainable development, good governance, respect of human rights, as well as importance of cultural and biodiversity interculturality, intercultural dialogue and peace education in building open, inclusive, democratic and participatory society, as well as understood urgency for timely and accurate measures encouraging Indigenous language users (speakers and signers) to continue learning, teaching and transmitting their languages to current and future generations as part of Indigenous identity, values, knowledge, including indigenous environmental stewardship, and culture.

- **Legal recognition** of Indigenous languages at all levels and full realization of Indigenous language users’ rights that enhances the application of international human rights frameworks (instruments, norms, and standards) and ensures technical assistance for developing national legal systems and legislation, for the preservation, revitalization, and promotion of Indigenous languages.

- **Integration**, mainstreaming and usage of Indigenous languages by widening and functional scope of Indigenous languages in all socio-cultural, economic, environmental, and political domains (public domains) that stimulates dialogue, leadership, informed policy and decision-making processes, and associated implementation strategies, including the facilitation of their use in international spaces.

- **Continued support** through allocated financial, human, and institutional resources, and infrastructures from governments, Indigenous Peoples’ institutions and organizations, academia, and other relevant public and private institutions, as well as the UN-system entities which requires resource mobilization programmes, partnership schemes and cooperation mechanisms to create a suitable enabling environment.
2.3. Summary of outcomes, outputs, and activities

Outcomes

The Global Action Plan presents four interlinked outcomes which describe both the value of preserving, revitalising and promoting Indigenous languages, the importance of increased fluency, vitality and growth of new language users (Outcomes 1 and 5), the recognition of Indigenous languages for the well-being and development of societies and further integration and mainstreaming of Indigenous languages across all socio-cultural, economic and political domains (Outcomes 2, 3 and 4); and the need to build capacity of Indigenous language users and all stakeholders, particularly those who ensure learning and teaching of Indigenous languages, development of appropriate language solutions, services and tools, and empowering Indigenous Peoples, with a special attention of Indigenous girls and boys, youth, women, elders and families and Indigenous institutions and organizations, to harness their potential and to be able to fully exercise their rights, including those based on their Indigenous origin or identity (Outcomes 1 and 5).

Each outcome benefits from direct support of one of the outputs and receives a complementary support of several other outputs (see 2.4). The relations between outcomes and outputs are presented in the table entitled “The Theory of Changes”, in Annex 2 and further describes in the sub-chapter 2.3.

1. Indigenous Peoples are empowered to learn, teach, and transmit their languages to present and future generations in any form, by any means and via all channels, through improved quality of life, enhanced participation, leadership, and decision-making; increased self-confidence, dignity, and secure identity, as well as through enhanced abilities, competencies, fluency, vitality, and number of users through enlarged scope of domains in languages are used.

The first outcome is directly supported by the delivery of concrete outputs (1) and complemented by several other outputs (3, 4, 6, 7, 8 and 9) aimed at primary target groups such as Indigenous children, youth, women, and the elders (older persons) who contribute to the learning, teaching and intergenerational transmission of languages, at offering them an improved quality of life, and responding to the challenge of creating meaningful engagement opportunities to nurture self-confidence, dignity, and stronger sense of identity so that they can continue using their languages across all socio-cultural, economic, environmental, and political domains of life. It is also expected that Indigenous Peoples will be able to implement their own languages-related activities in the most appropriate, sustainable, and timely manner. The first outcome also features the necessity of supporting language cultivation, vitality and sustainability through increasing the number of users (speakers and signers), improving language fluency, bringing about more functional usage of indigenous languages in public domains including in education, social care, science and research, culture, the media and information organizations, communication technology companies, the cultural industries, employment opportunities and elsewhere. This outcome links directly to a large number of Sustainable Development Goals (1, 3, 4, 5, 8, 10, 11, 16 and 17) and relevant targets (1.4; 1b; 3.7; 4.1-4.7; 4a-c; 5.5; 8.9; 9.1; 9b-c; 10.2; 10.3; 11a; 12b; 15.9; 16.7; 16.8; 16.10b; 17.9; 17.16; 17.18).

2. By 2030, the usage, preservation, revitalization, and promotion of Indigenous languages are established as a global priority, and the long-term commitment of all stakeholders is ensured for building peaceful, just, sustainable, inclusive, and resilient societies (e.g. 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, Agenda 2063, Post 2030 Agenda processes, and other international and regional strategic frameworks).

The second outcome presumes the commitment of Member States, as well as other stakeholders to prioritize Indigenous languages in their political agendas, particularly related to long-term national development plans, steps taken to establish appropriate institutional structures and mechanisms for enhanced cooperation and coordination,
meaningful engagement and leadership of Indigenous Peoples and Indigenous language users in society, as well as production and delivery of appropriate data collection services, tools, and products such as official reports, resolutions and decisions for informed decision-making. The second outcome will receive direct contribution from the outcome no 10 and the outputs no 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 will in-directly contribute to its implementation. Furthermore, the commitment of Member States is secured due to the increased awareness and deepened understanding of the importance of linguistic diversity and multilingualism for wellbeing, peace and sustainable development in society, particularly of Indigenous Peoples; and have led to the concrete actions of competent authorities at global, regional and national levels, specialized language harmonization organizations, and other law enforcement bodies to become operational and ensure compliance with international commitments, standards and practices. This outcome links directly to a large number of Sustainable Development Goals (10, 12 and 17) and relevant targets (10.2; 10.3; 10.4; 12.8; 17.16; 17.17; 17.18).

3. **Indigenous languages are recognized within legal systems and legislation** which are supported with through comprehensive policy frameworks and have allocated to them financial, institutional, and human resources, enabling Indigenous languages usage in all socio-cultural, economic, environmental, and political domains.

The third outcome features the necessity of revisions within legal systems and legislation, initiation of new measures to legally recognize Indigenous languages, coordination of efforts among competent institutions, language commissions and responsible officers, and the development of comprehensive and holistic language-related laws and policies, as well as providing practical guidelines and encouraging systematic reporting among all stakeholders on the measures taken to ensure equal opportunities for and full realization of human rights and freedoms of Indigenous Peoples and Indigenous language users. The third outcome will be supported by output no 5 and in-directly by no 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7 and 8. This outcome links directly to a large number of Sustainable Development Goals (10, 11, 12, 13, 16 and 17) and relevant targets (10.2; 10.3; 10.4; 11a; 12.7; 13.2; 16.3; 16.7; 16.9; 16.10; 16.10b).

4. **Enabling institutional environment created through the establishment, maintenance and support of appropriate structures in socio-cultural, economic, environmental, and political domains, supported by financing and international cooperation** (e.g. in the education system, libraries and archives, media, communication technology companies, cultural and creative sectors, including heritage management and conservation, Indigenous food systems, justice and governance, research, and other domains, as well as international cooperation, dialogue among stakeholders), as well as international cooperation and dialogue among stakeholders).

The fourth outcome features the necessity of creating an enabling institutional environment and positive conditions to build the capacities of professionals and community members working in language-related areas, appropriate structures across a wide range of domains; mainstreaming of Indigenous languages across all socio-cultural, economic and political domains, and delivery of quality public services in Indigenous languages. Significant institutional, financial, and human resources are needed to make sure that various aspects of Indigenous languages and the needs of language users are properly integrated in all domains, and are supported with relevant standards, mechanisms for coordinating cooperative efforts, and establishing sustainable institutional structures. To the attainment of this outcome, the output no 4 will provide a lead contribution and other outputs such as 1,2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 will in-directly contribute. This outcome links directly to a large number of Sustainable Development Goals (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17) and relevant targets (1.4; 1a-b; 2.3-4; 3.7; 3c; 4.5; 4a-c; 5.5; 8.5; 8.9; 9.1; 9b; 9c; 10.2; 10.3; 11.a; 12.6-7; 12c; 14a; 15.9; 16.3; 16.7; 6.8; 16.10; 17.3; 17.6; 17.8; 17.9; 17.14; 17.16; 17.17; 17.18).
The Global Action Plan suggests **ten broad interdependent outputs** which underpin the outcomes by contributing to the enlargement of a functional scope of Indigenous language usage across socio-cultural, economic, and political domains, apply an interdisciplinary approach, demonstrate interlinkages, complexity of actions and resources required to ensure that Indigenous languages are preserved, revitalized and promoted around the world.

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

2. Capacities enhanced for applying Indigenous languages and knowledge to the eradication of hunger and sustaining the integrity of Indigenous Peoples’ food systems

3. Conditions established for digital empowerment, language technology, freedom of expression, access to information, media development, and artistic creation in Indigenous languages

4. Integration frameworks for Indigenous languages for better health, with the recognition and support of traditional systems of medicine, social cohesion, and humanitarian response

5. Access to justice and public services in Indigenous languages ensured

6. Indigenous languages as a vehicle of living heritage and biodiversity promoted and participation in and access to culture in all forms enhanced for Indigenous Peoples and Indigenous language users

7. Enabling environment created for Indigenous languages contributing to biodiversity conservation, climate change adaptation and mitigation, ecosystems management, land restoration, marine and coastal environment, natural hazard reduction, pollution prevention, and water management

8. Decent employment opportunities and economic growth through the use of Indigenous languages

9. Gender equality and women’s empowerment resulting from Indigenous languages preservation, revitalization and promotion

10. Public and private partnerships ensuring a long-term commitment to preservation, revitalization, and promotion of Indigenous languages within the global agenda
### Activities

The Global Action Plan in the table below provides a summary of outputs and related activities.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output N°1: Inclusive, equitable, intercultural, quality education and lifelong learning environments and opportunities in Indigenous languages provided in formal, non-formal and informal settings</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Activity 1.1.</strong> Development of education policies, plans and programmes as well as legislation in line with international framework and as part of the SDG 4 implementation to support mother tongue-based and multilingual education (in the first nine years of basic education and beyond) which is comprehensive, gender-responsive, human rights based, inclusive, culturally sensitive, and respectful of indigenous knowledge, intercultural dialogue, cultural diversity, and languages</td>
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<td><strong>Activity 1.2.</strong> Improving the Indigenous and multilingual education competencies, professional standards and skills of teachers and educators through initial and in-service training for all levels of education starting from early childhood care and education (ECCE) through lifelong approach using open and distance learning solutions, development of teaching and learning materials and resources, including digital literacy in Indigenous languages, and mainstreaming Indigenous language and culture, history, and literacy in the curriculum free from biases towards Indigenous children, youth and adults.</td>
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<td><strong>Activity 1.3.</strong> Development of community-based programmes, systems and institutions, including adults’ education with a special focus on young girls and women, established by Indigenous Peoples for teaching and learning in Indigenous languages in a manner appropriate to their cultural methods of teaching and learning to ensure intergenerational transmission of languages, ancestral bodies of knowledge and cultures</td>
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<tr>
<th>Output N°2: Capacities enhanced for applying Indigenous languages and knowledge to the eradication of hunger and sustaining the integrity of Indigenous Peoples’ food systems</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Activity 2.1.</strong> Promote both the intergenerational transmission of food systems knowledge through Indigenous languages, as well as the co-creation of knowledge between Indigenous and non-indigenous knowledge systems; including implementation of relevant activities such as organization of consultations, data collection and transdisciplinary and participatory research activities; elaboration of practical guidelines and reports with relevant recommendations on sustainable Indigenous Peoples’ food systems and nutrition, aimed at addressing the causes of hunger and malnutrition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Activity 2.2.</strong> Advance policy relevant information and research on the connection between Indigenous languages and specialized knowledge of food systems, agro-biodiversity, wild food stuffs and nutrition. Reinforce 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 and centers of excellence, governmental, municipal, and traditional authorities, and other stakeholders, through the Global-Hub on Indigenous Peoples’ Food Systems follow-up to the World Food Summit (2021) and the coalition on Indigenous Peoples’ food systems.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Activity 2.3.</strong> Developing language tools and resources, including in digital formats, and based on free and open-source software, to provide access to public information services in Indigenous languages, in particular to support local and small economic activities or ecosystems</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output N°3: Conditions established for digital empowerment, language technology, freedom of expression, access to information, media development, and artistic creation in Indigenous languages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Activity 3.1.</strong> Capacity building among Indigenous Peoples, particularly indigenous youth and organizations focused on Media and Information Literacy, digital skills for production of appropriate content and information using Open-source, Open Educational Resources tool suitable for usage, preservation, revitalization, documentation, digital standardization, and promotion of Indigenous languages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Activity 3.2.</strong> Developing professional competencies in the areas of information, media, language technology and language professionals and their skills (e.g. translator, interpreters), so as to establish Indigenous Peoples’ own or distinctive media (whether in radio, print or digital contexts) as well as in information, library and archive</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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institutions, together with networks; creating language technologies in Indigenous languages, including the registration, integration and usage of Indigenous languages writing systems and symbols in the Unicode standards, font design and creation, keyboards and script adoption in software development, installation and delivery of major IT software applications, and also achieving better representation and portrayal of Indigenous Peoples and Indigenous languages in terms of content, editorial guidelines and in media operations overall.

**Activity 3.3.** Establishing UN-system wide cooperation and public-private partnership mechanisms, promoting advocacy and awareness-raising within the context of the WSIS, UNGIS community, as well as the implementation of UNESCO Recommendation (2003); developing appropriate technical standards in cooperation with international standardization organizations for language digitization, creation of community of practice on language technology matters, as well as by organizing support and involvement of Indigenous people to contribute to the standardization activities; and organizing special events, special prizes and award schemes, hackathons.

**Output N°4:** Integration frameworks for Indigenous languages for better health, with the recognition and support of traditional systems of medicine, social cohesion, and humanitarian response

**Activity 4.1.** Conducting consultations on the importance and placement of Indigenous language as one of the key components to access better health, social cohesion, and humanitarian response, including the exchange of traditional knowledge and promotion of a repository of manuals, books, and traditional medicine classification brochures.

**Activity 4.2.** Supporting adoption of policies that recognize ancestral and traditional knowledge, traditional and complementary medicine transmitted through indigenous languages, capacity building of medical staff, social workers and other professionals who can provide public services in Indigenous languages (spoken and signed), particularly for humanitarian assistance, public interventions, and social responses during health crises, times of conflicts and natural disasters.

**Activity 4.3.** Producing and disseminating culturally appropriate, particularly by Indigenous Peoples’, content delivering, through all available channels, materials in Indigenous languages, including on sexual and reproductive health, gender-based violence, and other socio-cultural, economic, and political topics.

**Output N°5:** Access to justice and public services in Indigenous languages ensured

**Activity 5.1.** Conducting inclusive assessments of policy frameworks to define, recognize and grant a legal status for Indigenous languages, as well as launching public debates, dialogues and consultations between policy makers and other stakeholders about possible new legislative and policy actions or reforms relating justice and public services; as well as providing access to justice on Indigenous languages and guaranteeing the right to access to an interpreter in legal proceedings.

**Activity 5.2.** Developing robust data tools and methodologies for collecting best practices on fostering local participation of Indigenous Peoples and access to services, notably through city platforms working on inclusion issues, such as the International Coalition of Inclusive and Sustainable Cities (ICCAR).

**Activity 5.3.** Capacity development of concerned staff in national and local governments, as well as judges, translators and interpreters and other officials to enlarge the functional usage of Indigenous languages in public spaces and services, and production and sharing of content in Indigenous languages, particularly targeting Indigenous youth, including young indigenous researchers, through existing platforms and networks at all levels.

**Output N°6:** Indigenous languages as a vehicle of living heritage and biodiversity promoted and participation in and access to culture in all forms enhanced for Indigenous Peoples and Indigenous language users

**Activity 6.1.** Capacity-building for the safeguarding of the living heritage of Indigenous Peoples, in particular through Indigenous histories, languages, oral traditions, philosophies, writing systems and literatures, the mainstreaming of preservation, transmission (formal and non-formal) as well as the facilitation of content creation, translation, dissemination processes such as movies, animated films, cartoons, music and other, in accordance with existing Intellectual Property Rights regulations and UNESCO’s relevant normative instruments in the field of culture, and established ethical principles.
Activity 6.2. Support for the creation of decent work in income-generating practices, particularly in those related to Indigenous Peoples’ heritage management and the creative and media sectors, including through digital empowerment.

Activity 6.3. Support the design and implementation of 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 by building on the outcomes of the International Conference on Cultural Policies for Sustainable Development – MONDIACULT 2022

Output N°7: Enabling environment created for Indigenous languages contributing to for biodiversity conservation, climate change adaptation and mitigation, ecosystems management, land restoration, marine and coastal environment, natural hazard reduction, pollution prevention, and water management

Activity 7.1. Establish partnerships among a wide range of partners to codesign and implement environmental and climate issues activities, integrating Indigenous languages into the appropriate strategic frameworks (e.g. 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its relevant SDGs, Agenda 2063, Post 2020 Global Biodiversity Framework of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), Paris Agreement, and SAMOA Pathway, UN Decade of Ocean Science for Sustainable Development, the UN Decade of Ecosystems Restoration and others)

Activity 7.2. Promote the nexus of Indigenous languages, knowledge and governance systems associated with the sustainable stewardship of biodiversity, ecosystems, natural and cultural landscapes, fresh-water conservation, and specialised food systems, including, inter-alia, hunting and gathering, transhumant pastoralism, dryland agriculture, rotational (swidden) agriculture and artisanal fisheries.

Activity 7.3. Integrating Indigenous languages issues into international environmental assessments and monitoring frameworks, supporting the establishment of linkages between different knowledge systems and the production of innovative solutions (e.g. Open Science initiatives)

Output N°8: Decent employment opportunities and economic growth through the use of Indigenous languages

Activity 8.1. Capacity building and development of comprehensive employment policies, programmes, and measures including Indigenous labour institutions and organizations and other civil society and professional bodies to provide adequate and decent work and employment opportunities for Indigenous People and Indigenous languages users, including Indigenous women and persons with disabilities

Activity 8.2. Raising awareness, fostering participation and social dialogue among employers and Indigenous Peoples on the importance of linguistic competences as valuable skills in the workplace, creating decent working conditions, providing lifelong learning opportunities and flexible training schemes, tools, and materials in Indigenous languages

Activity 8.3. Supporting implementation of international normative instruments, conventions, and treaties to generate sustainable incomes, and to support specific industries, including cultural industries, tourism, and others

Output N°9: Gender equality and women’s empowerment resulting from Indigenous languages preservation, revitalization and promotion

Activity 9.1. Conducting national assessments on linkages between linguistic and gender-responsive aspects with a view to potential changes in the law, providing access to education, including sexual and reproductive health education, access to employment, creating safe environments for Indigenous women, particularly Indigenous girls and Indigenous women with disabilities, through policy analysis, data collection, research, and consultations, including with the use of diverse media as well as services of communication technology companies, in cooperation with Indigenous women’s associations, competent authorities, and other stakeholders

Activity 9.2. Developing large scale awareness campaigns, establishing safe public spaces for dialogue, producing appropriate educational materials and content in Indigenous languages to tackle socio-cultural,
economic, and political challenges which Indigenous girls and women confront as carriers of their languages, cultural heritage and knowledge to future Indigenous generations

**Activity 9.3.** Building institutional capacity to ensure gender sensitive justice, law enforcement and counselling accessible in Indigenous languages, with a focus on gender based violence; to support the participation of Indigenous women in decision making, leadership, and their contribution to societal development processes in Indigenous languages (e.g. in the sciences) which would affirm their standing and status in their community and beyond in compliance with international standards and commitments (Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, relevant SDGs, Agenda 2063 and others), as well as ensuring documentation and preservation of good practices transmitted through Indigenous languages on gender equality, climate change mitigation and biosphere preservation.

**Output N°10: Public and private partnerships ensuring a long-term commitment to preservation, revitalization, and promotion of Indigenous languages within the global agenda**

**Activity 10.1.** Mobilizing financial resources for implementation of Global Action Plan through establishment of multi-donor trust fund (mechanism) to support preservation, revitalization and promotion of Indigenous languages, particularly actions taken by Indigenous Peoples’ institutions and organizations, UN-system entities, academia, and other public-private partners, as well as targeting Least Developed Countries, Small Island Developing Countries (SIDS) and countries in conflict and post-conflict, post-pandemic and other humanitarian crisis situations; as well as encouraging donations in terms of expertise, products and resources.

**Activity 10.2.** Creating global, regional, and national partnerships (public and private), methodologies, and tools for language data; developing a global online platform for digital language resources to be created, stored, and made available to the governments, Indigenous peoples, researchers, civil society and other public and private partners.

**Activity 10.3.** Carrying out global advocacy campaign, stimulating international cooperation and policy dialogues through organization of high-level events, preparation of position papers, flagship reports, and strategic decisions within the context of 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, Agenda 2063, Post 2030 Agenda processes, and other international and regional strategic frameworks.
2.4. Linkages with 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is a historic appeal for concerted global action to end poverty, to protect the planet and to ensure that by 2030 all people everywhere enjoy peace and prosperity. The 2030 Agenda also invites all stakeholders at all levels - including local - to make certain that policies, budget priorities, government institutions, regulatory frameworks, together with cities and local authorities contribute determinedly to the eradication of inequalities, exclusion, and discrimination, and therefore leave no one behind in the story of human development, as well as public access to information and fundamental freedoms are explicitly an integral part of the Agenda.

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. **Through foregrounding the fundamental linkages such as between language, transmission of Indigenous languages, promotion of cultural diversity, protection of the environment and biodiversity, eradication of poverty, hunger, and illiteracy, and ensuring intercultural dialogue, the International Decade of Indigenous Languages urges the global community to strengthen linguistic diversity and multilingualism as a key driver of sustainable development.** In this spirit it is essential to ensure that effective steps are taken during these coming years to make certain that through their languages, Indigenous Peoples become active contributors to, and beneficiaries of, sustainable development.

Since 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 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 to comprehensive humanitarian responses in the face of global challenges.

Against this background, the International Decade of Indigenous Languages is a unique platform for alerting the world community and highlighting the important contribution made by Indigenous People through their languages towards peace building, sustainable, development and human rights, and for emphatically reinforcing the call for concrete measures against discrimination on linguistic grounds and to promote inclusion.

The Global Action Plan will, therefore, establish direct (SDG 2, 3, 4, 5, 11, 13, 16 and 17) and indirect linkages (SDG 1, 8, 9, 10, 12, 14 and 15) which generate effective interactions among a wide range of stakeholders and development issues, as part of its contribution to the attainment of the SDGs and associated targets, as well as other strategic international and regional frameworks (See also Annex 3: Linkages with 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development).
III. Implementation framework

3.1. Multi-stakeholder partnership

For the preparation of the Global Action Plan, an overall approach, composed of the elements listed below, was adopted with an expectation that this would provide space for further adaptations and improvements required at local, national, regional, and international levels, and across different institutional and domain-specific areas during the implementation phase.

- **Global Action Plan** of the International Decade of Indigenous Languages (2022-2032), elaborated through a multistakeholder-driven process for the implementation of UNGA resolution (A/RES/74/135), which provides a coherent approach and for collaborative action by all stakeholders at international, regional, national, and local levels calculated to achieve maximal positive impact with respect to Indigenous languages, including linkages with other international cooperation and development frameworks.

- **Regional Action Plans** developed by a range of regional stakeholders with a view to underpinning the implementation of the Global Action Plan. An example is a regional plan incorporating the results of joint consultations alongside a commitment to collaborate at regional level, based on needs and priorities identified. This could include plans elaborated by regional intergovernmental organizations (e.g., comprising countries from the same region and following common policies) or with a range of regional stakeholders (e.g. cross-border Indigenous Peoples’ institutions and organizations and other public-civil society organizations which have a regional mandate).

- **National Action Plans** by national governmental organizations in coordination with Indigenous Peoples’ institutions and organizations besides various public and research bodies, together with other public and private partners working at national level. The National Action Plans, based on relevant needs and priorities will outline an individual government’s approach and course of action for localizing the Global Action Plan, providing guidance for government agencies and competent bodies, as well as for civil society organizations, and other public-private organizations to develop their own plans (e.g. National Action Plan of Member States which has been approved by their national government, parliament or other competent body and linked to broader national strategic plans and frameworks). The national plans, aligned to the Global Action Plan, will address relevant regional and national linguistic specificities, determine own national priorities, offer relevant activities, build on existing and establish new partnerships, cooperation, governing structures such as national committee composed of a wide range of stakeholders which would assume responsibility to ensure proper coordination, monitoring and reporting processes at national, regional, municipality and local levels, and the allocation of human, financial and institutional resources required for the implementation of the plan.

- **Institutional Action Plans** designed by public and private bodies which are ready to mainstream and/or implement specific actions towards the usage, preservation, revitalization, and promotion of Indigenous languages across their work domain (e.g. higher education and research institutions, centres of excellence, non-governmental organizations, or private sector organizations like media and communication technology companies).

- **Workplans** elaborated within existing institutional strategic and operational frameworks (e.g. UNESCO Medium-Term Strategy for 2022-2029 (41 C/4), and Programme and Budget 2022-2025 (41 C/5)).

The International Decade of Indigenous Languages is everyone’s Decade. Inclusion, participation and equality across geographies, generations, genders, and disciplines are essential for the successful implementation of the Global Action Plan. The Global Action Plan will be implemented for and by a diverse range of stakeholders, with Indigenous language users at the centre, whose active and sustained engagement will determine its success. Engagement in the International Decade will take many different forms which will evolve as the Decade rolls out. It is expected that a multistakeholder-driven approach will be instrumental in translating the global priorities, international standards
and practices into actionable initiatives, specific policies and implementation frameworks at regional, national, and local levels, as well as at the level or in the context of relevant institutions.

Implementing the principle of multistakeholder partnerships for the International Decade will involve a wide range of stakeholders, and not be limited to Member States, Indigenous Peoples’ organizations, United Nations-system entities, Indigenous-specific United Nations mechanisms, namely the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, the Special Rapporteur on the rights of Indigenous Peoples and the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, higher education and research institutions, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), civil society, public institutions and the private sector, and other organizations.

A broad range of stakeholders must be engaged in implementing the Global Action Plan in order to maximize the impacts and outcomes of actions undertaken during the International Decade, designed to preserve, revitalize and promote indigenous languages. Based on the results of the consultative process for the preparation of the Global Action Plan, the targets groups are listed below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Major target groups:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Primary</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indigenous languages users (speakers and signers) - ‘Nothing for us without us’:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Indigenous children, girls and boys, and youth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Indigenous language learners, including new learners</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Knowledge keepers such as Indigenous elders, women, and families</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Teachers, educators, and language professionals such as interpreters, translators, and language technology developers and other specialists</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Duty bearers:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Governments, public institutions, including information, memory, and cultural organizations, and policy and decision makers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Enablers:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Media, communication technology companies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Other</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Language professionals:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Teachers and educators</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Interpreters and translators</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Language technology developers including public-private sector organizations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Other professional communities and associations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Other representatives:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Public and private entities involved in sustainable development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Academia and educational organizations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Celebrities, artists, language activists and civil society</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

All this will entail the mobilization of Indigenous Peoples, as agents of change and subjects of rights, aimed at motivating and encouraging them, particularly Indigenous elders in their role as language and knowledge keepers and bearers, to continue using their languages in all socio-cultural, economic, and political domains and transmitting their languages onward, sharing knowledge, practices, and values to the younger generations (Indigenous children, young girls and boys, young families), as well as to actively participate, to lead, and to make informed decisions.
directed towards achieving the objectives of the International Decade, in their capacity as key stakeholders and beneficiaries. Duty bearers and enablers are key actors.

**Teachers** are key facilitators of student learning and creators of productive, inclusive, and participatory environments, in which learners can develop those skills which they might need now or in the future. Capacity building of interpreters and translators to provide services in indigenous languages will be a major area of action to ensure a right to translation and interpretation for Indigenous Peoples. Quality interpretation and translation services provided by professional interpreters and translators facilitate communication between the indigenous population and public institutions, including the legal system, public administration and open forums where debates and consultations take place. In addition, institutions engaged in diverse aspects of sustainable development aspects have a significant role to play.

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

Duty bearers and enablers are key actors in realizing their obligations and responsibilities, encouraging and increasing Indigenous language vitality and expanding the safe space for Indigenous languages to be used in public domains. This will entail creating and nurturing a supportive and enabling environment that validates and recognizes Indigenous languages and assists in taking proactive measures to dismantle systemic barriers that may exist that devalue the importance of Indigenous languages.
### 3.2. Timeframe

The International Decade of Indigenous Languages contains the following five milestones:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Milestone:</th>
<th>Timeframe:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Integration</td>
<td>2031-2032</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Description</strong>:</td>
<td>During this final phase, indigenous languages will be mainstreamed into an anticipated new global strategic development framework (Post 2030 Sustainable Development Framework) to ensure their long-term sustainability and vitality, as well as the empowerment of indigenous language users.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strategic positioning</td>
<td>2028-2030</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Description</strong>:</td>
<td>During this time, choices will be made to position indigenous languages within an anticipated new global strategic development framework, and related discussions will identify next steps for framing future plans to preserve, revitalize and promote indigenous languages.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mid-term review</td>
<td>2026-2027</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Description</strong>:</td>
<td>Based on the midterm review results, new opportunities will be identified during this phase, and existing challenges will be addressed to enable the integration of indigenous languages into a new global development framework (Post 2030 Agenda) and into national, regional and global strategies and development frameworks in order to preserve, revitalize and promote the languages. The International Decade plans will be revised and adjusted to meet new realities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scale up</td>
<td>2022-2025</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Description</strong>:</td>
<td>During this period, all relevant stakeholders are engaged in the implementation of the Global Action Plan in parallel with an established multi-donor financial mechanism, and through various flagship activities, projects and partnerships, all designed to preserve, revitalize and promote indigenous languages.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transition</td>
<td>2020-2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Description</strong>:</td>
<td>This period focuses on the preparatory actions: the launch of the Decade, including evaluation of the 2019 International Year, wider consultations, planning and initiation of actions relevant to indigenous languages, along with the mobilization and consolidation of necessary resources. A coordination mechanism will be put in place to ensure the Decade as a common framework in fostering the use, preservation, revitalization and promotion of indigenous languages, and empowerment of their users at global, regional, national and local levels, in public and private spaces. Special efforts will be made to consider catering for individual indigenous language differences at national level to plan and launch targeted interventions.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3.3. Governance and coordination frameworks

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

- **The Secretariat of the International Decade of Indigenous Languages** will be established by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), as the lead UN agency, working in collaboration with the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA) and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), as well as cooperating with other UN-system entities.

- **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 attainment of the objectives established by the Global Action Plan and will provide guidance on the implementation of the Global Action Plan. The following principles are to be taken into consideration for the establishment and functioning of the Global Task Force components: (i) Multistakeholder engagement through the involvement of governments, Indigenous Peoples’ representatives, UN mechanisms and UN-system entities; (ii) Geographical balance, equal opportunities for men and women, and disability inclusiveness; and (iii) Expertise and competence in the field of international cooperation, linguistic diversity and multilingualism, and other relevant domains.

The Global Task Force is composed of the following entities:

**Steering Committee.** The Steering Committee consists of 19 representatives rotating between membership of the Steering Committee and Advisory Group. This includes representatives of UNESCO Member States (6); Indigenous Peoples’ organizations from the seven sociocultural regions (7); designated members of UN mechanisms on Indigenous peoples (3); and UNESCO (serving as the Secretariat of the Global Task Force) (1), UNDESA (1) and the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) (1). The Steering Committee will elect four chairs representing the Member States (2) and Indigenous Peoples’ institutions and organizations (2). The ordinary and extraordinary meetings of the Steering Committee are open to observers (other stakeholders who do not belong to the Steering Committee and Advisory Group), except the private meetings.

**Advisors to the Steering Committee.** The Advisors are a minimum of 30 representatives, rotating between membership of the Steering Committee and of the Advisors. The Advisors are the representatives of UNESCO’s Member States (2 per electoral group – 12 members); Representatives of Indigenous Peoples’ institutions and organizations from seven sociocultural regions (2 per region – 14 members); Designated members of UN mechanisms on Indigenous peoples (2 members of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues; and 2 from the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples; plus, if nominated, other Special Rapporteurs holding mandates relevant to the subject area). Other UN system entities (a rotation principle not applicable) which responded to UNESCO’s invitation addressed to the members of the UN Inter-Agency Support Group on Indigenous Issues.

**Ad-hoc group(s).** A maximum recommended of five Ad-hoc open-ended working groups can also be created for specific purposes (e.g. themes, operational aspects) and duration, based on the Steering Committee’s recommendation. Ad-hoc group(s) shall be convened by the UNESCO Secretariat, based on the recommendation of the Steering Committee. Ad-hoc group(s) shall be tasked to provide a forum for consultations with experts who represent their governments, Indigenous Peoples’ organizations, academia and public-private organizations, in order to cover a technical, regional or specific thematic topic or issue. The Ad-hoc group(s) shall be established for either a fixed or an indeterminate period.

**Multi-stakeholder consultative meeting.** The Global Task Force and other relevant stakeholders will come together every three years, in a multi-stakeholder consultative meeting to discuss progress made on the implementation of the Global Action Plan.
The creation of **National coordination mechanisms** will be aimed at reinforcing implementation of the Global Action Plan, mobilizing for collective action national and local partners, including public governmental organizations, Indigenous Peoples’ institutions and organizations, higher education institutions, civil society, networks and professional associations, besides other public and private sector partners. The development of specific actions at national and institutional level, in alignment with the Global Action Plan, is to be encouraged and endorsed.

**Professional associations, civil society organizations and other networks** will continue engaging in the dialogue and implementation of concrete actions through the network of UNESCO National Commissions, UNESCO Chairs, UNESCO category 2 centres, UNESCO Associated Schools Project Network, Centres of Excellence, institutes, academic and public institutions, Clubs, the Goodwill Ambassadors network, the Artists for Peace and Champions network, the private sector, and other institutional and individual partners.
3.4. Resource Mobilization Strategy

The implementation of this Global Action Plan will require financial, human, institutional and infrastructure related resources for the effective implementation of international, regional, and national activities. A separate Resource Mobilization Strategy will be formulated and systematically updated by the UNESCO Secretariat to seek financial resources for specific activities (see the Subchapter: Summary of outcomes, outputs, and activities). In addition, the Resource Mobilization Strategy will provide a framework for mobilization of resources and establishment of partnerships with donors and partners for the implementation of activities related to the Global Action Plan. The Resource Mobilization Strategy will be reinforced by the Global Communication Strategy to communicate and disseminate results. Therefore, the Global Action Plan will be supported by two interlinked strategic implementation frameworks, namely the Resource Mobilization Strategy and the Global Communication Strategy (see Figure. Linkages between strategic frameworks of the International Decade).

The Resource Mobilization Strategy will provide a comprehensive framework for securing adequate, sustainable and flexible funding to deliver Indigenous language related programmes and projects in cooperation with a range of partners, including through the establishment of a multi-donor funding mechanism. It is expected that the Resource Mobilization Strategy will contribute to a long-lasting social and attitudinal change towards Indigenous languages, a reevaluation and revision of funding priorities for relevant schemes and programmes, together with appropriate prioritization of funds (see Chapter II. Theory of Change). The Strategy will also provide tools for resource mobilization, strengthening of a disciplined approach within partnerships and innovation management.

Due to the international and interdisciplinary nature of the International Decade, efforts will be made to establish a Multi-trust donor financial mechanism, as a key element of the above-mentioned Resource Mobilization Strategy, 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 actors respecting the principles of reconciliation.
- Engage private sector actors working with Indigenous Peoples to allocate funds so as to strengthen linguistic revitalization processes, whilst adhering to the principles of transparency and accountability.
• Ensure that funds are allocated and actually reach the Indigenous Peoples and other legitimate associated entities, and also ensure that technical advice and support for capacity-building are available.
• Develop international cooperation, including south-south cooperation, and provide financial support through a range of financial and cooperation mechanisms (e.g., project grants), paying special attention to countries with great linguistic diversity.
• Promote national public policies to encourage the creation of specific funds to support Indigenous languages.

The table below describes the different funding mechanisms in which a donor and partner can contribute financial or in-kind resources to the International Decade in order to support activities.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of funding</th>
<th>Funds provided by</th>
<th>Funding modality</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Multi-Donor Special Accounts</strong></td>
<td>Governmental, public funders, philanthropic foundations, private sector, intergovernmental programmes, and other international funding sources</td>
<td>A special account established by and designed to be at the disposal of the UNESCO Secretariat IDIL2022-2032 – all funds are pooled together to support activities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Funds-in-Trust (one donor for one project)</strong></td>
<td>Government for the implementation of specific projects in which the Governments take a special interest within the context of the International Decade</td>
<td>A single donor supports a specific project - Budget code established by and funds put at the disposal of the UNESCO Secretariat IDIL2022-2032</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Additional Appropriations</strong></td>
<td>Governmental, public funders, philanthropic foundations, private sector, and other international funding sources</td>
<td>Appropriation added to the UNESCO Regular Programme budget to support already approved activities (C/5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>In-kind financial contribution</strong></td>
<td>A wide range of donors and partners providing funding to other partners for the implementation of activities associated to the Global Action Plan (e.g., organization of joint or individual events such conferences, meetings, workshops, paid staff secondment, communication and outreach campaigns, technical assistance or consultancy services and delivering projects at international, regional, national, and local levels)</td>
<td>Those funds will be not administered directly by UNESCO Secretariat IDIL2022-2032.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The following funding needs as financial opportunities were identified by UNESCO Secretariat as a part of the analysis and evaluation of lessons learnt from the 2019 International Year of Indigenous Languages and consultations carried out with partners (see Sub-chapter. 1.4 Roadmap towards the Global Action Plan) which require actions:

| 1. Coordination of the Decade (administrative) | This type of funding need includes such items as human resources- devoted to running the IDIL2022-2032 Secretariat for the Decade, including to strengthen the dedicated team, organizing meetings, missions, effective communications with partners, technical maintenance, the provision of translation and interpretation services, and other tasks. |
| 2. Operational (grant financing) | The financial support (grant) would be provided for the implementation of community-based projects by Indigenous Peoples and Indigenous Peoples’ Organizations in cooperation with other stakeholders based on a grant financing mechanism. |
| 3. UN Partnerships | Programme and project driven partnership mechanism to support joint projects implemented by UN Country Teams and UN agencies |
| 4. Thematic priorities | Implementation of thematic projects- e.g. those earmarked to fulfil the proposed outputs and related activities of the Global Action Plan. Projects related to thematic priorities would contribute to the mainstreaming, and implementation of intersectoral and target groups (e.g. youth, women and certain others) or regional groups (e.g. Africa, SIDS, Least Developed Countries and some others). |
| 5. Flagship projects | A small number of specific flagship initiatives contributing to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, global data collection efforts and strategic positioning of Indigenous languages within the Post 2030 Agenda. |
| 6. Information and communication | Funds would be used to ensure implementation of the Global Communication Strategy in order to make social change, communicate progress already achieved and strengthen existing partnerships. This includes website maintenance, social media, content development, interpretation and translation services, partnership- and awareness-raising as well as outreach activities and events. |
| 7. Engagement | Funding would be allocated to enhance their involvement of, and consultations with Indigenous Peoples and Indigenous Peoples’ institutions and organizations, as well as partnerships with Goodwill Ambassadors, Special Rapporteurs and Envoy, Champions of Sports, Artists for Peace and other high visibility influencers and advocates. |
The Resource Mobilization Strategy will include a variety of measures and cooperation with a wide range of actors who would suggest or identify likely sources of funding and support. Specific roles which might be played by International Decade governance and coordination entities, in relation to resource mobilization, are summarized below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Responsible entity</th>
<th>Role in resource mobilization</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| UNESCO Secretariat IDIL2022-2032 | • Develop Resource Mobilization Strategy which is aligned to the Global Action Plan and Global Communication Strategy  
• Establish a Multi-trust donor financial mechanism to accommodate financial contributions and ensure a smooth, efficient and transparent administration of funds  
• Ensure a timely, accurate and adaptive implementation (tracking) process based on the monitoring and evaluation efforts of all activities associated to the implementation of Global Action Plan  
• Continue systematic resource mobilization efforts through targeted engagement with donors including traditional, non-traditional funding and resource providers, and deploying the full range of fund-raising modalities (e.g. crowdsourcing) |
| Global Task Force for Making a Decade of Action for Indigenous Languages | • Actively contribute to the International Decade’s outcomes and overall success, and act on opportunities to communicate a positive narrative about the International Decade;  
• Provide advice on the International Decade’s financial decision-making – especially in fundraising and in responding to specific issues, potential risks, and proposed action plan changes. |
| Other structures which contribute to resource mobilization and implementation (e.g. National Organizing Committee and public-private organizations) | • Facilitate, mobilize, and contribute to the resource mobilization efforts and implementation of activities at international, regional, national, and local levels as well as projects related to thematic priorities |
3.5. Global Communication Strategy

The International Decade will be supported with a comprehensive **Global Communication Strategy** to raise greater awareness on the importance of Indigenous languages for societal development, to stimulate of dialogue among different stakeholders, to gather new knowledge and mobilize resources, as well as communicate results and share information, and strengthen partnerships.

The central objectives of the Global Communication Strategy of the International Decade are to raise awareness among the global community about the critical risks indigenous language users face and about the significant role these languages play in societal development. The Global Communication Strategy will contribute to the implementation of the major objectives of the Decade by providing accurate, timely and valid information on the progress made on the implementation of the Global Action Plan to a broad range of stakeholders. The Global Communication Strategy is a key prerequisite for success and sustainability of outcomes and desired change.

The Global Communication Strategy will:

- **Inform** about the importance of indigenous languages for societal development
- **Create greater awareness** about 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
- **Stimulate intercultural debate**, including political debates and within academic circles, regarding indigenous languages
- **Impart new knowledge** on the importance of indigenous languages
- **Shape towards positive attitudes** of all stakeholders about indigenous languages and their importance for peace, development and reconciliation
- **Engage indigenous language users** (speakers and signers) and inspire a new generation of language champions by (i) increasing the number of languages used online; (ii) connecting language champions, keepers, and activists from different cultures; (iii) increasing the number of language resources shared online; and (iv) providing actionable templates for staging locally oriented events.
- **Connect, mobilize, and encourage international cooperation among different stakeholders for new partnerships and sponsorships for realization of a long-term response**

In support of the implementation of Global Communication Strategy, and taking advantage of existing communication channels within the United Nations, UNESCO and international, regional, national and local level, a global media and outreach campaign will be developed, undertaken using social media, linked to other websites, radio, television, information, library and archive networks, and online platforms based on a set of key messages. Appropriate content including infographics, photos, videos, exhibits, fact sheets, stories and opinion editorials by Indigenous language users, experts, policy and decision makers and other personalities will be developed. The strategy will engage the network of United Nations information centres, media services and UNESCO Field Offices in proactive promotion of activities at the country and regional levels. Communication and outreach activities could be also linked to the celebration of International Days, Years, and other Decades. Each year of the International Decade would be focused on a specific and central theme.

The Global Communication Strategy includes the following building blocks to be used for the implementation of the Global Action Plan:

1. Dedicated online multilingual platform (www.idil2022-2032.org);
2. Social media channels;
3. Branding including logo of the International Decade;
4. Production and dissemination of digital content;
5. Awareness raising, advocacy and outreach activities;
6. Partnership guidelines for meaningful and effective engagement of partners.
IV. Monitoring and evaluation

4.1. Methodology to monitor progress made

The Global Action Plan will incorporate a series of monitoring mechanisms to allow rapid identification of progress as well as response to change. A robust monitoring and reporting framework will feed information into a structured process of regular reviews to underpin adaptive management of the International Decade and to provide stakeholders with information on the benefits generated by the International Decade and thus to inspire sustainable action and engagement.

It is expected that the methodology for monitoring the progress made towards the achievement of outcomes will support better planning, decision making, learning and exchange of information and knowledge. It is also presumed that the monitoring and reporting framework will make the whole Decade process more transparent, inclusive and participatory; ensure accountability of all partners around their involvement; and provide valuable information to donors, media, target groups and citizens in general. Finally, monitoring and reporting will contribute to gathering information as a prerequisite for informed policy-planning and decision-making processes.

The proposed monitoring methodology includes the following components:

| Global Action Plan | This element is the overall document which provides strategic information on the International Decade including the impact statement, outcomes, specific outputs, key activities and their linkages to the international commitments. It is a frame that sets parameters of what is monitored. |
| Monitoring and evaluation plan | This element is a stand-alone document setting out the detailed arrangements to be made for contributions from all stakeholders (financial, human, infrastructure and institutional). |
| Data sources and providers | This element is a list of main data sources and data providers (i.e., stakeholders) will be established. Data providers will be regularly invited to report on the implementation Global Action Plan. |
| Data collection tools | This refers to a dedicated online platform and associated digital tools (serving as the templates for the preparation of institutional profiles, mapping of events, activities, resources and other sorts of content) to be availed to all users to help with information sharing, communication and promotion tasks. |
| Data collection plan | The data collection plan will set out key dates and actions (which year, detailed timing, and other relevant aspects) monitoring and evaluation questions, performance indicators, data collection methods and instruments, data sources and where they came from, and allocated responsibilities). The data will be analyzed, then reports prepared and publicly made available to the public. |
| Evaluation plan | The element of the evaluation plan will specify regular, mid-term and final-term evaluations which would be done by the internal-external evaluations teams established for these purposes. |
| Outputs and application of results | The results of monitoring and evaluation processes will be used for planning, decision making, necessary revisions, resource mobilization and promotion purposes. The results will be summarized in the reports and, if appropriate, will be presented in the form of infographics, diagrams, or other textual, video, and audio formats. |
4.2. Data collection for monitoring and reporting

All stakeholders will be invited to contribute to the monitoring and reporting process. The monitoring and reporting of how activities will be done through regular, periodical, and specific monitoring and reporting phases:

- **Regular monitoring** will be conducted to track operational implementation of activities. This work would be ensured by the UNESCO Secretariat for the Decade working in close cooperation with other UN-system entities, UNESCO Field Offices, and other relevant partners. The dedicated online platform, along with social media channels and email communication, will facilitate the monitoring and reporting processes. All stakeholders will be provided with access to online tools for regular recording, mapping, and promotion of upcoming activities, sharing information and/or relevant language resources, and will be notified of cooperation opportunities within the International Decade community. Specifically, for this purpose, several digital templates will be designed for mapping events, activities, resources and other items, aligned to the Global Action Plan in terms of outcomes, outputs, target groups and their contribution to other international commitments.

- **Periodical monitoring phases** will be linked to the key milestones (e.g. 2026-2027; 2032-2033) relating to the mid-term and final reviews. Additionally, regular reports will be submitted to the intergovernmental bodies (e.g. as part of statutory reports to the UNESCO General Conference and Executive Board), international cooperation mechanisms (e.g. UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, and others), along with donors and partners, as agreed within the Resource Mobilization Strategy.

- **Specific monitoring processes** will take place at institutional, local, national, regional and international levels focused on the outputs and associated beneficiaries, at the request of donors or other entities (e.g. media) with an interest in the implementation of the Global Action Plan.

- 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 census, sample-based pilot surveys or household related surveys**, with reference to language diversity and multilingualism related questions and issues. These findings will stimulate mainstream analytical questions bearing upon ongoing data collection exercises related to the various thematic areas.

- Data collection would be encouraged targeting language users through **individual direct or external observer interviews**, particularly when related to outputs targeting socially vulnerable groups which are often difficult to reach (e.g. people living in remote areas, persons with disabilities and users of endangered languages, or others).

- Private sector actors will be invited to conduct **market analysis, consumer or industry support surveys, user accessibility tests, and other service-centered assessments** involving Indigenous language users, particularly related to the development, maintenance and utilization of language services (e.g. machine translation tools, computer programs, search engines, automatic text summarization devices, bespoke keyboards and others). In the case of IT&T companies, they will be invited to share relevant linguistic data with stakeholders as a contribution to the Decade.

- The International Decade will overall stimulate **scientific research**, enhanced access to international research outcomes as well as resources for language revitalization. Furthermore, **Indigenous Peoples-driven research** - including language documentation, revitalization and promotion activities, conducted by Indigenous Peoples at grassroots level - will be further encouraged, supported and promoted by virtue of offering valuable sharing and exchange of traditional knowledge and resources, taking into account with your free, prior and informed consent.

- All data collection processes linked to monitoring and reporting will be conducted in ways which **respect ethical standards and Indigenous values**. If not currently available, high standards in ethics and research guidelines for work with Indigenous Peoples will be 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 copyrights, and that they are equipped to maintain and nurture their own memory and information institutions and platforms. External parties in possession of language data will be encouraged to initiate repatriation processes towards Indigenous Peoples and their communities. In parallel efforts will be made to support Indigenous Peoples with greater access to those scientific information learning and training tools or devices which apply open standards, particularly as regards the creation of new Open Educational Resources.
4.3. Tracking progress

The monitoring will take place in accordance with the established time frame and milestones, and established monitoring methodology described above. The list of items in the table below presents the guiding documents, review processes such as mid-term and final review, as well as events which will contribute to the tracking of progress made towards implementation of the Global Action Plan.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ITEMS</th>
<th>TIMEFRAME – MILESTONES:</th>
<th>Scale up</th>
<th>Mid-term review</th>
<th>Strategic positioning</th>
<th>Integration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2021</td>
<td>2022</td>
<td>2023</td>
<td>2024</td>
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<tr>
<td>GLOBAL ACTION PLAN</td>
<td>High-level document presenting strategic action, alongside the implementation and monitoring framework using online multilingual platform and available tools.</td>
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<tr>
<td>BIENNIAL PROGRESS REPORT</td>
<td>Document summarizing actions taken to date by all stakeholders on the implementation of the Global Action Plan including operational level activities, as well as financial and scientific progress</td>
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<tr>
<td>STATE OF DECADE REPORT</td>
<td>Flagship document summarizing actions taken by all stakeholders on the implementation of the Global Action Plan, including operational level activities alongside financial and scientific progress</td>
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<tr>
<td>MID-TERM REVIEW</td>
<td>Document summarizing mid-term evaluation results, including recommendations for the revision or adaptation of the Global Action Plan and overall implementation</td>
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<tr>
<td>FINAL REVIEW</td>
<td>Final global report summarizing the outcomes of the comprehensive evaluation of the International Decade at the end of implementation of the Global Action Plan</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>GLOBAL TASK FORCE FOR MAKING A DECADE OF ACTION</td>
<td>International governance mechanism “Global Task Force for Making a Decade of Action for Indigenous Languages” comprises regular meetings, documents and recommendations on the implementation of the Global Action Plan</td>
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<tr>
<td>MULTI-STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIVE MEETINGS</td>
<td>A large scale international gathering of Decade stakeholders to catalyze and inspire partnerships, review progress made to date, and propose recommendations, as well as completion of work undertaken by the previous Global Task Force and the launch of a new one</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>RESOURCE MOBILIZATION AND PARTNERSHIP STRATEGY</td>
<td>Analysis of required vs. secured funding for Decade actions related to the implementation of the Global Action Plan (indirectly linked to the UNESCO Programme and Budget for Biennium C/5)</td>
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<tr>
<td>GLOBAL COMMUNICATION STRATEGY</td>
<td>Regular reports will be prepared on information gathered from web of online platform utilization, social media accounts, together with feedback provided by event participants and information about implemented activities associated with communication and partnership building</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Annexes

Annex 1. Terms used

Activities are actions or work performed through inputs, such as funds, personnel, technical support and other types of resources, which are mobilized to produce specific outputs. The Global Action Plan will focus its activities around four major assumptions related to language preservation, documentation, revitalization and promotion including (i) raising awareness, (ii) legal recognition of languages, (iii) integration of languages in education and public administration; (iv) support measures, including allocation of financial resources, personnel, technical support and other resources, which are required to mainstream and integrate indigenous language issues in other socio-cultural, economic, and political domains as per identified ten thematic priorities.

Assumptions are external conditions necessary for the preservation, revitalization and promotion of indigenous languages put in place by stakeholders leading to the positive changes appearing at different levels and contributing to the attainment of outcomes.

Compliance with international normative instruments, norms and standards, and human rights taking into consideration the provisions of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, alignment to other normative instruments, and the Indigenous Peoples’ rights to use, revitalize and transmit their languages to future generations, as well as to self-determination, equality, land, culture, religion, life, health, and other rights which are all linked, indivisibly, to languages.

Centrality of Indigenous Peoples ("Nothing for us without us"), according to the principle of self-determination, participation and leadership, and the right to develop, revitalize and transmit to future generations the languages that reflect the insights and values of Indigenous Peoples, as well as their knowledge systems and cultures.

Global Call for Action adopted by the UNGA resolution A/RES/74/135 proclaiming the period of 2022-2032 as the International Decade of Indigenous Languages. The global objectives set a path for a broad direction, mutual understanding, and common principles to be applied for a joint action.

Holistic approach towards the preservation, revitalization and promotion of indigenous languages which is guided by the programming principles underlying United Nations project delivery, namely a human rights-based approach and its accompanying legal framework, embracing cultural sensitivity, gender equality, disability-inclusiveness and using a paradigm which encourages both capacity-building and environmental sustainability.

Indigenous languages. The Global Action Plan adopts a broad rather than a more restrictive approach towards indigenous languages, facilitating the inclusion of native languages, describing them as the languages currently or historically used by Indigenous Peoples and considered integral to their heritage, knowledge systems or identity. The identification of Indigenous Peoples has been a process of extended policy discussions within the United Nations and is set out in a series of normative instruments, most notably the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. Indigenous Peoples’ self-identification includes distinct cultural traditions and close traditional connection with a specific territory and a language. Knowing that the Decade aims to leave no one behind, users (speakers and signers) of other languages often named as the linguistic minorities, users of lesser-used languages and languages in danger will both contribute to and benefit from the ongoing process and outcomes, based on the principles of non-discrimination, inclusion and an equal and fair chance to access opportunities available within a society, bearing the mind, however, that the Decade’s primary focus is on indigenous languages.

Joint action “Delivering as One” in the spirit of enhancing efficient and coherent delivery across the United Nations system, in partnership with the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, the Special Rapporteur on the rights of Indigenous Peoples, the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and other stakeholders, as well as of integrating the United Nations normative and operational mandates on the rights of Indigenous Peoples and working
in collaboration with United Nations country teams, national governments, Indigenous Peoples’ institutions and organizations, civil society, academia, and other public and private partners.

**Bilingual and multilingual education** refers to the use of two or more languages as mediums of instruction, including the mother tongue, a regional or national language and an international language in education. The requirements of global and national participation, and the specific needs of particular, culturally and linguistically distinct communities can only be addressed by multilingual education. In regions where the language of the learner is not official or national language of the country, bilingual and multilingual education can make mother tongue instruction possible while providing at the same time the acquisition of languages used in larger areas of country and the world. This additive approach to bilingualism is different from the so-called subtractive bilingualism which aims to move children onto a second languages as a language of instruction.

**Multi-stakeholder partnerships.** The Decade will build on the strengths of multi-stakeholder and inclusive partnerships at all levels to foster synergies, adequate responses, and leadership. The multistakeholder partnerships include the Member States, as well as Indigenous Peoples, Indigenous Language users (non-indigenous family members, new users who learn indigenous languages, the provision of training or language services including translation and interpretation, health-care givers, legal support, and other), academia and civil society organizations, alongside other public and private organizations.

**Outcomes** are expected changes in the institutional and behavioral capacities or development conditions that occur between the completion of outputs and the achievements of impacts towards sustainable preservation, revitalization, and promotion of indigenous languages. It expresses the desired change, undertaken by the direct beneficiary and convey how a specific situation is expected to be different towards sustainability of indigenous languages and empowerment of indigenous language users.

**Outputs** are changes in skills or abilities and capacities of individuals or organizations, or the availability of new products, goods and services induced by the completion of activities. The outputs are also linked to the activities to be implemented within the context of the Global Action Plan.

**Principles of human rights – equality, inclusion, participation, solidarity, and non-discrimination** - to be applied by all stakeholders involved in the International Decade. The International Decade covers a ten-year period providing numerous opportunities for enhanced international cooperation, partnerships and dialogue, alongside the strategic accommodation of different views and opinions, as well as the involvement of different stakeholders. This approach will provide a collaborative space for Indigenous Peoples, indigenous languages speakers and signers (users) as well as for other members of society to benefit from ongoing developments, progress made, lessons learnt and innovations, without losing the overall scope and objectives of the Decade. This will facilitate an inclusive, participatory, and transparent process for all stakeholders.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vision</th>
<th>We envision a world in which Indigenous Peoples use and transmit their languages to current and future generations for creation of peaceful, sustainable, just, inclusive, and resilient futures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Impact</td>
<td>Indigenous languages are preserved, revitalized, promoted and used across all socio-cultural, economic, environmental, and political domains and is a driver for building peace, justice, development and reconciliation in our societies</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Assumptions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Assumptions</th>
<th>Greater awareness of the importance of linguistic diversity and multilingualism, and of their contribution to sustainable development, good governance, respect of human rights, as well as importance of cultural and biodiversity interculturality, intercultural dialogue and peace education in building open, inclusive, democratic and participatory society, as well as understood urgency for timely and accurate measures encouraging Indigenous language users (speakers and signers) to continue learning, teaching and transmitting their languages to current and future generations as part of Indigenous identity, values, knowledge, including indigenous environmental stewardship, and culture</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Legal recognition of Indigenous languages at all levels and full realization of Indigenous language users’ rights that enhances the application of international human rights frameworks (instruments, norms, and standards) and ensures technical assistance for developing national legal systems and legislation, for the preservation, revitalization, and promotion of Indigenous languages</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Integration, mainstreaming and usage of Indigenous languages by widening and functional scope of Indigenous languages in all socio-cultural, economic, environmental, and political domains (public domains) that stimulates dialogue, leadership, informed policy and decision-making processes, and associated implementation strategies, including the facilitation of their use in international spaces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Continued support through allocated financial, human, and institutional resources, and infrastructures from governments, Indigenous Peoples’ institutions and organizations, academia, and other relevant public and private institutions, as well as the UN-system entities which requires resource mobilization programmes, partnership schemes and cooperation mechanisms to create a suitable enabling environment</td>
</tr>
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</table>

#### Outcomes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outcomes</th>
<th>1. Indigenous Peoples are empowered to learn, teach, and transmit their languages to present and future generations in any form, by any means and via all channels, through improved quality of life, enhanced participation, leadership, and decision-making; increased self-confidence, dignity, and secure identity, as well as through enhanced abilities, competencies, fluency, vitality, and number of users through enlarged scope of domains in languages are used.</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. By 2030, the preservation, revitalization, and promotion of Indigenous languages are established as a global priority, and the long-term commitment of all stakeholders is ensured for building peaceful, just, sustainable, inclusive, and resilient societies (e.g. 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, Agenda 2063, Post 2030 Agenda, and other international and regional strategic frameworks).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. Indigenous languages are recognized within legal systems and legislation which are supported with through comprehensive policy frameworks and have allocated to them financial, institutional, and human resources, enabling Indigenous languages usage in all socio-cultural, economic, environmental, and political domains.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4. Enabling environment is created through the establishment, maintenance and support of appropriate structures in socio-cultural, economic, environmental and political domains (e.g. in the education system, libraries and archives, media, communication technology companies, culture sector, cultural and creative industries, heritage management and conservation, Indigenous food systems, justice and governance, research, and other domains, as well as international cooperation, dialogue among stakeholders), as well as international cooperation and dialogue among stakeholders)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Assumptions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Assumptions</th>
<th>Assuming that international cooperation among all stakeholders facilitates the international consensus around the value, importance and significance of linguistic diversity and multilingualism for sustainable development, and further stimulates relevant authorities to take urgent measures to preserve, revitalize and promote Indigenous languages, as a part of global awareness-raising campaigns and direct interventions, allowing Indigenous language users to continue using and transmitting their languages and cultures.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Assuming that quality language services to Indigenous Peoples. Other stakeholders are equipped with greater capacity for providing quality language services to Indigenous Peoples.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Assuming that international cooperation among all stakeholders facilitates the international consensus around the value, importance and significance of linguistic diversity and multilingualism for sustainable development, and further stimulates relevant authorities to take urgent measures to preserve, revitalize and promote Indigenous languages, as a part of global awareness-raising campaigns and direct interventions, allowing Indigenous language users to continue using and transmitting their languages and cultures.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Member States are committed to provide legal status (official, regional, minority, and community) for Indigenous languages (spoken and signed) guaranteed in national, regional, and international legal documents (constitutions, laws, and other normative instruments and official documents), which lead to endorsement of the enhanced language harmonization efforts initiated by/with Indigenous Peoples and competent authorities, taking into account free, prior, and informed consent of those Indigenous Peoples.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Integration and mainstreaming of Indigenous languages across socio-cultural, economic, environmental, and political domains at national, regional and global levels creates a demand for development and application of professional standards, assessment and cooperation frameworks, creation of jobs, online data repositories, resources, and tools, as well as qualified trainers (translators, interpreters, teachers, social workers and others) equipped with greater capacity for providing quality language services to Indigenous Peoples.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outputs</td>
<td>1. Inclusive, equitable, intercultural, quality education and lifelong learning environments and opportunities in Indigenous languages provided in formal, non-formal and informal settings</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Direct contribution to the Outcome</td>
<td>Outcome 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indirect contribution to the outcomes</td>
<td>Outcomes 2, 3 and 4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Assumptions

Indigenous languages contributing to inclusive, gender responsive, various age groups, and comprehensive laws, legislation, and policies

Recognition of Indigenous languages in the normative and standard-setting frameworks and national plans, ensuring compliance to international standards

Prioritization of Indigenous languages in strategic planning, political agendas, budgetary provision, implementation measures, with adequate resources and tools contribute to Indigenous language users’ achievements

Effective mechanisms, structures, and safe spaces are to be established and maintained, stimulating, and facilitating meaningful and inclusive interactions, with intensified involvement of and improved enjoyment of fundamental rights by Indigenous Peoples and Indigenous language users

Support of collaborative networks, sustainable partnerships, stronger evidence base, effective outreach and knowledge-sharing is needed for a greater uptake of Indigenous languages in justice and public services

Competent and robust institutions are essential to produce appropriate tools; ensure training and research, as well as to provide appropriate services, products, and solutions, including digital ones, in Indigenous languages

Multiple evidence-based data and research, including indigenous-based or derived, along with application of innovative practices, are required for the preservation, revitalization, and promotion of Indigenous languages

Coordinated actions among all stakeholders are needed to ensure meaningful engagement, participation and contribution through meetings, consultations, and involvement in public debates, forums, and other forms

Activities

1.1. Development of education policies, plans and programmes as well as legislation in line with international framework and as part of the SDG 4 implementation to support mother tongue-based and multilingual education (in the first nine years of basic education and beyond) which is comprehensive, gender-responsive, human rights based, inclusive, culturally sensitive, and respectful of indigenous knowledge, intercultural dialogue, cultural diversity, and languages

2.1. Promote both the intergenerational transmission of food systems knowledge through Indigenous languages, as well as the co-creation of knowledge between Indigenous and non-Indigenous knowledge systems; including implementation of relevant activities such as organization of consultations, data collection and transdisciplinary and participatory research activities; elaboration of practical guidelines and reports with relevant recommendations on sustainable Indigenous Peoples’ food systems and nutrition, aimed at addressing the causes of hunger and malnutrition

3.1. Capacity building among Indigenous Peoples, particularly Indigenous youth and organizations focused on Media and Information Literacy, digital skills for production of appropriate content and information using Open-source, Open Educational Resources tool suitable for preservation, revitalization, documentation, digital standardization, and promotion of Indigenous languages

4.1. Conducting consultations on the importance and placement of Indigenous language as one of the key components to access better health, social cohesion, and humanitarian response, including the exchange of traditional knowledge and promotion of a repository of manuals, books, and traditional medicine classification brochures

5.1. Conducting inclusive assessments of policy frameworks to define, recognize and grant a legal status for Indigenous languages, as well as launching public debates, dialogue and consultations between policy makers and other stakeholders about possible new legislative and policy actions or reforms relating justice and public services;

6.1. Capacity-building for the safeguarding of the living heritage of Indigenous Peoples, in particular through Indigenous histories, languages, oral traditions, philosophies, writing systems and literatures, the mainstreaming of preservation, transmission (formal and non-formal) as well as the facilitation of content creation, translation, dissemination processes such as movies, animated films, cartoons, music and other, in accordance with existing Intellectual Property Rights regulations and UNESCO’s relevant normative instruments in the field of culture, and

7.1. Establish partnerships among a wide range of partners to codesign and implement environmental and climate issues activities, integrating Indigenous languages into the appropriate strategic frameworks (e.g. 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its relevant SDGs, Agenda 2063, Post 2020 Global Biodiversity Framework of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), Paris Agreement, and SAMOA Pathway, UN Decade of Ocean Science for Sustainable Development, the UN Decade of Ecosystems Restoration and others)

8.1. Capacity building to develop comprehensive employment policies, programmes, and measures including Indigenous labour organizations and other civil society and professional bodies to provide adequate and decent work and employment opportunities for Indigenous People and Indigenous languages users, including Indigenous women and persons with disabilities

9.1. Conducting national assessments on linkages between linguistic and gender-responsive aspects with a view to potential changes in the law, providing access to education and employment, creating safe environments for Indigenous women through policy analysis, data collection, research, and consultations, including with the use of diverse media as well as services of communication technology companies, in cooperation with Indigenous women’s associations, competent authorities, and other stakeholders, in cooperation with Indigenous women’s associations, competent

10.1. Mobilizing financial resources for implementation of Global Action Plan through establishment of multi-donor trust fund (mechanism) to support preservation, revitalization and promotion of Indigenous languages, particularly actions taken by Indigenous Peoples’ institutions and organizations, UN-system entities, academia, and other public-private partners, as well as targeting Least Developed Countries, Small Island Developing Countries (SIDS) and countries in conflict and post-conflict, post-pandemic and other humanitarian crisis situations; as well as encouraging donations in terms
| 1.2. Improving the Indigenous and multilingual education competencies, professional standards and skills of teachers and educators through initial and in-service training for all levels of education starting from early childhood care and education (ECCE) through lifelong approach using open and distance learning solutions, development of teaching and learning materials and resources, including digital literacy in Indigenous languages, and mainstreaming Indigenous language and culture, history, and literacy in the curriculum free from biases towards Indigenous children, youth and adults. | 2.2 Advance policy relevant information and research on the connection between Indigenous languages and specialized knowledge of food systems, agrobiodiversity, wild food stuffs and nutrition. Reinforce 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 and centers of excellence, governmental, traditional authorities, and other stakeholders, through the Global-Hub on Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems (2021) and the coalition on Indigenous Peoples' food systems | 3.2. Developing professional competencies in the areas of information, media, language technology and language professionals and their skills (e.g. translator, interpreters), so as to establish Indigenous Peoples' own or distinctive media (whether in radio, print or digital contexts) as well as in information, library and archive institutions, together with networks; creating language technologies in Indigenous languages, including the registration, integration and usage of Indigenous languages writing systems and symbols in the Unicode standards, font design and creation, keyboards and script adoption in software development, installation and delivery of major IT software applications, and also achieving better representation and portrayal of Indigenous Peoples | 4.2. Supporting adoption of policies that recognize ancestral and traditional knowledge, traditional and complementary medicine transmitted through Indigenous languages, capacity building of medical staff, social workers and other professionals who can provide public services in Indigenous languages (spoken and signed), particularly for humanitarian assistance, public interventions, and social responses during health crises, times of conflicts and natural disasters | 5.2. Developing robust data tools and methodologies for collecting best practices on fostering local participation of Indigenous Peoples and access to services, notably through city platforms working on inclusion issues, such as the International Coalition of Inclusive and Sustainable Cities (ICCAR) | 6.2. Support for the creation of decent work in income-generating practices, particularly in those related to Indigenous Peoples' heritage management and the creative and media sectors, including through digital empowerment | 7.2. Promote the nexus of Indigenous languages, knowledge and governance systems associated with the sustainable stewardship of biodiversity, ecosystems, natural and cultural landscapes, freshwater conservation, and specialized food systems, including, inter-olio, hunting and gathering, transhumant pastoralism, dryland agriculture, rotational (swidden) agriculture and artisanal fisheries | 8.2. Raising awareness, fostering participation and social dialogue among employers and Indigenous Peoples on the importance of linguistic competences as valuable skills in the workplace, creating decent working conditions, providing lifelong learning opportunities and flexible training schemes, tools, and materials in Indigenous languages | 9.2. Developing large scale awareness campaigns, establishing safe public spaces for dialogue, producing appropriate educational materials and content in Indigenous languages to tackle socio-cultural, economic, and political challenges which Indigenous girls and women confront as carriers of their languages, cultural heritage and knowledge to future Indigenous generations | 10.2. Creating global, regional, and national partnerships (public and private), methodologies, and tools for language data; developing a global online platform for digital language resources to be created, stored, and made available to the governments, Indigenous peoples, researchers, civil society and other public and private partners |
| 1.3. Development of community-based programmes, systems and institutions, including adults’ education with a special focus on young girls and women, established by Indigenous Peoples for teaching and learning in Indigenous languages in a manner appropriate to their cultural methods of teaching and learning to ensure intergenerational transmission of languages, ancestral bodies of knowledge and cultures |
| 2.3. Developing language tools and resources, including in digital formats, and based on free and open-source software, to provide access to public information services in Indigenous languages, in particular to support local and small economic activities or ecosystems |
| 3.3. Establishing UN-system wide cooperation and public-private partnership mechanisms, promoting advocacy and awareness-raising within the context of the WSIS, UNGIS community, as well as the implementation of UNESCO Recommendation (2003): developing appropriate technical standards in cooperation with international standardization organizations for language digitization, creation of community of practice on language technology matters, as well as by organizing support and involvement of Indigenous people to contribute to the standardization activities; and organizing special events, special prizes and award schemes, hackathons |
| 4.3. Producing and disseminating culturally appropriate, particularly by Indigenous Peoples’, content delivering, through all available channels, materials in Indigenous languages, including on sexual and reproductive health, gender-based violence, and other socio-cultural, economic, and political topics |
| 5.3. Capacity development of concerned staff in national and local governments, as well as judges, translators and interpreters and other officials to enhance the functional usage of Indigenous languages in public spaces and services, and production and sharing of content in Indigenous languages, particularly targeting Indigenous youth, including young Indigenous researchers, through existing platforms and networks at all levels |
| 6.3. Support the design and implementation of 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 by building on the outcomes of the International Conference on Cultural Policies for Sustainable Development – MONDIACULT 2022 |
| 7.3. Integrating Indigenous languages issues into international environmental assessments and monitoring frameworks, supporting the establishment of linkages between different knowledge systems and the production of innovative solutions (e.g. Open Science initiatives) |
| 8.3. Supporting implementation of international normative instruments, conventions, and treaties to generate sustainable incomes, and to support specific industries, including cultural industries, tourism, and others |
| 9.3. Building institutional capacity to support the participation of Indigenous women in decision making, leadership, and their contribution to societal development processes in Indigenous languages (e.g. in the sciences) which would affirm their standing and status in their community and beyond in compliance with international standards and commitments (Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, SDG, Agenda 2063 and others) |
| 10.3. Carrying out global advocacy campaign, stimulating international cooperation and policy dialogues through organization of high-level events, preparation of position papers, flagship reports, and strategic decisions within the context of 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, Agenda 2063, Post 2030 Agenda processes, and other international and regional strategic frameworks |
**Annex 3. Linkages with 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development**

The table below provides a detailed overview of SDGs, associated targets, and linkages with established outcomes of the Global Action Plan. Five outcomes have direct linkages with following SDGs 2, 3, 4, 5, 11, 13, 16 and 17, and indirect with 1, 8, 9, 10, 12, 14 and 15.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Direct linkages</th>
<th>Indirect linkages</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SDG 1. End poverty in all forms of everywhere</td>
<td>SDG 8. Promote sustained, inclusive, and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all</td>
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<tr>
<td>SDG 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture</td>
<td>SDG 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SDG 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages</td>
<td>SDG 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SDG 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all</td>
<td>SDG 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SDG 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls</td>
<td>SDG 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns</td>
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<tr>
<td>SDG 6. Clean water and sanitation</td>
<td>SDG 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impact</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SDG 7. Affordable and clean energy</td>
<td>SDG 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SDG 8. Promote sustained, inclusive, and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all</td>
<td>SDG 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial systems, sustainable manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reserve land degradation and halt biodiversity loss</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SDG 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation</td>
<td>SDG 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels</td>
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<tr>
<td>SDG 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries.</td>
<td>SDG 17. Strengthen the means of implementation andrevitalize</td>
</tr>
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Annex 4. List of related international frameworks

The Global Action Plan will create synergies between different international development frameworks, as well as documents related to sustainable development, reconciliation, and peacebuilding, including the:

- 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals (see Annex 3),
- United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous People
- Education 2030 Framework for Action,
- United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change,
- New Urban Agenda, the Charter for African Cultural Renaissance (2006),
- Plan of Action on Cultural and Creative Industries in Africa (2008),
- Agenda 2063 - African Union,
- Outcomes of the World Summit on Information Society, including the Geneva Plan of Action, the Tunis Commitment, and other documents of the Open Consultation Process on Overall Review of the Implementation of the World Summit on the Information Society Outcomes,
- Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030,
- Convention on Biological Diversity, particularly the Post 2020 Global Framework
- Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020, including the Aichi Biodiversity Targets (especially target 18, on traditional knowledge),
- Pacific Regional Culture Strategy (2021-2031),
- 2050 Strategy for the Blue Pacific Continent,
- Pacific Regional Education Framework (PacREF) 2018 - 2030: Moving Towards Education 2030,
- Small Island Developing States Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway,
- Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011–2020,
- Istanbul Programme of Action (IPoA) for the Least Developed Countries,
- Common European Framework of Reference for Languages (EU)
- UNESCO 1972 Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage,
- UNESCO 2003 Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage,
- UNESCO 2005 on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions,
- Other multilateral processes and implementation of other plans and strategies,

The Global Action Plan also contributes to the implementation of the objectives set in the following International Decades:

- UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration (2021-2030);
- UN Decade of Ocean Science for Sustainable Development (2021-2030);
- International Decade for Action “Water for Sustainable Development” (2018-2028);
- Third UN Decade for the Eradication of Poverty.

The Global Action Plan will contribute to the celebration of the following International Days and Weeks:

- 24 January – International Day of Education
- 13 February – World Radio Day
- 21 February – International Mother Language Day
- 1 March – Zero Discrimination Day
- 8 March – International Women’s Day
- 21 March – International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination
- 21 March – World Poetry Day
- 22 March – World Water Day
- 7 April – World Health Day
- 3 May – World Press Freedom Day
- 21 May – World Day for Cultural Diversity for Dialogue and Development
• 22 May – International Day for Biodiversity
• 5 June – World Environment Day
• 8 June – World Ocean Day
• 20 June – World Refugee Day
• 9 August – International Day of the World’s Indigenous Peoples
• 12 August – International Youth Day
• 5 September - International Day of Indigenous Women
• 8 September – International Literacy Day
• 23 September – International Day of Sign Languages
• 28 September – International Day for Universal Access to Information
• 30 September – International Translation Day
• 5 October – World Teachers’ Day
• 16 October – World Food Day
• 24-31 October – Global Media and Information Literacy Week
• 27 October – World Day for Audiovisual Heritage
• 19 November – World Philosophy Day
• 20 November – Universal Children’s Day
• 1 December – World AIDS Day
• 3 December – International Day of Persons with Disabilities
• **10 December – Human Rights Day**
• 18 December – International Migrants Day