



Learning objectives

- Understand why language is an important factor of vulnerability
- Know how to take language into account when you communicate with communities





Marginalized language speakers



One emergency, one main language of response



And often many 'marginalized' languages



Spoken by minority & majority groups, often marginalized



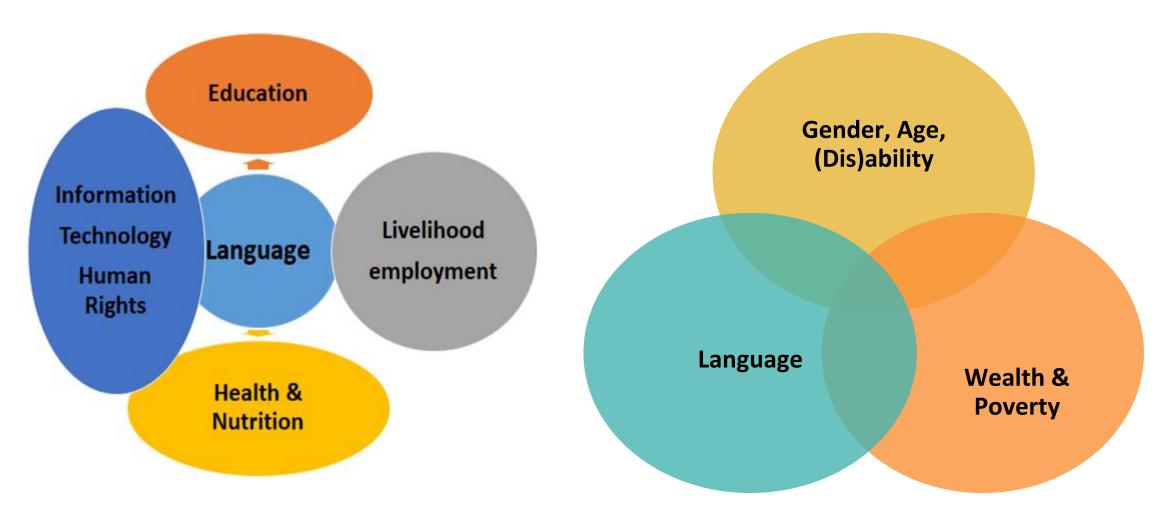
Linguistic diversity is sometimes hidden or suppressed:

Language exclusion

- To portray a 'unified' country
- To 'manage' ethnic tension



Layers of disadvantage









Marginalized language speakers

Among the most important people to reach and communicate with in an emergency

Humanitarian concern



And among the hardest



What makes it harder?



One size fits all approach



Speed and capacity



Lack of information about what languages people speak



Lack of information about the languages themselves



Note

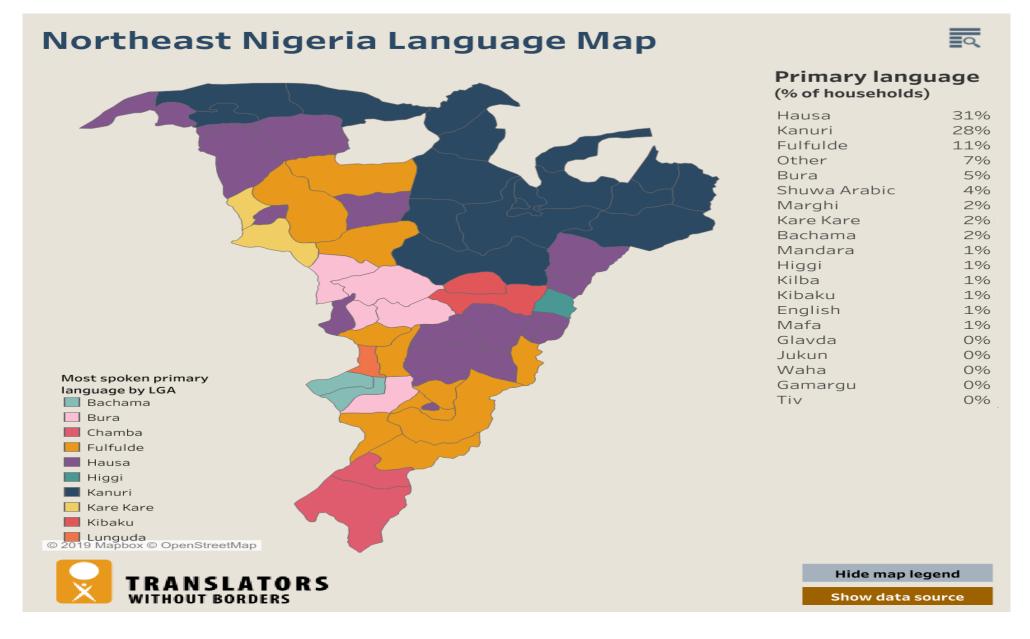
Language

- Be aware of language power dynamics.
- Identify quickly which languages people speak, understand, and read.
- Hire interpreters and translators to ensure affected people can communicate in their preferred language.
- Test comprehension of your communication materials.
- Train and support translators and interpreters.

Words

- Be aware of the exclusionary potential of words.
- Agree on consistent terminology as early and as widely as possible.
- Make sure you work with local mother-tongue speakers to find the most precise and useful translations for the target audience.





https://translatorswithoutborders.org/northeast-nigeria-language-map/

