

# Education, Children and Young People Committee

**20<sup>th</sup> Meeting, 2022 (Session 6), Wednesday 29  
June 2022**

## **Bòrd na Gàidhlig**

### **Introduction**

Bòrd na Gàidhlig is undertaking a consultation on its recently published [Draft National Gaelic Plan 2023-28](#). The Bòrd is required to consult the Parliament on a National Gaelic Plan under section 2 of the Gaelic Language (Scotland) Act 2005.

At its meeting today, the Committee will be taking evidence, on the Draft National Gaelic Plan 2023-28, from representatives from the Bòrd na Gàidhlig—

- Mairi MacInnes, Chair;
- Iain MacMillan, Director of Development (interim); and
- Jim Whannel, Director of Education.

### **Supporting information**

SPICe has provided a briefing, which is included in [Annexe A](#). Bòrd na Gàidhlig has also provided materials ahead of today's meeting including a synopsis of progress on the current Plan and information on the consultation programme. These are provided at [Annexe B](#).

**Education, Children and Young People's Committee clerks**

**24 June 2022**

**Annexe A**

**SPICe** The Information Centre  
An t-Ionad Fiosrachaidh

## **Education, Children and Young People Committee**

### **Draft National Gaelic Plan**

**29 June 2022**

#### **Introduction**

The Committee will be taking evidence from representatives from the Bòrd na Gàidhlig. The Bòrd is undertaking a consultation on the Draft National Gaelic Plan 2023-28. The Bòrd is required to consult the Parliament on a National Gaelic Plan under section 2 of the Gaelic Language (Scotland) Act 2005.

This paper sets out the background of current Gaelic policy and policy developments for Gaelic; summarises the draft National Gaelic Plan; and explores some governance issues experienced by the Bòrd in recent years.

#### **Gaelic Policy**

##### *Gaelic Language (Scotland) Act 2005 and the Bòrd*

The long title of the [Gaelic Language \(Scotland\) Act 2005](#) is:

“An Act of the Scottish Parliament to establish a body having functions exercisable with a view to securing the status of the Gaelic language as an official language of Scotland commanding equal respect to the English language, including the functions of preparing a national Gaelic language plan, of requiring certain public authorities to prepare and publish Gaelic language plans in connection with the exercise of their functions and to maintain and implement such plans, and of issuing guidance in relation to Gaelic education.”

The 2005 Act established the Bòrd na Gàidhlig and section 1 sets out the Bòrd’s functions and aims.

The Bòrd has the general functions of—

(a) promoting, and facilitating the promotion of—

(i) the use and understanding of the Gaelic language, and

(ii) Gaelic education and Gaelic culture,

(b) advising (either on request or when it thinks fit) the Scottish Ministers, public bodies and other persons exercising functions of a public nature on matters relating to the Gaelic language, Gaelic education and Gaelic culture,

(c) advising (on request) other persons on matters relating to the Gaelic language, Gaelic education and Gaelic culture,

(d) monitoring, and reporting to the Scottish Ministers on, the implementation of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages dated 5 November 1992 in relation to the Gaelic language.

And—

The functions conferred on the Bòrd by this Act are to be exercised with a view to securing the status of the Gaelic language as an official language of Scotland commanding equal respect to the English language through—

(a) increasing the number of persons who are able to use and understand the Gaelic language,

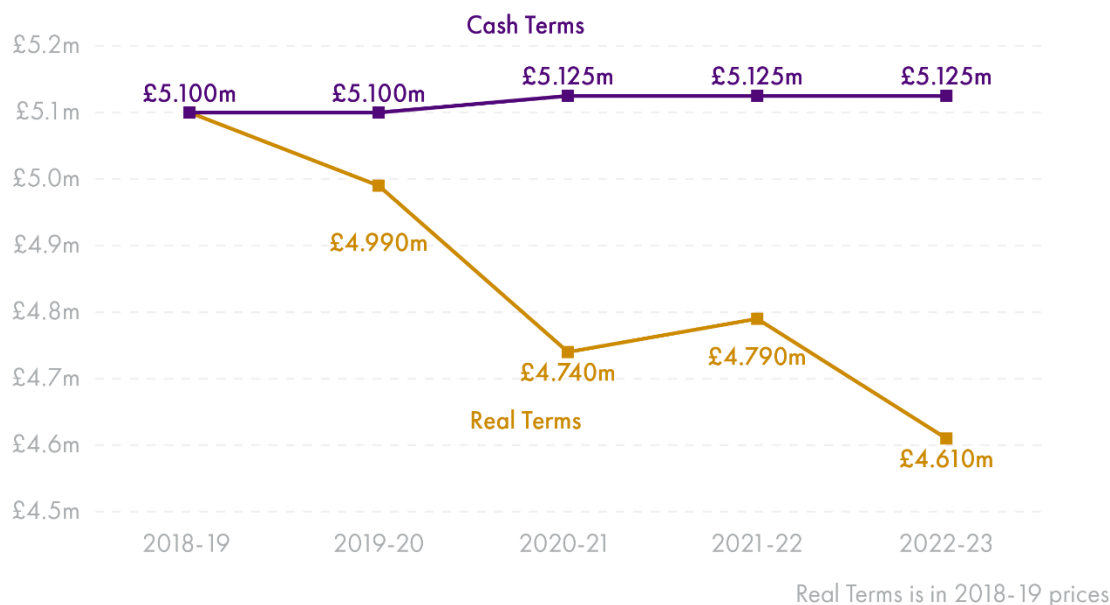
(b) encouraging the use and understanding of the Gaelic language, and

(c) facilitating access, in Scotland and elsewhere, to the Gaelic language and Gaelic culture.

The Bòrd is the principal public body in Scotland responsible for promoting Gaelic development and providing advice to the Scottish Ministers on Gaelic issues.

Annexe A of this briefing provides a table showing overall Scottish Government funding for Gaelic set out in the Budgets since 2018-19. Core funding for the Bòrd from the Scottish Government is outlined in Figure 1 compared to funding in real terms.

**Figure 1: Scottish Government funding for Bòrd na Gàidhlig since 2018**



Source: Scottish Government Budgets

The 2005 Act provided for the Bòrd to have the power to require public bodies, including local authorities, to prepare, publish and implement Gaelic Language plans. The Bòrd’s [website lists 57 public bodies](#) with approved Gaelic Plans. The 2005 Act provides that the Bòrd may monitor the implementation of public bodies’ Gaelic plans.

### *National Gaelic Language Plan 2018-2023*

The purpose of this session is on the consultation for the next National Gaelic Language Plan. The current plan covers the period 2018 to 2023. This short section highlights some of the key aspects of the current plan.

The current plan has three aims:

- Increasing the use of Gaelic
- Increasing the learning of Gaelic
- Promoting a positive image of Gaelic

Specific targets were not included in the plan. Allan MacDonald, the then Chair of the Bòrd’s foreword stated—

“Bòrd na Gàidhlig has a role in delivering key aspects of this plan and in ensuring that the national effort to grow the use of Gaelic is undertaken in a co-ordinated, strategic and cost-effective manner across the public, private and voluntary sectors. An Implementation Strategy, which will articulate how the priorities and commitments are delivered, measured and monitored, will be published within six months of this Plan being launched.”

An Implementation Strategy was not published. Rather, the Bòrd's Corporate Plan covered the same period. And while this does include a number of actions and measures, these measures rarely quantify what targets the Bòrd is working towards or would consider a success, nor is it clear what datasets will be used to measure progress. Examples include—

More opportunities for people to use their Gaelic skills

More people agreeing with the statement “I have enhanced my Gaelic skills.”

Ensuring that Gaelic has an increasing role in a diverse and open Scottish identity

It is therefore somewhat difficult to measure the outcomes of the current National Plan or indeed the performance of the Bòrd. In its papers which it provided the Committee for this meeting, the Bòrd highlighted a number of activities which support the aims of the Plan, but it rarely describes outcomes.

## *Gaelic Education*

A key statutory function of the Bòrd is to support Gaelic Education. This can be through Gaelic Medium Education, where the predominant language in the classroom(s) is Gaelic, or through the learning of Gaelic as a second language.

Section 9 of the 2005 Act provides that the Bòrd must “prepare and submit to the Scottish Ministers [guidance in relation to the provision of Gaelic education](#) and the development of such provision”.

The annual pupil census sets out data on the number of pupils learning in GME and learning Gaelic. The table below sets out this data from the 2017 and 2021 censuses.

### **Primary**

	Gaelic Medium Education	Gaelic learners	No Gaelic	Total pupils	%age GME	%age Learners
2017	3,168	3,996	393,148	400,312	0.8%	1.0%
2021	3,808	3,844	382,661	390,313	1.0%	1.0%

### **Secondary**

	Some subjects other than Gaelic taught GME	Only Gaelic taught GME	Gaelic learner classes	No Gaelic	Total pupils	%age Some subjects other than Gaelic taught GME	%age only Gaelic taught GME	%age learners
2017	797	247	2,510	278,439	281,993	0.3%	0.1%	0.9%
2021	1,258	333	2,631	302,589	306,811	0.4%	0.1%	0.9%

Between 2017 and 2021, the number of pupils, as a percentage of the total cohort, in GME increased by around 0.2% in primary and 0.1% in secondary. The percentage of pupils learning Gaelic as a second language stayed the same.

The Bòrd's submission sets out similar data, which does not quite accord with that from the school census and the tables above. This is likely to come from its own annual data collection exercise published as pdfs here:

<https://www.gaidhlig.scot/en/our-work/research/education-data/>

Between 2015 and 2019, the Bòrd published research on the number of adult learners. The methodology for these studies is discussed in the publications. Indeed, there was a change in methodology between 2017 and 2018. The [2017 report found trends of decreasing numbers of adult learners](#) in the three years from 2015 to 2017 (page 8), with an estimated 2,899 adult learners in 2017. Different researchers conducted the study in 2018 and 2019. The [2018 report](#) found—

“We estimate that there are 5,460 adults currently learning Gaelic in Scotland. ... We acknowledge that this figure is significantly higher than those identified in previous years and believe the new methodology we have used accounts for this.”

The [2019 Report](#) estimated that 3,935 adults were learning Gaelic in Scotland in that year. It stated—

“This figure of 3,935 represents a significant fall in numbers of adults learning Gaelic in Scotland, compared to last year's figure of 5,460. We believe the fall might be accounted for by reduction in delivery of two types of provision across the country.”

Given the change in methodology, analysing the period as a whole is difficult. However, there is a decreasing trend found when comparing like-with-like.

The studies found some commonalities. For example, there was a concentration of adult Gaelic learners in the local authority areas of Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Highland. A key and recurring reported barrier to learning was “that there were not enough opportunities to interact with more proficient speakers.” (see for example, 2019 report, p30 and 2017 report, p28).

In its papers which it provided the Committee for this meeting, the Bòrd highlighted that “An Taigh Cèilidh in Stornoway is being set up to establish a Gaelic café in the city and a group of volunteers are aiming to establish a Gaelic centre in Inverness with Cultarlann Inbhir Nis. ... An Lòchran in Glasgow and Bothan Dhùn Èideann run events and other opportunities to use Gaelic.”

The Bòrd also highlighted online resources saying around 500, 000 people are actively learning Gaelic on Duolingo and that visitor numbers to [LearnGaelic](#) “rose from 743,249 in 2017 to 1,317,519 in 2020 and continue to grow”.

Two of the concrete aims in the current plan were—

“The 2011 Census listed fifty civil parishes with 5% or more Gaelic speakers. The aim will be to see GME available to young people in all of these fifty parishes.”

And—

“The aim is to increase the number of Gaelic schools from six to ten during the life of this Plan through capital funding initiatives from SG.”

In terms of the first, the papers the Bòrd has provided stated “A [Gaelic Medium] unit opened in Bunessan (Kilfinichen and Kilvickeon) since 2018 and it is planned that one will open in Applecross in August 2022. There are still parishes where GME is not available, for example Glenelg, the Small Isles or Glenshiel.” It is not clear how many of these areas already had access to GME in 2018, or how many still do not.

In terms of the second aim, the Bòrd stated—

“Progress has been made with this activity but there will not be 10 standalone Gaelic schools by 2023. One new school has opened; there is to be another in Glasgow; new GM units have opened; and the Scottish Government is in discussions with local authorities about alternative opportunities.”

## *Supporting Gaelic-speaking communities*

A statutory function of the Bòrd is to promote the use of Gaelic. Gaelic usage differs across the country. The [2011 Census found that](#) “just over 57,000 people said they could speak Gaelic”. A total of around 87,000 people said they had some skills in Gaelic. This was 1.7% of the population over the age of three. There was wide variation in the reported numbers of people with some skills across Scotland. In Eilean Siar, it was 61.2%, in Highland it was 7.4% and in Argyll and Bute it was 5.9%. In all other local authority areas, the figure was below 2%.

The use of Gaelic is a subject of the research undertaken or funded by Soillse. [Soillse is a research collaboration](#) involving a number of HEIs across Scotland

Between 2015 and 2017, Soillse undertook an Islands Gaelic Research Project (IGRP) which led to the publication of [The Gaelic Crisis in the Vernacular Communities](#). Soillse has [published a summary of this work](#). It concluded, “within the remaining Gaelic vernacular communities of Scotland, the social use and transmission of Gaelic is at the point of collapse.” It suggested that Gaelic language policy is “dissociated from the severity of the challenge experienced by the speech community”. In terms of the broader policy commentary, the paper stated—

"Current policy provision displays a general bias in favour of Gaelic learners and potential future secondary bilingual speakers at the expense of existing vernacular speakers and their communities. This bias, evident in certain institutional and academic discourses, disregards a troubling societal Gaelic present while promoting an imagined Gaelic future, regardless of the likelihood or otherwise of widespread take-up and social practice of the language."

The paper suggested a Participatory Minority Language Cooperative to be established with the title of Urras na Gàidhlig (the Gaelic Community Trust). This community organisation would be based in the islands and “under the direct control of a representative group of community members.” In terms of the Bòrd, the report stated—

“The Participatory Minority Language Cooperative framework will require Bòrd na Gàidhlig to rethink and re-evaluate its current direct role in Gaelic-focused development in the Western Isles, and channel responsibilities and resources to this new community-focused organisation, Urras na Gàidhlig.”

The papers provided by the Bòrd stated—

“Through a partnership between Bòrd na Gàidhlig and Scottish Community Land, a fund was established, open to community trusts in the islands, to take forward Gaelic projects. Decisions on applications were made by an independent panel representing the communities. 5 organisations received funding to implement their projects.”

### *Future policy plans*

The draft National Gaelic Plan comes at a time where a number of policies are being developed in this policy area by the Scottish Government. The 2021-22 Programme for Government stated—

“The Scottish Government is committed to increasing the numbers using and learning Gaelic, and we will maintain our support for Gaelic education, arts and broadcasting. We will bring forward a Scottish Languages Bill over the course of the Parliament to take further steps to support the use of Gaelic and the Scots language. We will also explore the creation of a recognised Gàidhealtachd, review the functions and structures of Bòrd na Gàidhlig to ensure Scotland has an effective leadership body, and develop a new national strategic approach to Gaelic medium education (GME) which will encourage the creation of new GME primary and secondary schools. (p45)”

In response to a [PQ in December 2021](#), the Cabinet Secretary for Education and Skills stated—

“The Scottish Government is committed to taking the forward the manifesto commitments for a new Scottish Languages Bill which takes further steps to support Gaelic, acts on the Scots language and recognises that Scotland is a multilingual society. This work is at an early stage and we intend to consult in 2022.”

## **Draft National Gaelic Plan 2023-28**

This section looks at the draft National Gaelic Plan. Section 2 of the 2005 Act provides for the preparation and publication of the National Gaelic Plan and the associated consultation. Section 2(2) states the Plan—



“... must include a strategy for promoting, and facilitating the promotion of—

- (a) the use and understanding of the Gaelic language, and
- (b) Gaelic education and Gaelic culture.”

The vision sets out discursive, progressive and iterative overview of the Draft Plan. It says the benefits of Gaelic “will be increased and more people can engage with the language” and the draft “Plan will build on build on the successes of previous plans” and address current challenges.

The Bòrd sees the Draft Plan as providing the “over-arching priorities for action and investment” and “the basis for consensus and partnership working”.

The Draft Plan sets out two aims:

- Increase the use of Gaelic
- Increase the learning of Gaelic

The third aim of the current Plan, “Promoting a positive image of Gaelic” has been removed.

The Draft Plan sets out seven “Ambitions for 2028” and five “Targets for 2028” on pages 6 and 7. The difference between the two is not clear. Taken together there are a mix of qualitative statements (e.g. the Ambition of “Primary pupils across Scotland will have enjoyed and benefited from engaging with Gaelic through the 1+2 initiative”), quantitative targets (e.g. the Target of “100 public bodies engaged in developing and implementing their Gaelic language plans”), and iterative improvement (e.g. “Local Authorities will ensure year-on-year growth in [GME]”). How these “Ambitions” and “Targets” relate to the other parts of the Draft Plan is not fully articulated.

In common with the current plan, the Bòrd stresses that the success of the Draft Plan is dependent on other organisations and communities “committing to the objectives of the National Plan”. Whether the Bòrd has sought and received buy-in from these joint objectives from organisations and communities is not set out. The Consultation Programme the Bòrd provided to the Committee does not list meetings with any public bodies. Furthermore, where the responsibility lies for meeting the objectives of the national plan is not clear.

Under the aim of “Increase the use of Gaelic”, the Draft Plan sets out five Areas of Activity:

- Communities
- Home
- Media, arts, culture and heritage
- Business and the economy

- Public authorities

Under the aim of “Increase the learning of Gaelic”, the Draft Plan sets out three Areas of Activity:

- Home
- School
- Post-school

In the interests of brevity, the actions under each of the areas of activity will not be reproduced here. It is often not clear what body or bodies are taking the actions outlined. How the outputs and outcomes of these Areas of Activity will be measured and reported on is similarly not always clear.

The six consultation questions are set out in Annexe B of this paper.

## **2018/19 Section 22 report and subsequent progress**

On 13 December 2019, Audit Scotland published a [report](#) under Section 22 of the Public Finance and Accountability (Scotland) Act 2000 on the performance of the Bòrd.

The Section 22 report highlighted a number of areas for improvement particularly relating to governance and transparency. These covered a wide range of issues including ineffective leadership, inadequate workforce planning, a lack of clarity over roles and responsibilities and poor relationships and organisational culture.

The issues identified by the Audit Scotland included:

- Concerns over the skills and effectiveness of the Leadership Team were contributing to a lack of cohesiveness in strategic decision-making.
- Limited evidence of the Board providing effective scrutiny and challenge of decision-making or holding senior management to account.
- Lack of clarity over the respective roles and responsibilities of the Leadership Team, Committees, the Scottish Government's sponsor team and the Board.
- Decision-making was not open and transparent with all board and committee meetings being held in private.
- No organisational workforce plan was in place and limited consideration was given to succession planning.

In July 2019, the Bòrd agreed an improvement plan based on the issues and recommendations identified by the auditor. These covered governance and transparency, financial management, financial sustainability and value for money. An Improvement Plan Steering Group was also established to monitor the implementation of the plan and report progress to the board and the Audit and Risk Management Committee.

In January 2020, the Public Audit and Post Legislative Scrutiny Committee took evidence from the then Auditor General, Caroline Gardner, on the Section 22 report. She said that she could “not think of another report that has raised such serious issues during my time in this role.”<sup>1</sup>

During the evidence session the committee also heard from the Auditor General that “there is certainly scope for the board to hold the senior management team to account much more, through formal performance appraisals. We had significant concerns about the evidence on whether that is being done robustly. The senior management structure is no longer fit for purpose and urgently needs to be reviewed, as does the structure below it.”

The current Auditor General prepared a follow up [report](#) which was published on 9 December 2021. The Auditor General reported that the Bòrd had responded well to previous concerns regarding its leadership and governance. The actions taken included:

- Implementing changes to the structure of the Leadership Team and introducing a new layer of management to provide additional capacity and to support succession planning. A Workforce Plan is now in place which is linked clearly to the Corporate Plan and identifies future workforce requirements.
- Reducing the number of non-executive Board members while addressing skills gaps through the recruitment of two new board members with recent and relevant financial experience.
- Clarifying the roles of the Senior Management Team, Committees, Board and sponsors through additional training to Board members on their scrutiny and challenge function; embedding a programme of self-assessments of the effectiveness of its committees and the Board; commissioning an internal audit review of governance arrangements; and updating its [Framework Document](#) with the Scottish Government.
- Significantly improving the Bòrd’s openness and transparency. All Committee and Board meetings are now held in public with papers published in advance and meetings advertised through social media. There is also regular stakeholder engagement activities including meeting with other significant Gaelic organisations, and enhanced internal communication across the organisation.

The Auditor General in his report stated “the Bòrd of today is an improved organisation to the one subject to the 2018/19 audit report. The pace of improvement in overhauling the organisation’s governance structure and Leadership Team and increasing significantly its openness and transparency is welcome. Given the long-term change required, it is likely that the full benefits of the improvements made will only emerge over time. It remains important for the Bòrd to monitor whether the changes are delivering long-term benefits with measurable impact and make appropriate adjustments where necessary.”

Nicole Beattie & Ned Sharratt, Senior Researchers SPICe Research

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<sup>1</sup> <http://www.parliament.scot/parliamentarybusiness/report.aspx?r=12466&mode=pdf>

23 June 2022

Note: Committee briefing papers are provided by SPICe for the use of Scottish Parliament committees and clerking staff. They provide focused information or respond to specific questions or areas of interest to committees and are not intended to offer comprehensive coverage of a subject area.

The Scottish Parliament, Edinburgh, EH99 1SP [www.parliament.scot](http://www.parliament.scot)

## Annexe A

### *Scottish Government Gaelic Budgets*

#### Scottish Government Funding for Gaelic from 2018-2023

	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
	Scottish Budget (£millions)				
<b>Bòrd na Gàidhlig (Alba)</b>	<b>5.100</b>	<b>5.100</b>	<b>5.125</b>	<b>5.125</b>	<b>5.125</b>
<b>Gaelic Indirect Capital</b>	<b>2.000</b>	<b>2.000</b>	<b>3.000</b>	<b>3.000</b>	<b>3.000</b>
<b>Gaelic Schools (CRtFR)</b>	<b>2.000</b>	<b>2.000</b>	<b>1.000</b>	<b>1.000</b>	<b>1.000</b>
<b>Gaelic Broadcasting</b>	<b>11.800</b>	<b>12.090</b>	<b>13.188</b>	<b>13.216</b>	<b>13.238</b>
<b>SMO/ Stòrlann</b>	<b>2.150</b>	<b>2.150</b>	<b>2.150</b>	<b>2.150</b>	<b>2.150</b>
<b>Gaelic Development</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0.500</b>	<b>0.500</b>	<b>0.500</b>
<b>Local Government Gaelic Grant</b>	<b>4.482</b>	<b>4.482</b>	<b>4.482</b>	<b>4.482</b>	<b>4.482</b>

Source: Scottish Government Level 4 Budget data

The table above does not cover the public sector's total spend on Gaelic. Local authorities and other public bodies will support Gaelic through their overall budgets.

## Annexe B

### *Consultation questions*

**Question 1:**

Do you think the draft Plan contains the optimum mix of ambitions, targets, aims, areas of activity and actions for Gaelic at this time or what would improve this?

**Question 2:**

There are a range of ambitions and targets which set the direction of the Plan. Do you think these are the appropriate ambitions and targets or do you have suggestions for others?

**Question 3:**

There are a range of actions relating to each area of activity. Do you think that specific goals should be attached to the actions and if so, your suggestions on what these should be would be welcome?

**Question 4:**

The Plan takes a broad and inclusive approach to the promotion and support for Gaelic. Do you think a broad approach is the right approach for Gaelic at this time?

**Question 5:**

The Plan wants to see Gaelic having a stronger appeal to individuals and families and to see an increased confidence in the use of Gaelic. What more do you think could help with this?

**Question 6:**

What else do you think would ensure a promising future for Gaelic in Scotland?

## **Aithris air Plana Nàiseanta na Gàidhlig 2018 -2023**

### **Amasan**

Tha trì amasan air a chomharrachadh ann am Plana Nàiseanta na Gàidhlig 2018-2023.

'S iad:

- A' toirt fàs air cleachdadh na Gàidhlig
- A' toirt fàs air ionnsachadh na Gàidhlig
- A' cur deagh ìomhaigh air adhart airson na Gàidhlig

### **Cò dha a tha am Plana?**

#### **Prìomh Ùghdarrasan is Buidhnean Poblach**

Gu h-ìosal chithear liosta de na h-ùghdarrasan is buidhnean aig a bheil àite cudromach ann a bhith a' coileanadh nam prìomhachasan is geallaidhean sa Phlana. Tha tòrr dhiubh iad fhèin air geallaidhean luachmhor a thoirt seachad airson na Gàidhlig.

Riaghaltas na h-Alba, Pàrlamaid na h-Alba, Ùghdarrasan Ionadail, Buidhnean Poblach Albannach, Alba Chruthachail, Àrainneachd Eachdraidheil Alba, Bòrd na Gàidhlig, Comhairle Maoineachaidh na h-Alba, Foghlam Alba, Iomairt na Gàidhealtachd is nan Eilean, Ionadan Foghlam Adhartach is Àrd-ìre Leasachadh Sgilean na h-Alba, MG ALBA, sportscotland, Ùghdarras Theisteanas na h-Alba, VisitScotland, Oifis Iomairtean na Gàidhlig (Alba Nuadh), Foras na Gaeilge (Èirinn), agus buidhnean Gàidhlig.

## Prìomh Gheallaidhean Ùra

A bharrachd air na prìomh raointean far am biodh adhartas an dùil, chaidh geallaidhean ùra ainmeachadh gus adhartas nach beag a dhèanamh sna prìomh raointean. Tha iomradh goirid air cuid de na soirbheachasan agus cuideachd na dùbhlain a tha air a bhith ann gu ruige seo gus blas a thoirt seachad air cho farsaing 's a tha obair leasachadh na Gàidhlig.

## Iomradh air Adhartas agus Dùbhlain

<b>A' toirt fàs air cleachdadh na Gàidhlig</b>	
<p><b>Prìomh Ùghdarrasan is Buidhnean Poblach</b></p> <p>'S e seo liosta de na h-ùghdarrasan is buidhnean aig a bheil àite cudromach ann a bhith a' coileanadh nam prìomhachasan is geallaidhean a chithear san earrainn seo. Tha tòrr dhiubh iad fhèin air geallaidhean luachmhor a thoirt seachad airson na Gàidhlig.</p> <p>Riaghaltas na h-Alba, Pàrlamaid na h-Alba, Ùghdarrasan Ionadail, Buidhnean Poblach Albannach, Bòrd na Gàidhlig, MG ALBA, Alba Chruthachail, VisitScotland, Iomairt na Gàidhealtachd is nan Eilean, Àrainneachd Eachdraidheil Alba, sportsotland, Oifis Iomairtean na Gàidhlig (Alba Nuadh), Foras na Gaeilge (Èirinn), agus buidhnean Gàidhlig.</p>	
<b>Gealladh sa Phlana</b>	<b>Eisimpleirean</b>
<p><b>Daoine Òga</b></p> <p>Thèid iomairtean a stèidheachadh airson cur ris na th' ann de chur-seachadan is spòrs tharraingeach agus gus cur ris na th' ann de dhaoine a tha a' gabhail pàirt</p>	<p>Tha adhartas air a bhith ann, le barrachd a dhìth.</p> <p><b>Eisimpleirean de dh'iomairtean ùra</b></p> <p><b>Oifigear Gàidhlig</b> aig <a href="#">YoungScot</a> a tha air a' Ghàidhlig àbhaisteachadh taobh a-staigh obair na buidhne nàiseanta sin. Tòraidhean ri fhaicinn san t-</p>



<p>annta.</p>	<p>suirbhidh a chaidh a dhèanamh leotha - <a href="https://young.scot/get-informed/national/why-is-gaelic-important">https://young.scot/get-informed/national/why-is-gaelic-important</a></p> <p><b>Spòrs Gàidhlig</b> air a stèidheachadh – bidh a’ bhuidheann seo a’ tabhann cur-seachadan air a’ bhlàr a-muigh, campaichean-còmhnaidh, prògraman agus tachartasan ionnsachaidh, uile tro mheadhan na Gàidhlig</p> <p><b>FC Sonas</b> air a stèidheachadh gus ball-coise a thabhann tro mheadhan na Gàidhlig, agus gus ìomhaigh na Gàidhlig a thogail am measg chluicheadairean, luchd-leantainn is na meadhanan.</p> <p><b>Kilted Otter</b> bhrosnaich an ‘game jam’ seo cothroman gus geamannan air-loidhne a dhèanamh sa Ghàidhlig no mu dheidhinn na Gàidhlig.</p> <p><b>Pròiseactan leantainneach</b></p> <p><b>Mòdan Ionadail is Nàiseanta</b> Thèid na tachartasan seo a ruith aig ìre ionadail is nàiseanta, le daoine òga a’ gabhail pàirt ann an co-fharpaisean ciùil, seinn, bàrdachd, spòrs is eile.</p> <p><b>FilmG</b> - Tha FilmG na cho-fharpais fhilmichean goirid sa Ghàidhlig, a tha a’ brosnachadh agus a’ cumail taic ri gach taobh de dh’fhilmichean, bho dhaoine òga gu proifeiseantaich sa ghniomhachais.</p> <p><b>Iomain CholmCille</b> – co-fharpais eadar-nàiseanta eadar cluicheadairean iomain le Gàidhlig is le Gaeilge.</p>
<p>Thèid maoin a stèidheachadh le diofar bhuidhnean a bheir taic do dhaoine òga gus meadhanan is susbaint dhidseatach ùr a chruthachadh.</p>	<p>Cha deach maoin sònraichte a chruthachadh ach tha tòrr air a bhith a’ tachairt tro dhòighean eadar-dhealaichte gus seo a thoirt air adhart.</p> <p>Tha MG ALBA air <b>Càrn</b> a chur air dòigh, leis an amas a bhith a’ taisbeanadh agus a’ comharrachadh neart agus beairteas coimhearsnachd didseatach na Gàidhlig. Aig cridhe càrn, tha susbaint fèin-chruthaichte Ghàidhlig. Bidh Càrn a’ foillseachadh susbaint didseatach Gàidhlig thar nam meadhanan sòisealta agus an seo air ar ‘balla beò’.</p>

<p><b>Coimhearsnachdan le Àireamh Àrd de Luchd-labhairt na Gàidhlig</b></p> <p>Thèid maoin a stèidheachadh le diofar bhuidhnean mar thaic do phròiseactan aig buill Fearann Coimhearsnachd na h-Alba agus aig buidhnean eile a chuireas ri luach sòisealta is eaconamach na Gàidhlig.</p>	<p>Tro chom-pairteachas eadar Bòrd na Gàidhlig is Fearann Coimhearsnachd na h-Alba, chaidh <a href="#">maoin a stèidheachadh</a> a bha fosgailte do dh'urrasan coimhearsnachdan sna h-eileanan, gus pròiseactan Gàidhlig a thoirt air adhart. Chaidh na co-dhùnidhean air tagraidhean a dhèanamh le pannal neo-eisimeilich a bha a' riochdachadh nan coimhearsnachdan. Fhuair 5 buidhnean taic-airgid gus na pròiseactan aca a chur an gnìomh.</p>
<p><b>Coimhearsnachdan ann am Bailtean is Bailtean-mòra</b></p> <p>Thèid iomairtean spòrs is ealain ùra a stèidheachadh a chruthaicheas barrachd chothroman airson Gàidhlig a bhruidhinn.</p>	<p>Tha oifigearan Gàidhlig a-nise aig ionadan ealain mar Eden Court Theatre ann an Inbhir Nis is An Lanntair ann an Steòrnabhagh. Bidh iadsan a' libhrigeadh phròiseactan is thachartasan Gàidhlig a bhios a' cur ri cleachdadh na Gàidhlig. Tha oifigear Gàidhlig gu bhith aig Comann na Camanachd gus an ceangal a neartachadh eadar an cànan agus an geama, gu sònraichte airson òigridh ann am Foghlam tro mheadhan na Gàidhlig (FtG).</p> <p>Tha iomradh gu h-àrd cuideachd air iomairtean spòrs a tha ag amas air inbhich a bharrachd air daoine òga.</p>
<p>Thèid prògram-taice a dhealbhadh a bhios a' toirt tuilleadh spionnaidh do choimhearsnachdan Gàidhlig ann am bailtean is bailtean-mòra.</p>	<p><b>Prògraman-taic ùra</b></p> <p>Tha Comhairle Baile Ghlaschu còmhla ri com-pairteachasan air iomairtean <a href="#">Aon Ghlaschu</a> a stèidheachadh gus cleachdadh na Gàidhlig a neartachadh ann an Glaschu.</p> <p>Tha cuideigin a' toirt air adhart <a href="#">An Taigh Cèilidh</a> ann an Steòrnabhagh gus café Gàidhlig a stèidheachadh sa bhaile agus tha buidheann saor-thoilich ag amas air ionad Gàidhlig a stèidheachadh ann an Inbhir Nis le <a href="#">Cultarlann Inbhir Nis</a>.</p> <p><b>Prògraman-taice air leudachadh</b></p>

	<p>Tha <a href="#">An Lòchran</a> ann an Glaschu is Bothan Dhùn Èideann a' ruith thachartasan is chothroman eile a bhith a' cleachdadh na Gàidhlig</p> <p>Tha Comann na Gàidhlig a' stiùireadh <a href="#">Oifigearan Iomairtean</a> a bhios a' cur air dòigh tachartasan sna bailtean airson sgoilearan gu sònraichte. Tha an àireamh de dh'oifigearan air fàs gu mòr sna bliadhnaichean a chaidh seachad is tha oifigearan aca ann an Glaschu, Dùn Èideann, an t-Òban, An Gearasdan agus Inbhir Nis.</p>
<p><b>Gàidhlig san Eaconamaidh</b></p> <p>Ann an co-bhuinn ri buidhnean poblach eile, nithear cinnteach gun cuir Gàidhlig ri ath-nuadhachadh eaconamach an lùib leasachaidhean leithid na feadhna ann an Loch Abar, Leòdhas, Uibhist a Deas, Ros an Iar agus eile.</p>	<p>Tha àite na Gàidhlig ann an eaconamaidh na h-Alba air a bhith a' neartachadh gu mòr tro dhòighean-obrach eadar-dhealaichte.</p> <p>Bha buidhnean poblach ag obair le Ceòlas Uibhist is Colaiste a' Chaisteil gus an t-ionad ùr, <a href="#">Cnoc Soilleir</a>, a thogail ann an Uibhist a Deas.</p> <p>Bidh cuid de na h-urrasas coimhearsnachd, gu sònraichte iadsan a tha an sàs ann an dualchas no aig a bheil fearann, a' cur gu mòr ris an eaconamaidh sna sgìrean aca agus iad ag obair tro mheadhan na Gàidhlig.</p> <p>Bidh Co-chruinneachadh na Gàidhealtachd is nan Eilean a' cur fòcas air <a href="#">àite na Gàidhlig</a> ann an leasachaidhean eaconomach a bhios a' bhuidheann sin a' beachdachadh air, agus stèidhich Rùnaire a' Chaibineit airson Ionmas is an Eaconamaidh <a href="#">buidheann-obrach</a> gus beachdachadh air seo o chionn beagan mhìosan.</p> <p>Bidh buidhnean eadar-dhealaichte a' foillseachadh aithisgean air buaidhean eaconamaich gu cunbhalach, nam measg MG ALBA le <a href="#">Na Meadhanan Gàidhlig</a> a' stiùireadh fàs nar coimhearsnachdan agus buaidh nam Mòdan leis <a href="#">A' Chomunn Ghàidhealach</a>.</p> <p>Leis an iomairt, Adhartas nas Luaithe, tha sruth-obrach air a bhith ag obair air ro-innleachdan agus iomairtean airson leasachaidhean a neartachadh a thaobh <a href="#">margaid na h-obrach</a> agus an eaconamaidh. Chaidh aithisg fhoillseachadh le Leasachadh Sgìlean na h-Alba – aon de na gnìomhan sa</p>

	<p>phlana Gàidhlig aca - air a' chuspair seo a tha mar bhunait airson na h-obrach a tha a' dol air adhart an-dràsta.</p>
<p><b>Gàidhlig san Àite obrach</b></p> <p>Thèid iomairt ùr a stèidheachadh a bhios a' brosnachadh dhaoine gus Gàidhlig a chleachdadh san àite-obrach sna roinnean prìobhaideach, saor-thoileach is poblach, agus bithear gu sònraichte ag amas air sgilean Gàidhlig dhaoine òga sna coimhearsnachdan eileanach is dùthchail a chur gu feum.</p>	<p>Chaidh sgeama-taic <a href="#">#Cleachdi</a> a stèidheachadh gus daoine a bhrosnachadh a bhith a' cleachdadh na Gàidhlig nas trice tro a bhith a' dèanamh soilleir gu bheil sgilean cànan aca. Tha seo stèidhichte air modal soirbheachail sa Chuimrigh. Thèid seo a chleachdadh le buidhnean poblach, gnìomhachasan, agus daoine fa-leth agus 's e aon de na gnìomhan sa Roinnleachd Turasachd Gàidhlig a th' ann.</p> <p>Chaidh e a leudachadh gu <a href="#">làrach-lìn</a> far am faigh daoine fios air càite am biodh cothroman ann gus an cuid Gàidhlig a chleachdadh aig tachartasan no ann an gnìomhachasan.</p> <p>Chuir Comhairle nan Eilean Siar buidheann air bhonn gus leudachadh agus leasachadh a dhèanamh a thaobh preantasan sna h-Eileanan an Iar, agus tha fòcas aca air leasachadh sgilean cànan gu sònraichte am measg nan daoine òga.</p>
<p><b>Trèanadh tron Ghàidhlig</b></p> <p>Bidh barrachd chothroman trèanaidh is nuadh phreantasachdan rim faotainn tron Ghàidhlig, gu h-àraidh ann an coimhearsnachdan le cuid mhath luchd-labhairt na Gàidhlig.</p>	<p>Tha Sabhal Mòr Ostaig air cùrsaichean aig ìre <a href="#">Preantasachdan Bun-ìre ann am Meadhanan Cruthachail is Didseataich</a> agus Cùram Cloinne tro Ghàidhlig ullachadh agus a libhrigidh.</p> <p>The <a href="#">e-sgoil</a> air cùrsaichean mar <a href="#">drama</a> is <a href="#">atharrachadh na ghnàth-shìde agus COP26</a> ullachadh airson sgoilearan sa bhun-sgoile agus eòlas talmhainn agus gnàth-shìde airson sgoilearan ann an ÀS4-ÀS6.</p> <p>Tha Bòrd na Gàidhlig agus MG ALBA air Preantasan aig Ìre Ceum a thrusadh agus tha iadsan a' faighinn trèanadh tro mheadhan na Gàidhlig.</p> <p>Bidh <a href="#">Leasachaidh Sgilean na h-Alba</a> a' cur taic ris na h-iomairtean seo agus cuideachd a' brosnachadh dhaoine òga gus a bhith a' beachdachadh air obraichean far am bi iad a' cleachdadh nan sgilean Gàidhlig aca.</p>

<p><b>Turasachd is Dualchas na Gàidhlig</b></p> <p>Bheirear taic do bhuidhnean a tha a' cleachdadh na Gàidhlig an lùib turasachd, dualchais is ghnìomhachasan co-cheangailte ris na raointean sin.</p>	<p>Bha sgeama taic-airgid (luach c.£23m) aig NàdarAlba a bha gu sònraichte airson pròiseactan a bhiodh a' neartachadh <a href="#">dualchas nàdair agus cultar</a>; agus chaidh iarraidh air na tagraidhean a bhith a' mìneachadh ciamar a bhiodh iad a' cur air adhart agus a' cleachdadh na Gàidhlig sna pròiseactan aca.</p> <p>Bidh Bòrd na Gàidhlig a' toirt taic-airgid do chomainn eachdraidh is an leithid airson oifigearan Gàidhlig no pròiseactan a bhios a' neartachadh na Gàidhlig sna seirbheisean is tachartasan a bhios iad a' ruith.</p> <p>Tha sruth-obrach san iomairt Adhartas nas Luaithe a bhios a' toirt air adhart obair a thaobh na Gàidhlig ann an turasachd, cultar is dualchas.</p>
<p>Thèid ro-innleachd turasachd na Gàidhlig a dhealbhadh 's a chur an gnìomh.</p>	<p>Chruthaich VisitScotland a chiad <a href="#">Ro-innleachd nàiseanta</a> airson turasachd Gàidhlig a chaidh fhoillseachadh ann an 2018. Bha seo mar ghnìomh sa phlana Gàidhlig aca.</p> <p>Às dèidh sin, chuir iad buidheann-obrach air bhonn gus na gnìomhan a thoirt air adhart agus tha mu 30 buidhnean nam buill, eadar gnìomhachasan coimeirsealta, buidhnean san treas roinn, buidhnean poblach agus buidhnean margaideachd. Bidh a' bhuidhinn seo a' coinneachadh gu cunbhalach is tha clàr-ama ann airson ùrachadh a dhèanamh air an ro-innleachd.</p> <p>Thàinig tòrr iomairtean a-mach às an ro-innleachd nam measg <a href="#">Scottish Gaelic Explained</a>, am bhidio leis an ruigse as fheàrr aig VisitScotland agus bhidiothan eile mu <a href="#">Scotland's Gaelic Islands</a>.</p>
<p><b>Na h-Ealain Ghàidhlig</b></p> <p>Chaidh adhartas a dhèanamh le bhith a' stèidheachadh ionad ùr ann an Uibhist a Deas airson foghlam is ealain na Gàidhlig. Bheirear taic</p>	<p>Tha tòrr co-obrachadh air a bhith ann gus am biodh Cnoc Soilleir a' fosgladh am-bliadhna, gu sònraichte le daoine air bòrd Ceòlas. Thug Comhairle nan</p>

<p>do gach buidheann is duine a tha an sàs ann airson dèanamh cinnteach gun tèid an t-ionad a chur air bhonn is a ruith tron cho-obrachadh aca.</p>	<p>Eilean Siar, Riaghaltas na h-Alba, Iomairt na Gàidhealtachd a’ mhòr chuid den airgid airson a’ phròiseict a tha a-nise ag amas air an ath leasachadh.</p>
<p>Tha grunn bhuidhnean ann a tha cudromach do na h-ealain Ghàidhlig. Thèid iomairt a stèidheachadh gus cur ri seasmhachd na roinne thar ùine fhada, agus a neartaicheas ìomhaigh is buaidh nan ealain Ghàidhlig.</p>	<p><b>Iomairt ùr</b></p> <p>Chaidh a’ chompanaidh tèatair, <a href="#">Theatre gu Leòr</a>, a stèidheachadh gus neart is piseach a thoirt do na h-ealainean Ghàidhlig agus tha a’ chompanaidh air a bhith gu math soirbheachail, le cuairtean, dealbhan-cluich ùr, coimiseanan air an sgrìobhadh, co-obrachadh eadar-nàiseanta, tèatar airson òigridh, bùthan-obrach, cothroman trèanaidh is obair com-pàirteachais.</p> <p><b>Iomairtean leantainneach</b></p> <p>Bidh Comhairle nan Leabhraichean, agus foillseachairean eile mar Acair, a’ cur gu mòr ri leasachadh anns na h-ealainean cruthachail, gu sònraichte sgrìobhadh is bàrdachd, agus a’ leasachadh sgilean ann an eadar-theangachadh agus deasachadh.</p>
<p><b>Gàidhlig Thall Thairis</b></p> <p>Thèid ceanglaichean nas dlùithe a thogail le Alba Nuadh agus thèid iomairtean a chomharrachadh a chuireas ris a’ cho-obrachadh eadarainn.</p>	<p>Leis an iomairt a bhith a’ comharrachadh 1500 bliadhna on a rugadh Naomh Calum Cille, chaidh ceanglaichean nas làidire a thogail le Alba Nuadh, Èirinn, agus Eilean Mhanainn. Tron bhliadhna, chaidh tachartasan a chumail le daoine bho gach dùthaich a’ cur ris na bha a’ tachairt.</p> <p>Chùm Hands Up for Trad a’ chiad Seachdain na Gàidhlig sa Mhàrt am-bliadhna agus sa Bheurla, ’s e World Gaelic Week a bh’ aca air. Bha tòrr air feadh an t-saoghal a’ cur ris na bha a’ tachairt le deasbadan, cuirmean-ciùil is tòrr air na meadhanan-sòisealta.</p> <p>An-uiridh, nuair a dh’fhosgail a’ chiad sgoil Ghàidhlig taobh a-muigh na h-Alba, <a href="#">Taigh-sgoile na Drochaide</a>, ann an Alba Nuadh, thug Riaghaltas na h-Alba is Bòrd na Gàidhlig taic phroifeasanta agus beagan goireasan dhan sgoil.</p>

	Chaidh taic a chumail ri Fèisean nan Gàidheal gus am b' urrainn dhaibh luchd-ciùil Gàidhlig a thoirt do dh'Fhèis L'Orient.
Thèid pròiseactan rannsachaidh com-pàirteach a chur air dòigh le buidhnean ann an Èirinn gus faicinn dè na cothroman a th' ann a bhith ag obair còmhla air leasachaidhean, gu h-àraidh a thaobh teicneòlas cànan.	Chan eil adhartas air a bhith ann leis a' ghnìomh seo, ged a tha adhartas air leth air a bhith ann le cleachdadh teicneòlais ann am pròiseactan mar Fhaclair na Gàidhlig agus rannsachadh a thaobh bathair-bog aithneachaidh cainnt ( <i>speech-recognition software</i> ) sa Ghàidhlig, <a href="#">pròiseact GARG</a> aig Oilthigh Dhùn Èideann.

## A' toirt fàs air ionnsachadh na Gàidhlig

### Prìomh Ùghdarrasan is Buidhnean Poblach

'S e seo liosta de na h-ùghdarrasan is buidhnean aig a bheil àite cudromach ann a bhith a' coileanadh nam prìomhachasan is geallaidhean a chithear san earrainn seo. Tha tòrr dhiubh iad fhèin air geallaidhean luachmhor a thoirt seachad airson na Gàidhlig.

Riaghaltas na h-Alba, Pàrlamaid na h-Alba, Ùghdarrasan Ionadail, Buidhnean Poblach Albannach, Comhairle Maoinachaidh na h-Alba, Foghlam Alba, Ùghdarras Theisteanas na h-Alba, Leasachadh Sgìlean na h-Alba, Bòrd na Gàidhlig, MG ALBA, Ionadan Foghlam Adhartach is Àrd-ìre, Comann nam Pàrant.

### Gealladh

#### Bho Phàrant gu Pàiste

Thèid iomairtean ùra a stèidheachadh a bheir taic do theaghlachan airson Gàidhlig a chleachdadh còmhla ri an cuid chloinne.

Chaidh raon de dh'iomairtean a chur air bhonn airson seo a neartachadh agus tha e aithnichte gu bheil barrachd ri dhèanamh fhathast.

Thug BnG maoinachadh do Chomann nam Pàrant (CnamP) airson pìleat tràth-bhliadhnaichean le fòcas air teaghlachan agus FtG, le sgioba luchd-obrach a' toirt taic dhaibh.

	<p>Tha luchd-taice airson teaghlaichean ann an Glaschu is Dùn Èideann mar phàirt den phileat a tha air a ruith leis na ùghdarrasan ionadail, le taic-airgid bho BnG.</p> <p>Chruthaich CnamP goireas ùr air-loidhne – <a href="http://www.neadan.scot">www.neadan.scot</a> – le fiosrachadh airson pàrantan is daoine a tha an dùil a bhith nam pàrant mu chleachdadh na Gàidhlig aig an taigh agus mu bhith a’ dol a-steach dhan siostam FtG.</p> <p>Tro Covid-19, steidhich BnG, le Comann na Gàidhlig, Stòrlann is Fèisean nan Gàidheal, com-pàirteachas #cleachdiaigantaigh gus goireasan a thoirt do theaghlaichean fhad ’s nach robh na sgoilearan aig an sgoil.</p> <p>Tha Stòrlann air dà ghoireas a chruthachadh airson taic a thoirt do theaghlaichean gus Gàidhlig ionnsachadh agus a chleachdadh aig an taigh - <a href="http://www.gaelic4parents.com/0-3-years">www.gaelic4parents.com/0-3-years</a> agus <a href="http://www.gaidhlig-nan-og.scot">www.gaidhlig-nan-og.scot</a>.</p>
<p><b>Luchd-obrach airson Foghlam Gàidhlig</b></p> <p>Thèid coimhead air dòighean ùra gus tidsearan Gàidhlig a thrusadh, agus a ghleidheadh is oideachadh.</p>	<p>Tha fòcas làidir air a bhith air a’ ghnìomh seo san iomairt Adhartas nas Luaithe agus leis cho cudromach ’s a tha e do dh’fhàs ann an ionnsachadh na Gàidhlig. Tha adhartas air a bhith ach tha barrachd fhathast a dhith.</p> <p>Ruith GTCS <a href="#">suirbhidh nàiseanta</a> ann an 2020 am measg nam ballrachd aca (76,600 daoine) gus tomhas a dhèanamh air ùidh a bhith a’ teagasg sa Ghàidhlig; agus dè na cothroman no na dùbhlannan gus seo a dhèanamh. Fhuair iad 1,552 freagairtean agus rinn iad molaidhean air an rathad air adhart.</p>
<p>Sanasachd a dhèanamh air teagasg Gàidhlig mar dhreuchd.</p>	<p>Às dèidh an t-suirbhidh a ruith, chruthaich GTCS agus Bòrd na Gàidhlig leabhar beag ‘Tha thu airson a bhith a’ teagasg sa Ghàidhlig’ a bha a’ mìneachadh nan slighean gu teagasg agus dreuchdan proifeasanta eile ann am FtG. Chruthaich BnG padlet ann a bhios a’ toirt dealbh air na slighean a tha ann ri teagasg.</p>



	<p>Còmhla ri seo, rinn BnG iomairt, #DèanDiofar, air na meadhanan sòisealta le bhidiothan de shianar luchd-teagasg a' bruidhinn air an dòigh a thàinig iadsan gu teagasg is carson a tha e a' còrdadh riutha.</p> <p>Tha BnG an-dràsta ag obair air an aon seòrsa iomairt airson luchd-obrach tràth-ìrean.</p>
<p>Thèid sùil a thoirt air na dòighean a th' ann a-cheana feuch a bheil uireasbhaidhean ann.</p>	<p>Chaidh sùil a thoirt air na dòighean a bh' ann agus a-mach a sin, tha cùrsaichean ùra agus cùrsaichean a bharrachd ann airson trèanadh a bhith na thidsear no neach-proifeasanta eile ann am foghlam.</p> <p>Nam measg, thòisich:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- MA Foghlam <a href="#">Bun-sgoil le Gàidhlig (luchd-ionnsachaidh)</a> aig Oilthigh Dhùn Èideann</li> <li>- Teisteanas <a href="#">Gàidhlig le bogadh</a> aig Oilthigh Ghlaschu</li> <li>- Teisteanasan Teagasg a Bharrachd aig Oilthigh Srath Chluaidh airson tidsearan nua-chànain a bhith comasach air Gàidhlig a theagasg mar nua-chànain</li> <li>- Maighstireachd ann am Foghlam aig Sabhal Mòr Ostaig</li> </ul> <p>BnG a' maoinachadh ùghdarrasan ionadail gus am biodh e comasach do thidsearan a bhith a' dèanamh cùrsa bogaidh (aon bliadhna) gus sgilean Gàidhlig a neartachadh.</p> <p>Stèidhich Riaghaltas na h-Alba, le ùghdarrasan poblach eile, buidheann-obrach nàiseanta gus ceannardas a thoirt air adhart ann am FtG.</p>
<p>Feumar cuideachd aire a thoirt do luchd-obrach eile leithid luchd-obrach TCC agus luchd-taice cànanain.</p>	<p>Tha maoinachadh airson cùrsaichean bogaidh no cùrsaichean cànanain eile fosgailte do luchd-obrach ann an seirbheisean tràth-ìrean.</p>
<p><b>An Stiùireadh airson Foghlam Gàidhlig</b></p> <p>Tha Bòrd na Gàidhlig air Stiùireadh Reachdail airson Foghlam Gàidhlig fhoillseachadh, agus còmhla ri ar luchd-com-pàirt, nì sinn cinnteach</p>	<p>Bidh Bòrd na Gàidhlig a' cur fhreagairtean foirmeil do dh'ùghdarrasan ionadail nuair a bhios iad a' dèanamh measadh a thaobh iarrtasan. Bidh seo a' tachairt gach turas a tha measadh foirmeil ann.</p>

<p>gun tèid a sgaoileadh is aithneachadh gu fad is farsaing mar am prìomh stiùireadh ùghdarrasail airson foghlam Gàidhlig.</p>	<p>Thug Bòrd na Gàidhlig, agus Comann nam Pàrant, taic do phàrantan leis na h-iomairtean aca airson FtG fhaighinn agus rinn an dà bhuidinn iomairt sanasachd is coinneamhan ann an dà sgìre. Tha e soilleir gu bheil am pròiseas a' cur uallach air pàrantan, gu sònraichte am prìomh phàrant air am bi dleastanasan a thaobh a bhith a' lorg 4 cloinne eile aig an aon aois.</p> <p>Bidh BnG cuideachd a' cleachdadh an Stiùireadh Reachdail airson Foghlam Gàidhlig nuair a bhios iad ag iarraidh air ùghdarrasan ionadail planaichean Gàidhlig a chruthachadh no a chur an gnìomh. 'S e inneal air leth cudromach a th' ann am planaichean reachdail airson fàs a thoirt air ionnsachadh na Gàidhlig.</p>
<p><b>Foghlam tron Ghàidhlig: Taic do Phàrantan</b></p> <p>Bheir Bòrd na Gàidhlig taic do phàrantan a chuireas tagradh a-steach airson foghlam Gàidhlig do an cuid chloinne fo chumhachan Achd an Fhoghlaim (Alba) 2016 a chaidh a chur an gnìomh ann an 2017.</p>	<p>Chaidh Stiùireadh Reachdail airson Foghlam Gàidhlig fhoillseachadh ann an 2017. On uair sin, chaidh an Stiùireadh a chleachdadh aon turas far nach robh e soirbheachail (Siorrachd Rinn Friù an Ear); 5 tursan far an robh e soirbheachail (Bun Easain ann an Earra-Ghàidheal; Siorrachd Àir a Tuath; Siorrachd Rinn Friù an Ear; Siorrachd Rinn Friù; A' Chomraich sa Ghàidhealtachd); aon turas far a bheil e an dùil gum bi FtG ann a' tòiseachadh ann an 23/24; agus tha iarrtas fo sheòl an-dràsta ann an Glaschu.</p>
<p><b>FtG ann an Sgìrean le Àireamh nach Beag de Luchd-labhairt na Gàidhlig</b></p> <p>A rèir a' Chunntais-shluaigh ann an 2011 bha caogad paraiste chatharra ann far an robh co-dhiù 5% den t-sluagh nan luchd-labhairt na Gàidhlig. Tha e na amas gum bi cothrom aig daoine òga anns a h-uile gin de na paraistean sin air FtG.</p>	<p>Bidh FtG ri fhaighinn airson sgoilearan anns a mhòr chuid den paraistean far a bheil co-dhiù 5% den t-sluagh nan luchd-labhairt na Gàidhlig. Dh'fhosgail ionad Gàidhlig ann am Bun Easian (Kilfinichen and Kilvickeon) o chionn beagan bhliadhnaichean agus bidh ionad FtG a' fosgladh sa Chomraich anns an Lùnastal 2022.</p> <p>Tha fhathast paraistean ann far nach eil e ri fhaighinn, mar eisimpleir Gleann Eilg, Gleann Seile no Colla is na h-Eileanan Beaga.</p>

<p><b>Sgoiltean Gàidhlig</b></p> <p>Tha e na amas gun tèid àrdachadh air an àireimh de sgoiltean Gàidhlig bho sia gu deich rè ùine a' Phlana seo tro mhaoineachadh calpa bho RnA.</p>	<p>Tha buaidh aig planaichean Gàidhlig – an dà chuid aig Riaghaltas na h-Alba agus na h-Ùghdarrasan Ionadail – air seo oir bidh geallaidhean a thaobh sgoiltean ùra sna planaichean, agus a-nise sa Phrògram Riaghlaidh.</p> <p>Tha adhartas air a bhith ann leis a' ghnìomh seo ach cha bhi 10 sgoiltean Gàidhlig fa-leth ann ro 2023. Tha aon sgoil Gàidhlig ùr air fhosgladh; tha tè eile gu bhith ann an Glaschu; tha ionadan ùra air fhosgladh; agus tha Riaghaltas na h-Alba a' cumail chòmhradhean le ùghdarrasan ionadail mu chothroman eile.</p>
<p><b>e-Sgoil</b></p> <p>Bheirear taic don amas gus leudachadh air na cothroman airson cuspairean ionnsachadh tron Ghàidhlig le e-Sgoil. Bidh seo mar chothrom ionnsachaidh a bharrachd agus cha bhi e a' dol an àite nan dòighean-teagaisg traidiseanta.</p>	<p>A bharrachd air N5/Àrd-ìre Gàidhlig agus N5/Àrd-ìre Gàidhlig (Iuchd-ionnsachaidh), bidh e- sgoil a' lìbhrigeadh cuspairean mar <a href="#">drama</a> is <a href="#">atharrachadh na ghnàth-shìde agus COP26</a> airson sgoilearan sa bhun-sgoil agus eòlas talmhainn agus gnàth-shìde airson sgoilearan ann an ÀS4-ÀS6. Bidh iad cuideachd a' solarachadh chuspairean sònraichte a rèir nan iarrtasan a bhios iad a' faighinn bho sgoiltean.</p>
<p><b>A' Toirt Fàs air Tràth-ionnsachadh is Cùram-chloinne (TCC) na Gàidhlig</b></p> <p>Tha e na amas fàs a thoirt air TCC na Gàidhlig agus gum bi seirbheisean TCC na Gàidhlig ann co-cheangailte ris a h-uile bun-sgoil no roinn bun-sgoile FtG.</p>	<p>Tha fàs air a bhith ann san àireamh de bun-sgoiltean ach chan eil an aon fàs air a bhith ann le sgoiltean-àraich. Faicibh clàr gu h-ìosal.</p>
<p><b>Leudachadh air Tràth-ionnsachadh is Cùram-chloinne na Gàidhlig</b></p> <p>Tha e na amas dèanamh cinnteach gum faigh TCC na Gàidhlig buannachdan bhon leudachadh</p>	<p>'S e deagh chothrom a th' ann gus bunait nas làidire sa chànan a thogail le leudachadh air uairean a thìde ann an tràth-ionnsachadh ach chan eil an gnìomh seo air a bhith a cheart cho soirbheachail is mar a bha an dùil.</p> <p>Tha adhartas air a bhith ann ach chan eil e cunbhalach taobh a-staigh nan ùghdarrasan ionadail, le cuid mar eisimpleir a' tabhann 1140 uairean a thìde</p>

<p>aig RnA air na h-uairean, agus gun tèid gach iomairt a th' ann mu thràth a ghleidheadh.</p>	<p>ann an aon sgoil-àraich ach chan ann ann an sgoil-àraich eile, agus chan eil e cunbhalach tarsainn na dùthcha. Tha barrachd obair a dhith air a' ghnìomh seo.</p>
<p><b>Trèanadh airson TCC na Gàidhlig</b> Thèid cùrsaichean tron Ghàidhlig a stèidheachadh ann an Àrach Cloinne.</p>	<p>Tha Sabhal Mòr Ostaig air cùrsaichean <a href="#">Preantasachd Bun-ìre ann an Seirbheisean Sòisealta: Clann is Òigridh</a> tron Ghàidhlig ullachadh agus an libhrigidh.</p> <p>Dh'fhoillsich Foghlam Alba <a href="#">stiùireadh air leudachadh</a> a' churraicealaim ann am Foghlam Coitcheann Farsaing agus airson na h-Ìre as Àirde.</p> <p>Tha an obair seo air a bhith mar phàirt den iomairt <a href="#">Adhartas nas Luaithe</a> le Foghlam Alba, GTCS is eile ga dhèanamh.</p>
<p><b>Ionnsachadh na Gàidhlig do dh'Inbhich</b> Thèid na goireasan a th' ann do dh'inbhich a tha ag ionnsachadh Gàidhlig a leasachadh agus nithear cinnteach gun tèid uireasbhaidhean san taic is sna seirbheisean a chomharrachadh is gun tèid dèiligeadh riutha.</p>	<p>Tha e soilleir gu bheil adhartas sònraichte làidir air a bhith ann ann an ionnsachadh do dh'inbhich.</p> <p>Tha fòcas air a bhith air ionnsachadh do dh'inbhich tro aon de na sruthan-obrach san iomairt Adhartas nas Luaithe. Am measg nan leasachaidhean as cudromaiche tha:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Gun deach frèama coitcheann a chruthachadh air measadh sgilean luchd-ionnsachaidh. Tha seo stèidhichte air European Common Framework of Reference, frèama a tha air a chleachdadh gu cunbhalach;</li> <li>- Gun deach SpeakGaelic a chur air dòigh. 'S e iomairt iomadh-meadhanan a th' ann le programan TBh, goireasan air-loidhne, taic tro na meadhanan-sòisealta agus bidh SpeakGaelic ag amas air luchd-ionnsachadh a thoirt bho tòiseach tòiseachadh gu ìre fileantais. An-dràsta, tha an dàta a' sealltainn ruigse na h-iomairt le 392,000 seallaidhean uile gu lèir tarsainn BBC iPlayer, BBC Sounds agus na meadhanan sòisealta eadar Samhain 2021 agus Giblean 2022.</li> <li>- Scottish Gaelic Duolingo – bha iomairt shoirbheachail ann gus am biodh Duolingo a' tabhann cùrsa Gàidhlig, le BPA, buidhnean is eile a' cur taic ris. Thòisich an cùrsa air 30.11.2019 agus eadar sin agus deireadh a' Ghearran 2022, tha 1.12 million daoine air a bhith ag ionnsachadh tro Duolingo. Bidh c.500k daoine ag ionnsachadh</li> </ul>

	<p>gu gnìomhach <i>gu</i> cunbhalach. 'S e iomairt shònraichte a tha seo oir chaidh an obair gus cùrsa a chruthachadh a dhèanamh gu saor-thoilich le sgioba beag agus tha iad àiridh air taing mhòr airson na h-obrach aca. A-nise bidh SMO a' tabhann cùrsa airson daoine a tha ag ionnsachadh air Duolingo gus na sgilean aca a thoirt air adhart.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- LearnGaelic – 's e goireas leantainneach airson luchd-ionnsachaidh agus fileantaich a th' ann an LearnGaelic. Chaidh ùrachadh air an làraich-lìn gus barrachd goireasan a chur ris agus a bhith a' leasachadh na làraich. Chaidh an àireamh de luchd-tadhal suas bho 743,249 ann an 2017 gu 1,317,519 ann an 2020 agus tha sin fhathast a' fàs.</li> </ul>
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<b>A' cur deagh ìomhaigh air adhart airson na Gàidhlig</b>	
<p><b>Prìomh Ùghdarrasan is Buidhnean Poblach</b></p> <p>Gu h-ìosal chithear liosta de na h-ùghdarrasan is buidhnean aig a bheil àite cudromach ann a bhith a' coileanadh nam prìomhachasan is geallaidhean a chithear san earrainn seo. Tha tòrr dhiubh iad fhèin air geallaidhean luachmhor a thoirt seachad airson na Gàidhlig.</p> <p>Riaghaltas na h-Alba, Pàrlamaid na h-Alba, Ùghdarrasan Ionadail, Buidhnean Poblach Albannach, Bòrd na Gàidhlig, MG ALBA, buidhnean Gàidhlig is eile.</p>	
<b>Gealladh</b>	
<p><b>Riaghaltas na h-Alba is Pàrlamaid na h-Alba</b></p> <p>Bidh luchd-taice na Gàidhlig a' cumail an aire air na geallaidhean manifesto, builean nàiseanta agus prìomhachasan poileasaidh aig RnA.</p>	<p>Ron taghadh nàiseanta ann an 2021, sgrìobh BnG is eile do cheannardan nam prìomh phàrtaidhean poiliteigich a' moladh gum biodh geallaidhean a thaobh na Gàidhlig sna manaifeastothan aca.</p>

	<p>Dh'fhoillsich gach fear dhiubh geallaidhean, leis a' Phàrtaidh Nàiseanta a' toirt tòrr aire do chor na Gàidhlig.</p> <p>Bidh BnG a' toirt aithris gach bliadhna sna h-aithisgean bhliadhnail air mar a tha an obair aca a' cur ris na builean nàiseanta agus bidh BnG is buidhnean Gàidhlig eile a' toirt iomradh ann am pàipearan air an aon chuspair.</p> <p>Thèid freagairtean foirmeil a chur gu tric air prìomhachasan poileasaidh an Riaghaltais gus am bi iomradh air cothroman, feumalachdan is dùbhlain airson na Gàidhlig ann am poileasaidhean aig an Riaghaltas. 'S e fìor dheagh eisimpleir de bhuidhean mar a chaidh Plana nan Eilean atharrachadh gus a bhith fada nas làidire a thaobh na Gàidhlig.</p> <p>Tha a' Phàrlamaid air a bhith a' deasbad na Gàidhlig agus tha sin cudromach ann an a bhith ag àbhaisteachadh na Gàidhlig aig an ìre as àirde ann an Alba.</p>
<p><b>An Saoghal Poblach</b></p> <p>Cuiridh buidhnean Gàidhlig freagairtean a-steach do cho-chomhairleachaidhean nàiseanta. Le sin, bidh Gàidhlig air a cumail aig cridhe an deasbaid air poileasaidhean agus neartaichidh e inbhe is ìomhaigh na Gàidhlig.</p>	<p>Thèid freagairtean foirmeil a chur a-steach gu tric air prìomhachasan poileasaidh aig buidhnean poblach gus am bi iomradh air cothroman, feumalachdan is dùbhlain airson na Gàidhlig ann am poileasaidhean.</p> <p>Bidh BnG gu sònraichte ag obair ann am buidhnean mar Cho-chruinneachadh na Gàidhealtachd is nan Eilean gus aire a thoirt air cùisean Gàidhlig agus gus a cumail aig cridhe deasbad nam poileasaidhean.</p> <p>Tha planaichean Gàidhlig aig buidhnean poblach gu math cudromach airson inbhe is ìomhaigh na Gàidhlig a neartachadh. Tha Poilis Alba agus Seirbhis Ambaileans na h-Alba mar dheagh eisimpleirean far an tàinig adhartas mòr ann an àbhaisteachadh na Gàidhlig air feadh na h-Alba.</p> <p>Tha barrachd obair ri dhèanamh gus dèanamh cinnteach nach tig crìonadh air an adhartas a chaidh a dhèanamh gu ruige seo ge-tà.</p>

<p><b>Conaltradh</b></p> <p>Gus cur ri ìomhaigh na Gàidhlig san fharsaingeachd, thèid sgeulachd na Gàidhlig a neartachadh le bhith a' sgaoileadh theachdaireachdan làidir a chaidh aontachadh is deagh naidheachdan mun Ghàidhlig ann an Alba agus le bhith a' toirt freagairt do sgeulachdan nàimhdeil no ceàrr.</p>	<p>Tha buaidh phlanaichean Gàidhlig air a bhith cudromach ann an neartachadh deagh theachdaireachdan mun Gàidhlig, le brath-naidheachdan a' dol a-mach air pròiseactan is seirbheisean.</p> <p>Tha na toraidhean ri fhaicinn ann an suirbhidhean mar a rinn YoungScot agus rannsachadh eile mu bheachdan dhaoine ann an Alba a thaobh na Gàidhlig.</p> <p>A bharrachd air sin, tha artaigealan sna meadhanan cudromach agus tha iomairtean eadar-dhealaichte air a bhith ann a thaobh daoine fa-leth agus leasachaidhean gus tuigse a neartachadh air buannachdan na Gàidhlig.</p> <p>Aig an aon àm, tha freagairtean air a bhith air fhoillseachadh a tha a' cur ceart artaigilean nach eil ceart no tha a' dèanamh cron air ìomhaigh na Gàidhlig gun adhbhar. Tha seo a' leantainn fad na h-ùine air na meadhanan sòisealta far a bheil iomairtean an aghaidh na Gàidhlig co-cheangailte ri chùisean poiliteigich.</p>
<p><b>Luach Eaconamach na Gàidhlig</b></p> <p>Thèid prìomh theachdaireachdan a sgaoileadh – am measg dhaoine, choimhearsnachdan, bhuidhnean poblach is prìobhaideach – mun Ghàidhlig is na tha i a' cur ris an eaconamaidh.</p>	<p>O chionn mìosan, stèidhich Rùnaire a' Chaibineit airson Ionmhais is Eaconamaidh buidheann-obrach airson beachdachadh air cothroman eaconamach is sòisealta a thaobh na Gàidhlig. Tha seo a' togail air obair a chaidh a dhèanamh le CoHI is buidhnean eile mar sin gus na teachdaireachdan seo a sgaoileadh.</p> <p>Tha an Ro-innleachd Turasachd a' cur ri seo gu mòr mar a bhios na h-aithisgean air buaidh ionmhasail buidhnean Gàidhlig is obair na Gàidhlig ann an Alba.</p>
<p><b>Comhairle air Dreuchdan</b></p> <p>Nithear mìneachadh do phàrantan, sgoilearan, luchd-foghlaim, luchd-comhairle dhreuchdan, buidhnean prìobhaideach is poblach air luach</p>	<p>Tha sruth-obrach san iomairt Adhartas nas Luaithe a' cur fòcas air an obair seo agus tha Leasachadh Sgilean na h-Alba còmhla ri buidhnean eile air aithisgean is iomairtean a dhèanamh gus an tuigse seo a thoirt air adhart. Tha fianais ann gu bheil seo air a bhith soirbheachail tro shuirbhidhean</p>

<p>sgilean Gàidhlig a thaobh cothroman cosnaidh is don eaconamaidh.</p>	<p>eadar-dhealaichte agus fàs anns an àireimh de dhaoine a tha ag ionnsachadh na Gàidhlig agus ann an àireimh de sgoilearan ann am FtG.</p>
<p><b>Buaidh nas Fharsainghe</b>        Nithear conaltradh ris gach ùghdarras buntainneach mu na prìomh chùisean a bheir buaidh air a' Ghàidhlig ann an sgìrean le sluagh beag sa bheil àireamhan nas àirde sa cheud de luchd-labhairt na Gàidhlig.</p>	<p>Tha na h-ùghdarrasan buntainneach an sàs ann an obair CoHI is buidhnean mar Chom-pàirteachasan Eaconamach Roinneil (Regional Economic Partnerships) far am bi BnG a' cur air adhart nan cothroman, feumalachdan agus dùbhlain airson luchd-labhairt na Gàidhlig.</p> <p>Bidh BnG cuideachd a' togail chùisean le Riaghaltas na h-Alba mu chùisean bunaiteach mar aiseagan, dìth thaigheadas is eile aig a bheil buaidh air na coimhearsnachdan traidiseanta.</p>
<p><b>Co-ionannachd is Iomadachd</b>        Thèid rannsachadh a dhèanamh air cùisean co-ionannachd is iomadachd a bhuineas ris a' Ghàidhlig agus thèid ro-innleachd a dhealbh gus cur às do na cnapan-starra.</p>	<p>Tha adhartas gu ìre air a bhith ann le seo ach tha barrachd obair ri dhèanamh. Chaidh ceist co-ionannachd a thaobh cànan a thogail ann am freagairtean dhan cho-chomhairle air Bile nan Eucoirean Gràin agus chaidh cùisean a thaobh mion-shluagh dùthchasach a thogail le buidhnean a tha ag obair a dh'ionnsaigh a' bhile ùir air còraichean daonna agus UNCRC.</p>



**Dàta Foghlaim 17/18 gu 20/21**

<b>Foghlam tron Ghàidhlig</b>	Sgoilearan 2017-18	Sgoilearan 2020-21	Sgoiltean 2017-18	Sgoiltean 2020-21	Teagasg 2017-18	Teagasg 2020-21
Sgoiltean àraich	1,006	c. 995	54	52	FTE 95	FTE 136
Bun-sgoiltean	3,278	3,801	58	61	FTE 192	FTE 238
Àrd-sgoiltean	1,251	1,476	30 le S1/2/3 27 le cùrsa teisteanas	32 le S1/2/3 28 le cùrsa teisteanas	103	110
Cuspairean àrd-sgoile			Cuspairean 2017-18 20	Cuspairean 2020-21 23		
			Cùrsaichean teisteanais 11	Cùrsaichean teisteanais 10		

<b>Foghlam Luchd-ionnsachaidh</b>	Sgoilearan 2017-18	Sgoilearan 2020-21	Sgoiltean 2017-18	Sgoiltean 2020-21	Tidsearan san sgoil 2017-18	Tidsearan san sgoil 2020-21

Bun-sgoiltean	2,957 Gàidhlig mar L2 5,425 Gàidhlig mar L3	1,623 Gàidhlig mar L2 1,518 Gàidhlig mar L3	60 le Gàidhlig mar L2 95 le Gàidhlig mar L3	47 le Gàidhlig mar L2 28 le Gàidhlig mar L3	144 Gàidhlig mar L2 98 Gàidhlig mar L3	106 Gàidhlig mar L2 43 Gàidhlig mar L3
Àrd-sgoiltean	3,033	3,599	29 le S1/2/3	32 le S1/2/3	51	57

NB Gun a bhith a' gabhail a-steach tidsearan siubhail no e-Sgoil

## **National Gaelic Language Plan 2018 -2023**

### **Aims**

There are three specific aims in the National Gaelic Language Plan 2018-2023.

They are:

- Increase the use of Gaelic
- Increase the learning of Gaelic
- Ensuring that a positive image of Gaelic is promoted

### **Who is the Plan for?**

#### **Key Public Authorities and Bodies**

Below is a list of the authorities and bodies that have a key role to play in delivering on the priorities and commitments in the Plan. Many of them themselves have made important commitments for the Gaelic language.

Scottish Government, Scottish Parliament, Local Authorities, Scottish Public Bodies, Creative Scotland, Historic Environment Scotland, Bòrd na Gàidhlig, Scottish Funding Council, Education Scotland, Highlands and Islands Enterprise, Further Education Centers and Higher Skills Development Scotland, MG ALBA, sportscotland, Scottish Qualifications Authority, VisitScotland, Office of Gaelic Affairs (Nova Scotia), Foras na Gaeilge (Ireland), and Gaelic organisations.

## Key New Commitments

In addition to the key areas where progress would be expected, new commitments were made to make significant progress in the key areas. There is a brief description of some of the successes and the challenges that have been in place to date to give a picture of the breadth of Gaelic development work.

## Commentary on Progress and Challenges

<b>Increasing the use of Gaelic</b>	
<b>Key Public Authorities and Bodies</b>	
<p>Below is a list of the authorities and bodies that have a key role to play in delivering on the priorities and commitments in the Plan. Many of them themselves have made important commitments for the Gaelic language.</p> <p>Scottish Government, Scottish Parliament, Local Authorities, Scottish public bodies, Bòrd na Gàidhlig, MG ALBA, Creative Scotland, VisitScotland, Highlands &amp; Islands Enterprise, Historic Environment Scotland, sportscotland, Office of Gaelic Affairs (Nova Scotia), Foras na Gaeilge (Ireland), Gaelic bodies and organisations.</p>	
<b>Commitment</b>	<b>Examples</b>
<p><b>Young People</b></p> <p>Develop initiatives to increase the range of and participation in attractive activities and sports.</p>	<p>There has been progress made and more is required.</p> <p><b>Examples of new initiatives</b></p> <p>A <a href="#">YoungScot</a> Gaelic Officer who has normalized the Gaelic language within the work of that national body. Results shown in their survey - <a href="https://young.scot/get-informed/national/why-is-gaelic-important">https://young.scot/get-informed/national/why-is-gaelic-important</a></p> <p><a href="#">Spòrs Gàidhlig</a> established - this group offers outdoor activities, residential camps, programs and learning events, all through the medium of Gaelic</p>

	<p><a href="#">FC Sonas</a> established to offer football through the medium of Gaelic, and to raise the profile of Gaelic among players, fans and the media.</p> <p><a href="#">Kilted Otter</a> This ‘game jam’ encouraged opportunities to play online games in or about Gaelic.</p> <p><b>Continuing initiatives</b></p> <p><a href="#">Local and National Mòds</a> These events are run at local and national level, with young people taking part in music, song, poetry, sports and more competitions.</p> <p><a href="#">FilmG</a> - is a Gaelic short film competition, which promotes and supports all aspects of film, from young people to industry professionals.</p> <p><a href="#">Iomain CholmCille</a> - an international competition between Gaelic and Irish speaking shinty players.</p>
<p>Establish a multi-agency fund which supports young people to create new digital platforms and content.</p>	<p>No specific fund has been created but there is a lot going on in different ways to take this forward.</p> <p>MG ALBA has launched <a href="#">Càrn</a>, which aims to showcase and celebrate the strength and richness of the Gaelic digital community. At the heart of a cairn is Gaelic self-created content. Càrn publishes Gaelic digital content across social media and on the 'live wall'.</p>
<p><b>Communities with high levels of Gaelic speakers</b> Establish a multi-agency fund to support proposals from Community Land Scotland members and other groups for projects that will boost the social and economic value of Gaelic.</p>	<p>Through a partnership between Bòrd na Gàidhlig and Scottish Community Land, a <a href="#">fund was established</a>, open to community trusts in the islands, to take forward Gaelic projects. Decisions on applications were made by an independent panel representing the communities. 5 organisations received funding to implement their projects.</p>
<p><b>Communities in towns and cities</b></p>	<p>Arts centres such as Eden Court Theater in Inverness and An Lanntair in Stornoway now have Gaelic officers. They deliver Gaelic projects and events</p>

<p>New initiatives in sports and the arts will be developed to create more opportunities for speaking Gaelic.</p>	<p>that enhance the use of Gaelic. The Camanachd Association has a Gaelic officer to strengthen the link between the language and the game, especially for young people in Gaelic Medium Education (GME).</p> <p>Sports initiatives aimed at adults as well as young people are also mentioned above.</p>
<p>Develop a programme of support to enable urban Gaelic communities to thrive.</p>	<p><b>New support programmes</b></p> <p>Glasgow City Council and its partners have established <a href="#">Aon Ghlaschu</a> initiative to strengthen the use of Gaelic in Glasgow.</p> <p><a href="#">An Taigh Cèilidh</a> in Stornoway is being set up to establish a Gaelic café in the city and a group of volunteers are aiming to establish a Gaelic centre in Inverness with <a href="#">Cultarlann Inbhir Nis</a>.</p> <p><b>Support programmes expanded</b></p> <p><a href="#">An Lòchran</a> in Glasgow and Bothan Dhùn Èideann run events and other opportunities to use Gaelic</p> <p>Comann na Gàidhlig has <a href="#">Oifigearan Iomairtean</a> who organize events in the cities specifically for pupils. The number of officers has grown significantly in recent years and has officers in Glasgow, Edinburgh, Oban, Fort William and Inverness.</p>
<p><b>Gaelic in the economy</b></p> <p>Working with other public agencies, ensure that Gaelic contributes to economic regeneration in developments such as those in Lochaber, Lewis, South Uist, Wester Ross, and others.</p>	<p>The role of Gaelic in the Scottish economy has been greatly strengthened through a variety of approaches.</p> <p>These include public bodies working with Ceòlas Uibhist and Lews Castle College to build the new centre, <a href="#">Cnoc Soilleir</a>, in South Uist. Some community trusts, especially those that are heritage or land-based, make a significant contribution to the economy of their areas and operate through the medium of Gaelic.</p> <p>The Convention of the Highlands and Islands focuses on the <a href="#">role of Gaelic</a> in economic developments being considered by that body, and following the</p>

	<p>publication of the National Strategy for Economic Transformation, the Cabinet Secretary for Finance and the Economy set up a <a href="#">working group</a> to consider economic and social opportunities for Gaelic communities recently.</p> <p>Various organisations regularly publish economic impact reports, including MG ALBA with <a href="#">Gaelic Media</a> driving growth in our communities and the impact of Mòds by <a href="#">An Comunn Ghàidhealach</a>.</p> <p>One of the Faster Rate of Progress initiative’s workflow has been working on strategies and initiatives to drive developments in the <a href="#">labour market</a> and the economy. Skills Development Scotland has published a report on this subject - one of the actions in its Gaelic language plan - which forms the basis of ongoing work.</p>
<p><b>Gaelic in the workplace</b></p> <p>Establish a new initiative which promotes the use of Gaelic in the workplace in the private, voluntary and public sectors, with a particular emphasis on utilising the Gaelic language skills of young people in island and rural communities.</p>	<p>The <a href="#">#Cleachdi</a> support scheme was set up to encourage people to use Gaelic more often by making it clear that they have language skills. This is based on a successful model in Wales. It is used by public bodies, businesses, and individuals and is one of the actions in the Gaelic Tourism Strategy.</p> <p>It has been extended to a <a href="#">website</a> where people can find out where there are opportunities to use their Gaelic at events or in businesses.</p> <p>Comhairle nan Eilean Siar has set up an organisation, Urras Adhartais, to expand and develop apprenticeships in the Western Isles, with a focus on developing language skills, particularly among young people.</p>
<p><b>Gaelic medium skills training</b></p> <p>Increase the availability of training and modern apprenticeships through the medium of Gaelic, particularly in communities with high percentages of Gaelic speakers.</p>	<p>In addition to Comhairle nan Eilean Siar’s developments, Sabhal Mòr Ostaig has developed and delivers courses at <a href="#">Foundation Apprenticeship Level in Creative and Digital Media</a> and Childcare through the medium of Gaelic.</p> <p><a href="#">e-sgoil</a> has created and delivers courses such as <a href="#">drama</a> and <a href="#">climate change and COP26</a> for primary pupils and agus climate ready classrooms for pupils in S4-S6.</p>

	<p>BnG and MG ALBA have both recruited Graduate Apprentices who receive some of their training in Gaelic.</p> <p><a href="#">Skills Development Scotland</a> support these initiatives and also encourage young people to consider careers where they use their Gaelic skills, as part of the implementation of their Gaelic language plan.</p>
<p><b>Gaelic tourism and heritage</b></p> <p>The organisations that use Gaelic in tourism, heritage and linked industries will be supported.</p>	<p>NatureScot delivered a funding scheme (worth c£23m) which was specifically for projects which would strengthen <a href="#">natural and cultural heritage</a>; and applicants were required to consider how they would promote and use Gaelic in their projects.</p> <p>Bòrd na Gàidhlig funds historical societies and the like to employ Gaelic officers or for projects which strengthen Gaelic in the services and events they deliver.</p> <p>There is a worksteam in the initiative, Faster Rate of Progress, which takes forward work relating to Gaelic in tourism, culture and heritage.</p>
<p>A Gaelic tourism strategy will be developed and implemented.</p>	<p>VisitScotland developed the first ever <a href="#">National Gaelic Tourism Strategy 2018-2023</a> which was published in 2018. This was one of the actions in their Gaelic language plan.</p> <p>Following the launch, they established a working group to take forward the strategy's actions and there are about 30 organisaitons involved, ranging from commercial businesses, community groups, destination management organisations as well as public sector. The group meets regularly and has timetabled the renewal of the strategy.</p> <p>Already many initiatives have come through, amongst them a video created by VisitScotland, <a href="#">Scottish Gaelic Explained</a>, which has achieved the best reach of any of VS's and other videos such as <a href="#">Scotland's Gaelic Islands</a>.</p>



<p><b>Gaelic arts</b></p> <p>Progress has been made towards the establishment of a new Gaelic education and arts centre in South Uist. Collaboration between all interested parties will be supported to ensure that the centre is established and operational.</p>	<p>Much work has been undertaken to enable Cnoc Soilleir to open with its first phase this year, with the volunteer board of Ceòlas contributing a significant part to that. Scottish Government, Comhairle nan Eilean Siar and Highlands and Islands Enterprise have provided funding for the development, and the second phase is now being planned.</p>
<p>There are a number of bodies that are important for the Gaelic arts. An initiative will be developed to support long-term sustainability in this sector, strengthening its profile and effectiveness.</p>	<p>The theatre company, <a href="#">Theatre gu Leòr</a>, was established to provide strength and resilience to the Gaelic arts and the company has been very successful, with tours, new dramas, writing commissions, youth theatre, workshops, training opportunities and national and international partnerships.</p> <p><b>Continuing initiatives</b></p> <p>The <a href="#">Gaelic Books Council</a>, and publishers such as <a href="#">Acair</a>, contribute greatly to developments in the creative arts, particularly writing and poetry, and skill development in editing, translating and other creative skills.</p>
<p><b>Gaelic overseas</b></p> <p>Build closer working relationships with Nova Scotia and identify initiatives that will increase co-operation.</p>	<p>The initiative to commemorate <a href="#">1500 years since St Columba's birth</a> strengthened links between Scotland, Ireland, Nova Scotia and the Isle of Man. During the year, events were held with people from all countries contributing to the programme.</p> <p>Hands Up for Trad created the first-ever <a href="#">World Gaelic Week</a> which was held in March. Many people around the world took part in the events, discussions and workshops which were held online, and also created a high profile in social media for Gaelic.</p> <p>Last year, when the first Scottish Gaelic-medium school, <a href="#">Taigh-sgoile na Drochaide</a>, opened in Nova Scotia, Scottish Government and Bòrd na Gàidhlig provided professional advice and support as well as some curriculum resources.</p>

<p>Joint research projects with Ireland will be developed to assess the potential to collaborate on joint development, particularly in language technology.</p>	<p>There has been little progress with this commitment. However, there has been significant progress in using and developing software in projects such as <a href="#">Faclair na Gàidhlig</a> and research into speech-recognition software in Gaelic, <a href="#">GARG</a> at Edinburgh University.</p>
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<p><b>Increase the learning of Gaelic</b></p>	
<p><b>Key public authorities and bodies</b></p> <p>Below is a list of the authorities and bodies that have a key role to play in delivering on the priorities and commitments in the Plan. Many of them themselves have made important commitments for the Gaelic language.</p> <p>Scottish Government, Scottish Parliament, Local Authorities, Scottish public bodies, Scottish Funding Council, Education Scotland, SQA, Skills Development Scotland, Higher and Further Education Institutions, Bòrd na Gàidhlig (Bng), MG ALBA, Comann nam Pàrant (CnamP).</p>	
<p><b>Commitment</b></p>	
<p><b>From parent to child</b></p> <p>New initiatives which support families to use Gaelic with their children will be developed.</p>	<p>A range of initiatives has been established to strengthen this area and there is a recognition that more needs to be achieved.</p> <p>BnG funds <a href="#">Comann nam Pàrant</a> to deliver a pilot for the early years with a focus on families and GME, with a small team of officers providing support. In addition, BnG funds in conjunction with Edinburgh and Glasgow City Councils, support workers as part of the pilot run with the local authorities.</p> <p>CnamP has created a online, one-stop shop - <a href="http://www.neadan.scot">www.neadan.scot</a> – with information for parents and prospective parents about using Gaelic in the home and about entering the GME system.</p>

	<p>During Covid-19, BnG along with partners <a href="#">Comunn na Gàidhlig</a>, <a href="#">Stòrlann</a> and <a href="#">Fèisean nan Gàidheal</a>, established the initiative <a href="#">#cleachdiaigantaigh</a> to provide resources for families while pupils were not able to attend school. This was particularly important for families where Gaelic is not their main language.</p> <p>Stòrlann has created two resources in particular to support families learn and use Gaelic in the home - <a href="http://www.gaelic4parents.com/0-3-years">www.gaelic4parents.com/0-3-years</a> and <a href="http://www.gaidhlig-nan-og.scot">www.gaidhlig-nan-og.scot</a>.</p>
<p><b>Gaelic education workforce</b></p> <p>New routes to promote, recruit, educate and retain Gaelic teachers will be explored, and existing routes reviewed to identify any gaps.</p>	<p>There is a strong focus on this activity in the Faster Progress initiative and its importance to growth in Gaelic learning. Progress has been made but more is still needed.</p> <p>GTCS ran a <a href="#">national survey</a> national survey in 2020 of its membership (76,600 people) to gauge interest in teaching Gaelic; and what the opportunities or challenges are for doing this. They received 1,552 responses and made suggestions for the way forward.</p>
<p>Promote teaching in Gaelic as a career</p>	<p>Following the survey, GTCS and Bòrd na Gàidhlig produced a booklet '<a href="#">So You Want to Teach in Gaelic</a>' which outlined the pathways to teaching and other professional careers in GME. BnG has created <a href="#">a padlet</a> outlining the routes to teaching.</p> <p>Alongside this, BnG launched a campaign, <a href="#">#DèanDiofar</a> (make a difference), on social media with videos of six tutors discussing how they came to teach and why they enjoy it and this is to be followed shortly by a similar initiative for early years staff.</p>
<p>Existing routes reviewed to identify gaps.</p>	<p>Existing methods are continually being reviewed as this is such an important part of Gaelic development. There are new and additional courses for training to become a teacher or for other professional roles in education.</p>

	<p>These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- MA Gaelic Medium Primary Education (learners) at the University of Edinburgh</li> <li>- Gaelic with immersion Cert at the University of Glasgow</li> <li>- Additional Teaching Qualification at Strathclyde University for modern language teachers to be able to teach Gaelic as a modern language</li> <li>- Masters in Education at Sabhal Mòr Ostaig</li> </ul> <p>BnG funds local authorities to enable teachers to undertake an immersion course (one year) to strengthen Gaelic language skills.</p> <p>The Scottish Government, with other public authorities, has established a national working group to develop leadership in GME.</p>
<p>There is a need to focus also on other staff such as ELC staff and language assistants.</p>	<p>Funding is provided for staff in early-years services to undertake immersion courses of other language courses so as to increase the size of the workforce.</p>
<p><b>Guidance on Gaelic Education</b></p> <p>Bòrd na Gàidhlig has issued <i>Statutory Guidance on Gaelic Education</i> and, with partners, will ensure it is widely circulated and recognised as the principal authority on Gaelic education.</p>	<p>Bòrd na Gàidhlig formally responds to local authorities when they are carrying out an assessment relating to a request for provision of GME in primary. This happens every time there is a formal assessment.</p> <p>Bòrd na Gàidhlig, and Comann nam Pàrant, supported parents with their initiatives for access to GME and they jointly ran advertising campaigns and public meetings in two areas. It is clear that the process is a concern for parents, especially the lead parent who has responsibility for finding 4 more children of the same age to meet the minimum required number.</p> <p>BnG also uses the Statutory Guidance on Gaelic Education when requiring local authorities to create or implement Gaelic language plans. The statutory plans are a vital tool in growing Gaelic learning.</p>

<p><b>Gaelic Medium Education: Support for parents</b></p> <p>Bòrd na Gàidhlig will support groups of parents who request Gaelic medium education for their children through the provisions of the Education (Scotland) Act 2016 which came into force in 2017.</p>	<p>The Statutory Guidance on Gaelic Education was published in 2017. Since then, the Guidance has been used once where it was not successful (East Renfrewshire); 5 times successfully (Bunessan in Argyll; North Ayrshire; East Renfrewshire; Renfrewshire; Applecross in the Highlands); once where GME is expected to start in 23/24; and one request is currently in progress in Glasgow.</p>
<p><b>GME in areas with significant numbers of Gaelic speakers</b></p> <p>The 2011 Census listed fifty civil parishes with 5% or more Gaelic speakers. The aim will be to see GME available to young people in all of these fifty parishes.</p>	<p>GME is available for pupils in the majority of parishes where there is at least 5% of the population are Gaelic speakers. A GM unit opened in Bunessan (Kilfinichen and Kilvickeon) since 2018 and it is planned that one will open in Applecross in August 2022. There are still parishes where GME is not available, for example Glenelg, the Small Isles or Glenshiel.</p>
<p><b>Gaelic schools</b></p> <p>The aim is to increase the number of Gaelic schools from six to ten during the life of this Plan through capital funding initiatives from SG.</p>	<p>This commitment flows through into Gaelic language plans – those of both the Scottish Government and Local Authorities - as the plans, and now the Programme for Government, include commitments for new schools.</p> <p>Progress has been made with this activity but there will not be 10 standalone Gaelic schools by 2023. One new school has opened; there is to be another in Glasgow; new GM units have opened; and the Scottish Government is in discussions with local authorities about alternative opportunities.</p>
<p><b>e-Sgoil</b></p> <p>The aim of extending the delivery of key subjects through the medium of Gaelic by e-Sgoil will be supported. This will be seen as additionality and not as replacing traditional methods.</p>	<p>In addition to N5 / Higher Gaelic and N5 / Higher Gaelic (learners), <a href="#">e-sgoil</a> delivers subjects such as drama and climate change and COP26 for primary school pupils and climate for S4-S6 pupils. They also provide specific subjects based on the requests they receive from schools.</p>

<p><b>GM Early learning and childcare growth</b></p> <p>The aim is to increase GM ELC and that GM ELC should be attached to every GM primary school or unit.</p>	<p>There has been an increase in the number of primary schools but not the same growth in the number of nurseries. See the table at the end of the document.</p>
<p><b>GM Early learning and childcare expansion</b></p> <p>The aim is to ensure GM ELC benefits from the SG’s expansion of hours, whilst maintaining all the initiatives that are currently in place.</p>	<p>There has been progress but it is not consistent within local authorities, with some for example offering 1,140 hours in one nursery but not another, and it is not consistent across the country. This activity requires further work.</p>
<p><b>GM ELC training</b></p> <p>Establish courses in Childhood Practice that will be available through the medium of Gaelic.</p>	<p>Sabhal Mòr Ostaig has created and delivers courses for <a href="#">Foundation Apprenticeship in Social Services: Children and Young People</a> through the medium of Gaelic.</p> <p>Education Scotland published <a href="#">guidance on developing the curriculum</a> in Broad General Education and Senior Phase.</p> <p>This work is part of the workstream in <a href="#">Faster Rate of Progress</a> with Education Scotland, GTCS and others.</p>
<p><b>Gaelic Adult Learning</b></p> <p>Develop the existing resources for adult learners and ensure that gaps in support and provision are identified and addressed.</p>	<p>There is a focus on adult learning through one of the workflows in the Faster Rate of Progress initiative. Key developments include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- A common framework for assessing learners' skills has been developed. This is based on the <a href="#">European Common Framework of Reference</a>, which organises skills into six levels;</li> <li>- <a href="#">SpeakGaelic</a> has been set up. It is a multi - media initiative with TV programs, online resources, social media support and SpeakGaelic aims to take learners from beginner to fluent. Currently, the data shows the reach of the campaign with a total of 392,000 views across BBC iPlayer, BBC Sounds and social media between November 2021 and April 2022;</li> </ul>

	<p>- <a href="#">Scottish Gaelic Duolingo</a> - there was a successful campaign for Duolingo to offer a Gaelic course, with the support of MSPs, organisations and others. The course started on 30.11.2019 and between then and the end of February 2022, 1.12 million people have studied through Duolingo. C.500k people are actively learning on a regular basis. This is a special initiative as the work to create a course was done voluntarily by a small team and they deserve a big thank you for their work. SMO is now offering a course for people studying Duolingo to improve their skills;</p> <p>- <a href="#">LearnGaelic</a> - is an ongoing resource for learners and fluent speakers. The website has been revised and updated to include more features and improve user experiences. Visitor numbers rose from 743,249 in 2017 to 1,317,519 in 2020 and continue to grow.</p>
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<b>Ensuring that a positive image of Gaelic is promoted</b>	
<p><b>Key public authorities and bodies</b></p> <p>Below is a list of the authorities and bodies that have a key role to play in delivering on the priorities and commitments in the Plan. Many of them themselves have made important commitments for the Gaelic language.</p> <p>Scottish Government, Scottish Parliament, Local Authorities, Scottish public bodies, Bòrd na Gàidhlig (Bng), MG ALBA, Gaelic bodies and organisations.</p>	
<b>Commitment</b>	
<p><b>Scottish Government and Parliament</b></p> <p>Gaelic interests will maintain a focus on SG manifesto commitments, national outcomes and policy priorities.</p>	<p>Before the national election in 2021, BnG and others wrote to the main political parties recommending commitments relating to Gaelic for their manifestos and each party published commitments, with the Scottish National Party giving extensive attention to the state of Gaelic.</p>

	<p>BnG publishes its contribution towards the National Performance Framework in its annual report, and BnG and other Gaelic organisations provide information on the same topic in board papers.</p> <p>Formal responses are regularly submitted on key policy priorities of the Government so tha the opportunities, needs and challenges for Gaelic are included in policy development. A good example of this was the final version of the National Islands Plan which was extensively updated to be much stronger in relation to Gaelic.</p> <p>The Parliament debates Gaelic on a regular basis, giving it a profile at the highest national level and increasing the normalisation of Gaelic in Scotland.</p>
<p><b>Public life</b></p> <p>National consultations will receive a response from Gaelic organisations. This will keep Gaelic at the centre of the policy process and will contribute to the profile and image of Gaelic.</p>	<p>Formal responses are regularly issued to public body policy priorities to strengthen policies, with regard to the needs and challenges for Gaelic and Gaelic speakers.</p> <p>BnG participates in organisations such as the Convention of the Highlands and Islands to raise awareness of Gaelic issues and to keep it at the heart of policy discussions.</p> <p>Public bodies' Gaelic language plans are key to strengthening the status and profile of Gaelic. Police Scotland and the Scottish Ambulance Service are good examples of where there has been significant progress in the normalisation of Gaelic across Scotland.</p> <p>However, more work needs to be done to ensure that the progress made to date is maintained and strengthened.</p>
<p><b>Communications</b></p> <p>In order to raise the profile of Gaelic generally, a stronger narrative on Gaelic will be developed through agreeing strong messages, by regularly issuing positive news and stories about Gaelic in</p>	<p>The impact of Gaelic language plans has been instrumental in reinforcing positive messages about Gaelic, with press releases being issued on projects and services. The results of this can be seen in surveys such as YoungScot and other research on attitudes to Gaelic in Scotland.</p>



<p>Scotland and responding to negative, misleading stories.</p>	<p>In addition, articles in the media are important and there have been various initiatives in relation to individuals and developments to strengthen understanding of the benefits of Gaelic.</p> <p>At the same time, responses are regularly published which correct articles that are inaccurate or damage the image of Gaelic. This continues on social media where anti-Gaelic campaigns are linked to political issues.</p>
<p><b>Realising Gaelic as an economic asset</b> Communicate key messages - to individuals, communities, private sector and public sector organisations - around Gaelic and its contribution to the economy.</p>	<p>Recently, the Cabinet Secretary for Finance and the Economy set up a working group to consider economic and social opportunities for Gaelic. This builds on work done by CoHI and other such organisations to spread these messages.</p> <p>The Gaelic Tourism Strategy makes a significant contribution as do the reporting of the financial benefits and impacts of Gaelic organisations and Gaelic activities in Scotland.</p>
<p><b>Careers advice</b> Explain the value of Gaelic language skills in terms of enhancing employability and supporting economic growth to parents, pupils, educators, career advisers, private and public sector.</p>	<p>One workflow in the Faster Rate of Progress initiative focuses on this work and Skills Development Scotland, along with other organisations, has produced reports and initiatives to advance this understanding. There is evidence that this has been successful through various surveys and a growth in the number of people learning Gaelic and in the number of pupils in GME.</p>
<p><b>Wider impact</b> Representations will be made to all relevant authorities on all key issues that impact on Gaelic in areas of low population which have higher percentages of Gaelic speakers.</p>	<p>The relevant authorities are involved in the work of CoHI and organisations such as Regional Economic Partnerships where BnG promotes the opportunities, needs and challenges for Gaelic speakers.</p> <p>BnG also raises issues with the Scottish Government on key issues such as ferries, housing shortages and others that affect the island and rural communities in particular.</p>
<p><b>Equality and diversity</b></p>	<p>There has been some progress with this but more work remains to be done. The issue of language equality was raised in responses to the consultation</p>

<p>Equality and diversity issues connected to Gaelic will be researched and a strategy to overcome barriers will be developed.</p>	<p>on the Hate Crime legislation. The recognition of the indigenous language minority has been raised with organisations preparing for the new human rights bill and in relation to UNCRC.</p>
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**Education Data 17/18 to 20/21**

<b>Gaelic-medium education</b>	Pupils 2017-18	Pupils 2020-21	Schools 2017-18	Schools 2020-21	Teachers 2017-18	Teachers 2020-21
Nurseries	1,006	c. 995	54	52	FTE 95	FTE 136
Primary	3,278	3,801	58	61	FTE 192	FTE 238
Secondary	1,251	1,476	30 with S1/2/3  27 With a certificated course	32 with S1/2/3  28 With a certificated course	103	110
Secondary subjects			Subjects 2017-18 20	Subjects 2020-21 23		
			Certificate courses 11	Certificate courses 10		

<b>Gaelic learners</b>	Pupils 2017-18	Pupils 2020-21	Schools 2017-18	Schools 2020-21	Teachers in school 2017-18	Teachers in school 2020-21
Primary	2,957	1,623	60	47	144	106

	Gaelic as L2 5,425 Gaelic as L3	Gaelic as L2 1,518 Gaelic as L3	With Gaelic as L2 95 With Gaelic as L3	With Gaelic as L2 28 With Gaelic as L3	Gaelic as L2 98 Gaelic as L3	Gaelic as L2 43 Gaelic as L3
Secondary	3,033	3,599	29 le S1/2/3	32 le S1/2/3	51	57

NB without including peripatetic teachers or e-Sgoil

## Plana Nàiseanta na Gàidhlig 2023-2028 – Co-chomhairle

Beurla gu h-ìosal – English below

Thòisich a' cho-chomhairleachadh air 27 An Giblean 2022 is bidh i a' ruith gu 26 An t-Iuchair 2022. Tha sreath de choinneamhan a' ruith an-dràsta (3 dhiubh air-loidhne is an còrr ann an àiteachan air feadh na h-Alba). A bharrachd air sin, bidh oifigearan Bhòrd na Gàidhlig a' libhrigeadh seisean air an dreachd phlana aig coinneamhan eadar-dhealaichte.

Gu ruige seo, tha c.30 freagairtean air a thighinn a-steach gu AstarMedia, a' chompanaidh a tha a' ruith a' cho-chomhairleachaidh agus tha c.300 suirbhidhean air-loidhne air tòiseachadh.

'S e seo na coinneamhan a tha air a bhith/ a bhios ann:

11.05.2022	Air-loidhne
18.05.2022	Steòrnabhaigh
18.05.2022	Tairbeart, Na Hearadh
19.05.2022	Barabhas, Leòdhas
25.05.2022	Dùn Èideann
26.05.2022	An Lòchran, Glaschu
26.05.2022	Sgoil Gàidhlig Ghlaschu, Glaschu
31.05.2022	Slèite. An t-Eilean Sgitheanach
31.05.2022	Port Rìgh, An t-Eilean Sgitheanach
01.06.2022	Uibhist a Tuath
02.06.2022	Uibhist a Deas
11.06.2022	<i>Coinneamh Bhliadhnail, Comann nam Pàrant Nàiseanta</i>
13.06.2022	<i>Lionra Oifigearan Gàidhlig</i>
13.06.2022	<i>Co-labhairt do Thidsearan Ùra</i>
14.06.2022	Inbhir Nis
15.06.2022	Obar Dheathain
16.06.2022	Air-loidhne
21.06.2022	<i>Buidheann Thar-phàrtaidh na Gàidhlig</i>
28.06.2022	An Gearasdan
29.06.2022	An t-Òban
29.06.2022	<i>Comataidh Foghlaim, Cloinne agus Òigridh, Pàrlamaid na h-Alba</i>
13.07.2022	Air-loidhne

### National Gaelic Language Plan 2023-2028 – Consultation Programme

The consultation was launched on 27 April 2022 and will run until 26 July 2022. A series of meetings are currently running (3 online and the remainder in locations throughout the Scotland). In addition, Bòrd na Gàidhlig officials will be delivering a session on the draft plan at various meetings.

To date, c.30 responses have been received by AstarMedia, the company that runs the consultation and a further 300 online surveys have been started.

This is the programme of meetings:

11.05.2022	Online
18.05.2022	Stornoway, Isle of Lewis
18.05.2022	Tarbert, Isle of Harris
19.05.2022	Barvas, Isle of Lewis
25.05.2022	Edinburgh
26.05.2022	An Lòchran, Glasgow
26.05.2022	Sgoil Gàidhlig Ghlaschu, Glasgow
31.05.2022	Sleat, Isle of Skye
31.05.2022	Portree, Isle of Skye
01.06.2022	North Uist
02.06.2022	South Uist
11.06.2022	<i>AGM, Comann nam Pàrant Nàiseanta</i>
13.06.2022	<i>Gaelic Officers' Network</i>
13.06.2022	<i>New Teachers' Conference</i>
14.06.2022	Inverness
15.06.2022	Aberdeen
16.06.2022	Online
21.06.2022	<i>Cross-party Group on Gaelic</i>
28.06.2022	Fort William
29.06.2022	Oban
29.06.2022	<i>Education, Children and Young People Committee, Scottish Parliament</i>
13.07.2022	Online