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ROADMAP FOR CANADA'S LINGUISTIC DUALITY 2008-2013: *ACTING FOR THE FUTURE*

MID-TERM REPORT



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It is with pride that I present to you the mid-term report of the *Roadmap for Canada's Linguistic Duality 2008–2013: Acting for the Future*.

Our Government believes that our official languages are at the heart of our identity and contribute to our historical and cultural richness. Canada's linguistic duality permeates all fields of our society and undoubtedly represents a social, cultural, and economic asset for Canadians at home and abroad. In particular, official-language minority communities contribute to our country's cultural and economic vitality, and our Government is proud to support their development. The *Roadmap*, launched in 2008, reflects our strong commitment to promoting Canada's linguistic duality and the development of official-language minority communities across Canada.

At mid-term, the implementation of the 32 initiatives included in the *Roadmap* is progressing as planned. Their management is rigorous, transparent and effective. Ongoing dialogue with our partners indicates progress and early results in each of the *Roadmap* action areas. Canadians of all ages and backgrounds are benefiting from our investments in health, justice, immigration, economic development, culture, and education. These investments strengthen the ability of Canadians to live, work, and thrive in the official language of their choice.

As Minister of Canadian Heritage and Official Languages, I invite you to read this report, which includes an overview of *Roadmap* objectives, a review of action areas, and an assessment of the road travelled to date. The results of our investments in official languages are concrete, and I am convinced that our efforts help strengthen our identity and Canada's unity. This report reflects our commitment to promote Canada's linguistic duality and the vitality of official-language minority communities in all regions of our country.

A stylized, handwritten signature in black ink, consisting of several fluid, connected strokes.

The Honourable James Moore



I INTRODUCTION

In 2008, the Government of Canada reaffirmed its commitment to Canada's two official languages with the launch of the *Roadmap for Canada's Linguistic Duality 2008-2013: Acting for the Future* and its unprecedented \$1.1 billion five-year investment.

Federal investment in official languages is long-standing and efforts throughout the federal system – including those of the *Roadmap* - continue to strengthen English- and French-speaking Canadians' ability to live, work and thrive in their official language of choice.

Building on the solid foundation laid with the Constitution and the *Official Languages Act* and more recent federal investments, the *Roadmap* is the Government's main official languages strategy. It complements federal official languages policies, programs and investments aimed at ensuring, for example, that Canadians can access federal information and services in English and French, their official language of choice.

The *Roadmap* builds on earlier progress and other federal government efforts to encourage the use of English and French across the country, and to improve the conditions that will enable official-language minority communities (OLMCs) – English-speaking Quebeckers and French-speaking Canadians outside Quebec - to flourish for the benefit of all Canadians.

At the *Roadmap*'s halfway mark, the time is right to take stock of progress since its launch. Much has been done since and, as this mid-term report will show, progress has been achieved in key areas.

In addition to the dialogue maintained over time with community leaders, among federal institutions, and between departments and their

non-governmental partners, key stakeholders were invited, between May and September 2011, to share their views of the *Roadmap*'s implementation and progress to date. An on-line survey administered to nearly 200 organizations representing linguistic duality and francophone and English-speaking OLMCs, and eight roundtable discussions held in September 2011 confirmed that the *Roadmap* is making a positive difference across Canada.

Gains and successes tied to programs are already beginning to show. From an administrative perspective, implementation is well underway and funds are being invested as planned.

This report is divided in three sections. The first section provides a quick overview of the *Roadmap*'s objectives and numbers. The following section provides a review of action areas, which includes program information and a look at community stakeholder perspectives. The report concludes with an assessment of the road travelled to date and offers a glimpse to the future.

II ROADMAP OVERVIEW

The *Roadmap* charts a course for a greater participation of Canadians in linguistic duality and for more vibrant official-language minority communities (OLMCs) across the country¹. These are the goals from which the *Roadmap* defined five key areas for program action and federal investment, namely:

- Emphasizing the value of linguistic duality among all Canadians
- Building the future by investing in youth
- Improving access to services for OLMCs in priority sectors:
 - Health
 - Justice
 - Immigration
 - Early childhood, family and literacy
 - Arts and Culture
 - Economic development
- Capitalizing on economic benefits
- Ensuring efficient governance to better serve Canadians

These five action areas, including the priority sectors listed above, set the objectives that drive the *Roadmap's* actions. They guide the fifteen federal departments and agencies committed to delivering 32 *Roadmap* programs and initiatives, among them Canadian Heritage, Health Canada, Human Resources and Skills Development Canada, Industry Canada, Citizenship and Immigration Canada, Justice Canada and others. Most of all, they reflect the concerns Canadians, notably OLMC members, expressed throughout the public consultations held in 2007 and 2008, and this Government's

commitment to sound management and effective accountability.

The *Roadmap* \$1.1 billion commitment over five years includes \$266M in new funding, accounting for roughly one quarter of the *Roadmap* allocations.

Roadmap Five-Year Financial Commitments by Sector	
Key Areas	(\$M)
Linguistic duality	273.5
Youth Initiatives	292.5
<i>Access to services</i>	
Intergovernmental Cooperation	22.5
Health	174.3
Justice	90.5
Immigration	30.0
Early childhood, family & literacy	25.0
Arts & Culture	18.5
Economic Development	99.5
Community Development	22.5
Economic benefits	28.0
Efficient governance	33.0
TOTAL	1109.8

A complete table of the 32 *Roadmap* initiatives, listed by department and agency, is included as Annex A.

¹ The Roadmap document is available online at <http://www.pch.gc.ca/slo-ols/pubs/08-13-LDL/index-eng.cfm>
A bound copy of the 2008 publication of the *Roadmap* is also available upon request at the following email address: slo-ols@pch.gc.ca

III IMPLEMENTATION AND PROGRESS TO DATE

Progress to date confirms that the pursuit of *Roadmap* objectives bolsters the vitality of OLMCs and the participation of Canadians in linguistic duality. Communities benefit from coordinated efforts in youth and education, economic development, and access to justice, immigration and health services that are readily available in Canadians' official language of choice.

Regarding implementation

With its launch mid-year in 2008, implementation of the *Roadmap*'s 32 initiatives began in earnest in 2009. A year later, over 70% of *Roadmap* funds had been the subject of program announcements and all initiatives, yielding a great number of projects across the country, were well underway.

Community stakeholders expressed general satisfaction with the *Roadmap* and the efficiency with which government officials and community organizations implemented the various programs, although some found announcements tardy and administrative requirements sometimes burdensome.

At the mid-term, all 32 initiatives are proceeding as planned and, as the next few pages will demonstrate, showing good progress and in some cases, early results.

Financial information is confirming that implementation is proceeding apace.

The annual *Departmental Performance Reports* (DPR) and *Reports on Plans and Priorities* (RPP) tabled in Parliament by Canadian Heritage, the federal department mandated to oversee the coordination of the *Roadmap*, show that the disbursements, over time, by the fifteen federal partners are largely meeting the *Roadmap* five-year investment targets.

Roadmap 2008-2012 Financial Reporting	Actual Spending² (\$M)			Planned³ (\$M)
	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012
TOTAL	180.78	220.79	215.59	234.79

A more detailed financial table, based on information tabled in Parliament, in Annex 5 of Canadian Heritage's *Departmental Performance Reports* since 2009, is included as Annex B of the present report⁴.

Progress to date

Action area:

Ensuring efficient governance to better serve Canadians

Roadmap implementation is supported by transparent and rigorous management. A range of accountability and reporting mechanisms are in place to track the \$1.1 billion investment and the timely and cost-efficient pursuit of results.

Roadmap accountability, stewardship and risk management, including a logic model and governance structure, are defined and presented in the *Roadmap's Horizontal Results-Based Management and Accountability Framework* that was promised at the launch of the *Roadmap*⁵.

² Source: PCH's DPRs 2008-2009; 2009-2010; and 2010-2011

³ Source: PCH's RPP 2011-2012

⁴ The information tabled in Parliament is available online at: <http://www.pch.gc.ca/eng/1312568647473>

⁵ The Framework can be found at: <http://www.pch.gc.ca/slo-ols/pubs/08-13hrmaf/08-13hrmaf-eng.pdf>

A bound copy of the 2009 publication is also available upon request at the following email address: slo-ols@pch.gc.ca



The horizontal and interdepartmental governance structure, resting on a Committee of Assistant Deputy Ministers for Official Languages and subsidiary committees whose terms were revised in 2010 for greater efficiency, ensures coordinated decision-making and management of *Roadmap* related matters.

As also committed in the *Roadmap*, Canadian Heritage developed a new approach to its interdepartmental coordination role. Since 1994, PCH has been focussing its coordination efforts on a group of “designated” federal institutions with specific requirements relating to official-languages planning and reporting. From now on, in light of their respective mandates, Canadian Heritage will extend its coordination and support efforts to all federal institutions to optimize their contribution to the development of OLMCs and the promotion of English and French in Canadian society.

Finally, summative evaluations of *Roadmap* initiatives are being conducted in 2011-2012 and pursuant to these, a horizontal, overarching, summative evaluation of the *Roadmap* will be conducted in 2012.

These and other management efforts support the *Roadmap* objective and government requirement of ensuring that the *Roadmap* is governed and managed efficiently to better serve Canadians.

Action area:
Emphasizing the value of linguistic duality among all Canadians

Linguistic duality is a term that captures the richness and potential of our two official languages. It recognizes the official language majorities and minorities in Canada and the great number of bilingual Canadians. Government supports efforts to build bridges between our two founding language communities as our linguistic duality serves as a common ground for the many

other languages and cultures that are now part of the Canadian landscape.

It is with this vision in mind that Canadian Heritage delivers a number of official languages initiatives in this action area, notably in education and in innovation in Canada’s language industry, which further emphasize the value of linguistic duality for the benefit of Canadians in schools, offices, and their own communities.


Federal *Roadmap* funding in second-language education and education in the language of the minority contributes to provinces and territories’ on-going efforts and leverages their often considerable investments in this field.

Roughly 2.4 million youths are learning French or English as a second language across Canada and 350,000 students are attending French immersion programs.

The ***Support to Second-Language Education*** initiative augments existing federal programs in this area, releasing funds, via bilateral agreements and specific projects, to provincial and territorial governments to strengthen their second-language education offerings, including their immersion programs which continue to gain in popularity across Canada – a 10% increase in attendance in the past five years alone.

Intensive French- and English-as second language learning is also on the rise and recognition for its effectiveness is growing. New-Brunswick now applies this approach to its entire school system and Quebec announced it intends to do so for English over the next five years.

Further development and innovation are underway in the area of second-language learning, notably in matters of language proficiency evaluation. Experience is revealing that students are more motivated to learn and



retain their second language when evaluation is real-life and competency-based rather than based on exam performances.

While second-language education is focused on schools, learning, practicing and retaining a second-language often happens beyond the school gates. The popular \$40M **Summer Language Bursaries** and the \$20M **Official-Language Monitor** initiatives enable young Canadians to experience their second official language in real-life dynamic settings.

In 2010-2011, more than 17,000 students applied for the 7,900 available bursaries.

In addition to these efforts, linguistic duality is valued and encouraged in other ways.

The *Roadmap* also emphasizes the value of linguistic duality through other means such as web-based language tools and technological innovations.

The \$16M **Language Portal of Canada** launched by Public Works and Government Services Canada (PWGSC) on October 8, 2009 (www.noslangues-ourlanguages.gc.ca) gives the public free access to a large number of language resources developed by federal institutions and other organizations, ranging from writing tools to articles, writing tips and exercises, and including the terminology and linguistic database TERMIUM®. These tools are designed to help people study, work and communicate more effectively in Canada's two official languages.

With over 27 million hits and more than 2,600 language resources posted online since 2009, the Language Portal of Canada is gaining in popularity and contributing to linguistic duality and official-language proficiency.

Showcasing our nation's two official languages to all Canadians and giving Canada's linguistic duality worldwide exposure, the Language Portal of Canada also enables provinces and territories to publicize linguistic resources they have developed and to promote their OLMCs.


Linguistic duality is also promoted in the Canada School of Public Service's efforts to contribute to the maintenance of second official-language skills and to the Government of Canada's bilingual workforce. Through its \$2.5M three-year pilot initiative, extending to students **Access to language learning tools to ten Canadian universities**, the School addresses the gap between official language proficiency levels acquired at the post-secondary level and official language competencies.

Action area:
Building the future by investing in youth

Youth is a long-standing priority for this Government, and youth in schools and OLMCs across the country are no exception.

Respecting provinces and territories' responsibility in matters of education, and in keeping with an established and long-term commitment, the \$280M **Support to Education in the Minority Language** initiative provides funds, via bilateral agreements and specific projects, to provincial and territorial governments, leveraging their respective and often important investments in this area, to strengthen education and schools in the language of the minority for their OLMCs. This allows minority language schools to improve their programs and attract a greater share of the overall student population.

Over 245,000 OLMC youths attend school in their official language of choice in 900 schools from 40 school boards across the country.



Understanding that education and community life are mutually reinforcing in smaller communities, Canadian Heritage also invests funds in the establishment of community schools centres and in projects aimed at developing learning options in the minority language for high-school level OLMC students and professional and technical training post-secondary curricula.

Since 2008, community spaces have been added to 33 schools and 40 new francophone community schools and 14 English-speaking Community Learning Centres have been established.

Further, the \$12.5M one-year-only **Youth Initiatives** supported projects aimed at enhancing the skills and abilities of young Canadians by providing them with opportunities to improve their second official language.

One Youth Initiatives project offered young journalists and hosts a unique French media coverage experience of the 2010 Olympic and Paralympic Winter Games and related events.

In addition, the **Support to Second-Language Education, Summer Language Bursaries and Official-Language Monitor** initiatives discussed above also complement the suite of programs addressed to Canadian youth.

Finally, the Council of Ministers of Education, Canada (CMEC) renewed in September 2009 the Protocol for Agreements for Minority-Language Education and Second-Language Instruction. The protocol paves the way for bilateral agreements on official-languages education.

Federal government efforts flowing from this Protocol lend support to provinces and territories' actions dedicated to fulfilling their responsibilities in matters of education in the minority language.

Action area:


Improving access to services for OLMCs

Progress in access to services is critical to OLMCs and government support in this area is not only sound but also in compliance with the goal that Government policies, programs and activities enhance the vitality of OLMCs and promote the full recognition and use of English and French in Canadian society.

Building on gains already made in access to services in the minority language, the *Roadmap* recognizes that services in both official languages in health, justice, immigration, early childhood, family and literacy, arts and culture and economic development should be available and strengthened in OLMCs in all provinces and territories.

Provincial-territorial and municipal governments are key players in the provision of services in the minority language in OLMCs while the federal government already has a full range of services in place. Intergovernmental cooperation is discussed annually among ministers at the Ministerial Conference of the Canadian *Francophonie*. In addition, the Canadian Heritage **Intergovernmental Cooperation** initiative bolsters existing funding which aims to further support provinces and territories' ability to fulfill their responsibilities in matters of service delivery and awareness-raising regarding the offer of services in the minority language. For example, since 2008:

- The Nova Scotia Office of Acadian Affairs launched a campaign “*Ça brasse chu nous*” to inform French-speakers of the availability of services and to encourage them to use them
- Saskatchewan and the North-West Territories respectively established a centralized service centre as a single window for French-speakers' queries and access to government services and programs in French



As the following sections will show, progress is seen not only in numbers but in the constructive support community networks provide to OLMCs and the quality and range of services rendered.

Health

Progress in improving health and health services has been steady. The success of Health Canada's approach has been achieved by working within provincial and territorial health jurisdictions, by establishing partnerships at regional and local levels and by engaging health system administrators, educators, and professionals.

Health Canada's five-year **Training, networks and access to health services** initiative focuses on improving access to health services for OLMCs, improving the availability of bilingual health professionals who can meet the needs of all Canadians, and on providing specialized tools required to measure and improve the health of OLMCs.

There are currently 37 health networking organizations supported across Canada to engage OLMCs and health system stakeholders at the local level to initiate improvements in health and health systems access. Most of these networks (21) have been formally identified in partnerships with provincial or territorial government institutions.

A total of 155 health access projects will have been launched during 2010-2013 under the Health Canada Roadmap initiative to provide incremental or one-time improvements in health and health systems access. They include:

- A project designed to co-ordinate recruiting efforts of regional stakeholders in order to fill the need for bilingual workers in the Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine region
- English translation of health information documents in Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean

- A three-year project (2010-2013) to facilitate the delivery of health care services in French in retirement homes and to provide support to family caregivers in three French-speaking communities of Newfoundland and Labrador
- A three-year project (2010-2013) to create and distribute public health education and awareness tools for French-speaking and Acadian preschool children in Nova Scotia

The strength of this momentum has not gone unnoticed. Health Canada's initiatives were recognized in the 2009-2010 Annual Report of the Commissioner of Official Languages for their commitment to community consultation.

English- and French-speaking community representatives also conveyed, in the 2011 mid-term consultation, a general satisfaction regarding access and quality of services in the health sector. Over half of the respondents from both languages groups to an online survey reported service improvement since 2008. Many of them highlighted an increase in the number of points of service in urban areas and noted the positive contribution *Roadmap*-funded health networks make to the offer of health services in the minority language.

Justice

In addition to offering legal advice to federal institutions on official languages rights provided in the Constitution and the *Official Languages Act*, the Department of Justice, with the support of *Roadmap* investments, oversees initiatives aimed at broadening bilingual access to services rendered by the justice system.

Its \$41M **Initiative in Support of Access to Justice in Both Official Languages** includes a consultation mechanism, a training component in both official languages for justice personnel, a component to encourage young bilingual Canadians to pursue law related careers in justice

and a grants and contributions program called Access to Justice In Both Official Languages Support Fund.

Progress to date with this initiative demonstrates that a range of efforts are being deployed to supply the justice system with bilingual personnel to enable Canadians to access services in their minority language of choice, notably, the creation of the *Centre canadien de français juridique*, based in Winnipeg, offering high intensity and targeted training in legal French to law clerks, probation officers and all provincial Crown Attorneys.

Justice Canada supports Éducaloi, a non-profit organization whose mission is to inform Quebecers of their rights and obligations by providing quality legal information in everyday language, and funds all of its English content. Since 2008, notably, it has invested \$705,317 in Éducaloi's English-language projects.

The \$49.5M **Contraventions Act Fund**, established in 2001, aims to ensure that concrete measures are in place in each jurisdiction in which the *Contraventions Act* is implemented allowing, under the *Contraventions Act*, prosecution by provincial Crown Attorneys in a manner that respects the language rights of all persons concerned. Four provinces and two municipalities currently receive funding under this Fund: British Columbia, Manitoba, Ontario and Nova Scotia, and Ottawa and Mississauga (Ontario). Discussions are underway with Prince Edward Island and Saskatchewan to establish similar agreements.

Immigration

Immigration is a priority for Canada and a contributor to the country's economic prosperity.


In the face of declining birth rates, OLMCs rely increasingly on international immigration to maintain their demographic base. Investments in this area need to make a tangible difference in the recruitment, settlement and successful integration of newcomers to OLMCs.

The number of immigrants to OLMCs with French as mother tongue grew from 1,523 a year in 2008 to 1,654 in 2010. Preliminary data for 2011 confirm the upward trend.

Citizenship and Immigration Canada (CIC) is coordinating a total investment of \$30M to foster francophone immigration to francophone OLMCs. This amount includes \$20M allocated under the *Roadmap* and an additional \$10M under CIC's Settlement Program. Under the initiative **Recruitment and Integration of French-speaking Immigrants**, CIC funds promotion and recruitment activities, the consolidation of existing support networks and the reinforcement of settlement and integration services, as well as intergovernmental and multilateral coordination, cooperation and research mechanisms.

Progress has been made since 2008, as demonstrated by the increased number of francophones in francophone OLMCs. The results of initiatives such as **Destination Canada** support the promotion and recruitment efforts of Canadian employers, provinces, territories and communities, and the creation and/or consolidation of 13 Francophone immigration networks. In total, 121 immigration points of service in French are available in 24 cities across Canada.

The 8th edition of Destination Canada was held in 2011 in Paris and Brussels. A total of 8 provinces and 2 territories took part in this event, with an unprecedented number of attendees (2,695 foreign candidates) and more than 1,500 job opportunities.



CIC provides direct funding for Francophone immigration networks in all the provinces and territories outside of Quebec (except Nunavut) and concluded more than 56 contribution agreements with service providers as part of its efforts to foster francophone immigration.

Since 2009, CIC supported six research projects to better understand the needs of English speaking communities in Quebec regarding immigration.

In addition to these efforts, the new \$10M *Roadmap* initiative **Support to Francophone Immigration in New Brunswick**, dedicated to fostering francophone immigration to New Brunswick's Acadian communities, supports efforts of the New Brunswick government's Population Growth Secretariat which, among others, have since resulted in the creation of five regional welcoming centres across the province.

Early childhood education, family and literacy

Early childhood education and literacy in the minority language are instrumental in the sustainability and vitality of OLMCs. While a responsibility of provincial and territorial governments, federal Roadmap investments lend support to this area.

The \$7.5M Human Resources and Skills Development Canada's (HRSDC) **Family Literacy Initiative** aims to increase access to family literacy services for francophone households in minority communities by reaching families, care-givers and educators, through research, strengthened networks and new partnerships.

Noteworthy projects include applied research on the involvement of fathers in family literacy in Ontario and on the needs specific to exogamous families (where only one spouse is francophone) in the Yukon.

In addition, HRSDC invests \$4M in its **Strengthening the Capacity of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) for Early Childhood Development** initiative promoting early childhood development while strengthening and improving access to programs and services, and parent networks in francophone OLMCs across the country.

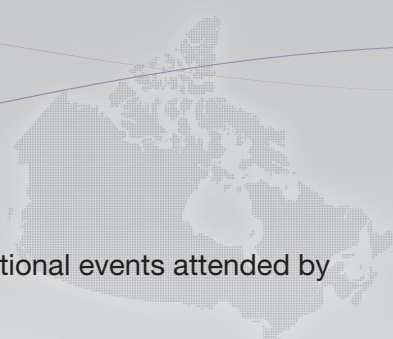
Achievements to date include educational products, for use in homes and centres in OLMCs, to improve programs for children and families, and collaboration and networking of OLMCs across Canada to provide French language Early Childhood Development service for families.

Finally, the \$13.5M HRSDC pilot project **Readiness to learn in minority francophone communities** (previously known as the Child care pilot project) is a research project studying the impacts of a French-language preschool program on the linguistic and cultural development, and on the readiness to learn, of young francophone children living in minority francophone communities.

Conducted in six minority francophone communities - Saint John, Edmundston (New Brunswick); Cornwall, Durham, Orléans (Ontario); and Edmonton (Alberta) - the project reaches roughly 400 children from ages 3 to 7 and their families. Results will help communities to identify ways of preserving their francophone culture and language and to influence positive child development outcomes.

Arts and Culture

The Government of Canada's contribution to arts and culture is long-standing. Through film, broadcasting, literature, publishing, music and the visual and performing arts, artists' expressions of Canadian culture and identity are shared and enjoyed on a global scale.



Arts and culture are also part of the fabric of communities. As such, communities across the country, and notably francophone and English-speaking OLMCs, recognize that their arts and culture are a window onto their identity and fertile ground for enhancing community vitality.

The *Roadmap's* two new initiatives in the area of the arts and culture were introduced to complement and further leverage the support given to the arts and cultural industries in Canada.

Announced in March 2009, the \$14M **Cultural Development Fund** helps support and strengthen cultural and artistic activity in official-language minority communities. Understanding that arts and culture projects in OLMCs extend beyond communities, the Fund offers matching fund opportunities to provinces and territories, important partners in this area.

Over 110 projects across the country, many of them in rural communities, have gone ahead in a wide variety of disciplines, including theatre, dance, song and music, visual arts, media arts, literature, heritage, etc.

Quebec's English-Language Arts Network launched an online project titled *Recognizing artists/Enfin visible!*, presenting the portrait of 150 emerging and established English-speaking artists from across the province.

The \$4.5M **Music Showcases Program for Artists from Minority Official language communities** is helping artists from OLMCs to reach larger audiences locally, nationally and internationally. It is also ensuring that Canadians have more opportunities to attend Canadian music performances in their own official language in their own communities and beyond. The program also seeks to expose promising artists

to national and international events attended by industry professionals.

Achievements to date can be told by the success of up and coming artists, notably, among others, *Damien Robitaille* whose participation in many events such as RIDEAU, les *Francofolies* de Montréal and le *Festival de Pully-Lavaux* (Switzerland) allowed him to secure a touring commitment in more than ten cities in Europe. Nominated in four categories at the *Gala de l'ADISQ 2010*, he also received the *Prix des diffuseurs européens* and the *Prix Félix Leclerc*.

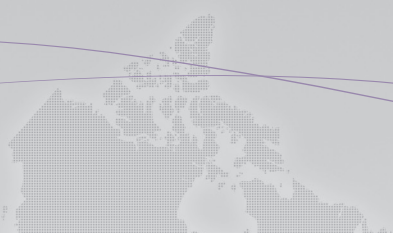
Radio Radio whose performances at the East Coast Music Awards, South by South West, le *Festival acadien de Caraquet* and les *Francofolies de Montréal* led to more than 20 shows booked in Europe for 2011 and a contract with a tour organizer. Radio Radio received two nominations at the *Gala de l'ADISQ 2010*.

Economic Development

The Government of Canada recognizes the economic potential and challenges of OLMCs through two major initiatives. Investments over time in this area now demonstrate that OLMC members benefit from tangible economic progress.

The \$69M Human Resources and Skills Development Canada's (HRSDC) **Enabling Fund** aims to contribute to the development and vitality of OLMCs by strengthening their human resources and community-based economic development capacity.

Funding is provided to francophone and anglophone minority communities through 14 human resources and economic development coordinating organizations, among them the



Réseau de développement économique et d'employabilité (RDÉE Canada), a national coordination body for Francophone OLMCs and the Community Economic Development and Employability Corporation (CEDEC) representing Quebec's Anglophone communities.

The Enabling Fund leverages significant additional investments from the public (federal, provincial and territorial), private and non profit sectors. In 2010-2011, \$23M was generated by the provincial and territorial RDÉEs with the support of close to 950 partners.

- RDÉE Ontario developed *La Bonne Affaire*, an innovative model that supports the economic integration of francophone immigrants into small and medium-sized enterprises
- RDÉE Île-du-Prince-Édouard set up *PERCÉ*, a community and economic entrepreneurship program designed to bring young francophone Islanders back to the province

The *Conseil pour le développement économique du Manitoba* partnered with the Federation of Canadian Municipalities to develop the province's green economy and increase francophone participation in this area.

The \$30.5M **Economic Development Initiative** (EDI) engages Industry Canada and regional development agencies⁶ in the promotion of the development of new business expertise through innovation, partnerships, entrepreneurship and diversification. The initiative targets small and medium-sized businesses, youth, immigrants and community business development organizations located in OLMCs.


Achievements and progress are seen in all regions of the country. For example:

- The Atlantic Canada Opportunities Agency (ACOA) contributed to the Atlantic Canadian Acadian Tourism Commission' experiential tourism projects and the creation of five Acadian tourism regions
- Canadian Northern Economic Development Agency (CanNor) extended support to *Table 867 des Associations des francophones du Nunavut* to facilitate a coordinated approach to economic activities across all three territorial francophone communities
- Funds from the Canada Economic Development (CED) to the Community Economic Development and Employability Corporation (CEDEC) were channeled into the successful Berry Project on Quebec's Lower North Shore whose co-op type enterprise has become an economic and tourism hub for the area

Canada Economic Development (CED) for Quebec Regions contributes to the Youth Employment Services - Montreal (YES) receiving over 1,500 clients a year and giving over 750 individual coaching sessions and more than 150 workshops annually. Between 2009 and 2011, 212 businesses were also launched.

- Western Economic Diversification (WED) funding was provided in 2010-2011 to initiate collaboration with an Alberta university for the development of their distance learning technology that will build French language business capacity in the West

⁶ Includes \$6.2M to ACOA, \$3.2M to WED, \$10.2 for the CED for Quebec regions and funding transferred from Industry Canada to FedDev (Southern) Ontario (\$4.45M), to FedNor (\$4.45M) and to CanNor via AANDC (\$400K) for EDI implementation in the three northern territories. Also includes another \$1.6M to Industry Canada for accountability and coordination.



Through our mid-term consultations, English-speaking community representatives from Quebec expressed satisfaction at the attention and support *Roadmap* funds afforded their organizations and are encouraged by the growth they are beginning to see. Francophone community representatives noted that successful ventures tend to unfold in areas such as health, early childhood, culture and tourism, all of which support OLMC vitality.

Community Development

OLMCs are a living proof of linguistic duality in Canada, where language majorities and minorities mingle, interact and work to the benefit of all. By their mere existence, OLMCs play a key role in promoting bilingualism and linguistic duality.

Roadmap investments enable OLMCs to organize themselves and play a leading role in the provision of services in the language of the minority for the direct benefit of their members. Access to services in one's own official language is key to the sustainable vitality of OLMCs.

Through the *Roadmap*'s \$22.5M **Support to OLMCs** initiative and other programs, Canadian Heritage supports community networking and coordination – and nearly 400 voluntary organizations across the country - to strengthen OLMCs' capacity to organize and provide services, to sustain their development and growth and to support governments in their analysis of needs and priorities. Funding is also provided to support the establishment of vital community infrastructure such as community centres, radio stations, theaters, etc. For example, support is extended to:

- 27 community radio stations and 74 local newspapers in all provinces and territories
- 131 cultural organizations at the local, regional and national levels, 24 youth organization and 13 parent organization

- Major events and gatherings, such as *La Place de la francophonie* at the Vancouver Olympics and the *Congrès mondial acadien*, generating economic benefits, visibility and awareness

Action area:


Capitalizing on economic benefits

Beyond the richness and cohesion linguistic duality brings to Canada and Canadians, it also offers our economy a net competitive advantage in global markets. French and English are widely spoken around the world and as such are an asset to our domestic and international production and trade, and certainly key to Canadian businesses striving to access existing and emerging markets.

220 million individuals speak French world wide and 116 million more are learning it. While 341 million individuals speak English, it is the second language of 508 million others.

Bilingualism enhances employability, opportunity and revenue for Canadians across the country. These language skills strengthen Canada's human capital advantage and allow Canadians to build stronger economic links with international partners. In addition to tourism, trade and the service sectors, the economic advantages of our two official languages are also notable in our emerging language and translation industries as these strive to develop new translators, specialized resources and new technologies to meet an ever-increasing demand.

PWGSC's Canadian Language Sector Enhancement Program seeks to develop the economic potential of the language industry through the \$8M **University Scholarships in Translation** component, intended to enable eligible post secondary institutions offering programs of study leading to translation,



interpretation, terminology and localisation to attract and retain students. Since the launch of this component, some universities have already noticed a 50% increase in enrolment for translation programs.

The \$10M **Language Industry Initiative** component is intended to enhance the capacity of the language sector in terms of promotion, workforce development and the integration of language technologies.

With a total of 16 contribution agreements - 7 for scholarship projects and 9 for industry projects - the Canadian Language Sector Enhancement Program benefits Canadians and institutions in all provinces and territories.

The Canadian translation industry must also adopt new technologies in response to the current shortage of available translators faced with an ever-increasing translation demand.

The National Research Council of Canada (NRC) researchers of the Interactive Language Technology Group, located at the Language Technologies Research Centre in Gatineau, Quebec, have been working to remedy the lack of sufficient R&D capacity in Canadian language technology firms. By producing and transferring new language technologies to these firms, NRC has increased their capacity for innovation and their ability to compete nationally and internationally. NRC's contributions include:

- A novel machine translation system called PORTAGE has been shown to rank among the best in the world in several evaluations. PORTAGE is now in daily operation to assist translators at CLS Lexi-tech, the largest private sector translation firm in Canada, as well as at the Translation Bureau of Canada
- Novel technology components derived from PORTAGE are being used by Canadian

language technology companies to improve the functionality and competitiveness of some of their products

- A new multilingual translation search tool called WeBiText has been transferred to Terminotix, a Canadian technology company, and is in daily use in translation firms across Canada and abroad to improve translator productivity

By increasing the productivity of translators in public organizations, such as PWGSC's Translation Bureau, NRC contributes directly to maintaining and reinforcing Canada's linguistic duality. By transferring leading edge technologies to Canadian language technology firms and private sector translation firms, NRC increases the ability of Canadian firms to create jobs, generate economic growth, augment their productivity, and compete in world markets.

IV ASSESSMENT

Canada has come a long way since the initial 1969 *Official Languages Act*. Government investment since 2008, through the *Roadmap* and other federal official languages initiatives, is leveraging, efficiently and with success, 40 years of federal support and results for Canadians from minority and majority language groups. The outcome is unequivocal: French and English, our linguistic duality, are a hallmark of Canadian identity and culture.

As the preceding sections of this report show, progress in the area of official languages continues and early results are showing in all *Roadmap* action areas. They demonstrate that *Roadmap* investments are reaching Canadians and newcomers of all ages across the country at home, in schools, in daycare and community centres, in clinics and hospitals, in court houses, offices and businesses, and through arts and

culture events of all kinds.

From a management perspective, all 32 *Roadmap* initiatives are, at the mid-term mark, fully implemented, and funds are well managed and invested as planned. Implementation is subject to a rigorous and transparent management framework, and accountability and decision-making are defined and facilitated by a sound governance structure. Summative evaluations for all *Roadmap* initiatives are underway and will be completed during the summer of 2012.

Dialogue with community groups, provinces and territories and among federal institutions is long-standing and on-going. Aside from regular business discussions and events, the mid-term consultations officials conducted from May to September 2011 provided rich opportunities to gather views and perspectives on *Roadmap* implementation and progress.

With the help of the *Roadmap*, OLMCs are stronger for the benefit of all Canadians, and OLMC members are enjoying an increased offer of services in their official language of choice. Linguistic duality continues to gain ground across the country and to gain in relevance for business, industry, and communities. These efforts ultimately contribute to the strength and unity of Canadian society.

V CONCLUSION

As the *Roadmap* enters its final year in 2012-2013, Government's commitment to official languages is strong. Long-standing dialogue with community representatives continues and partnership with provincial and territorial governments, notably through the Ministers Conference of the Canadian *Francophonie*, remains strong.

Work has begun on the development of options for a future federal strategy and officials are taking advantage of official languages-related events as opportunities to gather views and perspectives.

For example, Canadian Heritage, in collaboration with several other federal institutions, held on September 1st, 2011, a one-day Symposium on Official Languages Research. A number of other events in the area of second-language and minority-language education are also held on a regular basis, gathering community representatives, scholars and government officials.

The House of Commons Standing Committee on Official Languages also launched on September 29, 2011, a long-term study on options for after the *Roadmap*. Community organizations' views are being solicited in this exercise.

As the Government is confronted with challenging economic times, in the final year of the *Roadmap*, efforts will be made to maximize the use of public investments in the pursuit of the best possible results for Canadians.

There is no doubt that linguistic duality, is central to Canadian identity. Efforts deployed to encourage and reinforce the use of English and French across the country will continue to reflect our willingness to cohabit harmoniously and to build a Canada that offers to all the benefits of our two official languages.

VI ANNEXES

Annex A: ***Roadmap* 2008-2013 Initiatives by Department and Agency**

Annex B: ***Roadmap* Detailed Financial Reporting 2008-2012**



ANNEX A: **ROADMAP 2008-2013 by Department and Agency**

Atlantic Canada Opportunities Agency

- Support to Francophone Immigration in New Brunswick (\$10.0M)
- Economic Development Initiative (\$6.2M)

Canada Economic Development for Quebec Regions

- Economic Development Initiative (\$10.2M)

Canadian Heritage

- Support to second-language education (\$190.0M)
- Summer language bursaries (\$40.0M)
- Official-language monitors (\$20.0M)
- National Translation Program for Book Publishing (\$5.0M)
- Support to education in the language of the minority (\$280.0M)
- Youth initiatives (\$12.5M)
- Intergovernmental cooperation (\$22.5M)
- Cultural Development Fund (\$14.0M)
- Music Showcases Program for Artists from Official Language Minority Communities (\$4.5M)
- Support to Official-Language Minority Communities (\$22.5M)
- Official Languages Secretariat - Accountability and coordination framework (\$13.5 M)

Canada School of Public Service

- Extend access of language-learning tools to Canadian universities (\$2.5 M)

Citizenship and Immigration Canada

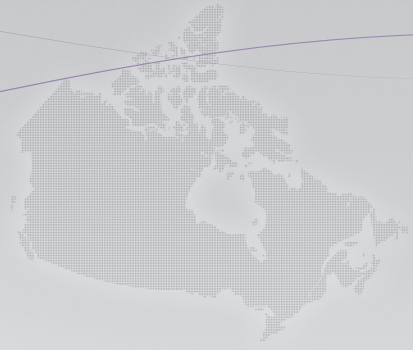
- Recruitment and integration of immigrants (\$20.0M)

Health Canada

- Training, networks and access to health services (\$174.3M)

Human Resources and Skills Development Canada

- Family Literacy Initiative (\$ 7.5 M)
- Strengthening the capacity of NGOs for early childhood development (\$4.0M)
- Readiness to learn in minority francophone communities (Child Care pilot project) (\$ 13.5M)
- Enabling Fund for Official Language Minority Communities (\$69.0M)



ANNEX A: ***ROADMAP 2008-2013 by Department and Agency***

Industry Canada – FedNor, CanNor (Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada)

- Economic Development Initiative (\$10.9M)

Justice Canada

- Access to justice in both official languages (\$41.0M)
- Contravention Act Fund (\$49.5M)
- Accountability and coordination framework (\$2.5M)

National Research Council Canada

- Language Technologies Research Centre (\$10.0M)

Public Works and Government Services Canada

- Language Portal of Canada (TERMIUM®) (\$16.0M)
- Canadian Language Sector Enhancement Program
 - o University Scholarships in Translation component (\$8.0M)
 - o Language Industry Initiative component (\$10.0M)

The Office of the Chief Human Resources Officer – Treasury Board Secretariat

- Centre of excellence (\$ 17.0M))

Western Economic Diversification Canada

- Economic Development Initiative (\$3.2M)

ANNEX B

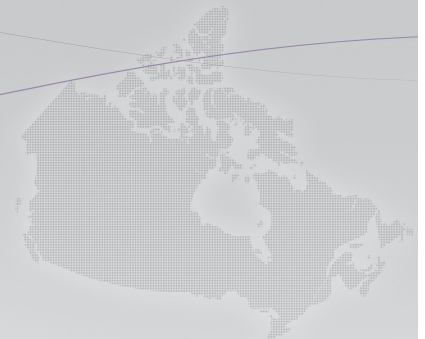
ROADMAP Detailed Financial Reporting 2008-2012*

FEDERAL PARTNERS	Actual Spending (\$M) ⁷			Planned (\$M) ⁸
	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012
CANADIAN HERITAGE				
• Linguistic Duality				
• Support to second-language education	38.00	38.00	38.00	38.00
• Summer language bursaries	8.01	8.00	8.00	8.00
• Official-language monitors	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
• National Translation Program for Book Publishing	0.00	0.75	0.80	1.50
• Youth				
• Support to Education in the Minority Language	56.00	56.00	56.00	56.00
• Youth Initiatives	0.00	12.50	0.00	0.00
• Access to Services				
• Intergovernmental Cooperation	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50
• Cultural Development Fund	0.00	3.50	3.50	3.50
• Music Showcases Program for Artists from OLMCs	0.50	1.00	1.00	1.00
• Community development - Support to OLMCs	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50
• Governance				
• OLS - Accountability and coordination framework	1.91	2.12	1.97	1.85
JUSTICE CANADA				
• Access to Services				
• Access to Justice in Both Official Languages	3.86	4.67	6.04	9.63
• Contraventions Act Fund	4.96	5.39	4.91	9.87
• Governance				
• Accountability and coordination framework	0.36	0.49	0.47	0.47

* Please note that the financial information pertaining to 2012-2013 has yet to be confirmed.

⁷ Source: Financial information for 2008-2009, 2009-2010 and 2010-2011 are derived from the annual Departmental Performance Reports (DPRs) tabled in Parliament.

⁸ Source: Financial information for 2011-2012 is derived from the Reports on Plan and Priorities (RPP) tabled in Parliament.



ANNEX B

ROADMAP Detailed Financial Reporting 2008-2012*

FEDERAL PARTNERS	Actual Spending (\$M) ⁷			Planned (\$M) ⁸
	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012
HEALTH CANADA				
• Access to Services				
• Training, networks and access to health services	27.89	36.30	37.80	38.90
HUMAN RESOURCES AND SKILLS DEVELOPMENT CANADA				
• Access to Services				
• Strengthening the Capacity of NGOs for Early Childhood Development	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80
• Family Literacy Initiative	0.18	1.20	1.80	1.80
• Readiness to learn in minority francophone communities	2.60	1.70	1.10	2.70
• Enabling Fund for Official Language Minority Communities	12.00	13.80	13.60	13.80
CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION CANADA				
• Access to Services				
• Recruitment and Integration of French-speaking Immigrants	3.03	6.77	4.50	4.50
PUBLIC WORKS AND GOVERNMENT SERVICES CANADA				
• Linguistic Duality				
• Language Portal of Canada (TERMIUM®)	1.19	4.48	3.44	3.40
• Economic Benefits				
• Language industry initiative	0.41	0.44	3.07	2.90
• University Scholarships Program in Translation	0.10	0.67	1.63	2.80
CANADA SCHOOL OF PUBLIC SERVICE				
• Linguistic Duality				
• Extend access of language-learning tools to Canadian universities	0.00	0.68	0.87	0.88

ANNEX B

ROADMAP Detailed Financial Reporting 2008-2012*

FEDERAL PARTNERS	Actual Spending (\$M) ⁷			Planned (\$M) ⁸
	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF HUMAN RESOURCES OFFICER				
• Governance				
• Centre of Excellence	3.40	2.76	3.27	3.40
ATLANTIC CANADA OPPORTUNITIES AGENCY				
• Access to Services				
• Support to Francophone Immigration in New Brunswick	0.00	0.66	1.24	4.20
• Economic Development Initiative	0.00	0.35	1.17	1.50
INDUSTRY CANADA - ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVE (FEDDEV, FEDNOR, CANNOR)				
• Access to Services				
• Economic Development Initiative	0.23	0.99	2.50	3.44
CANADA ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT FOR QUEBEC REGIONS CANADA				
• Access to Services				
• Economic Development Initiative	0.16	1.02	2.50	4.20
WESTERN ECONOMIC DIVERSIFICATION CANADA				
• Access to Services				
• Economic Development Initiative	0.17	0.68	0.72	0.75
NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL CANADA				
• Economic Benefits				
• Language Technologies Research Centre	2.02	2.07	1.89	2.00
TOTAL	180.78	220.79	215.59	234.79