

**The Pacific Languages Framework  
2011 to 2036**

**PLF Draft**

**Foreword (Minister of Pacific Island Affairs)**

**[to be inserted]**

**Comment (Chief Executive)**

**[to be inserted]**

**PLF Draft**

## **Introduction**

The Ministry of Pacific Island Affairs (the Ministry) has developed the Pacific Languages Framework (PLF) to protect and promote the use of Pacific languages in New Zealand. The PLF will cover a twenty five year period from 2011 to 2036. This is approximately one generation - a realistic time period to reverse the decline and make progress towards sustainable use of Pacific languages in the long term. It is intended that progress of the PLF will be evaluated every five years.

The development and implementation of the PLF is a key output for the Ministry and supports the priority outcome *“Strengthening Pacific families and communities in New Zealand”* in the Ministry’s Statement of Intent 2011 - 14. The PLF also builds on Ministry led initiatives such as the National Pacific Radio Trust, Mind Your Language, and other community efforts to promote their own languages. It is informed by a discussion paper prepared by Professor Stephen May on the rationale, and workshops held with various Pacific interest groups to date.

Pacific languages are declining and are at risk of being lost in New Zealand without more focused intervention. Language is an integral part of Pacific culture, and Pacific culture has become an integral part of New Zealand’s identity. Vibrant Pacific languages are also key to improving social and economic wellbeing, and to strengthening Pacific families and communities. In addition, the New Zealand Government has responsibilities under the Treaty of Waitangi and international law to protect and promote te reo Māori as the indigenous language of New Zealand, and those within the New Zealand realm: Niue, Tokelau, Cook Island Māori and New Zealand Sign Language. This Framework provides a platform and guidance to address these issues.

## **Purpose**

The purpose of the PLF is to revitalise, promote and maintain the use of Pacific languages in New Zealand. The PLF aims to provide leadership and direction. It also aims to improve the

coordination and delivery of government policy, funding and services to support Pacific languages and the efforts of Pacific communities.

## **Aim**

The broad aims of the PLF are to:

- Promote and protect Pacific languages in New Zealand
- Increase the sustainability of Pacific languages in New Zealand
- Identify how the New Zealand Government can support Pacific languages
- Enable and support Pacific communities to nurture their own languages.

Implementation of the PLF will build on and enhance existing Pacific language initiatives by formalising and bringing together a range of current language activities, and promote the coordination of government and community initiatives to make the most effective use of available resources.

The focus of the PLF is to support Pacific communities to promote and protect their heritage languages. With Government support Pacific communities have a lead role to play to ensure the wellbeing also of their own languages. The PLF acknowledges the local initiatives generated by Pacific communities for promoting the use of their languages. Accordingly, this PLF seeks to enable Pacific communities to further develop initiatives to nurture and sustain their languages.

While the PLF applies to all Pacific languages spoken in New Zealand, it will focus on those that are most at risk. Prioritising and developing initiatives for specific language communities within the PLF will be guided by the:

- Extent, and the pace of language loss
- constitutional status of the language

- proportion of the Pacific ethnic population in New Zealand compared to the population in the home islands
- proportion of the Pacific ethnic population that is New Zealand born.

Currently the most vulnerable Pacific languages are Vagahau Niue, Gagana Tokelau and Cook Island Māori.

## **Background**

Pacific peoples have settled in significant numbers in New Zealand for over 60 years, driven initially by the active recruitment of migrant labour to support the New Zealand economy. At the 2006 Census there were 265,974 Pacific people in New Zealand, constituting about seven percent of the total population, and consisting of at least 13 languages and cultural groups. Nearly half of Pacific people identify as Samoan. The next largest groupings are Cook Islands Māori (22 percent), Tongan (19 percent) and Niuean (8 percent). Many Pacific people are now long term residents, with 40 percent having arrived in New Zealand 20 or more years ago. Many are also second or third generation. [Data to be added.] Consequently many Pacific people have more distant ties with their home island, and this is reflected in the decline of Pacific languages.

The Pacific population is becoming increasingly significant for New Zealand's prosperity as it is growing much faster than the rest of New Zealand's population. Two thirds of Pacific people live in the Auckland region, the largest Pacific population in the world. The Pacific population has the youngest profile of all ethnic groups, with a median age of 21.1 years. Children 0-14 years of age make up 38 percent of the Pacific population; that is 100,344 children in 2006. Population projections estimate that Pacific children will comprise 18 percent of New Zealand's children by 2026. By 2026, the Pacific population is projected to reach 480,000 (9.8 percent). Pacific people are an increasing portion of the nation's births, its student body, workforce, taxpayer base, voters and consumers of both public and private

goods and services.<sup>1</sup> By 2050, it is projected that Pacific people constitute [insert data] of Auckland's working population.

Revitalising, protecting and promoting the languages of this significant population in New Zealand will contribute to a range of positive outcomes. Pacific languages are very much part of the identities of Pacific peoples, and are integral to a sense of cultural and personal wellbeing. Capability and confidence in one or more Pacific languages increases understanding of and connection to cultural heritage and widens opportunities for self-expression, for mutual understanding, and for participation in family and community activities. There is also evidence that bilingualism enhances educational achievement. Overall, strong Pacific languages will contribute to Pacific people reaching their potential, and improving their social and economic wellbeing, with benefits for New Zealand as a whole.

#### *Status of Pacific languages*

Many Pacific communities are experiencing shifts towards English as the preferred language and some face serious language loss. There is growing concern among some Pacific communities that language transmission between generations has almost ceased. In many circumstances, the use of Pacific languages is limited to use in the private domains of the family and church, while English is used in wider communication, business, employment and education.

*Some Pacific languages have declined significantly in New Zealand.* Currently, around half of the people in the seven largest Pacific ethnic groups<sup>2</sup> can speak the language associated with their ethnicity. The extent to which Pacific people speak their heritage language in New Zealand however, differs considerably from community to community.

Tuvaluan, Samoan, Tongan and Kiribati languages are still widely spoken. But Cook Island Māori, Niuean, Fijian and Tokelauan languages are spoken far less often. Overall, 71

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<sup>1</sup> The Future for New Zealanders: Pacific People. Statistics New Zealand.

<sup>2</sup> The seven largest groups are Samoan, Cook Island Māori, Tongan, Niuean, Fijian, Tokelauan, and Tuvaluan, Census 2006.

percent of Tuvaluans speak their own language, compared to only 16 percent of Cook Island Māori. 25 percent of Niueans living in New Zealand are able to hold an everyday conversation in their language, compared to 29 percent for Fijians, and 40 percent of Tokelauans.

*Some Pacific communities are experiencing language loss at a faster rate than others.* Between the 2001 and 2006 censuses, the greatest losses were for the Samoan language (4 percent loss), Tokelauan language (4 percent loss), Cook Island Māori (2 percent loss) and Niuean (2 percent loss). This rate of decline may see some of these languages no longer spoken in New Zealand. The PLF's key priority is to reverse the decline, stabilise and then revitalise Pacific languages. The loss of language appears to be associated with a growing proportion of some Pacific populations residing in New Zealand, increasing numbers of New Zealand born, and loss of the older generation of language speakers. There are also limited opportunities to learn and use the language in everyday contexts, and concerns that Pacific languages are not highly valued by New Zealand society.

*Significant proportions of Pacific communities live in New Zealand.* The New Zealand populations of Niueans, Tokelauans and Cook Island Māori significantly outnumber the populations of their home countries. The Niuean population living in New Zealand is over 15 times greater than the population of Niue. Almost five times as many Tokelauans live in New Zealand as in Tokelau. Over twice as many Cook Island Māori live in New Zealand as in the Cook Islands. This reinforces the role for New Zealand in revitalising these languages.

While the Samoan and Tongan populations in New Zealand do not outnumber the populations of their home countries, significant proportions live here. For every 10 Samoans living in their home country, six live in New Zealand; for every 10 Tongans living in their home country, four live in New Zealand. By contrast the population of Fijians and Kiribati living in New Zealand is far smaller than the population of Fijians and Kiribati living in their home islands.

*New Zealand born Pacific people tend not to know or use their heritage language.*<sup>3</sup> Six out of ten people of Pacific ethnicity are born in New Zealand. The groups with the highest proportions of New Zealand born are Niue (74 percent), Cook Island Māori (73 percent) and Tokelau (69 percent). These groups have also experienced a greater degree of language loss.

In 2006, the groups with the smallest proportions of speakers of their heritage language amongst New Zealand born were:

- Only 5 percent of New Zealand born Cook Island Māori speak their language compared to 47 percent of overseas-born Cook Island Māori.
- Only 6 percent of New Zealand born Fijians speak their language compared to 45 percent of overseas-born Fijians.
- Only 11 percent of New Zealand born Niueans speak their language compared to 63 percent of overseas-born Niueans.
- Around 25 percent New Zealand born Tokelauans speak their language compared to 75 percent of overseas-born Tokelauans.

Most younger Pacific people are New Zealand born. Language loss is particularly apparent among children and young people in Pacific communities.<sup>4</sup> Half of the Pacific population in New Zealand is under 22 years of age, and in some Pacific ethnic groups, very few children and young people can speak their heritage language. It is the older, mostly overseas born age groups (50 years and over), who are most likely to be able to speak their language.

Those young people least likely to speak their heritage language are:

- Cook Island Māori: 6 percent of 0-24 year age group can speak their heritage language compared to 50 percent of those 50 years and older.
- Niuean: 10 percent of 0-24 year age group can speak their heritage language compared to 61 percent of those 50 years and older.

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<sup>3</sup> Quick Stats About Pacific Peoples 2006 Census

<sup>4</sup> Ibid.

- Fijian: 16 percent of 0-24 age group can speak their heritage language compared to 48 percent of those 50 years and older.
- Tokelauan: 22 percent of 0-24 year age group can speak their heritage language compared to 77 percent of those 50 years and older.

The contrast in language use between the age groups points to a high likelihood of escalating language loss without intervention.

Another factor that may affect language use among Pacific youth is the increasing proportion who identify with more than one ethnic group. For example, in one survey of over 2,000 students in years 6, 8 and 10 (aged between 10-15 years), it was found that just over half of the Pacific ethnicities recorded shared ethnicity with another group. This was a higher proportion than those reporting more than one ethnic group in that age group in the 2006 census.<sup>5</sup> For Pacific people of all ages, one third identified with more than one ethnic group in the 2006 census.<sup>6</sup>

This data indicates that Vagahau Niue, Gagana Tokelau and Cook Island Māori should be given priority when implementing this Framework. The status of all Pacific languages will be considered as the data is monitored and prioritisation will occur if appropriate. Some consideration may need to be given to supporting the Fijian language. Although the number of Fijians residing in New Zealand is small, less than one third can speak their language and the proportions of Fijian New Zealand born and young people who can speak their heritage language are relatively small.

#### *Unique relationship and constitutional responsibility*

In addition to the demographic issues, New Zealand has an important role in supporting Pacific languages that stems from strong historical, geographic, and in some cases, constitutional connections with Pacific nations.

<sup>5</sup> Tahu Kukutai (Tahu Consulting), Statistics New Zealand (2008) *Ethnic Self-prioritisation of Dual and Multi-ethnic Youth in New Zealand*. Wellington, Statistics New Zealand.

<sup>6</sup> Statistics New Zealand (2009) *Final Report of a Review of the Official Ethnicity Statistical Standard 2009*. Wellington, Statistics New Zealand.

In particular, New Zealand has a special responsibility to ensure the survival of Vagahau Niue, Gagana Tokelau and Cook Island Māori. This is because of the constitutional relationships with Niue, Tokelau and the Cook Island that make their languages indigenous within the realm of New Zealand.<sup>7</sup> In all three cases, the island populations retain New Zealand citizenship with full rights of access to New Zealand, and so it is appropriate to afford the languages recognition and support in New Zealand.

Western Samoa also had a formal constitutional relationship with New Zealand as a New Zealand Territory until full independence in 1961. Now relations are between independent and sovereign states. A special relationship and spirit of close friendship is recognised by the two countries.<sup>8</sup>

### *Culture and identity*

Pacific languages critically underpin and affirm cultural identity. Language is integral to the expression of culture. A shift to speaking only English can result in the loss of unique aspects of cultural heritage, cultural knowledge and traditions, as well as concepts and forms of expression. Researchers have argued that the retention of Pacific languages amongst Pacific children and young people is vitally important for self-esteem, confidence and identity, as well as making them appreciative and aware of their heritage.<sup>9</sup>

### *Social cohesion*

As well as the significance of Pacific languages for culture and identity, maintaining and supporting the use of Pacific languages more widely in our communities is expected to confer important social and economic benefits, not only for individuals, but for the wider New Zealand society. A society that values and supports the use of a variety of languages can celebrate diversity, foster respect and understanding among different cultures, build

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<sup>7</sup> Tokelau is part of New Zealand, although working towards a self-determined autonomy. The Cook Islands was part of New Zealand until 1965 when it became a self-governing state in free association with New Zealand. Niue was part of New Zealand until 1974 when it became a self-governing state in free association with New Zealand.

<sup>8</sup> *Pacific People's Constitution Report, Wellington* (2000). Ministry of Justice.

<sup>9</sup> [Reference to be inserted.]

harmonious relations between communities, , and enable ethnic communities to achieve their potential. Institutional support for Pacific languages and opportunities to use the languages can facilitate access to information and services for Pacific New Zealanders, as well as welcoming and assisting new Pacific migrants. The availability of Pacific languages can reduce barriers to inclusion of Pacific peoples in New Zealand life and promote access to services.

### *Benefits of bilingualism*

Support for Pacific languages will also increase bilingualism, and there is evidence that this will bring a range of benefits including greater educational success.<sup>10</sup> In turn, this will contribute to improved employment and earning opportunities.

Internationally, there is consistent research evidence that shows bilingual education provision to be far more effective than English-only education in successfully raising the educational achievement of bilingual students.<sup>11</sup> USA longitudinal research provides the most comprehensive analysis of the effectiveness of bilingual education for educational achievement, including in mathematics and English language skills. Other research has identified other benefits including: the ability to think creatively and laterally; an appreciation of different world views; a strong sense of self and cultural identity; and an enhanced ability to participate in more than one culture.<sup>12</sup>

In New Zealand, evaluation of Māori medium education and of the few Pacific bilingual education programmes has shown them to be highly effective in contributing to educational achievement. Pacific languages can be used to support educational success for Pacific students, which will in turn contribute to greater social and economic benefits for Pacific peoples and the wider New Zealand society.<sup>13</sup>

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<sup>10</sup> [Insert reference.]

<sup>11</sup> [Insert reference.]

<sup>12</sup> [Insert reference.]

<sup>13</sup> S. May (2009) *Pasifika Languages Strategy: Key issues*. Paper prepared for the Ministry of Pacific Island Affairs, Wellington.

Pacific peoples have made significant economic contributions to New Zealand for generations. Today's Pacific children and young people will comprise an increasing proportion of the future labour market. Their ability to contribute will be critical to New Zealand's future economic wellbeing. Pacific languages can be an important resource and contribute to raising the skill levels needed to advance New Zealand's economy. There is considerable potential for business and professional employment opportunities for Pacific languages speakers with the wider use of Pacific languages in education, arts, media, public services, social services and other public domains. Facility in Pacific languages is also becoming increasingly important in a globalised world. International business connections can be fostered and enhanced through Pacific languages.

Overall, the future wellbeing of New Zealand's growing Pacific population will be affected by their ability to use their languages. Pacific people have expressed strong beliefs that fluency in English and their own Pacific language is very important for achieving positive cultural, social and economic outcomes in New Zealand.

## Vision and Principles

### Vision: Pacific Languages Are Flourishing.

This vision will be characterised by more people using Pacific languages with skill and fluency in everyday situations, particularly children and young people. Those Pacific languages now at risk will be revitalised, and their future assured. Pacific peoples' sense of personal and cultural belonging in New Zealand will be enhanced by the support given to Pacific languages. New Zealanders will appreciate and value Pacific languages as a source of pride in New Zealand's rich cultural diversity. Government and Pacific communities will be working collaboratively in partnership to protect and promote Pacific languages.

The PLF will be guided by the following Principles:

1. Language is an integral part of culture: Pacific languages are an integral part of Pacific culture and vital for the expression of Pacific identity. Pacific culture is an integral part of New Zealand's culturally diverse identity.
2. Vibrant languages contribute to positive outcomes: Vibrant Pacific languages are a necessary part of efforts to improve social and economic wellbeing, and to strengthen Pacific families and communities.
3. Reversing the decline: The decline of Pacific languages must first be slowed, stopped and then reversed to achieve revitalisation.
4. Leadership and ownership: Leadership and ownership of the protection and promotion of Pacific languages lies with Pacific communities. The role of Government agencies is primarily to support Pacific communities to achieve their language aspirations.

5. Multi-sectoral and multi-faceted approach: Promoting and protecting Pacific languages requires a multi-sectoral and multi-faceted approach, based on collaboration and coordination between Government agencies and communities.
6. Inter-generational transmission: Improving the prevalence of language fluency and the skills of children and young people is essential for language sustainability. Learning from older generations will be a key mechanism for achieving this.
7. Priority populations: Languages that are most at risk will be prioritised. Languages will be prioritised where there is a high proportion of the population residing in New Zealand and where a high proportion is New Zealand born; where language use is low and declining rapidly; , and where there are constitutional considerations.

## **Approach**

The PLF is designed to guide Government activities that support Pacific communities achieve their aspirations for language revitalisation. There are three mutually reinforcing outcomes that will be measured with appropriate indicators. The Framework identifies intermediate steps to achieve these outcomes. It will be supported by a programme of research and evaluation.

## **Outcomes**

The PLF has three inter-related key Outcomes:

### Outcome One: More learners, and speakers are increasing their skills.

The key focus of this outcome is on the *individual* and encouraging and supporting children, young people and adults to become proficient in their heritage language.

Individual language capability and high prevalence of individual speakers is the foundation for flourishing Pacific languages. More learners, and more speakers will increase language use within families and communities, and contribute to the languages being valued by society. It is particularly critical for individuals to have a range of opportunities to learn and become proficient in their heritage language. The sustainability of the languages will be maximised by focusing on children and young people.

*Outcome Two: Languages are used within families and communities.*

The key focus of this outcome is on *Family and Community* and encouraging and supporting the use of heritage languages within families and communities. Widespread use in these contexts will reinforce individual language proficiency, and contribute to Pacific languages being valued more highly. Greater utilisation of heritage languages within families is most likely to occur through inter-generational transmission. Children and young people with language skills will be able to communicate more easily with older generations. Within communities, leadership, ownership and capacity to promote heritage languages will provide an environment that enables and nurtures language growth.

*Outcome Three: The diversity of Pacific languages is valued and celebrated.*

The key focus of this outcome is on the wider *New Zealand Society*. A broader environment that values and celebrates Pacific languages will also reinforce both the development of individual language proficiency and the use of the languages within families and communities. A society that values and celebrates Pacific languages will be reflected in a variety of ways, such as the inclusion of Pacific languages and culture in popular media, events and initiatives of national significance, as well as in the delivery of Government services. A coordinated approach between coordinated Government and community will be underpin this outcome.

**Intervention Areas**

The outcomes will be achieved by applying five inter-related areas of intervention in language revitalisation: status, knowledge and acquisition, use, critical awareness and corpus (Table 1). These intervention areas have been consistently identified by linguists and language planners as critical to the health of a language.<sup>14</sup> Language protection and promotion depends on achieving positive changes in all of these areas, for each of the three outcomes.

**Table 1.**

<b>Intervention Areas</b>	
<b>Status</b>	<i>Status</i> relates to the position of a language in society. The status of a language impacts on how it is viewed and used. Status interventions relate to developing a positive environment in which the language can flourish.
<b>Knowledge and acquisition</b>	<i>Knowledge and acquisition</i> relates to the proficiency skills of speaking, listening, reading and writing. These skills are needed to sustain the language.
<b>Use</b>	<i>Use</i> relates to the use of a language to communicate, which is essential for language revitalisation.
<b>Critical awareness</b>	<i>Critical awareness</i> relates to levels of awareness and consciousness about the value of language and the implications of language choices for sustaining a language.
<b>Corpus</b>	<i>Corpus</i> relates to the linguistic character of the language, its structure and functions. Corpus development involves the written, visual and oral resources of a language.

The tables below outline key intermediate outcomes or steps towards achieving each outcome for each of the five intervention areas.

**Table 2. Outcome One: More learners, and speakers are increasing their skills.**

<sup>14</sup> See p.7 TePuniKokiri (2008) *TeOranga o te Reo Maori 2006 the Health of the Maori Language in 2006* Wellington, TePuniKokiri. See also R. Kaplan and R. Baldauf (1997) *Language Planning from Practice to Theory* Multilingual Matters, Clevedon; J. Fishman, (1991) *Reversing Language Shift* Multilingual Matters, Clevedon.

<b>Status</b>	Individuals recognise and value, learn and use their heritage language in a range of environments, e.g. home and church.
<b>Knowledge and acquisition</b>	Access to formal education in Pacific languages at all levels - early childhood education, compulsory, and tertiary.
<b>Use</b>	Opportunities to use Pacific languages in educational settings.
<b>Critical awareness</b>	Pacific individuals are aware of the value, and understand the implications of their choices to learn and use their heritage language.
<b>Corpus</b>	Learners and speakers of Pacific languages have access to a range of resources, including inter-generational transmission, that protect and promote the linguistic character of their heritage language.

**Table 3. Outcome Two: Languages are used within families and communities.**

<b>Status</b>	Families and communities recognise value, learn and use their heritage languages. Families and communities provide leadership and have ownership of their languages.
<b>Knowledge and acquisition</b>	Learning opportunities for Adults. Families and communities have access to resources that promote skill development, e.g. websites, teachers, books, and media including radio and TV. Children and young people have opportunities to learn from older people.
<b>Use</b>	Opportunities to use languages in a range of community contexts, e.g. at home, through media, at church, in the public service, in business, arts and sports.
<b>Critical awareness</b>	Pacific families and communities are aware of the value, and understand the implications of their choices to learn and use their heritage language.
<b>Corpus</b>	Families and communities use their heritage language in ways that protect and promote the linguistic character of the language, including through inter-generational transmission.

**Table 4. Outcome Three: The diversity of Pacific languages is valued and celebrated.**

<b>Status</b>	Government and the wider New Zealand society recognise and celebrate the value of Pacific languages, and support their development. Government provides leadership and coordination, and supports Pacific languages through policy, funding and service delivery initiatives.
<b>Knowledge and acquisition</b>	Government supports the learning of Pacific languages for all age groups through policy, funding and service delivery initiatives.
<b>Use</b>	Government agencies use Pacific languages in their service delivery for Pacific communities.
<b>Critical awareness</b>	New Zealand society is aware of the value of vibrant Pacific languages.
<b>Corpus</b>	Resources are available that protect and promote the linguistic character of Pacific languages.

Table 5 provides an overview of the principles, outcomes and interventions of the PLF.

Table 5.

Pacific Languages Are Flourishing						
PRINCIPLES	OUTCOMES	STATUS	KNOWLEDGE & ACQUISITION	USE	CRITICAL AWARENESS	CORPUS
1. <u>Language is an integral part of culture</u>	<p><b>Outcome One:</b> <b>Key focus: Individual</b></p> <p>More learners, and speakers are increasing their skills - encouraging and supporting children, young people and adults to become proficient in their heritage language.</p>	<p>Individuals recognise and value, learn and use their heritage language in a range of environments.</p>	<p>Access to formal education in Pacific languages at all levels - early childhood education, compulsory, and tertiary.</p>	<p>Opportunities to use Pacific languages in educational settings.</p>	<p>Pacific individuals are aware of the value, and understand the implications of their choices to learn and use their heritage language.</p>	<p>Learners and speakers of Pacific languages have access to a range of resources, including inter-generational transmission, that protect and promote the linguistic character of their heritage language.</p>
2. <u>Vibrant languages contribute to positive outcomes</u>						
3. <u>Reversing the decline</u>						
4. <u>Leadership and ownership</u>						
5. <u>Multi-sectoral and multi-faceted approach</u>	<p><b>Outcome Two:</b> <b>Key focus: Family and Community</b></p> <p>Languages are used within families and communities - Community leadership and community capacity building for language revitalisation, promotion and use.</p>	<p>Families and communities recognise value, learn and use their heritage languages. Families and communities provide leadership and have ownership of their languages.</p>	<p>Learning opportunities for Adults. Families and communities have access to resources that promote skill development.</p>	<p>Opportunities to use languages in a range of community contexts.</p>	<p>Pacific families and communities are aware of the value, and understand the implications of their choices to learn and use their heritage language.</p>	<p>Families and communities use their heritage language in ways that protect and promote the linguistic character of the language, including through inter-generational transmission.</p>
6. <u>Inter-generational transmission</u>						
7. <u>Priority populations</u>						
	<p><b>Outcome Three</b> <b>Key focus: Society</b></p> <p>The diversity of Pacific languages are valued and celebrated - Government efforts are coordinated and effective in supporting the revitalisation, promotion and protection of Pacific languages in New Zealand.</p>	<p>Government and the wider New Zealand society recognise and celebrate the value of Pacific languages, and support their development. Government provides leadership and coordination, and supports Pacific languages through policy, funding and service delivery initiatives.</p>	<p>Government supports the learning of Pacific languages for all age groups through policy, funding and service delivery initiatives.</p>	<p>Government agencies use Pacific languages in their service delivery for Pacific communities.</p>	<p>New Zealand society is aware of the value of vibrant Pacific languages.</p>	<p>Resources are available that protect and promote the linguistic character of Pacific languages.</p>
Research and Evaluation						

## Implementation

Implementation of the Framework will be led and coordinated by the Ministry of Pacific Island Affairs by working with communities and other Government agencies.

The Ministry will continue to support Pacific communities to further develop and implement their Community Action Plans. During 2010, seven Pacific Community Action Plans were developed: Samoan, Tongan, Cook Islands, Niue, Tokelau, Tuvalu and Fiji. The Community Action Plans have short, medium and long term goals. Further work will be undertaken to explicitly align the Plans with the PLF to help Pacific communities achieve their aspirations for language revitalisation. Further Community Action Plans may be developed by other groups.

The Ministry will convene an inter-agency group to develop a Pacific Languages Action Plan. This will build on the range of activities currently being carried out by Government agencies, such as the publication of resources in Pacific languages. The stocktake of Government activities that support Pacific languages, prepared in 2011, will be regularly updated. The Framework will form the basis of the Action Plan and will focus on implementation of activities most likely to achieve the greatest gains in protecting and promoting Pacific languages, particularly for priority languages. The Action Plan will identify funding requirements, including continuation of activities within baseline, as well as areas that may require additional or new resourcing.

The Action Plan will be supported by a Monitoring and Evaluation plan to ensure that progress with implementing the Framework is measured, and that changes or improvements are evidence-based, timely and appropriate.

## Glossary

[To be completed.]

Because different Pacific languages are experiencing different levels of language loss, various terms are used in this document.

Language revitalisation: refers to the restoral of the vitality of a language that is experiencing decline in use.

Endangered: when there are very few speakers, particularly if there is very little or no inter-generational transmission of the language.

Language retention: defined by Statistics New Zealand as the proportion of the population able to speak the 'first' language of its ethnic group.

Vulnerable: describes those Pacific languages that are most at risk and less likely to be spoken actively in the near future. [Insert a definition of what this is, i.e. how it's measured]