



United Nations
Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization



MOTHER LANGUAGE DAY

21 FEBRUARY 2015

LANGUAGES COUNT FOR EDUCATION

LANGUAGE: FACTOR OF INCLUSION

TO ELIMINATE EXCLUSION

BASED ON NEGATIVE ATTITUDES AND A LACK OF RESPONSE TO DIVERSITY IN RACE, ECONOMIC STATUS, SOCIAL CLASS, ETHNICITY, **LANGUAGE**, RELIGION, GENDER, SEXUAL ORIENTATION AND ABILITY

IS THE AIM OF INCLUSIVE EDUCATION

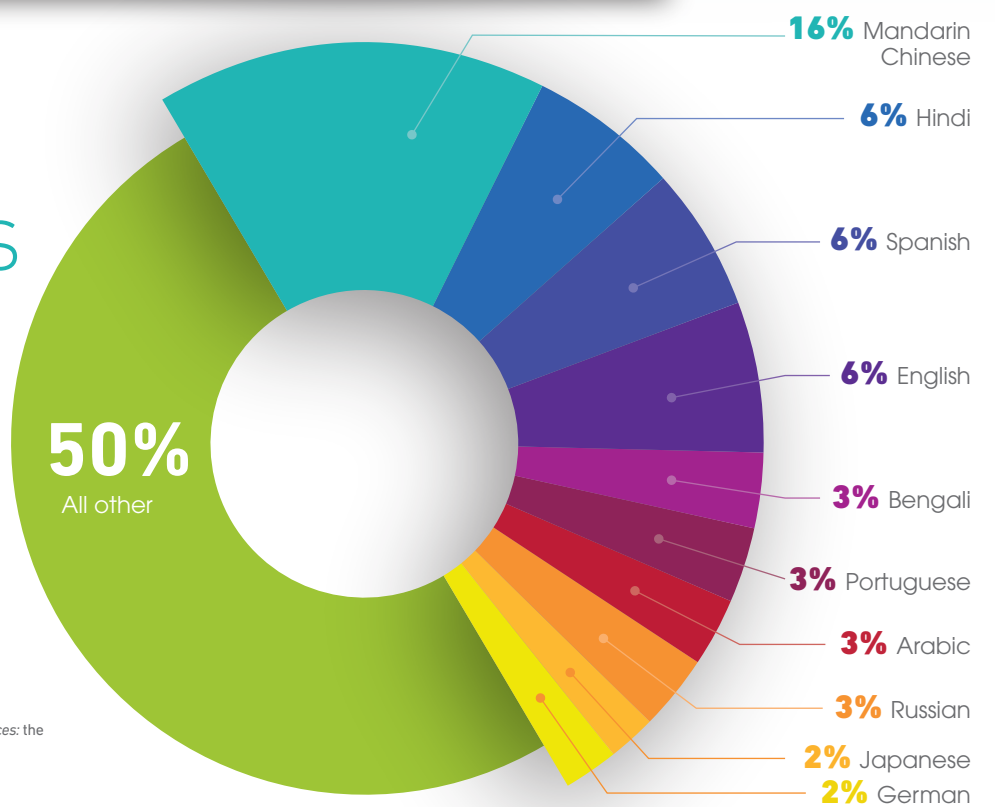
LINGUISTIC DIVERSITY IN THE WORLD and MOTHER TONGUE

AN ESTIMATED **2.3 BILLION PEOPLE**, NEARLY 40% OF THE WORLD'S POPULATION, **LACK ACCESS TO EDUCATION IN THEIR OWN LANGUAGE**

UNESCO UIS publication Findings from the Global Initiative on Out-of-School Children: Fixing the Broken Promise of Education for All, 2015

LANGUAGES WITH THE MOST MOTHER TONGUE SPEAKERS

UNESCO, WWF, Terralingua, Sharing a World of Differences: the earth's linguistic, cultural, and biological diversity



MOTHER-TONGUE BASED EDUCATION and ITS CONSEQUENCES

CHILDREN WHO STUDY IN THEIR MOTHER TONGUE



BETTER AND FASTER LEARNING THAN CHILDREN STUDYING IN SECOND LANGUAGES

UNESCO Bangkok, 2008; Woldemikael, 2003

EARLY LEARNING IN HOME LANGUAGE



BETTER PERFORMANCE IN TESTS IN OFFICIAL LANGUAGE OF INSTRUCTION LATER IN SCHOOL CAREERS

UNESCO Bangkok, 2008

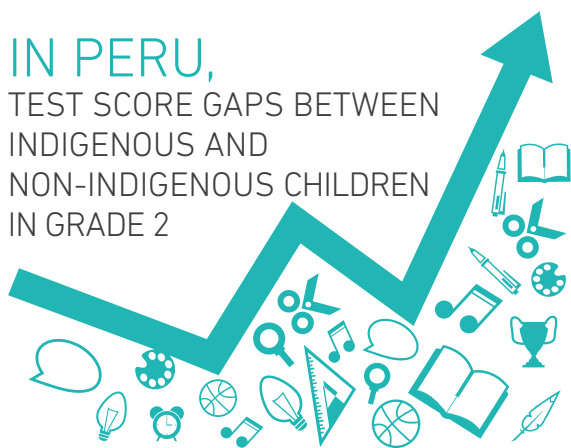
BENEFITS BEYOND COGNITIVE SKILLS



ENHANCED SELF-CONFIDENCE, SELF-ESTEEM AND CLASSROOM PARTICIPATION

Atidou et al., 2006

IN PERU, TEST SCORE GAPS BETWEEN INDIGENOUS AND NON-INDIGENOUS CHILDREN IN GRADE 2



ARE SIZEABLE AND INCREASING

IN MALI, BEGINNING LITERACY IN THE MOTHER TONGUE



BETTER MASTERY OF THE OFFICIAL LANGUAGE, FRENCH

UNESCO, 2014. EFA Global Monitoring Report 2014: Teaching and Learning, Paris, UNESCO