
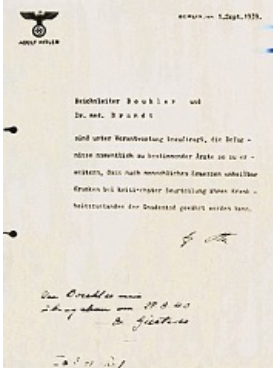




**Timeline: Add pictures showing milestones or important events concerning the rights of people with disability in your country.**

Picture	Year	Description
	<p><b>1825</b></p>	<p>The Frenchman Louis Braille (born 1809) lost his eyesight when he was three years old. At that time there was only one complicated writing system for the blind. In 1825, at only 16 years of age, Braille launched a new system consisting of raised dots embossed on paper which were easy to read.</p> <p>Today the international name for this tactile script is Braille, and it is used by people around the world. The EU has made it mandatory that all medicine packages are labelled in Braille.</p>
	<p><b>1939</b></p>	<p>The term “Aktion T4” has been used to designate the systematic murder (involuntary or forced euthanasia) of the mentally ill and people with disability that was carried out by the Nazi regime in Germany.</p> <p>Well over two-hundred thousand people were murdered. The “legal grounds” for the euthanasia murders was an order (picture) signed by Adolf Hitler.</p>
	<p><b>1948</b></p>	<p>The Universal Declaration of Human Rights was adopted by the UN on 10 December 1948. The declaration was a response to the atrocious events during World War 2 and the Holocaust. For the first time there were international rules that laid down fundamental rights that all people all over the world shall have, rules the states are obliged to respect. Only then can it be said that human rights became universal.</p>
	<p><b>1960</b></p>	<p><b>First Paralympics in Roma.</b>            400 athletes from 23 countries participated (eight sports branches).            The world’s largest international sports event for people with impaired vision or hearing. Tokyo (2021):            Competitions in 22 sports. Can you name an athlete?</p>

	<p>1960/ 70</p>	<p>Stephen Hawking (1942-2018). British astrophysicist and mathematician who is most famous for his theory that black holes can emit electromagnetic radiation (1974).</p> <p>Hawking was 21 when he was diagnosed with ALS (amyotrophic lateral sclerosis).</p> <p>An example of what a person can accomplish depends greatly on the surrounding society (Source: The book “Funksjonshemmedes menneskerettigheter” by Kjersti Skarstad).</p>
	<p>1981</p>	<p>The United Nations declared 1981, the International Year of Disabled Persons (IYDP).</p> <p>The theme of IYDP was “full participation and equality”, defined as the right of persons with disabilities to take part fully in the life and development of their societies, enjoy living conditions equal to those of other citizens, and have an equal share in improved conditions resulting from socio-economic development.</p>
	<p>2006</p>	<p>The Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD). Milestone. Long process where the civil society is deeply involved. “Nothing about us without us”. The Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities was adopted by the General Assembly of the UN in 2006 and came into force in 2008.</p>



Credit: UN Photo/Cia Pak

2015

**The Sustainable Development Goals (2015-2030).** A shared blueprint for ending poverty and fighting inequality and stopping climate change by 2030. 17 goals.

Replaced the Millennium Development Goals.

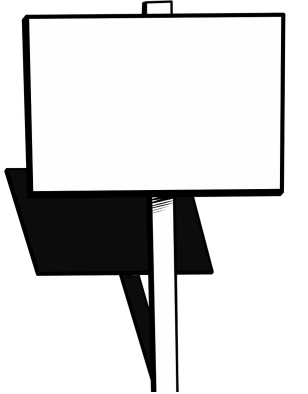
Leaving no one behind: The most vulnerable groups must be given priority.

How many live with a disability internationally? (Close to one billion). Major differences. Ten per cent of children with disability attend school in developing countries. International collaboration is important.



2018

All children have the right to play! UNICEF opens the first inclusive playground for children with disability in a refugee camp (Jordan).



2030

Where should we be in 2020? Which battles remain?

Locally and internationally we are not finished. But every step on the way is vital for realising the human rights of people with disability.