

The work of the United Nations (title)	Delo Združenih narodov
The United Nations	Združeni narodi
The United Nations is an international organisation. It was set up in 1945.	Združeni narodi so mednarodna organizacija. Ustanovljena je bila leta 1945.
The United Nations was started by 51 countries. Today, 191 countries are members. This means that almost all countries of the world belong to the United Nations.	Združene narode je ustanovilo 51 držav. Danes ta organizacija združuje 191 držav članic. To pomeni, da je večina držav sveta članic Združenih narodov.
Often, people use the short "UN" when they speak about the United Nations. The UN has also a symbol. You see it wherever the UN is present. The colour of the UN is blue. It is also the colour of its flag. You see the UN flag on this brochure.	Pogosto se uporablja kratica "ZN", ko se govori o Združenih narodih. Organizacija ima tudi svoj simbol. Ta simbol lahko vidite povsod, kjer se organizacija predstavlja. Barva Združenih narodov je modra. Ta barva je tudi barva zastave ZN. Zastavo ZN lahko najdete tudi v tej zgibanki.
The headquarters of the UN are in New York. It is lead by a Secretary General.	Sedež ZN je v New Yorku. Organizacijo vodi generalni tajnik.
In this brochure we want to explain what the UN does for disabled people. You will see that the UN is very important for everybody.	V tej zgibanki želimo predstaviti, kaj ZN naredijo za invalide. Ugotovili boste, da so ZN zelo pomembni za vsakega posameznika.
The aims of the United Nations	Cilji Združenih narodov
The UN is based on an agreement. It is called the Charter of the United Nations. All member countries agree to this Charter.	ZN temeljijo na dogovoru. Imenujemo ga Ustanovna listina Združenih narodov. Vse države članice so podpisnice Ustanovne listine.
The Charter says that the UN has 5 purposes: 1. To work for peace and security.	Ustanovna listina govori o 5 nalogah ZN: 1. Delati za mir in varnost.

<p>2. To develop friendly relations among countries.</p> <p>3. To help solving international problems.</p> <p>4. To promote respect for human rights.</p> <p>5. To coordinate the work of nations.</p>	<p>2. Razvijati prijateljske odnose med državami.</p> <p>3. Pomagati pri reševanju mednarodnih sporov.</p> <p>4. Spodbujati spoštovanje človekovih pravic.</p> <p>5. Koordinirati delo držav.</p>
<p>All countries are members of the General Assembly. This assembly meets 1 time per year, from September to December.</p>	<p>Vse države so članice Generalne Skupščine. Skupščina zaseda enkrat na leto, v času od septembra do decembra.</p>
<p>All member countries have 1 vote in the UN. There is no difference between large or small, rich or poor countries.</p>	<p>Vse države članice imajo po 1 glas v ZN. Ne obstaja razlika med velikimi ali majhnimi, bogatimi ali revnimi državami.</p>
<p>How the United Nations work</p>	<p>Kako Združeni narodi delujejo</p>
<p>The United Nations has 2 main ways of making agreements:</p>	<p>V Združenih narodih obstajata dva načina doseganja dogovora:</p>
<p>1. Member countries can write down their opinions on different matters. If the General Assembly agrees, this is called a Resolution or a Declaration. The most famous Declaration is the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. A declaration shows what the member countries think about a subject. But governments do not have to follow a Declaration.</p>	<p>1. Država članica lahko zapiše svoje mnenje o določeni zadevi. Če se Generalna Skupščina strinja, takšen dokument se imenuje Resolucija ali Deklaracija (izjava). Najbolj znana Deklaracija je Splošna Deklaracija o človekovih pravicah. Deklaracija je stališče držav članic o določeni zadevi. Vendar ni nujno, da vlade posameznih držav upoštevajo Deklaracijo.</p>
<p>Member countries can also write a kind of international law. This is called a Treaty or a Convention. All member countries can agree to a</p>	<p>Države članice lahko napišejo tudi neke vrste mednarodnega zakona. Ta dokument se imenuje Pogodba ali Konvencija. Vse države članice se morajo strinjati s</p>

Convention. When a member country has agreed to a Convention, it has to follow it.	Konvencijo. Ko se država članica strinja s Konvencijo, potem jo mora tudi uresničevati.
Conventions are much stronger than Declarations. The UN also checks if member countries follow the Conventions.	Konvencije imajo večjo moč kot Deklaracije. ZN tudi preverjajo ali države članice upoštevajo Konvencijo.
Read about some Declarations and Conventions:	Preberi o nekaterih Deklaracijah in Konvencijah:
The Declaration on the Rights of People with Intellectual Disabilities	Deklaracija o pravicah oseb z motnjami v duševnem razvoju
In the year 1968, Inclusion International wrote a Declaration on the rights of people with intellectual disabilities. The same Declaration was adopted in 1971 by the General Assembly of the United Nations.	Leta 1968 je Inclusion International napisala Deklaracijo o pravicah oseb z motnjami v duševnem razvoju. Ista Deklaracija je bila sprejeta na zasedanju Generalne Skupščine Združenih narodov leta 1971.
This Declaration includes many important rights:	Deklaracija vsebuje veliko pomembnih pravic:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right to good medical care. • Right to education and training • Right to rehabilitation and guidance. • Right to economic security and to a decent living. • Right to live with the own family. • Right to take part in community life. • Right to a qualified guardian. • Right to be protected from exploitation, abuse and degrading treatment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pravico do dobre zdravstvene oskrbe; • Pravico do izobraževanja in usposabljanja • Pravico do rehabilitacije • Pravico do ekonomske varnosti in dostojnega življenja • Pravico do življenja s svojo družino • Pravico do sodelovanja v družbenem življenju • Pravico do strokovnega skrbnika (mentorja) • Pravico do zaščite pred izkoriščanjem, nadlegovanjem in poniževanjem.
Our governments have agreed to these rights.	Naše vlade se morajo strinjati z naštetimi pravicami.

We must remind them about that!	Na to jih moramo spomniti!
The Standard Rules	Standardna pravila
The United Nations wanted to set guidelines for governments for the inclusion of all disabled people. In 1993, they agreed on the "Standard Rules on the Equalisation of Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities".	Združeni narodi želijo postaviti temeljne smernice za vlade za vključitev vseh invalidnih oseb. Leta 1993 so sprejeli "Standardna pravila o izenačevanju možnosti za invalidne osebe".
The Standard Rules help governments to make good laws and policies for disabled people. They fight against discrimination in all areas of life:	Standardna pravila pomagajo vladam pri sprejemanju pozitivnih zakonov in politik za invalidne osebe. Borijo se proti diskriminaciji na vseh področjih življenja:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education • Employment • Living • Religion • Sports • Community services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Izobraževanju • Zaposlovanju • Življenju • Religiji • Športu • Javnim službam
The Standard Rules are also in easy-to-read. You can get it from Inclusion Europe.	Standardna pravila obstajajo tudi v lažje-berljivi obliki. Lahko jih dobite pri Inclusion Europe.
The UN has also asked someone to check if the rules are followed. This person is called the "UN Special Rapporteur on Disability". The Special Rapporteur tells the UN in which countries the Standard Rules are not followed. There is also a group of experts to help him.	ZN tudi zaprosijo določeno osebo, da opazuje spoštovanje teh pravil. Ta oseba se imenuje "Posebni poročevalec za invalide pri ZN". Posebni poročevalec poroča ZN, v katerih državah ne spoštujejo Standardna pravila. Obstaja tudi posebna skupina strokovnjakov, ki mu pomaga.
Convention on Civil and Political Rights	Konvencija o civilnih in političnih pravicah
In 1966, the United Nations agreed	ZN so sprejeli Konvencijo o enakih

<p>that everybody has the same rights in society. This Convention has many important principles:</p>	<p>pravica za vsakega posameznika v družbi leta 1966. Konvencija vsebuje veliko pomembnih načel:</p>
<p>It says that every person has the right to life. This is also true for people with very severe disabilities. Governments must protect this right.</p>	<p>Govori o tem, da ima vsak človek pravico do življenja. Enako velja tudi za osebe z različnimi vrstami invalidnosti. Vlade so dolžne zaščititi to pravico.</p>
<p>It says that nobody should be tortured or treated badly. It is also not allowed to do medical experiments with people.</p>	<p>Govori o tem, da se ne sme nikogar mučiti ali grdo ravnati z njim. Ravno tako so prepovedani medicinski poskusi na ljudeh.</p>
<p>It says that everybody has the right to free movement. All people have also the right to choose where they want to live. This means that people cannot be kept in large institutions against their will.</p>	<p>Govori o tem, da ima vsakdo pravico do svobodnega združevanja (gibanja). Vsak človek ima tudi pravico, da izbira, kje želi živeti. To pomeni, da se ljudi ne sme zapirati v velike institucije proti njihovi volji.</p>
<p>A new Convention for Disabled People</p>	<p>Nova Konvencija o invalidih</p>
<p>The United Nations has decided to work on a new Convention. It will better protect and promote the rights and dignity of persons with disabilities.</p>	<p>Združeni narodi so se odločili pripraviti predlog nove Konvencije. Ta konvencija bo bolje zaščitila in promovirala pravice in dostojanstvo invalidnih oseb.</p>
<p>Since 2002, a working group of the UN is writing the text. The working group is called "Ad-Hoc Committee". Many governments from all over the world take part. Also disability organisations are helping to get the text right.</p>	<p>Delovna skupina pri ZN pripravlja to besedilo od leta 2002. Delovna skupina se imenuje "Ad-hoc odbor". Pri oblikovanju konvencije sodeluje veliko število vlad iz vsega sveta. Tudi invalidske organizacije pomagajo pri oblikovanju besedila.</p>
<p>2 times per year, the governments meet with many disability organisations. These meetings take place in New</p>	<p>Vlade se srečajo z mnogimi invalidskimi organizacijami dvakrat na leto. Srečanja so v New Yorku.</p>

<p>York. Inclusion International speaks there for people with intellectual disabilities.</p>	<p>Inclusion International predstavlja osebe z motnjami v duševnem razvoju.</p>
<p>During the meetings, the governments discuss the text of the new Convention. We do not know how long this will take. But we know that the new Convention will be very important for all disabled people.</p>	<p>Na teh srečanjih vlade razpravljajo o besedilu nove Konvencije. Ne ve se, koliko časa bo ta razprava trajala. Vendar pa vemo, da bo nova Konvencija zelo pomembna za vse invalide.</p>
<p>A new Convention for Disabled People</p>	<p>Nova Konvencija o invalidih</p>
<p>We want to give some examples of what may be in the new Convention:</p>	<p>Želimo predstaviti nekaj primerov, kaj naj bi vsebovala nova Konvencija:</p>
<p><u>Better attitudes to persons with disabilities</u></p> <p>Governments should raise awareness on the abilities of disabled people. All citizens should know more about disabled people.</p>	<p>Boljši odnos do invalidnih oseb</p> <p>Vlade bi morale izboljšati ozaveščenost drugih o sposobnostih invalidnih oseb. Vsi prebivalci bi morali vedeti več o invalidnih osebah.</p>
<p><u>Non-discrimination</u></p> <p>All states must fight against the discrimination of disabled people. They must protect them from discrimination.</p>	<p>Ne-diskriminacija</p> <p>Vse države se morajo boriti proti diskriminaciji invalidnih oseb. Morajo jih zaščititi pred diskriminacijo.</p>
<p><u>Equality before the law</u></p> <p>Some people cannot take all decisions alone. They need help from a supporter. But this is no reason to take away all their rights. All people should keep all their rights. They should get support when they need it.</p>	<p>Enakost pred zakonom</p> <p>Nekateri posamezniki se ne morejo sami odločati. Potrebujejo pomoč podpornih oseb. Vendar to ni razlog, da bi se jim odvzele vse pravice. Vsak posameznik mora obdržati svoje pravice. Morajo dobiti podporo, ko jo potrebujejo.</p>
<p><u>Freedom from violence and abuse</u></p>	<p>Brez nasilja in nadlegovanja</p>

<p>Violence and abuse against disabled people must be prohibited.</p>	<p>Nasilje in nadlegovanje invalidnih oseb mora biti kaznovano.</p>
<p><u>Living independently and being included in the community</u></p> <p>All people should have the right to choose where and with whom they want to live. Disabled people should not be forced to live in large institutions. Support and services should be available in the community.</p>	<p>Živeti neodvisno in biti vključen v skupnost</p> <p>Vsak človek ima pravico do izbire, kje in s kom želi živeti. Invalidne osebe ne smejo biti prisiljene živeti v velikih institucijah. Podpora in storitve morajo biti dostopne v skupnosti.</p>
<p><u>Education</u></p> <p>All disabled people should have the right to education. They should have equal access to all kinds of learning and education. Learning and education should be inclusive.</p>	<p>Izobraževanje</p> <p>Vse invalidne osebe morajo imeti pravico do izobraževanja. Morajo imeti zagotovljene enake možnosti dostopa do vseh vrst učenja in izobraževanja. Učenje in izobraževanje morata biti sestavni del drugih – rednih, državno zagotovljenih programov</p>
<p><u>Right to work</u></p> <p>All disabled people should have the right to work. Governments must make sure that this is possible. They must fight against the discrimination of disabled people.</p>	<p>Pravica do dela</p> <p>Vse invalidne osebe morajo imeti pravico do dela. Vlade morajo zagotoviti, da je to mogoče. Morajo se boriti proti diskriminaciji invalidnih oseb.</p>