

联合国秘书长2011年世界水日致辞 PDF转换可能丢失图片或格式，建议阅读原文

https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/646/2021_2022__E8_81_94_E5_90_88_E5_9B_BD_E7_c95_646345.htm As the world charts a more sustainable future, the crucial interplay among water, food and energy is one of the most formidable challenges we face. Without water there is no dignity and no escape from poverty. Yet the Millennium Development Goal target for water and sanitation is among those on which many countries lag the most. 在全世界策划一个更可持续的前景之际，水、粮食与能源的相互作用是我们面临的最巨大挑战之一。没有水，就没有尊严，也无法摆脱贫穷。然而，《千年发展目标》里水和环境卫生的指标却属于许多国家最落后的指标。 In little over a generation, 60 per cent of the global population will be living in towns and cities, with much of the increase taking place in the inner city slums and squatter settlements of the developing world. The theme of this year ' s observance of World Water Day -- “ Water for Cities ” -- highlights some of the main challenges of this increasingly urban future. 约略再过一代，全球人口的60%将住在城市，其中大部分增加人数将出现在发展中国家的市中心贫民区和棚户区。今年纪念世界水日的主题“ 城市用水 ” 凸显这个日益城市化的前景所具有的一些主要挑战。 Urbanization brings opportunities for more efficient water management and improved access to drinking water and sanitation. At the same time, problems are often magnified in cities, and are currently outpacing our ability to devise solutions. 城市化带来更有效管理用水和更能获得饮用

水和环境卫生的机会。同时，城市里的各种问题往往扩大，目前逐渐超出我们拟订解决办法的能力。 Over the past decade, the number of urban dwellers who lack access to a water tap in their home or immediate vicinity has risen by an estimated 114 million, and the number of those who lack access to the most basic sanitation facilities has risen by 134 million. This 20 per cent increase has had a hugely detrimental impact on human health and on economic productivity: people are sick and unable to work. 过去十年，家里或附近没有水龙头可用的城市居民的人数估计增加了1.14亿，没有最基本的环卫设施可用的城市居民的人数则增加了1.34亿。这个20%增加数额对人类健康和经济生产力都有极其有害的影响：人民生病不能工作。 Water challenges go beyond questions of access. In many countries, girls are forced to drop out of school owing to a lack of sanitation facilities, and women are harassed or assaulted when carrying water or visiting a public toilet. Moreover, the poorest and most vulnerable members of society often have little choice but to buy water from informal vendors at prices estimated to be 20 to 100 per cent higher than that of their richer neighbours, who receive piped city water in their homes. This is not just unsustainable. it is unacceptable. 用水方面的挑战还不限于取得用水的问题。许多国家的女童因为缺乏环卫设施而被迫退学，妇女提水或上公用厕所时被人骚扰或侵犯。此外，最穷最弱的社会成员往往不得不向非正式的贩子买水，价钱比在家里接引本市自来水的有钱邻居所付的价钱大约高出20%至100%。这种情况不仅不可持续，而且不可接受。 Water problems will figure prominently at the forthcoming UN

Conference on Sustainable Development in Rio de Janeiro, in 2012 Rio 20. My High-level Panel on Global Sustainability and UN-Water are examining ways in which we can connect the dots among water, energy and food security, with the aim of reducing poverty and inequality, generating jobs, and minimizing the risks of climate change and environmental stress. 在将于2012年在里约热内卢举行的联合国可持续发展大会(里约+20)上，水的问题将居于显著的地位。我的全球可持续性和联合国水机制问题高级别小组正在研究我们可以采用什么方法把水、能源和粮食安全之间的关系建立起来，以期减少贫穷和不平等现象，创造就业机会，并尽量减少气候变化和环境压力的危险。 On World Water Day, I urge governments to recognize the urban water crisis for what it is a crisis of governance, weak policies and poor management, rather than one of scarcity. Let us also pledge to reverse the alarming decline in pro poor investment in water and sanitation. And let us reaffirm our commitment to ending the plight of the more than 800 million people who, in a world of plenty, still do not have the safe drinking water or sanitation they need for a life in dignity and good health. 在世界水日，我呼吁各国政府认识城市用水危机的真相这是治理方式、软弱政策和管理不善造成的危机，而非供不应求的危机。我们还要保证把水和环卫方面有利于穷人的投资急剧下降的趋势扭转过来。同时让我们重申：我们承诺终止8亿多人民的苦难，他们虽然处于一个富足的世界中，却仍然得不到他们的尊严和健康生活所需的安全饮用水或环境卫生。 相关推荐：>联合国秘书长潘基文关于日本大地震的声明（双语）>联合国教科文组织总干

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