



# 外交部长

## 澳大利亚声明

### 联合国千年发展目标高级别会议

纽约

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CHECK AGAINST DELIVERY

以实际演讲内容为准

As nations we have a responsibility to do that which we say we will do.

作为国家我们都有责任做到言行一致。

A responsibility to keep our promises to fellow Member States.

有责任对其他成员国信守诺言。

A responsibility to turn the commitments solemnly given in this great chamber into concrete actions that change the lives of the poorest of the poor across the world.

有责任将在这个伟大的会议厅内所做的庄严承诺转化为具体行动，改善全世界最贫困人口的生活。

A decade ago, we, the nations of the world, assembled here to offer the world's poor a fairer share in the world's future.

十年前，世界各国在此集会提出给全世界的贫困人口奉献一个更加公平的未来。

A decade later we gather once again to take stock.

十年之后我们再次聚首来检视和评估我们的进展。

To celebrate what has been done.

来庆祝已经取得的成绩。

But also honestly to admit where we have failed.

但也要如实地承认我们没有做到的地方。

I want to begin with a story of two children.

我要以两个孩子的故事来开始我的发言。

The first is a young girl I met on Monday, here in New York.

第一个是我星期一在纽约遇见的一个小女孩。

Her name is Nthabiseng.

她的名字叫娜碧珊。

She was born in Soweto.

她出生在南非的索韦托。

Nthabiseng is a beautiful little girl with the brightest of smiles. She is 12 years old. But when she was seven, her mother died.

娜碧珊是个漂亮的小女孩，有着最灿烂的笑容。她今年12岁。然而她的母亲在她七岁时离开了人世。

Normally, this would have consigned her to a life in poverty.

一般来说这样的遭遇往往会使她陷入难以摆脱的贫穷生活。

But Nthabiseng was determined to get an education.

但是娜碧珊下定决心要上学。

She said, "when children are stopped from going to school, they are losing their future and their tomorrow." Now she is doing well in school and has a very bright future.

她说：“小孩子无法上学将失去他们的未来和明天”。现在她书念的很好，前途一片光明。

Children like Nthabiseng will benefit from the UN's One Goal program that seeks to make education a reality for all the children in the world, not just some.

跟娜碧珊境况类似的孩子们将会从联合国的有关项目中受益，该项目寻求实现全世界的孩子都能接受教育，而不仅仅是一部分孩子上得起学。

The second story is of a young boy who has never been to New York.

第二个故事是关于一个从未来过纽约的男孩。

He too lost his mother – she died giving birth to him.

他也失去了母亲 – 在他出生时母亲于分娩中不幸身亡。

His family ekes out a living in the slums of one of the world’s developing mega cities, not far from the skyscrapers of its booming financial district.

他一家人在某个发展中国家的超大城市的贫民窟内勉强维持生计，不远处是繁荣的金融街区，高楼林立。

This little boy’s days are spent, not in school, but in the traffic of the city, begging for spare change at car windows when cars stop at the lights.

这个小男孩的日子没有在学校里渡过，而是在城市的街道上，沿街在等红灯的车窗前乞讨施舍的零钱。

We have all seen him in our travels.

我们在出行时都看到过他。

I haven’t given him a name.

我还没有给他一个名字。

He has thousands of names.

他有成千上万个名字。

And right now, he is without hope.

现在他不抱任何希望。

Why do I tell these stories?

我为什么要讲这些故事。

Because they are the human faces of what happens when the world acts with compassion, and when it does not.

因为当世界以怜悯之心付之行动抑或是行为毫无同情之心，他们二人的截然不同的境遇就发生在我们的真实生活中。

The first story inspires us to further action.

第一个故事鼓舞我们进一步行动。

The second should make us determined to act for all.  
第二个应该使我们下决心为所有人而行动起来。

At the turn of the millennium we, the member states of the United Nations, made a compact with one another.

当新旧千年相交的时候，我们这些联合国成员国相互达成一致。

We said we would put our shoulders to the wheel to lift a billion people out of poverty.  
我们说我们愿意努力帮助10亿人口摆脱贫困。

And we said we would be measured by these Millennium Development Goals in 2015.  
我们讲过我们愿意在2015年以“千年发展目标”来衡量我们的进展。

To halve poverty and hunger.  
消除一半的贫困和饥饿。

To give every girl and boy the chance of a good education.  
给每个女孩子和男孩子接受良好教育的机会。

To make big cuts in the number of women dying in childbirth and children dying from easily preventable diseases.  
大幅减少妇女的分娩死亡数量和大幅降低儿童死于易防疾病的死亡率。

To promote gender equality and empower women.  
促进性别平等并激励妇女。

To combat HIV / AIDS.  
与HIV/AIDS作斗争。

To ensure global sustainability.  
保证全球的可持续发展。

And to develop a global partnership for development.  
建立一个全球发展伙伴关系。

Ten years on, it is time to reflect on the report card of our progress.  
十年过去了，现在应该审视一下我们的进展了。

The truth is we are not yet on track to register even the barest of pass marks.  
事实是以我们如今的成绩连最低及格线都达不到。

Successes in some areas – poverty reduction and school enrolment, must be weighed against failures in others – including maternal health and child nutrition.

一些领域方面的成功 - 减少贫困和学生入学方面 - 必须要与其他领域的失败一同衡量，包括母亲健康和儿童营养领域的失败。

Our failures have attracted vocal critics; those who say that international aid doesn't work; that it is wasted; that it is poorly managed; that there is just no point.

我们的失败已经招致大声的批评。批评者说国际援助不起作用，纯属浪费，管理很差，根本没有意义。

This is not Australia's view.

澳大利亚不这么看。

Our view is that the richest among us have a profound responsibility to help the poorest members of the human family out of poverty.

我们的观点是我们当中最富有的国家肩负有深刻的责任来帮助人类大家庭中最贫穷的成员摆脱贫困。

Poverty is degrading.

贫困是丧失体面的。

Poverty is de-humanising.

贫困是降低人性的。

Poverty destroys human dignity.

贫困摧毁人类尊严。

As the Secretary-General reminded us in his report "Keeping the Promise", the MDGs are an expression of basic human rights, the rights of everyone to good health, education and shelter.

秘书长在他题为《信守诺言》的报告中提醒我们，千年发展目标表达的是基本人权，每个人拥有健康、获得教育和住者有其居的权利。

I believe these truths are self evident.

我相信这些事实是不言自明的。

But to those who doubt there is any self-evident truth alive in the concept of social justice we should consider this.

但是有些人对这些社会公正概念下不言而喻事实持有怀疑，他们真应该想想下面这些事情。

Eliminating extreme poverty boosts global growth for all.

消除极端贫困促进全球增长。

It grows the global cake.  
能够增加全球经济总量。

It grows trade and investment.  
消除极端贫困有助于发展贸易和投资。

It grows jobs.  
增加就业。

It acts against political and religious radicalisation.  
消除极端贫困抵制政治和宗教极端化。

It builds peace.  
有助于构筑和平。

It enhances stability.  
增加稳定。

And it reduces dangerous, irregular people movements around the world.  
消除极端贫困会减少世界范围内危险的、非正常非法的人员流动。

In other words, eliminating extreme poverty is good for the entire human family.  
换句话说，消除极端贫困对全体人类大家庭都好。

And it is good for all nations.  
对所有国家都好。

As members of the family of nations, we cannot stand idly by while 70 million children are unable to attend school.  
作为联合国大家庭的成员，7000万儿童无法上学，我们不能袖手旁观、坐视不理。

We cannot stand idly when hundreds of thousands of women die through childbirth – an estimated 358,000 in the year before last.  
千百万妇女死于分娩 – 前年估计有大约35万8千名女性 - 我们不能袖手旁观、坐视不理。

Nor can we stand idly by while infectious diseases cut a swathe of devastation through the communities of the poor.  
传染病在贫穷的居民区内肆虐，我们不能袖手旁观、坐视不理。

And the chilling fact is that more than half of the 800 million people in the least-developed countries of the world are still living in extreme poverty.

生活在最不发达国家的8亿人口中有超过半数生活在极端贫困中，这是个令人寒心的事实。

Let us be honest.

让我们坦诚地面对。

Donor countries have made commitments that they have not honoured.

援助国还没有履行他们诺言。

For example, less than half of the funding pledged to Africa five years ago in the Gleneagles declaration of the G8 has been delivered.

比如，5年前八国集团在格伦伊格尔斯宣言中向非洲承诺的援助款项中只完成了不到一半。

The answer is not to push our commitments even further into the future, nor is the answer simply to sweep it all quietly under the international carpet.

答案不在于我们做更多更大的未来承诺，也不在于悄悄的将承诺掩盖起来。

The answer is to do that which we say we will do; to honour our commitments, even when the global economic environment is hard because for the poorest of the poor, it is even harder.

答案在于将我们说过要做的事情付诸实现；即便全球经济环境还不乐观我们仍然要做，因为对于最贫困国家来说境况更加困难。

This is what Australia seeks to do.

这也正是澳大利亚要做的。

Several years ago, halfway to the 2015 deadline, we saw that our efforts were not sufficient.

几年之前，也就是离2015年期限还有一半的时间，当时我们已经发现我们的努力不够充分。

We realised that we had to do much more.

我们意识到我们必须付出更多努力。

Today, Australia's aid budget is double what it was in 2005— including a 200 per cent increase in our aid to Africa alone.

如今澳大利亚的外援预算比2005年翻了一番 – 包括对非援助增加了百分之二百。

By 2015, on current projections, our aid budget will double again.

到2015年，根据我们的测算，我们的援助预算将再翻一番。

This will make Australia the fastest-growing donor country in the OECD.  
这将使澳大利亚成为OECD国家中对外援助增长最快的援助国。

And we have maintained our commitment despite the impacts of the financial crisis.  
尽管受到金融危机的冲击我们仍然保持了我们的承诺。

The Gillard Government puts the MDGs at the heart of our aid program.  
吉拉德政府将千年发展目标作为我国对外援助计划的中心。

We have established Partnerships for Development with eleven Pacific Island countries.  
我们已经和11个太平洋岛国建立了发展伙伴关系。

At the regional level, the Cairns Compact on Strengthening Development Cooperation, agreed in 2009, is ensuring all development partners act in concert to help achieve the MDGs with our Pacific Island neighbours.

在地区层面，于2009年达成的《凯恩斯集团加强发展合作协定》保证所有发展伙伴关系成员国协调行动帮助我们的太平洋岛国邻国实现千年发展目标。

Yesterday, I attended the special session of this Summit on the least-developed countries.  
昨天，我参加了此次高级别会议就最不发达国家议题举行的特别会议。

There I talked about the particular needs of the 49 least-developed countries – fifteen of which are in our own region and 33 of which lie in Africa. Our first priority must be with these people – the poorest of the poor.

会上我谈到了全球49个最不发达国家的特殊需要 – 其中有15个位于我国所处的太平洋地区，33个位于非洲。我们的重中之重必须是这些最贫困的人口。

As Australia's aid program doubles over the next five years, we will increase our support to those least-developed countries.

随着澳大利亚的海外援助在未来五年内要增长一倍，我们要增加对这些最不发达国家的援助。

Today I am committing Australia to working towards providing 0.15 per cent of our Gross National Income in aid to the least-developed countries, in line with international targets.  
今天我承诺澳大利亚将努力使我们向最不发达国家的援助占国民总收入的百分之0.15，这与我们的国际目标相一致。

Across our entire overseas development assistance program, Australia expects between now and 2015 to allocate A\$5 billion to education.

我们所有的海外发展援助计划中，从今年到2015年间，澳大利亚计划将50亿澳元用于教育有关的项目上。

A\$1.6 billion to women's and children's health.

16亿澳元用于妇女和儿童的健康项目。

A\$1.8 billion to food security.

18亿澳元用于粮食安全方面。

And A\$1.2 billion for action on climate change adaptation and mitigation in developing countries, including the 39 small island developing states who are the most exposed to, but least responsible for, this great threat to our planet.

12亿澳元用于发展中国家的气候变化的适应和减缓方面，包括39个发展中岛国，他们面临着气候变化 - 我们这个星球面临的巨大威胁 - 所带来的最大的危险、同时他们也是最无辜的。

Australia will also work to open world markets to least-developed countries to enable private commerce, trade and investment to help lift these countries out of poverty.

澳大利亚也会努力向最不发达国家开放市场，促进个体工商、贸易和投资，帮助他们摆脱贫困。

All of which is made possible by necessary governance measures that provide transparency and accountability. These are the necessary stepping stones to development.

只有通过能够提供透明度和可靠性的必要治理措施，上述计划才有可能实现。这是实现发展的必由之路。

I began with a story of two children, one with opportunities, and one without.

我发言一开始讲述了两个小孩子的故事，一个得到了机会，另一个则没有。

The Australian people by instinct want to see all the little ones of the world given a fair go.

澳大利亚人民出于本能地希望看到全世界的孩子们都能得到公平的机会。

Through their generous private donations and through the official aid program they fund with their taxes, Australians want to provide opportunities for all the people of the world to live decent lives.

通过他们无私的个人捐助，通过他们缴纳赋税形成的官方援助，澳大利亚人民希望为全世界的人们提供机会过上有尊严的生活。

Australian NGOs are active across the world – NGOs including World Vision, Oxfam, Caritas, ChildFund, Plan International, the Red Cross and Oaktree Foundation.

澳大利亚的非政府组织活跃在世界各地 – 他们包括World Vision, Oxfam, Caritas, ChildFund基金, Plan International, 红十字会and Oaktree 基金会。

Let me conclude by quoting a third child – this time a young Australian.

请允许我引用第三个孩子 – 一个澳大利亚的孩子的一番话来结束我的讲话。

She is a young girl, aged 10.

小女孩今年10岁。

She wrote to me the following:

她给我写了下面这些话：

"I think kids in other countries have the same rights as kids here - yes, that's right. Kids everywhere should have the same things we have - like good teachers, doctors, houses and clean water."

“我觉得其他国家的小朋友与我们拥有一样的权利，是的，完全正确。世界各地的小孩子也应该拥有我们有的东西 – 好老师、医生、房子和干净的水”。

The governments of the world cannot disappoint the children of the world.

各国政府不能让全世界的孩子们失望。

The need is clear.

需求是清晰的。

The goals are clear.

目标是清晰的。

The policies are clear.

政策是清晰的。

And the timetable is clear.

而且时间表也是清晰的。

All that remains unclear is whether the governments of the world actually mean what we say.

仍然不清晰的是各国政府是否真的说话算数。

One billion of the world's poor have no option but to hope that we do.

世界上10亿的贫困人口除了希冀我们履行诺言外别无选择。

If we want to reform this great institution – these United Nations – this parliament of human kind – we should not begin with another grand plan.

如果我们想对联合国这个伟大的机构 – 人类的议会实施改革的话，我们不应该又开始另外一个宏伟的计划。

We should simply begin by doing that which we say.

我们仅仅应该从说到做到开始出发。

We in Australia want to do just that.

澳大利亚就是想说到做到。

To play our part in bringing these Millennium Development Goals into reality.

为千年发展目标的实现发挥我们的作用。

To make a real difference for the world's poor.

真正改善全世界贫困人口的生活。

END