

# 扶輪的領導階層認為根除小兒麻痺極為重要

## Rotary's leadership considered vital to eradicating polio

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世界衛生組織(WHO)負責小兒麻痺、緊急狀況與國家合作的助理秘書長 Bruce Aylward, 在 1 月 15 日國際講習會當中發表了小兒麻痺的近況。 Bruce Aylward, assistant director-general for Polio, Emergencies and Country Collaboration at the World Health Organization (WHO), delivers a polio update during the International Assembly 15 January. *Rotary International/Monika Lozinska*

一個免於小兒麻痺的印度就是扶輪能夠攔截世界上最困難的健康的挑戰的一個明證，根據世界衛生組織(WHO)負責小兒麻痺、緊急狀況與國家合作的助理秘書長 Bruce Aylward 所說。

A polio-free India is proof that Rotary is able to tackle the world's most difficult health challenges, according to Bruce Aylward, assistant director-general for Polio, Emergencies and Country Collaboration at the World Health Organization (WHO).

在向 2013 年美國加州聖地牙哥國際講習會致詞中，Aylward 讚揚扶輪在將這個世界帶到根除小兒麻痺的門檻中所做的努力，但提醒將上任的地區總監們還需要他們的領導能力來完成這項工作。

Addressing the 2013 International Assembly in San Diego, California, USA, Aylward praised Rotary's work in bringing the world to the threshold of polio eradication, but reminded the incoming district governors that it will take their leadership to complete the job.

Aylward 談到最近在巴基斯坦衛生工作者們的遇害，並說 WHO 正致力於運用它在伊斯蘭社區的廣大支持來為義工們以及援助工作者們帶來安全。

Aylward referred to the recent killing of health workers in Pakistan and said that WHO is working to leverage its broad support in the Islamic community to provide safety for volunteers and aid workers.

“這項根除計畫正繼續被導回到正軌當中，”他說。“我可以向你們保證，就如同我們在以前也曾經重新組織以及重訂策略，我們將繼續在巴基斯坦如此做。”

“The eradication program is continuously being put back on track,” he said. “I can assure you that just as we have regrouped and restructured before, we will continue to do so in Pakistan.”

在討論全球根除小兒麻痺行動(GPEI) — 扶輪及 WHO 與聯合國兒童基金會(UNICEF)及美國疾病控制及預防中心就此共同合作— 的成就時，Aylward 強調印度在兩年內沒有報告過一件新的小兒麻痺個案。在 2 月，WHO 將印度由小兒麻痺流行國家名單中移除，反駁了某些堅持小兒麻痺無法由這裡根除的專家們的預言。而如果對於有記錄的小兒麻痺個案的持續測試—

Discussing the successes of the Global Polio Eradication Initiative (GPEI) — in which Rotary and WHO collaborate with UNICEF and the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention — Aylward cited India, which has not had a reported case of polio in two years. In February, WHO removed India from the list of polio-endemic countries, disproving the experts who had maintained that polio could not be eradicated there. And if continuing tests of polio cases recorded through 13 January continue to yield negative results, WHO will

直到 1 月 13 日持續得到陰性的結果時，WHO 將宣告印度已經連續兩年阻斷了本土性野生種小兒麻痺病毒的傳播。

小兒麻痺僅繼續在 3 個國家流行：阿富汗、奈及利亞、與巴基斯坦。但因為非流行國家仍處於由這 3 個國家輸入個案的風險，免疫接種必須在所有各地繼續進行以確保小兒麻痺在全世界根除。

扶輪在 GPEI 中的主要責任包括倡議，這是在此戰役的後期階段中越來越重要的角色。自從 1985 以來，除了對此行動捐獻超過 10 億美元之外，扶輪也已經協助向各捐助政府爭取了超過 900 億美元的支援。這種倡議對於完成此工作事關重大，因為在今年 GPEI 面臨了 7 億美元的資金缺口。

Aylward 強調小兒麻痺的根除已經近在眉睫，並敦促扶輪社友們共同合作以達成這個目標。

“你們已經得到終結此一疾病的歷史上最偉大的機會，” Aylward 說。“我們只有以扶輪的領導能力才能完成。”

declare that India has interrupted transmission of indigenous wild poliovirus for the second consecutive year.

Polio remains endemic in only three countries: Afghanistan, Nigeria, and Pakistan. But because nonendemic countries remain at risk for cases imported from those three, immunization must continue everywhere to ensure that polio is eradicated worldwide.

Rotary's chief responsibilities in GPEI include advocacy, an increasingly important role in this latter stage of the campaign. In addition to contributing more than US\$1 billion to the initiative since 1985, Rotary has helped solicit over \$9 billion in support from donor governments. Such advocacy is crucial to finishing the job, as GPEI faces a funding gap of \$700 million this year.

Aylward emphasized that polio eradication is well within reach, and urged Rotarians to work together to reach that goal.

“You have been given the greatest opportunity in history to end this disease,” Aylward said. “We can only finish with Rotary's leadership.”

