

世卫组织：人类将在 2022 年战胜新冠疫情

Covid-19: WHO chief optimistic disease will be beaten in 2022

世界卫生组织总干事谭德塞日前发表新年寄语，表示如果全球各国齐心协力抑制病毒蔓延，人类将在 2022 年战胜新冠疫情。他还警告称，疫苗分配中持续的不平等将增加病毒变异的风险。



Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus, Director-General

of the World Health Organization (WHO), reacts during a news conference in Geneva, Switzerland, December 20, 2021. REUTERS/Denis Balibouse

The World Health Organization (WHO) chief says he is optimistic that the coronavirus pandemic will be defeated in 2022, provided countries work together to contain its spread.

世界卫生组织总干事谭德塞表示，只要各国联起手来抑制病毒蔓延，他对于人类在 2022 年战胜新冠疫情充满乐观。

Dr Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesu warned against "narrow nationalism and vaccine hoarding" in a new year statement.

谭德塞博士在新年寄语中称，要警惕“狭隘的民族主义和疫苗囤积”。

Global Covid cases now stand at 287m, while nearly 5.5m people have died.

目前全球新冠肺炎病例总数达到了 2.87 亿，近 550 万名患者已经丧生。

Across the world people are marking the new year but celebrations are muted, with many countries wanting to discourage crowds gathering.

在世界各地的人们静悄悄地庆祝新年之时，许多国家都致力于防止人群聚集。

Coronavirus remains part of daily life: a disease that has shut borders, split families and in some places made it unthinkable to leave the house without carrying a mask.

步入 2022 年，新冠病毒仍然是日常生活的一部分。疫情导致边境关闭、家人分离，在某些地方，不戴口罩甚至出不了门。

Despite all this, Dr Tedros sounded a positive note in his speech, noting that there are now many more tools to treat Covid-19.

尽管如此，谭德塞博士还是在寄语中表明了积极的态度，并指出如今应对和治疗新冠的手段比以前多很多。

But he warned that continuing inequity in vaccine distribution was increasing the risk of the virus evolving.

但是他警告称，疫苗分配中持续的不平等将增加病毒变异的风险。

"Narrow nationalism and vaccine hoarding by some countries have undermined equity and created the ideal conditions for the emergence of the Omicron variant, and the longer inequity continues, the higher the risks of the virus evolving in ways we can't prevent or predict," he said.

他说：“狭隘的民族主义和某些国家的疫苗囤积造成了不平等，给奥密克戎变异株的出现创造了理想条件。疫苗分配不平等持续时间越长，病毒以我们无法预防或预测的方式变异的风险就越高。”

"If we end inequity, we end the pandemic," he added.

他补充道：“如果我们终结不平等，我们就能终结这场疫情。”

全球疫情最新态势

South Africa, where Omicron was first reported, has lifted an overnight curfew after announcing the country is likely to have passed the peak of new infections

最早发现奥密克戎毒株的南非宣布新一波疫情高峰已经过去，并取消了夜间宵禁。

A German virologist, Christian Drosten, told ZDF television he expects a "relatively normal" winter, pointing to data suggesting that Omicron cases are not as severe

德国病毒学家克里斯蒂安·德罗斯滕告诉德国电视二台称，他预期这个冬天会“相对正常”，并指出，数据表明感染奥密克戎毒株的病例症状没那么严重。

Several countries, including the UK, Italy and Greece, reported record cases

英国、意大利、希腊等国确诊病例创新高。

Thousands more flights have been cancelled, nearly half of them in the US, as airlines struggle with crew sickness

由于多家航空公司的机组人员感染新冠病毒，数千个航班被取消，其中近半数在美国。

Health officials in France have said Omicron is now the country's dominant variant. President Macron said the next few weeks would be difficult, but he was "optimistic for the year to come"

法国卫生官员称，奥密克戎已经成为该国的主流毒株。法国总统马克龙表示，接下来几周将会很艰难，但是他“对来年充满乐观”。

Israel has become one of the first countries in the world to approve a fourth Covid vaccination.

以色列已经成为全球率先批准第四针新冠疫苗的国家之一。

In his comments, Dr Tedros also alluded to low vaccination rates.

谭德塞博士在寄语中还提到了疫苗接种率低的问题。

While most of the population in Europe and the Americas have received at least one dose, a WHO target of full vaccination rates in 40% of every country by the end of 2021 has been missed across most of Africa.

尽管欧洲和美洲多数人口至少已接种一剂新冠疫苗，但是世卫组织在 2021 年底前实现各国至少 40% 的人口完成疫苗接种的目标在非洲大部分地区都没有达到。

Dr Tedros has previously criticised wealthier nations for "gobbling up" the global vaccine supply, fully vaccinating much of their populations while others wait for their first doses.

谭德塞博士先前曾批评富裕国家“攫取”全球疫苗供应，促使本国大多数人口完全接种疫苗，而其他一些国家的人口连第一针都还没有打。

The WHO has set a new goal for 2022: vaccinate 70% of people in all countries by July to end the pandemic.

世卫组织为 2022 年设立了新目标：在 7 月前完成各国 70% 人口的疫苗接种以终结新冠疫情。