



缔约方会议

第十届会议

2011年10月10日至21日，大韩民国，昌原

临时议程项目6(a)和(b)

推进执行《公约》的十年战略规划和框架(2008-2018年)

审查科学和技术委员会的报告，包括其对缔约方会议的建议

审查《公约》执行情况审评委员会的报告，包括其对缔约方会议的建议

修订的业绩审评和《公约》执行情况评估词汇表*

概要

本文件由秘书处、酌情由全球机制按照第13/COP.9和17/COP.9号文件编写。本文件是对ICCD/CRIC(9)/13号文件的更新，考虑到了缔约方在《公约》执行情况审评委员会第九届会议上提出的建议。本文件还纳入了关于根据影响指标1-4提交报告以及供资和资源筹集最佳做法模板所涉术语。

在第四次报告和审评进程中为所有报告实体汇编报告工具模板时应适当考虑本文件中所列术语。作为执行情况业绩审评和评估制度(“业绩审评和评估制度”)迭接进程的一部分，词汇表将不断更新并上载至在线报告工具(PRAIS)。

* 本文件迟交，是因为需要进行广泛的内外磋商，以便为缔约方提供最新信息。

导言

1. 载有关于审评“战略”执行情况业绩指标和最佳做法词汇表的第 ICCD/CRIC(8)/5/Add.3 号文件是按照《公约》执行情况审评委员会第八届会议的建议编写的。
2. 第 13/COP.9 号决定(改进信息通报程序以及提交缔约方会议的报告的质量和格式)注意到 ICCD/CRIC(8)/5/Add.3 号文件提出的术语和定义, 并请缔约方和其他报告实体在向缔约方会议提出报告时参考其中所载术语和定义。
3. 第 13/COP.9 号决定还请秘书处在《联合国防治荒漠化公约》(《防治荒漠化公约》)网站公布这一词汇表, 并在需要修订时不断更新该词汇表。
4. 本文件由秘书处按照改进信息通报程序以及提交缔约方会议报告的质量和格式的第 13/COP.9 号决定和关于衡量“战略”的战略目标 1、2 和 3 进展情况最佳方法的咨询意见的第 17/COP.9 号决定编写, 是对 ICCD/CRIC(9)/13 号文件的更新, 考虑到了缔约方在审评委第九届会议上提出的建议, 和关于根据影响指标 1-4 提交报告以及供资和资源筹集最佳做法模板所涉术语。
5. 在词汇表中列出词汇英文及其相应的另外一种联合国正式语文的译文, 以便于在文件原文中迅速进行检索。

附件

词汇表

English		中文	
Term/concept	Definition	定义	用语/概念
Absolute poverty line	An absolute poverty line is “fixed in terms of the standard of living it commands over the domain of poverty comparisons.” The poverty line is set so that it represents the same purchasing power year after year. For example, the United States poverty line does not change over time (except to adjust for inflation), so that the poverty rate today may be compared with the poverty rate of a decade ago, knowing that the definition of what constitutes poverty has not changed. An absolute poverty line is essential if one is trying to judge the effect of anti-poverty policies over time, or to estimate the impact of a project (e.g. microcredit) on poverty. Source: World Bank Poverty Manual [URL]: http://siteresources.worldbank.org/PGLP/Resources/PovertyManual.pdf	绝对贫困线 “就其在贫困比较方面所用的生活水准而言是固定不变的”。这种贫困线确定得使其能够年复一年地代表相同的购买力。例如，美国的贫困线并不随着时间的流逝而变化(通货膨胀调整除外)，因此，今天的贫困率可以同十年前的贫困率比较，因为知道关于贫困内容的定义没有变化。若要评价一段时间反贫困政策的效果，或估计一个项目(如小额贷款)的作用，绝对贫困线就至关重要。 来源：世界银行《贫困问题手册》 [网址]: http://siteresources.worldbank.org/PGLP/Resources/PovertyManual.pdf	绝对贫困线
Activity	Actions taken or work performed through which inputs, such as funds, technical assistance and other types of resources are mobilized to produce specific outputs. Includes projects and programmes, cash transfers, deliveries of goods, training courses, research projects, debt relief operations and contributions to non-governmental organisations. Source: OECD Development Assistance Committee, Glossary of Key Terms in Evaluation and Results Based Management, 2002. http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/29/21/2754804.pdf	通过调动资金、技术援助和其他种类资源等各种投入产生具体成果而采取的行动或开展的工作。包括项目和方案、现金转移、货物交付、培训课程、研究项目、减债行动及捐助非政府组织。 来源：经合组织发展援助委员会，《评估和面向结果管理的关键术语》，2002年。 http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/29/21/2754804.pdf	活动
Accuracy	Statistical definition: Accuracy is a general term which describes the degree to which an estimate of a quantity is unaffected by bias due to systematic error. It should be distinguished from precision as illustrated on the following website. Source: The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Good Practice Guidance (GPG) for Land use, Land Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF). [URL]: http://www.ipcc-nggip.iges.or.jp/public/gpplulucf/gpplulucf_files/Glossary_Acronyms_BasicInfo/Glossary.pdf	统计学定义：准确性是一个通用名词，描述对一个量的估计由于系统误差而受到影响的程度。如以下网站所述，准确性应当区别于精确性。来源：政府间气候变化专门委员会(气专委)《土地利用、土地利用的变化和林业良好做法指导意见》。[网址]： http://www.ipcc-nggip.iges.or.jp/public/gpplulucf/gpplulucf_files/Glossary_Acronyms_BasicInfo/Glossary.pdf	准确性

English		中文	
Term/concept	Definition	定义	用语/概念
Adaptation	Adjustment in natural or human systems to a new or changing environment. Adaptation to climate change refers to adjustment in natural or human systems in response to actual or expected climatic stimuli or their effects, which moderates harm or exploits beneficial opportunities. http://www.ipcc.ch/pdf/glossary/tar-ipcc-terms-en.pdf	指自然和人为系统对新的或变化的环境做出的调整。适应气候变化是指自然和人为系统对于实际的或预期的气候刺激因素及其影响所做出的趋利避害的调整。 http://www.ipcc.ch/pdf/glossary/tar-ipcc-terms-en.pdf	适应
Administrative unit	In the context of the PPS, this refers to the name of the administrative unit (i.e. district, province, region, etc.) that is targeted by a project, programme or initiative.	在项目和方案表中指作为项目、方案或举措针对的行政单位的名称(如地区、省、区域等)。	行政股
Advanced Very High Resolution Radiometer (AVHRR)	Advanced Very High Resolution Radiometer (AVHRR) is a radiation-detection imager that can be used for remotely determining cloud cover and the surface temperature. Note that the term surface can mean the surface of the Earth, the upper surfaces of clouds, or the surface of a body of water. The first AVHRR was a 4-channel radiometer, first carried on TIROS-N (launched October 1978). This was subsequently improved to a 5-channel instrument (AVHRR/2) that was initially carried on NOAA-7 (launched June 1981). The latest instrument version is AVHRR/3, with 6 channels, first carried on NOAA-15 launched in May 1998. The AVHRR/3 instrument weighs approximately 72 pounds, measures 11.5 inches X 14.4 inches X 31.4 inches, and consumes 28.5 watts power.	先进甚高分辨率辐射仪(AVHRR)是一种辐射检测成像仪, 可用于远距离确定云量和表面温度。请注意, 表面一语可以指地球表面、云层上表面、或水体表面。第一部先进甚高分辨率辐射仪是一部4通道辐射仪, 由(1978年10月发射的)TIROS-N卫星搭载。随后改进为一种5通道辐射仪(AVHRR/2), 最初由(1981年6月发射的)NOAA-7卫星搭载。最新型辐射仪是AVHRR/3, 有6个通道, 最初由1998年5月发射的NOAA-15卫星搭载。AVHRR/3仪重约72磅, 尺寸为 11.5 英寸 X 14.4 英寸 X 31.4 英寸, 耗电量为28.5 瓦。	先进甚高分辨率辐射仪 (AVHRR)

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<p>AVHRR/3 Channel Characteristics</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Channel Number</th> <th>Resolution at Nadir</th> <th>Wave length (um)</th> <th>Typical Use</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>1.09 km</td> <td>0.58 - 0.68</td> <td>Daytime cloud and surface mapping</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>1.09 km</td> <td>0.725 - 1.00</td> <td>Land-water boundaries</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3A</td> <td>1.09 km</td> <td>1.58 - 1.64</td> <td>Snow and ice detection</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3B</td> <td>1.09 km</td> <td>3.55 - 3.93</td> <td>Night cloud mapping, sea surface temperature</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>1.09 km</td> <td>10.30 - 11.30</td> <td>Night cloud mapping, sea surface temperature</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5</td> <td>1.09 km</td> <td>11.50 - 12.50</td> <td>Sea surface temperature</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Measuring the same view, this array of diverse wavelengths, after processing, permits multi spectral analysis for more precisely defining hydrologic, oceanographic, and meteorological parameters. Comparison of data from two channels is often used to observe features or measure various environmental parameters. The three channels operating entirely within the infrared band are used to detect the heat radiation from and hence, the temperature of land, water, sea surfaces, and the clouds above them. Source: NOAA Satellite and Information Service – National Environmental Satellite, Data and Information Service (NESDIS). [URL]: http://noaasis.noaa.gov/NOAASIS/ml/avhrr.html</p>		Channel Number	Resolution at Nadir	Wave length (um)	Typical Use	1	1.09 km	0.58 - 0.68	Daytime cloud and surface mapping	2	1.09 km	0.725 - 1.00	Land-water boundaries	3A	1.09 km	1.58 - 1.64	Snow and ice detection	3B	1.09 km	3.55 - 3.93	Night cloud mapping, sea surface temperature	4	1.09 km	10.30 - 11.30	Night cloud mapping, sea surface temperature	5	1.09 km	11.50 - 12.50	Sea surface temperature	<p>AVHRR/3 通道特性</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>通道数</th> <th>Nadir 分辨率</th> <th>波 长 (微米)</th> <th>典型用途</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>1.09 公里</td> <td>0.58 - 0.68</td> <td>白天云和表面绘图</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>1.09 公里</td> <td>0.725 - 1.00</td> <td>土地 - 水界限</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3A</td> <td>1.09 公里</td> <td>1.58 - 1.64</td> <td>冰雪探测</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3B</td> <td>1.09 公里</td> <td>3.55 - 3.93</td> <td>夜间云绘图, 海面温度</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>1.09 公里</td> <td>10.30 - 11.30</td> <td>夜间云绘图, 海面温度</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5</td> <td>1.09 公里</td> <td>11.50 - 12.50</td> <td>海面温度</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>测量同一图景, 这一不同的波长阵列, 经处理后, 可以进行多频谱分析, 以便更精确地界定水文学、海洋学和气象学参数。常常比较来自两个信道的数据, 以观测有关特征或测量各种环境参数。完全在红外波段运行的三个信道用来检测来自陆地、水、海面及其上的云的辐射并从而测量其温度。来源: 国家海洋和大气管理局卫星和信息处——国家环境卫星、数据和信息处 (NESDIS)。 [网址]: http://noaasis.noaa.gov/NOAASIS/ml/avhrr.html</p>				通道数	Nadir 分辨率	波 长 (微米)	典型用途	1	1.09 公里	0.58 - 0.68	白天云和表面绘图	2	1.09 公里	0.725 - 1.00	土地 - 水界限	3A	1.09 公里	1.58 - 1.64	冰雪探测	3B	1.09 公里	3.55 - 3.93	夜间云绘图, 海面温度	4	1.09 公里	10.30 - 11.30	夜间云绘图, 海面温度	5	1.09 公里	11.50 - 12.50	海面温度
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Term/concept	Definition	定义	用语/概念
Aggregation	Aggregation is the combination of related categories, usually within a common branch of a hierarchy, to provide information at a broader level to that at which detailed observations are taken. Source: OECD Glossary of Statistical Terms. [URL]: http://stats.oecd.org/glossary/index.htm	聚集是将相关各类、通常是一个层次结构的共同分支之内的各类组合起来，以便在更广泛的层次上向进行细致观测的层次提供信息。来源：经合组织《统计术语词汇表》[网址]: http://stats.oecd.org/glossary/index.htm	聚集
Agricultural land	Agricultural land is land including arable land, land under permanent crops and land under permanent meadows and pastures. Source: OECD Glossary of Statistical Terms. [URL]: http://stats.oecd.org/glossary/index.htm	农业土地包括可耕地、多年生作物用地和永久性草地及牧场用地。来源：《经合组织统计术语表》[网址]: http://stats.oecd.org/glossary/index.htm	农业土地
Area size	In the context of the PPS, this refers to the total area targeted by a project, programme or initiative, expressed in number of hectares.	在项目和方案表中指项目、方案或举措的标的总面积，以公顷数表示。	面积大小
Attribution	The ascription of a causal link between observed (or expected to be observed) changes and a specific intervention. Note: Attribution refers to that which is to be credited for the observed changes or results achieved. It represents the extent to which observed development effects can be attributed to a specific intervention or to the performance of one or more partner taking account of other interventions, (anticipated or unanticipated) confounding factors, or external shocks (source: Glossary of key terms in evaluation and results-based management, OECD/DAC).	所观察到的(或预期观察到的)变化与一项具体干预之间因果联系的归属。请注意：“归因”指所观察到的变化或取得的结果要归结的原因，表示观察到的发展效应，在考虑到其他干预、(预期或未预期的)混杂因素、或外部冲击的情况下，在多大程度上可归因于某项具体干预或一个或多个伙伴的作用(来源：《评估和面向结果管理的关键术语》，经合组织/发援委)。	归因
Barrier	Any natural or human-induced factor that directly or indirectly impedes something.	任何直接或间接起妨碍作用的自然或人为因素。	障碍
Baseline	Point of reference against which measurements of an indicator are compared and changes monitored. The ideal baseline is the state of an indicator at an historical point in time, e.g. the value of an indicator at a set year.	比较某项指标的测量值和监测变化所依据的参考点。理想的基线是某项指标在某个历史时间点上的状态，如：某项指标在某个固定年份的数值。	基线
Benchmark	Reference point or standard against which performance or achievements can be assessed (source: Glossary of key terms in evaluation and results-based management, OECD/DAC).	据以评估业绩或成就的参考点或标准(来源：《评估和面向结果管理的关键术语》，经合组织/发援委)。	基准

English		中文	
Term/concept	Definition	定义	用语/概念
Beneficiaries	The individuals, groups, or organizations, whether targeted or not, that benefit, directly or indirectly, from the development intervention. Source: OECD Development Assistance Committee, Glossary of Key Terms in Evaluation and Results Based Management, 2002. http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/29/21/2754804.pdf	直接或间接受益于发展干预的个人、群体或组织，而不论其是否为发展干预的目标。 来源：经合组织发展援助委员会，《评估和面向结果管理的关键术语》，2002年。 http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/29/21/2754804.pdf	受益人
Beneficiary country/ Subregion	Country(ies), subregion or region benefiting from a given project, programme or initiative.	受益于某个项目、方案或举措的国家、分区域或区域。	受益国/分区域
Best practices	Measures, methods or activities that perform best or achieve the highest impact according to predefined criteria assessed through a validation process. In the context of the UNCCD, best practices are measures, methods or activities that are considered successful in terms of achieving desired outcomes (good performance) and contributing to expected impacts formulated in the 10-year strategic plan and framework to enhance the implementation of the Convention (The Strategy). <i>See also "practice" and "good practices".</i>	按事先确定后经验证程序评估的标准认定为业绩最佳或作用最大的措施、方法或活动。在《荒漠化公约》方面，最佳做法就是在实现理想效果(良好业绩)和对加强执行《公约》十年战略计划和框架(《战略》)中所定预期影响的产生作出贡献方面据认为成功的措施、方法或活动。 另见“做法”和“良好做法”。	最佳做法
Bilateral official development assistance (BODA)	Official development assistance provided by bilateral donors to aid recipient countries.	双边捐助方为受援国提供的官方发展援助。	双边官方发展援助(双边官发援)
Charitable donation	Charitable donations include financial contributions and in-kind donations of goods and services. Pricing discounts do not count as charitable donations. Only free services are considered to be in-kind donations (source: adapted from IRIS 2.0 framework).	慈善捐赠包括捐款及货物和服务的实物捐赠。价格折扣不算作慈善捐赠。只有免费服务被视为实物捐赠(来源：根据“社会影响报告编写和投资标准(影响力报投标准)2.0 框架”改写)。	慈善捐赠
Civil society organizations (CSOs)	Organizations belonging to the following thematic constituencies: Environmental non-governmental organizations, Local government and municipal authorities, Indigenous people's organizations, Youth organizations, Research-oriented and independent non-governmental organizations, Business and industry non-governmental organizations, and Trade union nongovernmental organizations.	属于下列专题群体的组织：环境问题非政府组织、地方政府和市政当局、土著人民组织、青年组织、研究型和非政府的非政府组织、工商类非政府组织，以及工会类非政府组织。	民间社会组织(民间组织)
Co-financing (organizations)	Organizations that participate in the funding of a programme or project.	参加为方案或项目供资的组织。	联合供资(组织)
Commitment	See "Financial commitment"	见“财务承诺”	承诺

English		中文	
Term/concept	Definition	定义	用语/概念
Commitment date	The date on which a financial commitment in support of a project, programme or other initiative has been formally approved by the funding source or extending organization.	支助项目、方案或其他举措的财务承诺获供资方或提供组织正式核准的日期。	承诺日期
Completion date	The date on which a project, programme or initiative has been completed or is expected to be completed. In the case of a financial commitment, the completion date refers to the date by which the funding was or is expected to be utilized by the recipient organization.	项目、方案或举措已完成或预期完成的日期。就财务承诺而言，完成日期是指接受组织使用或预计会使用承诺款项的日期。	完成日期
Component	A component is a specific area of investment within a project, programme or initiative. Components are usually described in project documents with a specific description, logical framework and assigned cost value.	组成部分是项目、方案或举措内特定投资领域。在项目文件中，组成部分通常由具体说明、逻辑框架和受让成本价值来说明。	组成部分
Consolidated indicators (CONS)	Proposed consolidated indicators for the operational objectives of The Strategy.	为《战略》的业务目标提出的综合指标。	综合指标
Consumption	Consumption is an activity in which institutional units use up goods or services; consumption can be either intermediate or final. It is the use of goods and services for the satisfaction of individual or collective human needs or wants. Alternatively, a consumption of a good or service is one that is used (without further transformation in production) by households, non-profit institutions serving households (NPISHs) or government units for the direct satisfaction of individual needs or wants or the collective needs of members of the community. Consumption should cover all monetary expenditure on goods and services consumed plus the estimated monetary value of all consumption from income in kind, such as food produced in the family farm and the rental value of owner occupied housing. Sources: OECD Glossary of Statistic Terms [URL]: http://stats.oecd.org/glossary/search.asp and World Bank Poverty Manual [URL]: http://siteresources.worldbank.org/PGLP/Resources/PovertyManual.pdf	消费是机构单位使用货物或服务的活动；消费可以是中间消费也可以是最终消费。消费是指使用货物或服务，以满足个人或集体的人的需要。或者说，货物或服务的消费是居民户、为居民户服务的非盈利机构或政府单位使用货物或服务、以直接满足个人的需要或社区成员的集体需要的消费。消费应当包括就所消费的货物和服务的所有货币开支，加上所有实物收入消费的货币价值，如家庭农场生产的粮食和房主自用房屋的出租价值。来源：经合组织《统计术语词汇表》[网址]: http://stats.oecd.org/glossary/search.asp and World Bank Poverty Manual [网址]: http://siteresources.worldbank.org/PGLP/Resources/PovertyManual.pdf	消费
Convention processes	At the field level: programmes and projects relating to desertification, land degradation and drought (DLDD). At the institutional level: meetings of the Committee for the Review of the Implementation of the Convention (CRIC), meetings of the COP, meetings at regional level, and processes relating to the Integrated Financing Strategy (IFS) (see below).	在实地一级：与荒漠化、土地退化和干旱(荒退旱)有关的方案和项目。在机构一级：《公约》执行情况审评委员会(审评委)、缔约方会议、区域会议、以及与综合融资战略(IFS)有关的进程(见下文)。	《公约》进程

English		中文	
Term/concept	Definition	定义	用语/概念
Cost-benefit analysis	A technique designed to determine the feasibility of a project or plan by quantifying its costs and benefits. Source: Millennium Ecosystem Assessment – Current State & Trends Assessment Report - [URL]: http://www.millenniumassessment.org/documents/document.767.aspx.pdf	通过量化项目或计划的成本和效益确定其可行性的技术。 来源：《千年生态系统评估——现状与趋势评估报告》[网址]: http://www.millenniumassessment.org/documents/document.767.aspx.pdf	成本效益分析
Currency	As per the Global Mechanism process, the currency amount is to be given in local currency. If a currency exchange is approximated, the date of the exchange rate needs to be given.	按照“全球机制”进程，货币数额以当地货币计算，如果约算出货币兑换率，需给出汇率日期。	货币
Data	Data are characteristics or information, usually numerical, that are collected through observation. Source: OECD Glossary of Statistical Terms. [URL]: http://stats.oecd.org/glossary/index.htm	数据是通过观测收集的特征或信息，通常以数字表示。来源：《经合组织统计术语表》。[网址]: http://stats.oecd.org/glossary/index.htm	数据
Data analysis	Data analysis is the process of transforming raw data into usable information, often presented in the form of a published analytical article, in order to add value to the statistical output. Source: OECD Glossary of Statistical Terms. [URL]: http://stats.oecd.org/glossary/index.htm	数据分析是指将原始数据转化为可用信息的过程，经常以出版的分析性文章的形式提出，以增加有关统计结果的价值。来源：《经合组织统计术语表》。[网址]: http://stats.oecd.org/glossary/index.htm	数据分析
Dataset	Dataset is any organized collection of data. A data set is any permanently stored collection of information usually containing either case level data, aggregation of case level data, or statistical manipulations of either the case level or aggregated survey data, for multiple survey instances. Source: OECD Glossary of Statistical Terms. [URL]: http://stats.oecd.org/glossary/index.htm	数据集是数据的任何有组织的集合。一个数据集是任何永久储存的信息集，其中通常包含不是个案级数据就是个案级数据的汇合，或是个案级或汇合的调查数据的统计处理结果，用于多重调查工作。来源：《经合组织统计术语表》。[网址]: http://stats.oecd.org/glossary/index.htm	数据集
Data source	Name of institution owning the original data set.	拥有原始数据集的机构的名称。	数据来源
Decisions and documents	Any decision directly or indirectly related to DLDD; any document containing declarations, conclusions and recommendations related to DLDD.	任何直接或间接有关荒退旱问题的决定；任何载有与荒退旱问题有关的声明、结论和建议的文件。	决定和文件
Deforestation	The direct human-induced conversion of forested land to non-forested land. Source: The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Good Practice Guidance (GPG) for Land use, Land Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF). [URL]: http://www.ipcc-nggip.iges.or.jp/public/gpplulucf/gpplulucf_files/Glossary_Acronyms_BasicInfo/Glossary.pdf	指人类直接引起的森林地带转化为无林地带的活动。来源：政府间气候变化专门委员会(气专委)《土地利用、土地利用的变化和林业良好做法指导意见》。[网址]: http://www.ipcc-nggip.iges.or.jp/public/gpplulucf/gpplulucf_files/Glossary_Acronyms_BasicInfo/Glossary.pdf	毁林

English		中文	
Term/concept	Definition	定义	用语/概念
Desertification	Desertification means land degradation in arid, semi-arid and dry sub-humid areas resulting from various factors, including climatic variations and human activities. Source. UNCCD. http://www.unccd.int/convention/text/convention.php?annexNo=-1	荒漠化是指包括气候变异和人类活动在内的种种因素造成的干旱、半干旱和亚湿润偏旱地区的土地退化。来源:《荒漠化公约》。 http://www.unccd.int/convention/text/convention.php?annexNo=-1	荒漠化
Desertification/land degradation and drought (DLDD)	Definition coined to summarize the combined impacts of desertification/land degradation and drought.	为概括荒漠化/土地退化和干旱的综合影响所下的定义。	荒漠化、土地退化和干旱(荒漠退旱)
Development finance institution	Development finance institution (DFIs) are government-controlled institutions that invest in projects with a double bottom line objective of spurring development in developing countries and emerging economies while remaining financially viable institutions (source: adapted from “Impact investments – An emerging asset class”, J.P. Morgan Global Research, Nov 2010).	发展筹资机构(DFIs)是政府控制的机构,其投资的项目具有双重底线目标,即刺激发展中国家和新兴经济体的发展,同时又维持机构财务上能够生存(来源:改编自“社会影响投资——一种新兴资产类别”,《J.P.摩根全球研究》,2010年11月)。	发展筹资机构
Double (or triple) bottom line	The simultaneous pursuit of a social enterprise or business to achieve financial, social and/or environmental returns on investment (source: Impact investments – An emerging asset class; J.P. Morgan Global Research, Nov 2010).	社会企业或商业同时追求实现投资在财务、社会和/或环境方面有所回报(来源:“社会影响投资——一种新兴资产类别”,《J.P.摩根全球研究》,2010年11月)。	双重(或三重)底线
Driver	Any natural or human-induced factor that directly or indirectly causes a change in an ecosystem. Source: Millennium Ecosystem Assessment – Current State & Trends Assessment Report - [URL]: http://www.millenniumassessment.org/documents/document.767.aspx.pdf	任何直接或间接导致生态系统变化的自然或人为因素。 来源:《千年生态系统评估——现状与趋势评估报告》[网址]: http://www.millenniumassessment.org/documents/document.767.aspx.pdf	驱动因素

English		中文	
Term/concept	Definition	定义	用语/概念
Drought	<p>In general drought is defined as the naturally occurring phenomenon that exists when precipitation has been significantly below normal recorded levels, causing serious hydrological imbalances that adversely affect land resource production systems.</p> <p><i>Meteorological drought</i> is defined solely on the basis of the degree of dryness (often in comparison to some normal or average amount) and the duration of the dry period” and must be region-specific.</p> <p>Agricultural drought focuses on factors such as differences between actual and potential evapo-transpiration and soil-water deficits, are crop-specific and depend heavily on the timing of rain and dry periods relative to crop-cycles. Agricultural droughts can therefore occur in the absence of meteorological drought, and vice versa.</p> <p>Hydrological drought is defined by deficiencies in surface and sub-surface water supplies, which lead to a lack of water availability to meet normal and specific water demands. Hydrological or water supply drought occurs less frequently than agricultural drought because considerable time elapses between precipitation deficiencies and declines in ground water and reservoir levels. Likewise, these components of the hydrologic system are usually the last to recover from longer term droughts.</p> <p>http://www.fao.org/ag/againfo/programmes/en/lead/alive_toolkit/pages/pageB_drought_hazard_def.html</p>	<p>干旱一般定义为降水量大大低于正常记录水平时引起严重水文失衡、对土地资源生产系统造成有害影响的自然现象。</p> <p>“气象干旱”的定义的唯一依据是干旱的程度(往往与某种正常或平均量相比较)以及早期的长短,而且必定是针对具体地区的。</p> <p>“农业干旱”的着重点是实际和潜在蒸散量和土壤含水量之差等因素,针对的是具体作物,在很大程度上取决于降雨时间和早期与作物周期的对应程度。因此,农业干旱可以在没有气象干旱的情况下出现,反之亦然。</p> <p>“水文干旱”界定为地面和地下供水不足,导致缺水,不能满足正常和具体的水的需求。水文或供水干旱出现的频率低于农业干旱,因为从降雨不足到地下水和水库水位下降要有相当的时间。同样,水文系统的这些组成部分通常也是长期干旱后最后恢复的部分。</p> <p>http://www.fao.org/ag/againfo/programmes/en/lead/alive_toolkit/pages/pageB_drought_hazard_def.html</p>	干旱
Drylands	Arid, semi-arid or dry sub-humid areas, in which the ratio of mean annual precipitation to mean annual potential evapo-transpiration lies between 0.05 to 0.65.	干旱、半干旱或亚湿润干旱地区,其年均降雨量与年均可能蒸发量之比在0.05至0.65之间。	旱地
Duration	Duration, in the context of the SFA, means the time frame within which the available financing is expected to be utilized.	在撒哈拉以南非洲特别贷款办法范畴内,“期限”指可用资金预期得到利用的时间范围。	期限
Ecosystem services	Ecosystem services are the benefits that people derive from the ecosystem. These might include the production of goods e.g., food, fibre, water, fuel, genetic resources, pharmaceuticals, etc.; regeneration processes e.g., purification of air and water, seed dispersal and pollination; stabilising processes e.g., erosion control, moderation of weather extremes.	生态系统服务是人们从生态系统所获得的好处。其中可包括物品的生产,如食物、纤维、水、燃料、遗传资源、药物等;再生过程,例如空气和水的净化,种子的传播和授粉;稳定过程,例如侵蚀控制,缓和极端天气。	生态系统的功用

English		中文	
Term/concept	Definition	定义	用语/概念
Eco-tourism	<p>Ecotourism is responsible travel to fragile, pristine, and usually protected areas that strive to be low impact and (often) small scale (as an alternative to mass tourism). Its purpose is to educate the traveller; provide funds for ecological conservation; directly benefit the economic development and political empowerment of local communities; and foster respect for different cultures and for human rights.</p> <p>Source: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ecotourism</p>	<p>生态旅游是到脆弱、原始、通常是受保护的地区进行的负责任的旅行，力争做到影响小，而且(常常)规模也小(作为大众旅游的一种替代)。其目的是教育旅行者；为生态保护提供资金；直接有益于当地社区的经济发展 和政治权力的增强；并促进人们对不同的文化、对人权的尊重。来源： http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ecotourism</p>	生态旅游
Effectiveness	<p>The extent to which the investment objectives were achieved, or are expected to be achieved, taking into account their relative importance (source: adapted from the OECD/DAC Glossary of Key Terms in Evaluation and Results-Based Management, 2002, and from the IFAD Evaluation Manual: Methodology and Processes, 2009).</p>	<p>投资目的得以实现或预期得以实现的程度，其中考虑到目的的相对重要程度(来源：改编自经合组织/发援委的《评估和面向结果管理的关键术语》，2002年，以及农发基金“评价手册：方法和程序”，2009年)。</p>	有效性
Efficiency	<p>A measure of how financial and other economically valuable resources (e.g. expertise, know-how, time, etc.) are converted into results (source: adapted from the OECD/DAC Glossary of Key Terms in Evaluation and Results-Based Management, 2002, and from the IFAD Evaluation Manual: Methodology and Processes, 2009).</p>	<p>一种度量，衡量资金和其他有经济价值的资源(例如专门知识、专有技术、时间等)转化为结果的程度(来源：改编自经合组织/发援委的《评估和面向结果管理的关键术语》，2002年，以及农发基金“评价手册：方法和程序”，2009年)。</p>	效率
Enhanced Vegetation Index (EVI)	<p>The enhanced vegetation index (EVI) is an 'optimized' vegetation index for use with remote sensing data, similar to NDVI. It is designed to enhance the vegetation signal with improved sensitivity in high biomass regions. Equations and full details in http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0034-4257(02)00096-2</p>	<p>增强型植被指数(EVI)是一种‘最佳化的’植被指数，用于遥感数据，类似于归一化差异植被指数(归指)。其目的是要通过提高高生物量地区的敏感度，加强植被信号。方程式和全部详细资料见载于 http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0034-4257(02)00096-2</p>	增强型植被指数

English		中文	
Term/concept	Definition	定义	用语/概念
e-SMART	<p>Criteria applied for the selection of UNCCD performance indicators and impact indicators for strategic objective 4. ‘e-SMART’ stands for economic – Specific – Measurable – Achievable – Relevant – Time-bound. Economic: The data and information required for the indicator are available at a reasonable cost. The cost is affordable and worthwhile. Specific: The indicator clearly and directly relates to the outcome. It is described without ambiguities. Parties have a common understanding of the indicator. Measurable: The indicator is preferably quantifiable and objectively verifiable. Parties have a common understanding of the ways of measuring the indicator. Achievable: The required data and information can actually be collected. Relevant: The indicator must provide information which is relevant to the process and its stakeholders. Time-bound: The indicator is time-referenced, and is thus able to reflect changes. It can be reported at the requested time.</p> <p>Source: ICCD/CRIC(8)/5/Add.1 http://www.unccd.int/php/document2.php?ref=ICCD/CRIC(8)/5/Add.1</p>	<p>用以选择《荒漠化公约》的业绩指标和战略目标4的影响指标的判断标准。“e-SMART” (“目标6要”)为英文 economic(经济) – Specific(具体) – Measurable(可计量) – Achievable(可实现) – Relevant(相关) – Time-bound(有时限)首字母的缩略。经济: 指标所需数据和信息可以合理费用获得。这种费用负担得起而且值得花费。具体: 指标明确、直接地与效果相关。指标的说明没有含糊不清之处。缔约方对指标有着共同理解。可度量: 指标的可取之处是可以量化而且可加以客观核实。缔约方对衡量指标的方法有着共同理解。可实现: 所需数据和信息是真正收集得到的。相关: 指标必须提供与所涉进程及其利害关系方相关的信息。有时限: 指标标定时间范围,因而可反映变化。指标情况可在规定时间加以报告。</p> <p>来源: ICCD/CRIC(8)/5/Add.1 http://www.unccd.int/php/document2.php?ref=ICCD/CRIC(8)/5/Add.1</p>	“目标6要” (e-SMART)
Evaluation	<p>Evaluation is the systematic and objective assessment of an on going or completed project, program, or policy, and of its design, implementation, and results, to determine the relevance and fulfilment of objectives, development efficiency, effectiveness, impact, and sustainability. An evaluation should provide information that is credible and useful, so that lessons learned can be incorporated into the decision-making process of both recipients and donors (source: Managing for Development Results Sourcebook, 3rd edition).</p>	<p>评价是系统和客观地评估一项正在进行或已完成的项目、方案或政策,评估其设计、执行情况和结果,以确定有关目标的相关性和实现情况,发展效率、有效性、影响和可持续性。评价应当提供可信和有用的信息,以便将所获教益纳入接受者和捐赠者的决策进程(来源:《着眼发展结果的管理法原始资料集》,第三版)。</p>	评价
Executing agency(ies)	<p>Organization(s) in charge of the execution of a project, programme or initiative. This may be a local, national, regional or international organization.</p>	<p>负责执行某一项目、方案或举措的组织。可以是地方、国家、区域或国际组织。</p>	执行机构

English		中文	
Term/concept	Definition	定义	用语/概念
Expected or achieved results	<p>In the context of the PPS, expected or achieved results refer to the products, capital goods and services which result from a project or programme. It may also include changes resulting from the project or programme's output which are relevant to the achievement of outcomes, such as the likely or achieved short-term and medium-term effects.</p> <p>Source: OECD Development Assistance Committee, Glossary of Key Terms in Evaluation and Results Based Management, 2002. http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/29/21/2754804.pdf</p>	<p>方案和项目表中，预期或取得的成果指因某一项目或方案产生的产品、资本货物和服务。也可包括项目或方案的产出带来的、与实现成果有关的变化，例如可能或已经产生的中短期影响。</p> <p>来源：经合组织发展援助委员会，《评估和面向结果管理的关键术语》，2002年。 http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/29/21/2754804.pdf</p>	预期或取得的结果
Finalized	Approved by the respective governments or responsible authorities.	获得各自政府或主管部门核准。	最后确定
Financial commitment	A financial commitment (or "commitment") is a firm obligation expressed in an agreement or equivalent contract and supported by the availability of public funds, undertaken by the government, an official agency of the reporting country or an international organisation, to furnish assistance of a specified amount under agreed financial terms and conditions and for specific purposes, for the benefit of a recipient country (source: Geographical distribution of financial flows to developing countries, OECD).	资金承诺(或“承诺”)是报告国或国际组织的政府、官方机构通过协定或等效合同表示的一项确定的义务，并得到现有公共资金的支持，为了某个接受国的利益，按照商定的财务条款和条件，为了具体的目的，提供具体数额的援助(来源：向发展中国家的资金流动的地域分布，经合组织)。	资金承诺
Foreign direct investment	Foreign direct investment (FDI) is a category of investment that reflects the objective of establishing a lasting interest by a resident enterprise in one economy (direct investor) in an enterprise (direct investment enterprise) that is resident in an economy other than that of the direct investor. The lasting interest implies the existence of a long-term relationship between the direct investor and the direct investment enterprise and a significant degree of influence on the management of the enterprise (source: Glossary of Foreign Direct Investment Terms and Definitions, OECD).	外国直接投资(直接外资)是一种投资，其目标体现为，一个经济体的居民企业(直接投资方)在直接投资方经济体之外的一个经济体的居民企业(直接投资企业)中建立持久权益。持久权益意味着直接投资方与直接投资企业有一种长期的关系，并对该企业的管理有很大程度的影响力(来源：外国直接投资术语和定义词汇表，经合组织)。	外国直接投资

English		中文	
Term/concept	Definition	定义	用语/概念
Formal education	<p>Education provided in the system of schools, colleges, universities and other formal educational institutions that normally constitutes a continuous ‘ladder’ of full-time education for children and young people, generally beginning at age five to seven and continuing up to 20 or 25 years old. In some countries, the upper parts of this ‘ladder’ are constituted by organized programmes of joint part-time employment and part-time participation in the regular school and university system: such programmes have come to be known as the ‘dual system’ or equivalent terms in these countries.</p> <p>Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics http://www.uis.unesco.org/glossary/Term.aspx?name=Formal%20Education&lang=en&mode=all</p>	<p>学校、学院、大学和其他正规教育机构提供的教育，通常构成儿童和青年全日制教育的连续“阶梯”，一般从五到七岁开始，持续到20或25岁。在有些国家，构成这一“阶梯”上端的是在常规学校和大学系统举办的非全时工作加上非全时上学双结合的方案：这种方案在这些国家称为“双轨制”或相应的名称。</p> <p>来源：教科文组织统计研究所 http://www.uis.unesco.org/glossary/Term.aspx?name=Formal%20Education&lang=en&mode=all</p>	正规教育
Fraction of photosynthetically active radiation absorbed by vegetation (fPAR)	<p>FAPAR is defined as the fraction of photosynthetically active radiation (PAR) absorbed by a vegetation canopy. PAR is the solar radiation reaching the canopy in the 0.4–0.7 µm wavelength region. Ground-based estimates of FAPAR require the simultaneous measurement of PAR above and below the canopy, and FAPAR assessments are retrieved from space remote sensing platforms using physically-based inverse methods. Most of these derived products represent only the fraction absorbed by the green part of the leaf canopy. Source: Gobron, N. (undated). Fraction of absorbed photosynthetically active radiation (FAPAR). [URL] ftp://ftp.fao.org/docrep/fao/011/i0197e/i0197e14.pdf</p>	<p>光合有效辐射吸收比(FAPAR)界定为植物冠层吸收的光合有效辐射(PAR)的比例。光合有效辐射是到达冠层的0.4-0.7微米波段范围内的太阳辐射。地面估计光合有效辐射吸收比需要同时测量冠层上下的光合有效辐射，光合有效辐射吸收比的估值运用物理反演方法从空间遥感平台检索。由此得出的数值大多数仅代表绿色叶冠部分吸收的比值。来源：Gobron, N.(undated)。《光合有效辐射吸收比》(FAPAR)。[网址] ftp://ftp.fao.org/docrep/fao/011/i0197e/i0197e14.pdf</p>	植物吸收的光合有效辐射比
Funding Organization	<p>An organization that has made a financial commitment or contribution in the reporting period.</p>	<p>报告所述期间提供或承诺提供资金的组织。</p>	供资组织
Funding type	<p>A funding type is the combination of the channel through which the funds are made available by the funding organization to that willing to develop a project – which can be the same as the funding organization -- and the purpose of the funding.</p> <p>The main funding types are: Basket Funding, Budget Authority (Discretionary and Mandatory), Loans (commercial or concessional), Debt Swap, General Budget Support and Sectoral Budget Support, Grants.</p>	<p>供资模式是供资组织借以向愿意开发项目的组织——这个组织可与供资组织是同一组织——提供资金的渠道和供资目的的结合方式。</p> <p>主要供资类别有：一揽子供资、(酌情和必须执行的)预算授权、(商业或优惠)贷款、债务互换、一般预算支助和部门预算支助、赠款。</p>	供资模式

English		中文	
Term/concept	Definition	定义	用语/概念
Global Forest Resources Assessments (FRA)	The Global Forest Resources Assessments (FRA) are based on data that countries provide to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) in response to a common questionnaire. FAO then compiles and analyses the information and presents the current status of the world's forest resources and their changes over time. The scope of the assessments has gradually expanded. The first assessments were focused on wood supply in response to fears of a wood shortage after the Second World War. Today, the assessments have a much wider scope, providing a holistic perspective on global forest resources, their management and uses. By addressing seven broad topics aimed at monitoring progress towards sustainable forest management, the FRA provide valuable information to policy-makers in individual countries, to international negotiations and arrangements related to forests and to the general public. Source: The Global Forest Resources Assessment. [URL]: http://www.fao.org/forestry/fra/en/	全球森林资源评估(全球林源评估)基于各国在对一份共同调查问卷的答复中向联合国粮食及农业组织(粮农组织)提供的数据。粮农组织汇编和分析这一资料,并介绍世界森林资源的现况及其随时间的变化情况。评估的范围已逐步扩大。第一次评估侧重于木材供应,因为人们担心第二次世界大战以后木材短缺。今天,评估的范围更为广泛,提供了关于世界森林资源、其管理和使用情况的一个整体的观点。通过处理7个广泛的专题,旨在监测争取可持续森林管理方面的进展情况,全球森林评估为单个国家、有关森林的国际谈判和安排以及公众提供宝贵的信息。 来源:全球森林资源评估。[网址]: http://www.fao.org/forestry/fra/en/	全球森林资源评估(全球林源评估)
Global Inventory Modeling and Mapping Studies (GIMMS)	The Global Inventory Modeling and Mapping Studies (GIMMS) data set is a global measure of normalized difference vegetation index (NDVI) covering a 22-year period. The GIMMS data set was originally generated to characterize biophysical change as defined in the International Satellite Land Surface Climatology Project (ISLSCP) Initiative II collection. NDVI in general is a ratioed measure of vegetation and is used in climate models and biogeochemical models to calculate photosynthesis, the exchange of CO ₂ between the atmosphere and the land surface, land-surface evapotranspiration and the absorption and release of energy by the land surface. This data set provides improved results based on corrections for calibration, view geometry, volcanic aerosols, and other effects not related to actual vegetation change. Source: http://gcmd.nasa.gov/records/GCMD_GLCF_GIMMS.html	“全球资源清查、模型和监测系统”(GIMMS)数据集是归一化差异植被指数(归指)的全球度量,跨时22年。GIMMS数据集最初生成的目的是为了按国际卫星陆面气候学项目(ISLSCP)举措II数据汇编的界定描述生物物理变化的特征。归一化差异植被指数一般而言是植被的一个比例度量,用于气候模型和生物地理化学模型,以计算光合作用、大气层和陆面之间的二氧化碳交换、陆面蒸发和陆面的能量吸收和释放。这一数据集根据对校准、视图几何、火山气溶胶的校正,并考虑到其他与实际植被变化无关的影响,提供了更好的结果。来源: http://gcmd.nasa.gov/records/GCMD_GLCF_GIMMS.html	全球资源清查、模型和监测系统 (GIMMS)
Good practices	Measures, methods or activities that match a specific objective or are suitable for a specific natural and human environment. See also “practice” and “best practices”.	切合某项具体目标/适合某种具体自然和人文环境的措施、方法或活动。另见“做法”和“最佳做法”。	良好做法
Grant	Financial transfers made in cash, goods or services where no repayment is required.	现金、货物或服务形式的资金转移,无需偿还。	赠款

English		中文	
Term/concept	Definition	定义	用语/概念
Grant element	Grant Element: reflects the financial terms of a transaction: interest rate, maturity (interval to final repayment) and grace period (interval to first repayment of capital). It is a measure of the concessionality (softness) of a loan. The extent of concessionality can be measured either as the benefit to the borrower, or the opportunity cost to the lender. Both benefit and opportunity costs depend on the interest rate and duration of the loan (source: Geographical distribution of financial flows to developing countries, OECD).	赠与成分：反映交易的资金条件：利率、期限(到最后还款的间隔)和宽限期(到第一次偿付本金的间隔)。它是一项贷款的优惠(软)性的一个度量。优惠的程度可以通过对借方的好处来衡量，也可以通过对贷方的机会成本来衡量。好处和机会成本取决于利率和贷款的期限(来源：对发展中国家的资金流动的地域分布，经合组织)。	赠与成分
Greenness	Greenness describes the degree to which vegetation absorbs photosynthetically active radiation. It is usually quantified using the Normalised Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) or the Enhanced Vegetation Index (EVI).	绿度描述植物吸收光合有效辐射的程度。通常采用归一化差异植被指数数据(归指)或加强的植被指数(EVI)来量化。	绿度
Gross domestic product (GDP), purchasing power parity (PPP)	GDP is the sum of gross value added by all resident producers in the economy plus any product taxes and minus any subsidies not included in the value of the products. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or for depletion and degradation of natural resources. GDP, PPP is gross domestic product converted to international dollars using PPP rates. An international dollar has the same purchasing power over GDP as the US dollar has in the United States. Data are in constant or in current international dollars. Source: Adapted from World Bank definitions	国内生产总值(内产总值)是一个总数，即，经济体内所有常住生产者所创造的总增值，加上任何产品税，减去任何未计入产品价值的补贴。内产总值计算中不扣减制成品资产折旧或自然资源损耗或退化。“内产总值，购买力平价”是用购买力平价汇率换算成国际美元的国内生产总值。一国际美元在内产总值中代表的购买力等于美元在美国的购买力。数据按不变美元或现值国际美元计。 来源：改编自世界银行的定义	国内生产总值(内产总值)，购买力平价
Ground truth	A term used for data obtained by measurements on the ground, usually as validation for, e.g., satellite data. Source: The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Good Practice Guidance (GPG) for Land use, Land Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF). [URL]: http://www.ipcc-nggip.iges.or.jp/public/gpplulucf/gpplulucf_files/Glossary_Acronyms_BasicInfo/Glossary.pdf	这一术语用以指通过地面测量获得的数据，通常作为对诸如卫星数据的核证。来源：政府间气候变化专门委员会(气专委)《土地利用、土地利用的变化和林业良好做法指导意见》。[网址]： http://www.ipcc-nggip.iges.or.jp/public/gpplulucf/gpplulucf_files/Glossary_Acronyms_BasicInfo/Glossary.pdf	地面实况

English		中文	
Term/concept	Definition	定义	用语/概念
Human resources	<p>Human resources is a term used to describe the individuals who make up the workforce of an organization, although it is also applied in labor economics to, for example, business sectors or even whole nations. Human resources is also the name of the function within an organization charged with the overall responsibility for implementing strategies and policies relating to the management of individuals (i.e. the human resources).</p> <p>Source :http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Human_resources</p>	<p>“人力资源”是一个用以描述构成一个组织工作人员队伍的个人的术语，然而这一术语在劳动经济学中也应用，例如用于各行各业甚或整个国家。人力资源也是一个组织中总体负责执行人员管理(即人力资源)战略和政策的职能部门的名称。来源： http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Human_resources</p>	人力资源
Identification code	<p>Unique identification code (ID), number or acronym given to a project, programme or other initiative by the funding agency(ies).</p>	<p>筹资组织赋予某一项目、方案或其他行动的唯一识别码、数字或名称缩写。</p>	识别代码
Impacts	<p>Impacts are the positive and negative primary and secondary long-term effects—both intended and unintended—produced directly or indirectly by a development intervention (source: <i>Managing for Development Results Sourcebook</i>, 3rd edition).</p>	<p>影响是一项发展干预——无论有意或是无意——直接或间接产生的积极和消极的初级和次级长期效应(来源：《着眼发展结果的管理法原始资料集》，第三版)。</p>	影响
Impact investment	<p>Impact investing can be defined as making investments to generate positive impact beyond financial return, in addition to upholding strict environmental and social governance policies (source: <i>Impact investments – An emerging asset class</i>; J.P. Morgan Global Research, Nov 2010).</p>	<p>社会影响投资可界定为，除了坚持奉行严格的环境和社会治理政策之外，还为产生资金回报以外的积极影响进行投资(来源：“社会影响投资——一种新兴资产类别，《J.P.摩根全球研究》，2010年11月)。</p>	社会影响投资
Incentive	<p>A tangible or intangible reward, financial or non-financial, meant to encourage a person or group to behave in a certain way, to do certain things, or to achieve certain goals.</p>	<p>有形或无形的激励办法，既可以是经济性的，也可以是非经济性的，意在鼓励某人或某群体以某种方式行事、做某事，或实现某些目标。</p>	奖励(办法)

English		中文	
Term/concept	Definition	定义	用语/概念
Income	<p>Income, as it is generally understood in economics, is theoretically defined as the maximum amount that a household, or other unit, can consume without reducing its real net worth. Disposable income in the System of National Accounts is equivalent to the economic theoretic concept only when the net worth at the beginning of the period is not changed by capital transfers, other changes in the volume of assets or real holding gains or losses. Source: OECD Glossary of Statistic Terms [URL]: http://stats.oecd.org/glossary/search.asp</p> <p>Income is defined in principle as consumption thus change in net worth, is generally used as a measure of welfare in developed countries, but tends to be seriously understated in less-developed countries. Income definition should include income in kind. Consumption is less understated and comes closer to measuring “permanent income.” However, it requires one to value durable goods (by assessing the implicit rental cost) and housing (by estimating what it would have cost to rent). Source: World Bank Poverty Manual [URL]: http://siteresources.worldbank.org/PGLP/Resources/PovertyManual.pdf</p>	<p>收入，按经济学中的一般理解，在理论上定义为一个居民户或其他单位在不减少其实际净值的情况下能够消费的最大数额。在国民账户体系中，可支配收入只有在期初净值不因资本转移、资产物量的变动或实际持有收益或损失的变动而变化之时才等同于经济理论概念。来源：《经合组织统计术语表》[网址]: http://stats.oecd.org/glossary/search.asp</p> <p>收入原则上定义为消费加上净值的变化，在发达国家一般被用作福利的一种度量，但在较不发达国家往往被严重低估。收入的定义应当包括实物收入。消费被低估较少，接近于衡量“永久性收入”。然而，需要估价耐用品(通过评估隐性租赁费用)和住房(通过估计租房本会产生费用)。来源：世界银行《贫困问题手册》[网址]: http://siteresources.worldbank.org/PGLP/Resources/PovertyManual.pdf</p>	收入
Indicator	<p>An indicator is a quantitative or qualitative factor or variable that provides a simple and reliable means to measure achievement, to reflect the changes connected to an intervention, or to help assess the performance of a development actor (source: Managing for Development Results Sourcebook, 3rd edition).</p>	<p>指标是一个定量或定性因素或变量，用一种简单和可靠的方法衡量成就，反映与干预相关的变化，或帮助评估发展行为者的业绩(来源：《着眼发展结果的管理法原始资料集》，第三版)。</p>	指标
Indicator metadata	<p>Information pertaining to the indicator describing the rationale for the selection of that indicator, the level of compliance of the indicator to the e-SMART criteria, the way to collect information (data needed, method of computation, unit of measurement, data sources), the geographical level of application of the indicator, and the reporting entities in charge.</p>	<p>与某指标有关的信息，说明选择该指标的理由、该指标符合“目标6要”标准的程度、信息的收集方式(所需数据、计算方法、计量单位、数据来源)、指标的地理适用范围，以及负责报告的实体。</p>	指标的元数据

English		中文	
Term/concept	Definition	定义	用语/概念
Information and communication technology (ICT)	Forms of technology that are used to transmit, store, create, display, share or exchange information by electronic means. This broad definition of ICT includes such technologies as radio, television, video, DVD, telephone (both fixed line and mobile phones), satellite systems, computer and network hardware and software; as well as the equipment and services associated with these technologies, such as videoconferencing, e-mail and blogs. Source: UNESCO website http://www.unescobkk.org/education/ict/technologies	用来以电子方式传递、存储、生成、展示、共享或交换信息的技术形式。广义的信息通信技术包括广播、电视、视频、数字视盘、电话(固定电话和手机)、卫星系统、计算机和网络硬件及软件等技术, 以及与这些技术相关的设备和服务, 如电视会议、电子邮件和博客。 来源: 教科文组织网站 http://www.unescobkk.org/education/ict/technologies	信息通信技术(信通技术)
Information events	Events implying recordable attendance (meetings, workshops, seminars) and other events such as public debates, national/regional/ international campaigns, exhibitions, festivals and similar.	出席情况可记录的活动(会议、研讨会、讲习班), 以及其他活动, 如公开辩论、国家/区域/国际宣传活动、展览、节庆活动等。	信息(宣传)活动
Initiative	An activity differing from a typical project or programme, and which has been funded within the reporting period (e.g. a publication, or the organization of an event). A new effort or concept aimed at developing a nurturing environment for a project or programme. Actions taken or work performed through which inputs such as funds, technical assistance and other types of resources are mobilized in order to produce specific outputs.	报告期内获得资金的、不同于一般项目或方案的活动(例如出版物或举办活动)。为项目或方案创造有利环境的新的努力或概念。采取的行动或开展的工作, 这些行动或工作调动了资金、技术援助及其他类型的资源等投入, 以产出具体成果。	举措
Innovation	A process that adds value or solves a problem in new ways. To qualify as an innovation, a product, idea, or approach needs to be new to its context, useful and cost-effective in relation to a goal and able to “stick” after pilot testing. Innovations may be in the area of technology, development approaches, institutional arrangements, financial instruments, channels or mechanisms, and so on (source: adapted from IFAD innovation strategy, 2007).	以新的方式增加价值或解决问题的过程。一个产品、想法或方针, 必须在其有关方面具有新意, 对于目标而言有用并具有成本效益, 能够在试点测试之后“站住”。创新可以是在技术、发展方针、体制安排、金融工具、渠道和机制等各领域(来源: 改编自农发基金创新战略, 2007年)。	创新
Inputs	The financial, human, and material resources used for the development intervention (source: Glossary of key terms in evaluation and results-based management, OECD/DAC).	用于发展干预的资金、人力和物力(来源: 《评估和面向结果管理的关键术语》, 经合组织/发援委)。	投入

<i>English</i>		中文	
<i>Term/concept</i>	<i>Definition</i>	定义	用语/概念
Integrated Financing Strategy (IFS)	Methodological framework aligned with the priorities of the affected country, and developed by the Global Mechanism to assist affected countries in their efforts to mobilize financial resources. Such strategies may be pursued by various donors/organizations within different approaches and/or frameworks. They can be developed as a tool for addressing institutional, environmental, socio-economic and financial constraints that hinder full UNCCD implementation within a country. Such an approach serves to address country priorities and tackles multiple factors within a chain of activities falling under one integrated and comprehensive umbrella programme. An accompanying set of new financing modalities, procedures and instruments has emerged within the IFSs.	符合受影响国家优先事项的方法学框架，由全球机制为协助受影响国家调动资金而制订。这些战略可由各捐助方/组织在不同方针和/或框架内推行。可制定这些战略作为工具，用于解决机构、环境、社会经济和资金方面阻碍一国充分执行《荒漠化公约》的问题。这种办法可用于解决国家优先事项，并可处理同一综合、全面的总体方案下一系列活动中的多重因素。综合融资战略中已出现与之配套的一系列新的融资模式、程序和工具。	综合融资战略

English		中文	
Term/concept	Definition	定义	用语/概念
Integrated investment framework (IIF)	<p>The integrated investment framework (IIF) combines the information on SLM priority investment needs and financing sources to identify potential gaps and synergies in priority investments and the related financing, to arrive with a comprehensive and representative cross-sectoral SLM investment framework which simultaneously mobilizes financing and seeks synergies for investment and financing activities.</p> <p>The investment framework is defined by the government, with support from development partners. It is an agreement between the Government, development partners and, potentially, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and the private sector to package investments from a blend of sources for implementing SLM programmes, including the NAP.</p> <p>The aim is to catalyze investments in SLM from such sources as public expenditure at the national and local levels, private sector investments (including investment by farmers and communities) and funds from international development partners. The investment framework should not run parallel to national development processes, but be part of the country's overall resource allocation. It should include dedicated SLM budget lines in the various processes within the country's overall development planning and budgeting. The investment framework can be summarized in a document, outlining priority interventions, expected outcomes/outputs/activities, lead responsibilities, financial resources required, sources of funding available (on- and off-budget resources, including contributions from development partners) and financial delivery mechanisms.</p> <p>Wherever possible, the development of an SLM investment framework should build on existing (national or sectoral) processes and frameworks. For example, if a country already has a comprehensive sector programme for forestry or rural development, it could be more effective to mainstream SLM principles into this programme rather than establishing a SLM-specific framework. The IIF will be updated regularly through an iterative process.</p>	<p>综合投资框架(综投框架)结合了可持续土地管理优先投资需求和资金来源方面的信息, 以发现优先投资及相关融资方面潜在的差距和协同增效, 以便实现一个全面、有代表性的跨部门可持续土地管理投资框架, 在调动资金的同时寻求投资和融资活动的协同增效。</p> <p>这一投资框架由政府确定, 发展伙伴提供支持。它是政府、发展伙伴、可能还有非政府组织和私营部门之间的协定, 目的是集合各种来源的投资, 以执行可持续土地管理方案, 包括国家行动方案。</p> <p>投资框架旨在促进国家和地方一级的公共开支、私营部门投资(包括来自农民和社区的投资或国际发展伙伴的资金等来源对可持续土地管理的投资。投资框架不应与国家发展进程并行, 而应作为国家总体资源分配的一部分。它应包含国家总体发展规划和预算下各项进程中的可持续土地管理专用预算项目。可编写投资框架概要文件, 列出优先干预措施、预期结果/产出/活动、主导责任、所需资金、可用资金来源(预算内和预算外的来源, 包括发展伙伴提供的资金)及资金提供机制。</p> <p>若有可能, 制定可持续土地管理投资方案应以现有(国家或部门)进程及框架为基础。例如, 一国在林业或农村发展方面已有全面的部门方案, 则更为有效的做法可能是将可持续土地管理的原则纳入这一方案使之成为主流, 而不是专门设立一个可持续土地管理的框架。综合投资框架将通过互动进程定期更新。</p>	综合投资框架(综投框架)

English		中文	
Term/concept	Definition	定义	用语/概念
Intergovernmental governing body	An intergovernmental organization is the type of organization most closely associated with the term 'international organization'. These are organizations that are made up primarily of sovereign states (referred to as member states), notably the United Nations. An intergovernmental governing body is the decision-making body of the intergovernmental organizations, such as the United Nations General Assembly, the General Assembly and the Council of the GEF or the COP of Multilateral Environmental Agreements (CBD, UNFCCC).	政府间组织是与‘国际组织’一词最密切相关的一类组织。这些组织主要由主权国组成(称为成员国)，著名的是联合国。政府间理事机构是政府间组织的决策机构，如联合国大会、环境基金大会和理事会，或多边环境协定(《生物多样性公约》、《气候公约》)缔约方会议。	政府间理事机构
International organization	An international organization which either has an international membership or presence. There are two main types: 1. International non-governmental organizations (INGOs): non-governmental organizations (NGOs) that operate internationally; 2. Intergovernmental organizations, also known as international governmental organizations (IGOs). Decisions from international organizations, institutions and authorities comprise decisions taken by organizations, which work at international level but are not intergovernmental, such as IUCN. Documents from international organizations, institutions and authorities also comprise those documents emanating from intergovernmental organizations, such as FAO or UNEP, which are not related to their intergovernmental decision-making processes.	有国际成员或存在的一个国际性组织。有两大类： 1. 国际非政府组织(INGOs)：在国际上运作的非政府组织(NGOs)； 2. 政府间组织，也称为国际政府间组织(IGOs)。 国际组织、机构和主管部门的决定构成在国际一级开展工作的、但并非政府间组织(如自然保护联盟)的组织的决定。 国际组织、机构和主管部门的文件也构成政府间组织的文件，如粮农组织或环境署，与其政府间决策进程无关。	国际组织

English		中文	
Term/concept	Definition	定义	用语/概念
Investment	Investment has different meanings in finance and economics. In finance, investment is putting money into something with the expectation of gaining revenue, that upon thorough analysis, has a high degree of security of principle, as well as security of return, within an expected period of time (source: Security Analysis, Graham, Benjamin and David Dodd, 1951). Investment is related to saving or deferring consumption. In economic theory or in macroeconomics, investment is the amount purchased per unit time of goods which are not consumed but are to be used for future production. In the framework of the PRAIS system, investment refers to the use of financial, institutional, human and technical resources for projects, programmes and other relevant activities related to UNCCD implementation.	投资在金融和经济中有不同的含义。在金融中，投资是将金钱投入某事，期待获得收入，经过透彻分析，在预期的时期内，原则上安全程度很高，回报可靠（来源：Security Analysis, Graham, Benjamin and David Dodd, 1951年）。投资涉及储蓄或推迟消费。在经济理论或宏观经济学中，投资是没有消费而是用于未来生产的单位时间货物购入额。在PRAIS制度中，投资是指资金、机构、人力和技术资源在与《公约》执行相关的有关活动方面的使用。	投资
Joint Liaison Group (JLG)	It encompasses the secretariats of the Convention on Biological Diversity, the UNCCD and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). It aims to enhance coordination between the three conventions, exploring options for cooperation and synergistic action.	该联络组包含《生物多样性公约》秘书处、《荒漠化公约》秘书处和《联合国气候变化框架公约》（《气候公约》）秘书处。联络组着眼于增进三公约之间的协调，探索合作办法和协同行动。	联合联络组
Joint planning/programming initiatives	Review of existing national plans to identify gaps in synergies; identification of relevant sector plans and policies that could benefit from cooperation on biodiversity, desertification and climate change; review of plans and policies, as appropriate, to enhance cooperation; build institutional and scientific capacity and raise awareness among different ministries, policy makers and non-governmental organizations dealing with the three Rio conventions and other relevant conventions. Source: Adapted from UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/IX/16, Annex II: indicative list of activities by Parties to promote synergies among the Rio Conventions	审评现有国家计划，以明确协同增效方面的不足；找出可以从生物多样性、荒漠化和气候变化合作中获益的相关部门计划和政策；酌情审评计划和政策，以加强合作；加强机构能力和科研能力，以及增强不同部委、政策制定者以及负责里约三公约及其他相关公约问题的非政府组织的意识。 来源： 改编自UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/IX/16附件二：缔约方推动里约三公约之间协同作用的指示性活动清单。	联合规划/方案拟订举措
Knowledge resources	This term refers to resources and tools such as communication materials, information, traditional knowledge and know-how.	这一术语指宣传材料、信息、传统知识和专门知识等资源 and 工具。	知识资源
Knowledge-sharing system	A web-based system comprising structured information provided by diverse sources or a network facilitating knowledge-sharing among members, including the compilation of best practices and success stories.	一种网上系统，由不同来源或某个在成员之间促进知识共享的网络提供的有条理的信息构成，包括最佳做法和成功经验的汇集。	知识共享系统

English		中文	
Term/concept	Definition	定义	用语/概念
Land degradation	<p>Land degradation means reduction or loss, in arid, semi-arid and dry sub-humid areas, of the biological or economic productivity and complexity of rainfed cropland, irrigated cropland, or range, pasture, forest and woodlands resulting from land uses or from a process or combination of processes, including processes arising from human activities and habitation patterns, such as:</p> <p>(i) soil erosion caused by wind and/or water;</p> <p>(ii) deterioration of the physical, chemical and biological or economic properties of soil; and</p> <p>(iii) long-term loss of natural vegetation;</p> <p>http://www.unccd.int/convention/text/convention.php?annexNo=-1</p>	<p>“土地退化”是指由于使用土地或由于一种营力或数种营力结合，其中包括由于人类活动和居住模式形成的营力，致使干旱、半干旱和亚湿润干旱地区雨浇地、水浇地或草原、牧场、森林和林地的生物或经济生产力和复杂性下降或丧失，其中包括：</p> <p>(一) 风蚀和水蚀致使土壤物质流失；</p> <p>(二) 土壤的物理、化学和生物特性或经济特性退化，及</p> <p>(三) 自然植被长期丧失；</p> <p>http://www.unccd.int/convention/text/convention.php?annexNo=-1</p>	土地退化
Land Degradation Assessment in Drylands (LADA)	<p>The Land Degradation Assessment in Drylands project (LADA) started in 2006 with the general purpose of creating the basis for informed policy advice on land degradation at global, national and local level. This goal is to be realized through the assessment of land degradation at different spatial and temporal scales and the creation of a baseline at global level for future monitoring. The project will complete its activity by 2010. Different kinds of actors are involved in the implementation: FAO and UNEP being the executing and the implementing agency respectively, while the Global Environment Fund (GEF) is the main donor of the project. International organizations, universities, research centres and other projects are among the other partners of the project. Six countries participate in the project with their national institutions: Argentina, China, Cuba, Senegal, South Africa, Tunisia. The project operates by using a variety of technologies, from satellite images to digital databases to soil and vegetation sampling. It takes into account both biophysical and socio-economic issues. Source: Land Degradation Assessment in Drylands project (LADA) Website. [URL]:</p> <p>http://www.fao.org/nr/lada/index.php?option=com_content&view=frontpage&Itemid=75&lang=en</p>	<p>“旱地土地退化评估”项目始于2006年，总的目的是为全球、国家和地方各级土地退化问题知情政策咨询工作奠定基础。这一目标将通过按不同空间和时间尺度评估土地退化情况并在全球一级创建今后监测工作的基线。该项目将于2010年完成其活动。参与落实项目的有各种不同行为方：粮农组织和环境署分别担任项目主管机构和执行机构，全球环境基金(环境基金)是项目的主要捐助方。项目的其他伙伴方有国际组织、大学、研究中心及其他项目。参与项目的有六个国家及其本国的机构：阿根廷、中国、古巴、塞内加尔、南非、突尼斯。项目采用了各种技术进行运作，从卫星图像到数字数据库，到土壤和植被取样。项目既考虑到生物物理问题，并也考虑到社会经济问题。来源：“旱地土地退化评估”项目(旱地退化评估)。</p> <p>[网址]:</p> <p>http://www.fao.org/nr/lada/index.php?option=com_content&view=frontpage&Itemid=75&lang=en</p>	“旱地土地退化评估”项目(旱地退化评估)

English		中文	
Term/concept	Definition	定义	用语/概念
Land cover	The type of vegetation covering the earth's surface. Source: The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Good Practice Guidance (GPG) for Land use, Land Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF). [URL]: http://www.ipcc-nggip.iges.or.jp/public/gpplulucf/gpplulucf_files/Glossary_Acronyms_BasicInfo/Glossary.pdf	覆盖地表的植被类型。来源：政府间气候变化专门委员会(气专委)《土地利用、土地利用变化和林业良好做法指导意见》。[网址]： http://www.ipcc-nggip.iges.or.jp/public/gpplulucf/gpplulucf_files/Glossary_Acronyms_BasicInfo/Glossary.pdf	土地覆被
Land Cover Classification System (LCCS)	The Land Cover Classification System (LCCS) has been developed by the FAO. Source: FAO's Natural Resources Management and Environment Department http://www.fao.org/docrep/003/x0596e/X0596e01d.htm#TopOfPage	土地覆被分类系统(覆被分类法)由粮农组织制定。来源：粮农组织自然资源和环境部 http://www.fao.org/docrep/003/x0596e/X0596e01d.htm#TopOfPage	土地覆被分类系统(覆被分类法)
Land use	The type of activity being carried out on a unit of land. Source: The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Good Practice Guidance (GPG) for Land use, Land Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF). [URL]: http://www.ipcc-nggip.iges.or.jp/public/gpplulucf/gpplulucf_files/Glossary_Acronyms_BasicInfo/Glossary.pdf	在一个单位面积土地上开展的活动的类型。来源：政府间气候变化专门委员会(气专委)《土地利用、土地利用变化和林业良好做法指导意见》。 [网址]： http://www.ipcc-nggip.iges.or.jp/public/gpplulucf/gpplulucf_files/Glossary_Acronyms_BasicInfo/Glossary.pdf	土地利用
Lead agency	Within the UNCCD reporting and review process this term identifies the agency responsible for compiling information on an indicator.	在《荒漠化公约》的报告和审评工作范围内，本词语系指负责汇编某一指标有关资料的机构。	牵头机构
Leveraging	The use of financial resources to increase the return on investments. Leverage is a factor by which a lever multiplies a force.	利用金融资源增加投资回报。杠杆率即杠杆对力的倍增系数。	杠杆撬动
Loan	Financial transfer for which repayment is required.	必须偿还的资金转移。	贷款
Mainstreaming	This refers to the integration of adaptation objectives, strategies, policies, measures or operations such that they become part of the national and regional development policies, processes and budgets at all levels and stages. Source: UNDP 2005. Adaptation Policy Frameworks (APF) for Climate Change: Developing Strategies, Policies and Measures	纳入适应目标、战略、政策、措施或行动，使之在各级和各阶段都成为国家和区域发展政策、程序和预算的一部分。 来源：开发署，2005年。《应对气候变化的适应政策框架：制定战略、政策和措施》。	主流化/纳入……主流
Media products	Press (articles, press releases), leaflets, flyers, brochures, comics, radio and television programmes (such as documentaries), and others.	报刊材料(文章、新闻稿)、活页宣传材料、传单、简介、连环画、广播和电视节目(如：纪录节目)，以及其他产品。	媒体产品
Method of collection	Refers to the method used by the lead agencies or any national statistical institution to compile data on the indicator.	指牵头机构或任何国家统计机构汇编指标有关数据资料所用的方法。	收集法

English		中文	
Term/concept	Definition	定义	用语/概念
Metric	A metric is a measure for quantitatively assessing a phenomena, process, or set of observations, along with the procedures to carry out measurements and the procedures for the interpretation of the assessment in the light of previous or comparable assessments.	指标是定量评估一种现象、过程或一组观察值的衡量单位，连带进行衡量的程序以及根据以往或可比的评估结果阐释此评估结果的程序。	指标
Microfinance	Microfinance is the provision of a broad range of financial services, such as deposits, loans, payment services, money transfers, and insurance to poor and low - income households and their microenterprises (source: Impact investing in West Africa, Dalberg, 2011)	“小额信贷”指向贫困者和低收入家庭及其微型企业提供一系列金融服务，诸如存款、贷款、支付服务、汇款及保险等(来源：西非的社会责任投资，达尔贝格，2011年)	小额信贷
Mitigation	“Mitigating the effects of drought” means activities related to the prediction of drought and intended to reduce the vulnerability of society and natural systems to drought as it relates to combating desertification; http://www.unccd.int/convention/text/convention.php?annexNo=-1 In the context of climate change, a human intervention to reduce the sources or enhance the sinks of greenhouse gases. http://unfccc.int/essential_background/glossary/items/3666.php#M	“缓解干旱影响”涉及防治荒漠化时指涉及干旱预测、意在减轻社会和自然系统易受干旱影响的程度的各种活动； http://www.unccd.int/convention/text/convention.php?annexNo=-1 涉及气候变化时，指一种人为干预，以削减温室气体人为源或加强温室气体汇。 http://unfccc.int/essential_background/glossary/items/3666.php#M	缓解
Monitoring system	A system implying the systematic gathering, storing and processing of data in terms of analysis and vulnerability assessment.	一种从分析和脆弱性评估考虑需全面而有条理地收集、储存和处理数据的系统。	监测系统
Name of activity funded	Name or title of the activity, project, programme or initiative supported in the reporting period through a financial commitment.	报告期内通过做出资金承诺支持的活动、项目、方案或举措的名称或称呼。	获得资助的活动名称
National action programme (NAP)	Reference is to articles 10 and 11 of the UNCCD. NAPs shall be specific to DLDD as a commitment to the Convention. They shall also encompass strategies to fostering synergies with climate change adaptation/mitigation and biodiversity conservation.	参看《荒漠化公约》第10条和第11条。国家行动方案应具体针对荒漠化、土地退化和干旱(荒退旱)，作为对《公约》的一项承诺。国家行动方案还应包含旨在促进与气候变化适应/缓解和生物多样性养护形成协同作用的战略。	国家行动方案
National capacity self-assessment (NCSA)	Global programme funded by the Global Environment Facility (GEF), to enable countries to carry out a systematic assessment of their capacity needs to strengthen the management of national and global environmental issues, particularly with regard to the Rio conventions. Source: GEF NCSA website	全球环境基金(环境基金)供资的全球方案，着眼于使各国能系统评估自己在加强把握国家和全球环境问题方面的能力需要，尤其是在里约三公约方面的能力需要。 来源：环境基金国家能力自我评估(能力自评)网站	国家能力自我评估(能力自评)
NFP	National focal point	国家联络点	国家联络点 (NFP)

English		中文	
Term/concept	Definition	定义	用语/概念
Non-formal education	Refers to any organized and sustained educational activities that do not correspond exactly to the above definition of formal education. Non-formal education may take place both within and outside educational institutions, and may cater to persons of all ages. Depending on country contexts, it may cover educational programmes to impart adult literacy, basic education for out-of-school children, or life skills, work skills and general culture. Non-formal education programmes do not necessarily follow the “ladder” system, may have varying durations, and may or may not confer certification of the learning achieved. Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics http://www.uis.unesco.org/glossary/Term.aspx?name=Formal%20Education&lang=en&mode=all	不完全符合上文正规教育定义的任何有组织和持续的教育活动。非正规教育在教育机构内部和外部均可开展，可满足各年龄段的需要。根据国情，非正规教育可以涵盖成人扫盲教育方案，辍学儿童基本教育，或生存技能、工作技能和文化常识。非正规教育方案未必遵循“阶梯”制度，期限可长可短，学成未必颁发证书。来源：教科文组织统计研究所 http://www.uis.unesco.org/glossary/Term.aspx?name=Formal%20Education&lang=en&mode=all	非正规教育
NDVI Standard deviation (STD)	NDVI standard deviation is the root mean square deviation of the NDVI time series values (annual) from their arithmetic mean. It is a measure of statistical dispersion, measuring the spread of NDVI values.	归一化差异植被指数标准差是归一化差异植被指数时间序列值(年度)的根平均值与其算术平均值的平方差。这是一种统计色散的测量，测量归一化差异植被指数(归指)值的差异。	归一化差异植被指数标准差(标准差)
Net Primary Productivity (NPP)	Net primary productivity (NPP) is defined as the net flux of carbon from the atmosphere into green plants per unit time. NPP refers to a rate process, i.e., the amount of vegetable matter produced (net primary production) per day, week, or year. However, the terms net primary productivity and net primary production are sometimes used rather liberally and interchangeably, and some scientists still tend to confuse productivity with standing biomass or standing crop. NPP is a fundamental ecological variable, not only because it measures the energy input to the biosphere and terrestrial carbon dioxide assimilation, but also because of its significance in indicating the condition of the land surface area and status of a wide range of ecological processes. Source : http://daac.ornl.gov/NPP/html_docs/npp_est.html	净初级生产力(净初产力)的定义是每单位时间内碳从大气进入绿色植物的净通量。净初产力指一种速率过程，即每日、每周或每年生产的植物物质质量(净初级产量)。但是，“净初级生产力”和“净初级产量”这两个用语有时用得比较随便，相互通用，有些科学家仍然动辄将生产力与现有生物量或现有量混为一谈。净初产力是一种基本的生态变量，不仅因为它测量的是生物圈和陆地的二氧化碳同化过程的能量投入，而且也因为它在表明陆地面积状况以及一大系列生态过程的状态方面有重要作用。来源： http://daac.ornl.gov/NPP/html_docs/npp_est.html	净初级生产力(净初产力)
Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI)	The normalized difference vegetation index (NDVI) is an estimate of the photosynthetically absorbed radiation over the land surface. See also Enhanced Vegetation Index (EVI).	归一化差异植被指数是对地表光合作用吸收的辐射的估计。另见增强型植被指数。	归一化差异植被指数(归指)

English		中文	
Term/concept	Definition	定义	用语/概念
Official Development Assistance (ODA)	<p>Grants or loans to countries and territories in Part I of the DAC List of Aid Recipients (developing countries) which are: (a) undertaken by the official sector; (b) with promotion of economic development and welfare as the main objective; (c) at concessional financial terms (if a loan, having a grant element of at least 25 per cent). In addition to financial flows, technical cooperation is included in aid. Grants, loans and credits for military purposes are excluded. Transfer payments to private individuals (e.g. pensions, reparations or insurance payouts) are in general not counted.</p> <p>Source: Adapted from DAC Glossary http://www.oecd.org/glossary/0,2586,en_2649_33721_1965693_1_1_1_1,00.html</p>	<p>提供给发援委的受援国(发展中国家)名单第一部分的国家和地区的赠款或贷款, 这些赠款或贷款: (a) 由官方部门承担; (b) 以促进经济发展和福利为主要目标; (c) 有优惠的资金条件(如为贷款, 则需至少有25%是赠款)。除资金流量外, 援助中也包括技术援助。军事用途的赠款、贷款和信贷额度排除在外。对私人的转账付款(如: 养老金、赔偿金或保险赔付款)一般不计在内。</p> <p>来源: 发援委词汇表, 略有改动。 http://www.oecd.org/glossary/0,2586,en_2649_33721_1965693_1_1_1_1,00.html</p>	官方发展援助(官发援)
Official document	<p>A document is deemed official when it is publicly published in its final version by the institution concerned and/or is endorsed by the State, or published on the Internet or as hard copy.</p>	<p>某个文件由有关机构公开发表和/或得到政府支持, 或在互联网上发表, 或印制发行, 即视为正式文件。</p>	正式文件
Operational mechanisms for joint implementation or mutual reinforcement	<p>The scheduling of periodic meetings between focal points and focal point teams. The establishment of a national coordinating committee for implementation of the three Rio Conventions including, as appropriate, mainstreaming into sustainable development strategies, the Millennium Development Goals and other relevant sectors and strategies.</p> <p>Source: Adapted from UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/IX/16, Annex II: indicative list of activities by Parties to promote synergies among the Rio Conventions</p>	<p>安排联络点和联络点小组之间定期会议的时间。设立国家协调委员会以执行里约三公约, 包括酌情将千年发展目标及其他相关部门和战略纳入可持续发展战略的主流。</p> <p>来源: UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/IX/16 附件二: 缔约方推动里约三公约之间协同作用的指示性活动清单, 略有改动。</p>	联合执行或相互加强的运作机制

English		中文	
Term/concept	Definition	定义	用语/概念
Operational objectives	<p>Operational-level objectives defined in the context of The Strategy to guide the actions of all UNCCD stakeholders and partners in the short and medium term with a view to supporting the attainment of the 2008–2018 vision and strategic objectives. More specifically, The Strategy defines the following operational objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Operational objective 1: To actively influence relevant international, national and local processes and actors in adequately addressing DLDD-related issues. Operational objective 2: To support the creation of enabling environments for promoting solutions to combat desertification/land degradation and mitigate the effects of drought. Operational objective 3: To become a global authority on scientific and technical knowledge desertification/land degradation and mitigation of the effects of drought. Operational objective 4: To identify and address capacity-building needs to prevent and reverse desertification/land degradation and mitigate the effects of drought. Operational objective 5: To mobilize and improve the targeting and coordination of national, bilateral and multilateral financial and technological resources in order to increase their impact and effectiveness. <p>Source: ICCD/COP(8)/16/Add.1 http://www.unccd.int/cop/officialdocs/cop8/pdf/16add1eng.pdf</p>	<p>指导《荒漠化公约》所有利害关系方和伙伴中短期行动的《战略》规定了业务一级的目标，以期为实现2008至2018年构想和战略目标提供支助。具体而言，《战略》规定了下列战略目标：</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 业务目标 1：积极影响相关的国际、国家和地方进程和行为者，以便恰当处理荒漠化、土地退化和干旱(荒退旱)相关问题。 业务目标 2：支持建立扶持环境，以便提倡采用防治荒漠化/土地退化和缓解干旱影响的解决办法。 业务目标 3：成为荒漠化/土地退化和缓解干旱影响方面的科学和技术知识的全球权威机构。 业务目标 4：明确并满足防止和扭转荒漠化/土地退化及缓解干旱影响方面的能力建设需求。 业务目标 5：调动国内、双边和多边资金资源和技术资源并改善其针对性和协调，以增强其效果和有效性。 <p>来源：ICCD/COP(8)/16/Add.1 http://www.unccd.int/cop/officialdocs/cop8/pdf/16add1eng.pdf</p>	业务目标
Organization(s) in the programme/project	<p>The names of all national focal points, country desks, agency(ies) or organization(s) associated with the entire project/programme. These include civil society organizations (CSOs) and science and technology institutions (STIs) (see below).</p>	<p>与整个项目/方案有联系的所有国家联络点、国别事务部、(各)机构或(各)组织的名称。包括民间社会组织以及科学和技术机构(见下文)。</p>	方案/项目中的(各)组织

English		中文	
Term/concept	Definition	定义	用语/概念
Outcomes	Outcomes are the likely or achieved short-term and medium-term effects of an intervention's outputs. Outcomes are the observable behavioral, institutional, and societal changes that take place over 3 to 10 years, usually as the result of coordinated short-term investments in individual and organizational capacity building for key development stakeholders, such as national governments, civil society, and the private sector (source: Managing for Development Results Sourcebook, 3rd edition).	“效果”是干预的产出可能或已经产生的短期或中期效果。效果是行为、体制和社会在三到十年之内发生的可见变化，这通常是重要的发展有关方、诸如各国政府、民间社会和私营部门个人和组织的能力建设协调投入短期资金产生的结果(来源：《着眼发展结果的管理法原始资料集》，第三版)。	效果
Outputs	Outputs are the products, capital goods, and services that result from a development intervention; they may also include changes resulting from the intervention that are relevant to the achievement of outcomes (source: Managing for Development Results Sourcebook, 3rd edition).	产出是发展干预产生的产品、资本货物和服务；也可以包括干预所产生的与结果的取得有关的种种变化(来源：《着眼发展结果的管理法原始资料集》，第三版)。	产出
Partnership	Partnership can be defined as a collaborative relationship between entities to work toward shared objectives through a mutually agreed division of labor. At the country level, this means engaging under government leadership with national stakeholders and external partners (including international development agencies) in developing, implementing, and monitoring a country's own development strategy (source: Managing for Development Results Sourcebook, 3rd edition).	伙伴关系可以定义为实体之间一种合作关系，通过共同商定的分工，争取实现共同目标。在国家一级则指在政府领导下，与国内利益攸关方和国外伙伴(包括各种国际开发机构)联系共同制定、执行和监测本国的发展战略(来源：《着眼发展结果的管理法原始资料集》，第三版)。	伙伴关系
Partnership agreement	Written agreement among partners spelling out the terms and conditions of the support to be provided to affected country Parties for UNCCD implementation.	伙伴方之间规定为执行《荒漠化公约》而向受影响缔约方提供支助的条件之书面协定。	伙伴关系协定
Performance indicator	Quantitative (or qualitative) measure of the achievement of an outcome. Performance indicators compare actual conditions with a specific set of reference conditions. They measure the 'distance(s)' between the current situation and the desired situation (target).	表现结果实现情况的量性(或质性)度量。业绩指标将实际条件与一套具体的参考条件相比较。业绩指标衡量当前状况与理想状况(标的)之间的“距离”。	业绩指标
Performance review and assessment of implementation system (PRAIS)	Framework for performance and implementation review of the Convention, of The Strategy and of the Convention's stakeholders.	《公约》、《战略》和《公约》的利害关系方业绩和执行情况审评的框架。	执行系统的业绩审评和评估

English		中文	
Term/concept	Definition	定义	用语/概念
Population census	A population census is the total process of collecting, compiling, evaluating, analysing and publishing or otherwise disseminating demographic, economic and social data pertaining, at a specified time, to all persons in a country or in a well delimited part of a country. Source: OECD Glossary of Statistical Terms. [URL]: http://stats.oecd.org/glossary/index.htm	人口普查是收集、汇编、评价、分析并发表或传播某一时刻的涉及一国所有人或一国明确划定的地区的人口、经济和社会数据资料。来源：《经合发组织统计术语表》。[网址]: http://stats.oecd.org/glossary/index.htm	人口普查
Potential for replication and scaling up	The extent to which investments have been or are likely to be replicated and scaled-up by government authorities, donor organizations, the private sector and other stakeholders (source: adapted from the OECD/DAC Glossary of Key Terms in Evaluation and Results-Based Management, 2002, and from the IFAD Evaluation Manual: Methodology and Processes, 2009).	政府主管部门、捐赠组织、私营部门及其他利益攸关方已经或可能重复进行和逐步扩大投资的程度(来源：改编自经合组织/发援委的《评估和面向结果管理的关键术语》，2002年，以及《农发基金的评定手册：方法和程序》，2009年)。	重复进行和逐步扩大的潜能
Poverty Gap	Mean distance below the poverty line as a proportion of the poverty line. Squared poverty gap (SPG) Mean of the squared distances below the poverty line as a proportion of the poverty line. Source: World Bank Poverty Manual [URL]: http://siteresources.worldbank.org/PGLP/Resources/PovertyManual.pdf	指与贫困线的差距，以占贫困线的比重表示。贫困差距平方(SPG)指以占贫困线的比重表示的与贫困线的平方差距的均值。来源：世界银行《贫困问题手册》[网址]: http://siteresources.worldbank.org/PGLP/Resources/PovertyManual.pdf	贫困差距
Poverty Gap index	The poverty gap index (P1) measures the extent to which individuals fall below the poverty line (the poverty gaps) as a proportion of the poverty line. The sum of these poverty gaps gives the minimum cost of eliminating poverty, if transfers were perfectly targeted. The measure does not reflect changes in inequality among the poor. Source: World Bank Poverty Manual [URL]: http://siteresources.worldbank.org/PGLP/Resources/PovertyManual.pdf	“贫困差距指数”(P1)测量的是以占贫困线的比重表示的个体处在贫困线以下的程度(贫困差距)。这些贫困差距之和给出了在转移对象确定得非常准确的情况下消除贫困的最低成本。这一度量并不反映贫困人口中不平等现象的变迁。来源：世界银行《贫困问题手册》[网址]: http://siteresources.worldbank.org/PGLP/Resources/PovertyManual.pdf	贫困差距指数
Poverty line	Poverty line is the monetary cost to a given person, at a given place and time, of a reference level of welfare. The default poverty line is \$38.00 per month. This is the World Bank \$1.25 per day poverty line (\$38=\$1.25*365/12). Sources: Ravallion, 1998 “Poverty lines in theory and practice.” The World Bank Washington, D.C. 35p. and The World Bank, 2008 “2008 WORLD DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS Poverty data; A supplement to World Development Indicators 2008” The World Bank Washington, D.C. 28p.	贫困线是某人在一定的地点和时间维持一种参考水平的福利的货币成本。默认的贫困线是每月38美元。这就是世界银行规定的每天1.25美元的贫困线(\$38=\$1.25*365/12)。来源：Ravallion, 1998年的“理论和实践中的贫困线。”华盛顿特区世界银行，第35页，以及世界银行，2008年，《2008年世界发展指标贫困数据；世界发展指标2008年补编》，华盛顿特区世界银行，第28页。	贫困线

English		中文	
Term/concept	Definition	定义	用语/概念
Poverty severity	The poverty severity or squared poverty gap index (P2) averages the squares of the poverty gaps relative to the poverty line. Source: World Bank Poverty Manual [URL]: http://siteresources.worldbank.org/PGLP/Resources/PovertyManual.pdf	贫困的严重性或称贫困差距平方指数(P2)是相对于贫困线的贫困差距平方的平均值。来源：世界银行《贫困问题手册》 [网址]: http://siteresources.worldbank.org/PGLP/Resources/PovertyManual.pdf	贫困的严重性
Practice	Any measure, method or activity. <i>See also “good practices” and “best practices”.</i>	任何措施、方法或活动。 另见“良好做法”和“最佳做法”。	做法
Programme	Set of interventions, marshalled to attain specific global, regional, country, or sector development objectives. A development program is a time bound intervention involving multiple activities that may cut across sectors, themes and/or geographic areas. A programme typically consists of several projects. Source: OECD Development Assistance Committee, Glossary of Key Terms in Evaluation and Results Based Management, 2002. http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/29/21/2754804.pdf	为实现具体的全球、区域、国家或部门发展目标而整合的成套干预措施。发展方案是涉及多种活动的有时间限制的干预，这些活动可能不受部门、主题和/或地域限制。 一个方案通常包含若干项目。 来源：经合组织发展援助委员会，《评估和面向结果管理的关键术语》，2002年。 http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/29/21/2754804.pdf	方案
Programme and Project Sheet (PPS)	UNCCD reporting template designed to collect quantitative and qualitative information on individual projects and programmes relating to the implementation of the Convention and/or The Strategy. Source: GM, Financial annex and programme and project sheet, 2009. ICCD/CRIC(8)/5/Add.4 http://unccd.int/php/document2.php?ref=ICCD/CRIC(8)/5/Add.4	《荒漠化公约》的报告模板，旨在收集与实施《公约》和/或《战略》有关的单个项目和方案的定量和定性信息。 来源：全球机制，财务附件及方案和项目表，2009年。ICCD/CRIC(8)/5/Add.4 http://unccd.int/php/document2.php?ref=ICCD/CRIC(8)/5/Add.4	方案和项目表
Project	Individual development intervention designed to achieve specific objectives within specified resources and implementation schedules, often within the framework of a broader program. Source: OECD Development Assistance Committee, Glossary of Key Terms in Evaluation and Results Based Management, 2002. http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/29/21/2754804.pdf	单个发展干预，旨在根据规定的资源和执行时间表，通常在更大的方案框架下实现具体目标。 来源：经合组织发展援助委员会《评估和面向结果管理的关键术语》，2002年。 http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/29/21/2754804.pdf	项目

English		中文	
Term/concept	Definition	定义	用语/概念
Project objectives	Objectives are the intended physical, financial, institutional, social, environmental or other development results to which a project or program is expected to contribute. Source: OECD Development Assistance Committee, Glossary of Key Terms in Evaluation and Results Based Management, 2002. http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/29/21/2754804.pdf	目标是预期通过实施某项目或方案帮助实现的有形、财政、机构、社会、环境或其它发展结果。 来源：经合组织发展援助委员会，《评估和面向结果管理的关键术语》，2002年。 http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/29/21/2754804.pdf	项目目标
Project proposals	In the context of CONS-O-17, those proposals submitted to an international funding entity which are in the pipeline, i.e. being assessed by the funding entity.	在CONS-O-17号指标背景下，提交给国际筹资实体且已在筹备中的提案，即其正由该筹资实体评估中。	项目提案
Proxy indicator	Indirect measure that approximates a phenomenon in the absence of a direct measure. It is also referred to as ‘indirect indicator’.	在不具备直接度量的情况下用以近似标示某种现象的间接度量。代用指标也称“间接指标”。	代用指标
Purchasing Power Parity (PPP)	A method of measuring the relative purchasing power of different countries’ currencies over the same types of goods and services. Because goods and services may cost more in one country than in another, PPP allows us to make more accurate comparisons of standards of living across countries. PPP estimates use price comparisons of comparable items but since not all items can be matched exactly across countries and time, the estimates are not always “robust.” Source: World Bank [URL]: http://www.worldbank.org/depweb/english/modules/glossary.html#ppp	不同国家货币对同类商品和服务的相对购买力的衡量方法。由于商品和服务在一个国家的价格可能比另一个国家高，购买力平价则容许我们对各国生活水准作更加精确的比较。购买力平价的估计值采用可比品种的价格比较，但是并非所有品种都能在不同国家之间和不同时间作精确的匹配，因此这种估计值并不一定“牢靠。”来源：世界银行 [网址]: http://www.worldbank.org/depweb/english/modules/glossary.html#ppp	购买力平价
Rainfall Use Efficiency (RUE)	Rain-use efficiency (RUE) is the ratio of aboveground net primary production (ANPP) to mean annual precipitation. RUE has been suggested as a measure for assessing land degradation in arid/semi-arid areas.	雨水利用效率是地面净初级生产力与年平均降水量之比。已有建议认为雨水利用效率应作为评估干旱/半干旱地区土地退化情况的测量法。	降雨利用效率
Recipient Country(ies) or Sub Region	Name(s) of the country(ies), subregion(s) or region(s) in which a project, programme or other initiative is taking place or due to take place in the reporting period.	在报告所涉时期内实施或将实施某项目、方案或其它举措的国家、分区域或区域名称。	接受国或分区域
Recipient organization(s)	Organization(s) to which funds have been or will be transferred in the reporting period within the framework of a financial commitment for the implementation of a given project, programme or other initiative.	在为实施特定项目、方案或其它倡议的财务承诺框架内，在报告所涉时期内向其或将向其转入资金的组织。	接受组织

English		中文	
Term/concept	Definition	定义	用语/概念
Regional organization	Regional Organizations are in a sense international organizations, as they incorporate international membership and encompass geopolitical entities that operationally transcend a single nation state. However, their membership is characterized by boundaries and demarcations characteristic to a defined and unique geography, such as continents, or geopolitics, such as economic blocks. They have been established to foster cooperation and political and economic integration or dialogue amongst states or entities within a restrictive geographical or geopolitical boundary. Regional organizations, institutions and authorities are those organizations which unite governmental organizations of one region such as the African Union, ECLAC.	区域组织在某种意义上是国际组织，因为它们的成员组成具有国际性，包含运作上超越单一民族国家之上的地缘政治实体。但是，其成员资格限定在诸如各大洲之类的明确划定且独一无二的地域所特有的边界或界限范围之内，或者具有诸如经济集团之类的地缘政治色彩。区域组织之建立是为了促进限定的地理或地缘政治边界范围内各国或各种实体之间进行合作，推行政治和经济一体化或对话。区域组织、机构和主管机关属于将一个区域内的政府组织联合起来的组织，如非洲联盟、拉加经委会等组织。	区域组织
Rehabilitation	In general, rehabilitation means to restore to good condition, operation, or capacity. Land rehabilitation is the process of returning the land in a given area to some degree of its former state, after some process (industry, natural disasters etc.) has resulted in its damage.	一般地说，“恢复”指状况、运作或能力恢复良好。“土地恢复”是一定地区的土地在某种营力(工业、自然灾害等)使其遭到破坏之后将其在某种程度上恢复到原先状态的过程。	恢复
Relative poverty lines	These are defined in relation to the overall distribution of income or consumption in a country; for example, the poverty line could be set at 50 percent of the country's mean income or consumption. Source: World Bank Poverty Manual [URL]: http://siteresources.worldbank.org/PGLP/Resources/PovertyManual.pdf	这种贫困线是与一个国家内收入或消费的总体分布情况比照确定的；例如，贫困线可以定为该国平均收入和消费的50%。来源：世界银行《贫困问题手册》[网址]: http://siteresources.worldbank.org/PGLP/Resources/PovertyManual.pdf	相对贫困线
Relevance	The extent to which the objectives of an investment are consistent with beneficiaries' requirements, country needs, the size of the problem, country priorities, development partner and donor policies, etc. (source: adapted from the OECD/DAC Glossary of Key Terms in Evaluation and Results-Based Management, 2002, and from the IFAD Evaluation Manual: Methodology and Processes, 2009).	投资的目标与受益方的要求、国家的需求、问题的规模、国家的优先事项、发展伙伴和捐助方的政策等的一致程度(来源：改编自经合组织/发援委的《评估和面向结果管理的关键术语》，2002年，以及《农发基金的评定手册：方法和程序》，2009年)。	相关性

English		中文	
Term/concept	Definition	定义	用语/概念
Relevant Activity Codes (RACs)	Classification approach devised by the Global Mechanism, identifying activities that are typically put in place to combat DLDD. RACs are grouped under the following five clusters: Monitoring and research, Resource Management, Capacity Development and Planning, Risk management, and Emergency response. Source: Global Mechanism, Relevant Activity Codes, 2009. http://www.global-mechanism.org/news-events/news/updated-relevant-activity-codes-racs-for-unccd-reporting-released/	全球机制设计的分类方法，确定一般用于防治荒漠化、土地退化和干旱(荒退旱)的活动。相关活动代码分为以下五大类：监测和研究、资源管理、能力发展和规划、风险管理、应急响应。 来源：全球机制，相关活动代码，2009年。 http://www.global-mechanism.org/news-events/news/updated-relevant-activity-codes-racs-for-unccd-reporting-released/	相关活动代码
Relevant international forums	Venues where topics specifically addressing DLDD or issues related to DLDD are treated or should be treated. They include venues at regional and subregional level that have a role in the international context as well as scientific and academic forums internationally or regionally recognized.	具体讨论荒漠化、土地退化和干旱或处理与荒漠化、土地退化和干旱有关的问题或应当处理这种问题的会议场合。它们包括在国际背景中有一定作用的区域和分区域会议，以及国际和区域公认的科学论坛或学术论坛。	相关国际论坛
Remote sensing	Practice of acquiring and using data from satellites and aerial photography to infer or measure land cover/use. May be used in combination with ground surveys to check the accuracy of interpretation. Source: The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Good Practice Guidance (GPG) for Land use, Land Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF). [URL]: http://www.ipcc-nggip.iges.or.jp/public/gpplulucf/gpplulucf_files/Glossary_Acronyms_BasicInfo/Glossary.pdf	通过卫星及空中摄影获取和使用数据资料、籍以推断或衡量土地覆盖和(或)利用情况的做法。可与地面调查结合使用，检查解释的确切性。来源：政府间气候变化专门委员会(气专委)《土地利用、土地利用变化和林业良好做法指导意见》。 [网址]: http://www.ipcc-nggip.iges.or.jp/public/gpplulucf/gpplulucf_files/Glossary_Acronyms_BasicInfo/Glossary.pdf	遥感
Reporting Entity	Country Party to the UNCCD and/or any other organization accredited to the UNCCD which is submitting an official report on the implementation of the Convention and/or The Strategy.	就《公约》和/或《战略》执行情况提交正式报告的《荒漠化公约》缔约国和/或《荒漠化公约》认可的其他组织。	报告实体
Research mandated by the COP	For the purpose of measuring indicator Cons-O-12, research mandated by the COP is defined as research undertaken by science and technology networks, institutions or scientists contracted by the secretariat to undertake scientific research on issues raised by the COP.	“缔约方会议委托进行的研究”涉及指标Cons-O-12的测量工作时，其定义是与秘书处签约承担对缔约方会议提出的问题进行科学研究的科学技术网或机构、或科学家所进行的研究。	缔约方会议委托进行的研究
Resource mobilization	Resource mobilization refers to the mobilization of a mix of resources which include financial, human, technical and knowledge resources	“资源调动”指调动包括财力、人力、技术和知识资源在内的组合资源。	资源调动

English		中文	
Term/concept	Definition	定义	用语/概念
Results	Results are the output, outcome, or impact (intended or unintended, positive and negative) of a development intervention (source: Managing for Development Results Sourcebook, 3rd edition).	“结果”是发展干预(无论是有意还是无意取得的、积极还是消极的)产出、效果或作用(来源:《着眼发展结果的管理法原始资料集》,第三版)。	结果
Results-based management	Results-based management is an approach aimed at achieving important changes in the way that organizations operate, with improving performance in terms of results as the central orientation. It provides the management frameworks and tools for strategic planning, risk management, performance monitoring, and evaluation. Its main purposes are to improve organizational learning and to fulfill accountability obligations through performance reporting (source: Managing for Development Results Sourcebook, 3rd edition).	着眼结果管理制是争取机构组织运作方式实现重大变革的一种办法,以提高结果方面的业绩为主要方向。这种管理制为战略规划工作、风险管理、业绩监测、和评价工作提供了管理的框架和手段,其主要目的是改进组织机构对情况的了解,通过业绩报告履行问责义务(来源:《着眼发展结果的管理法原始资料集》,第三版)。	着眼结果管理制
Results chain	A results chain shows the causal sequence for a development intervention to achieve desired objectives, beginning with inputs, moving through activities and outputs, and culminating in outcomes, impacts, and feedback (source: Managing for Development Results Sourcebook, 3rd edition).	结果链显示的是发展干预实现预期目标的因果序列,从投入开始,进而通过活动和产出,最终产生效果、作用和反馈(来源:《着眼发展结果的管理法原始资料集》,第三版)。	结果链
Rio marker (RM)	Indicators developed by the OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) in response to a request from the secretariats of the three “Rio Conventions” (the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), and the UNCCD) to identify aid activities targeting the objectives of the three Conventions. Source: OECD Development Assistance Committee, Reporting Directives for the Creditor Reporting System, Addendum, 2002. DCD/DAC(2002)21/ADD http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/44/46/35646074.pdf and http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/16/53/1948102.pdf	经合组织发展援助委员会(发援委)针对《里约三公约》(《联合国生物多样性公约》、《联合国气候变化框架公约》和《荒漠化公约》)秘书处的要求制定的指标,用于识别针对《里约三公约》目标的援助活动。 来源:经合组织发展援助委员会,贷方报告制度的报告指示,增编,2002年。DCD/DAC(2002)21/ADD http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/44/46/35646074.pdf 和 http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/16/53/1948102.pdf	里约标值
Role of the organization	The description of the role of the organization(s)/agency(ies) in the project/programme.	对有关组织/机构在项目/方案中作用的描述。	组织作用

English		中文	
Term/concept	Definition	定义	用语/概念
Scientists	Individuals dealing with science and technology from either an academic or a policy perspective, thus including government and non-government employees.	不是从学术角度就是从政策角度处理科学技术事务的人，因此也包括政府雇员和非政府雇员。	科学家
Science and technology network (STNs)	Networks dealing with science and technology in which institutions may be included as nodes, thus also overlapping with institutions	机构可能会作为节点包含在内的处理科技问题的网络，因此也可以是机构而已	科学技术网
Science and technology institutions (STIs)	Bodies dealing with science and technology, from either the private or the public sector, thus also including governmental institutions.	处理科学技术事务的机构，既可以是私营部门的机构，也可以是公共部门的机构，因此也包括政府机构。	科学和技术机构(科技机构)
Source of funding	Organization(s) supporting financially a given project, programme or initiative.	对特定项目、方案或举措提供资金支持的组织。	资金来源
Spatial resolution	Spatial resolution usually refers to spatial data stored in raster form, including remotely sensed imagery and resulting maps. The spatial resolution of an image is an indication of the size of a single pixel in ground dimensions. It is usually presented as a single value that represents the length of one side of a square. For example, a spatial resolution of 30 metres means that one pixel represents an area of 30 metres by 30 metres on the ground.	空间分辨率通常指以栅格形式存储的空间数据，包括遥感影像和由此生成的地图。影像的空间分辨率表示的是单个像素所代表地面尺寸的大小，通常以代表正方形一边的长度的单一数值表示。例如，30米的空间分辨率指一个像素代表地面30米见方的区域。	空间分辨率
Standard Financial Annex (SFA)	Financial reporting format of the UNCCD for listing all financial commitments made by reporting entities during the reporting period for initiatives they have financially supported at national and/or international level towards the implementation of the Convention. Source: Global Mechanism, GM, Financial annex and programme and project sheet, 2009. ICCD/CRIC(8)/5/Add.4 http://unccd.int/php/document2.php?ref=ICCD/CRIC(8)/5/Add.4	《荒漠化公约》的财务报告格式，用以列示各报告实体在报告期内为争取落实《公约》而为其在国家和/或国际一级提供资金支持的举措作出的所有财务承诺。 来源：全球机制，GM，财务附件及方案和项目表，2009年。ICCD/CRIC(8)/5/Add.4 http://unccd.int/php/document2.php?ref=ICCD/CRIC(8)/5/Add.4	标准财务附件
Start date	The date on which a project, programme or initiative has started or is due to start. In the case of a financial commitment, the start date refers to the date on which funding has been or is expected to be made available to the recipient organization.	项目、方案或举措开始或计划开始的日期。就财务承诺而言，开始日期指向接受组织提供或计划提供资金的日期。	开始日期

English		中文	
Term/concept	Definition	定义	用语/概念
Status	In the context of the PPS, it refers to the status of a project, programme or initiative at the time of reporting. Valid entries for this field include pipeline (i.e. project/programme proposals that have been submitted for funding in the reporting period), ongoing (i.e. projects/programmes under implementation and in an active phase), completed (i.e. projects/programmes completed or terminated in the reporting period), or inactive (i.e. projects/programmes the implementation of which has been suspended).	在方案和项目表方面，它指在报告时一个项目、方案或举措的状态。该领域的有效条目包括筹备中(即在报告所涉时期内已提交以筹资的项目/方案提案)，进行中(即正在执行并处于积极阶段中的项目/方案)，已完成(即在报告所涉时期内已完成或终止的项目/方案)，或无行动(即被暂时停止执行的项目/方案)。	状态
Strategic objectives	Higher level objectives defined in the context of The Strategy to guide the actions of all UNCCD stakeholders and partners in the 2008–2018 decade. More specifically, The Strategy defines the following strategic objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategic objective 1: To improve the living conditions of affected populations • Strategic objective 2: To improve the condition of affected ecosystems • Strategic objective 3: To generate global benefits through effective implementation of the UNCCD • Strategic objective 4: To mobilize resources to support implementation of the Convention through building effective partnerships between national and international actors Source: ICCD/COP(8)/16/Add.1 http://www.unccd.int/cop/officialdocs/cop8/pdf/16add1eng.pdf	在《战略》背景下定义的用以在2008至2018年十年期间指导《荒漠化公约》所有利害关系方和伙伴行动的更高层次目标。更具体地说，《战略》定义了以下战略目标： <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 战略目标 1：改善受影响人口的生活条件 • 战略目标 2：改善受影响生态系统的状况 • 战略目标 3：通过切实执行《荒漠化公约》在全球产生益处 • 战略目标 4：通过建立国内和国际行为者之间切实有效的伙伴关系筹措资源，以支持《公约》的执行 来源：ICCD/COP(8)/16/Add.1 http://www.unccd.int/cop/officialdocs/cop8/pdf/16add1eng.pdf	战略目标
Subregional organization	Subregional organizations are in a sense international organizations, as they incorporate international membership and encompass geopolitical entities that operationally transcend a single nation state. However, their membership is characterized by boundaries and demarcations characteristic to a defined and unique geography, such as continents, or geopolitics, such as economic blocks. They have been established to foster cooperation and political and economic integration or dialogue amongst states or entities within a restrictive geographical or geopolitical boundary. Subregional organizations, institutions and authorities unite governmental organizations of one subregion, such as CILSS, OSS.	次区域组织在某种意义上是国际组织，因为它们成员组成具有国际性，包含运作上超越单一民族国家之上的地缘政治实体。但是，其成员资格限定在诸如各大洲之类的明确划定且独一无二的地域所特有的边界或界限范围之内，或者具有诸如经济集团之类的地缘政治色彩。次区域组织之建立是为了促进限定的地理或地缘政治边界范围内各国或各种实体之间进行合作，推行政治和经济一体化或对话。次区域组织、机构和主管机关属于将一个次区域内的政府组织联合起来的组织，如萨赫勒抗旱委员、撒哈拉和萨赫勒观测站等组织。	次区域组织

English		中文	
Term/concept	Definition	定义	用语/概念
Successfully submitted proposals	In the context of CONS-O-17, those project proposals that have been approved by the international funding entity and are ongoing.	在CONS-O-17号指标背景下，已被国际筹资实体批准并正在进行中的项目提案。	成功提交的提案
Sum NDVI	The sum of fortnightly NDVI values for the year most nearly aggregates annual biomass productivity. Source: Berry et al (2009). UNCCD Recommended Minimum set of Impact Indicators [URL]: http://www.unccd.int/regional/rcm/docs/UNCCD%20Min%20Set%20of%20Impact%20Indicators%20Final%20Report%20June%2004.pdf	年内每两周归一化差异植被指数(归指)值的总和非常接近年生物质生产力之和。来源：Berry等人(2009年)。荒漠化委员会推荐的最低限度影响指标集[网址]: http://www.unccd.int/regional/rcm/docs/UNCCD%20Min%20Set%20of%20Impact%20Indicators%20Final%20Report%20June%2004.pdf	归指总数
Sustainability	The likelihood that the benefit streams generated by an investment continue beyond the phase of initial support. It also includes an assessment of the likelihood that actual and anticipated results will be resilient to risks beyond the project's life (source: adapted from the OECD/DAC Glossary of Key Terms in Evaluation and Results-Based Management, 2002, and from the IFAD Evaluation Manual: Methodology and Processes, 2009).	投资收益流继续不断而超出初始支助阶段的可能性。也包括评估实际和预期结果的风险承受力能否持续而超过项目的存续期(来源：改编自经合组织/发援委的《评估和面向结果管理的关键术语》，2002年，以及《农发基金的评定手册：方法和程序》，2009年)	可持续性
Sustainable land management (SLM)	SLM is defined as the use of land resources, including soils, water, animals and plants, for the production of goods to meet changing human needs, while simultaneously ensuring the long-term productive potential of these resources and the maintenance of their environmental functions. http://www.wocat.net/en/vision-mission/sustainable-land-management.html	“可持续土地管理”的定义是：利用土地资源，包括土壤、水、动物和植物，生产满足人类不断变化的需求的商品，同时确保这些资源长期保持生产力，并维护其环境功能。 http://www.wocat.net/en/vision-mission/sustainable-land-management.html	可持续土地管理(可持续土管)
Sustainable land management (SLM) technology	An intervention at the field level (on cropland, grazing land, forest land, or other land) which maintains or enhances the productive capacity of the land in areas affected by or prone to degradation (including prevention or reduction of soil erosion, compaction and salinity; conservation or drainage of soil water; maintenance or improvement of soil fertility, etc.). A technology consists of one or more measures belonging to the following categories: agronomic measures (e.g. intercropping, contour cultivation, mulching), vegetative measures (e.g. tree planting, hedge barriers, grass strips), structural measures (e.g. graded banks or bunds, level bench terrace), management measures (e.g. land use change, area closure, rotational grazing).	实地一级(耕地、牧场、林地或其他土地)的措施，可保持或提高受退化影响或易发生退化的地区土地的生产能力(包括预防或降低土壤侵蚀、板结和盐度；土壤水分保持或排水；保持或提高土壤肥力，等等)。一项技术包含属于以下诸类的一项或多项措施：农艺学措施(如：间作、等高耕作、地膜栽培)、防护生物措施(如：植树、灌木防护屏障、草带)、工程构造措施(如：坡级堤岸或护堤、水平梯田)、管理措施(如：土地用途改变、划定封育区、分区轮牧)。	可持续土地管理(可持续土管)技术

English		中文	
Term/concept	Definition	定义	用语/概念
Target	A quantitative value usually referring to international policy objectives. Often, the target has a time deadline that should be met. Targets express ‘desired situations’. Targets refer to various geographical levels: targets at country level (i.e. national targets) contribute to achieving the overall targets set at the global level.	一个量值，通常联系到国际政策目标。标的往往设有应遵守的截止时间。标的表示理想状态。标的有各种地理层级：国家级标的(即国家目标)帮助实现全球一级设定的总体标的。	标的(也译作“具体目标”——中译注)
Target groups	The specific individuals or organizations for whose benefit the development intervention is undertaken. Source: OECD Development Assistance Committee, Glossary of Key Terms in Evaluation and Results Based Management, 2002. http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/29/21/2754804.pdf	为其利益而实施发展干预的特定个人或组织。 来源：经合组织发展援助委员会，《评估和面向结果管理的关键术语》，2002年。 http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/29/21/2754804.pdf	目标群体
Technical resources	Technical resources refers to instrumental resources or tools such as technologies, machineries, laboratories, hardware equipment, etc.	技术资源指诸如技术、机器、实验室、硬件设备等工具资源。	技术资源
Technical support	Physical aid (material aid - machines, hardware or software) and knowledge aid (technical assistance or know-how).	有形援助(物质援助——机器、硬件或软件) and 知识援助(技术援助或诀窍传授)。	技术支助
Tenure	Property rights. The right to specific uses of ecosystems and their services. Source: Adapted from <i>Millennium Ecosystem Assessment – Current State & Trends Assessment Report</i> - [URL]: http://www.millenniumassessment.org/documents/document.767.aspx.pdf	产权。对生态系统及其服务的专用权。 来源：《千年生态系统评估——现状与趋势评估报告》，略有改动。[网址]： http://www.millenniumassessment.org/documents/document.767.aspx.pdf	保有权
Time scale	The number of months extending through the end of the current month. Some processes are rapidly affected by atmospheric behaviour, such as dryland agriculture, and the rate at which grasses and brush dry out, and the relevant time scale is a month or two. Other processes have longer time scales, typically several months, such as the rate at which shallow wells, small ponds, and smaller rivers become drier or wetter. Some processes have much longer time scales, such as the rate at which major reservoirs, or aquifers, or large natural bodies of water rise and fall, and the time scale of these variations is on the order of several years. Source: Western Regional Centre: http://www.wrcc.dri.edu/spi/explanation.html	直到当月底的月份数。有些过程受大气作用的影响很快，例如旱地农业以及草和灌木的干枯速度等，相关的持续时间为一两个月。另一些过程的持续时间较长，一般为几个月，例如浅井、小水塘和较小河流干湿的速度。有些过程的持续时间长得多，例如大水库或含水层或大型天然水体的水位升降速度，这种变化的持续时间在数年之间。来源：西部区域中心： http://www.wrcc.dri.edu/spi/explanation.html	持续时间

<i>English</i>		中文	
<i>Term/concept</i>	<i>Definition</i>	定义	用语/概念
Title	Name of a programme or project either in the pipeline (i.e. proposal submitted for financing), under implementation or completed within the reporting period.	报告期内处于筹备中(即已提交筹资提案)、执行中或已完成的方案或项目名称。	名称
Type of funding	The type of funding provided in support of a project, programme or initiative within the reporting period. Examples of funding types include grants, concessional loans, commercial loans, basket funding, sectoral support, debt swap, equity, etc.	报告期内用以支持某项目、方案或倡议的供资类别。供资类别的例子包括赠款、优惠贷款、商业贷款、一揽子供资、部门支持、债务互换、股票等。	供资类别
Validity	The extent to which the data collection strategies and instruments measure what they purport to measure (source: Glossary of key terms in evaluation and results-based management, OECD/DAC).	数据收集策略和工具按其设定目标进行测量的程度(来源:《评估和面向结果管理的关键术语》,经合组织发援委)。	有效性

English		中文	
Term/concept	Definition	定义	用语/概念
Variability of Surface Climate Observations (VASClimO)	<p>VASClimO was a joint climate research project of the Global Precipitation Climatology Centre (GPCC) at the German Met Service (DWD) and the Institute for Atmosphere and Environment – Working Group for Climatology at the Johann Wolfgang Goethe University Frankfurt.</p> <p>The project was funded by the Bundesministerium für Bildung, Wissenschaft, Forschung und Technologie BMBF within the German Climate Research Program DEKLIM(DEKLIM Project-No.: 33 11 0307 - "Development of an observational data basis (Europe and global) for DEKLIM and related statistical analysis with regard to climate variability on a decadal to centennial time scale"). The objective of the project was the creation of worldwide gridded datasets of 4 meteorological variables (precipitation, near surface temperature, snow cover and air pressure) in 2 temporal resolutions (monthly and daily). The datasets should have been built on long, quality controlled (homogeneity, outliers, station location) records of observation</p> <p>[...] The final dataset consists of gridded monthly precipitation data for the global land areas (excluding Greenland and Antarctica) from 1951 to 2000. It is gridded at three different resolutions (0.5° lat/lon, 1.0° lat/lon, 2.5° lat/lon) on the basis of long and nearly gap-free quality controlled station records. The dataset is now available for use in scientific research and can be downloaded as version 1.1 dated August 2005. Source: Beck, C., J. Grieser and B. Rudolf (2005): A New Monthly Precipitation Climatology for the Global Land Areas for the Period 1951 to 2000. Published in Climate Status Report 2004, pp. 181 - 190, German Weather Service, Offenbach, Germany. [URL]: http://www.juergen-grieser.de/downloads/VASClimO/vasclimo.htm</p>	<p>“地面气候观测可变性”是设在德国气象局的全球降水气候学中心和设在法兰克福约翰·沃尔夫冈·歌德大学的大气与环境研究所气象学工作组的联合气候研究项目。</p> <p>项目由联邦教育、科学、研究和技术部(BMBF)在德国气候研究方案DEKLIM范围内提供。(DEKLIM第33 11 0307号项目——“在十年至百年的时间幅度内为DEKLIM及相关的统计分析工作制定(欧洲和全球)观测数据基础”)。</p> <p>项目的目标是建立2种时段(每月和每日)分辨率、含有4个气象变量(降水、近地表温度、积雪厚度和空气压力)的世界栅格数据集。这个数据集的建立本应以经质量控制(同质化、奇异值、观测站的位置)的长期观测结果为基础。</p> <p>[……]最后建成的数据集包含自1951年至2000年(除格陵兰和南极洲之外)全球陆地月降水栅格数据。网格数据的基础是经质控的长期几乎无间隙的观测站记录，以三种不同分辨率(0.5° 纬度/经度、1.0° 纬度/经度、2.5° 纬度/经度)编成。数据集现已能够供科学研究使用，可以下载2005年8月1.1版。来源：Beck, C., J. Grieser and B. Rudolf (2005): “1951年至2000年全球陆地月降水气候新研究”，发表在2004年《气候状况报告》中，第181至190页，德国气象局，德国奥芬巴赫。[网址]：http://www.juergen-grieser.de/downloads/VASClimO/vasclimo.htm</p>	地面气候观测可变性

English		中文	
Term/concept	Definition	定义	用语/概念
Vulnerability	Exposure to contingencies and stress, and the difficulty in coping with them. Three major dimensions of vulnerability are involved: exposure to stresses, perturbations, and shocks; the sensitivity of people, places, ecosystems, and species to the stress or perturbation, including their capacity to anticipate and cope with the stress; and the resilience of the exposed people, places, ecosystems, and species in terms of their capacity to absorb shocks and perturbations while maintaining function. <i>Source: Millennium Ecosystem Assessment – Current State & Trends Assessment Report - [URL]:</i> http://www.millenniumassessment.org/documents/document.767.aspx.pdf	面临意外事件和压力，且难以应对。脆弱性涉及三个主要方面：面对压力、扰动或冲击；人、地方、生态系统和物种对压力或扰动的敏感度，包括它们预测和应对压力的能力；受影响的人、地方、生态系统和物种的抗御能力，即其吸收冲击和扰动并同时保持其功能的能力。 来源：《千年生态系统评估——现状与趋势评估报告》[网址]： http://www.millenniumassessment.org/documents/document.767.aspx.pdf	脆弱性
Venture philanthropy	This style of philanthropy applies concepts and techniques from venture capital finance to achieve philanthropic goals and create social return (source: Impact investments – An emerging asset class; J.P. Morgan Global Research, Nov 2010).	这种慈善采用风险资本融资的概念和手法，以实现慈善目标，创造社会回报(来源：社会影响投资——一种新兴资产类别，《J.P.摩根全球研究》，2010年11月)。	公益创投