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《公约》执行情况审评委员会

第十一届会议

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临时议程项目 5

审评执行《公约》的资金流

关于业绩指标，影响指标，资金流和最佳做法的词汇表

提要

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 号决定编写，是对 ICCD/CRIC(9)/13 号文件的更新。

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及其中所列术语，本文件也将根据《公约》执行情况审评委员会第十一届和第十二届会议的建议加以更新。

导言

1. 关于审评“战略”执行情况的业绩指标和最佳做法的词汇表的第 ICCD/CRIC(9)/13 号文件是按照《公约》执行情况审评委员会第九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》(《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. 本文件即是对第 ICCD/CRIC(9)/13 号文件的更新, 其附件中列有第 8/COP.8 号决定所述报告实体的模板和准则中所用术语的词汇表, 涉及业绩指标、影响指标标准、财务附件、项目和方案表以及包括适应在内的可持续管理技术的最佳做法。
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。
6. 根据以上提到的第 13/COP.9 号文件, 词汇表已在《荒漠化公约》网站及业绩审评和评估系统的门户上公布。

附件

词汇表

<i>English</i>		<i>中文</i>	
<i>Term/concept</i>	<i>Definition</i>	<i>定义</i>	<i>用语/概念</i>
Absolute poverty	<p>The degree of poverty below which the minimal requirements for survival are not being met. This is a fixed measure in terms of a minimum calorific requirements plus essential non-food components.</p> <p>(Source: Asian Development Bank. Monitoring ADB's Poverty Reduction Impact: Appendix 1 - Poverty Definition, Measurement, and Analysis. http://www.adb.org/Documents/Handbooks/Analysis-Processes/appendix01.pdf)</p>	<p>即无法满足最低生存要求的贫困程度。这是反映最低热量需求及主要非食品成份的一种固定度量值。</p> <p>(来源: 亚洲开发银行。关注 ADB 扶贫影响: 附录——贫困的定义、衡量及分析。</p> <p>http://www.adb.org/Documents/Handbooks/Analysis-Processes/appendix01.pdf)</p>	绝对贫困
Absolute poverty line	<p>An absolute standard of what households should be able to count on in order to meet their basic needs. For monetary measures, the absolute poverty line is often based on estimates of the cost of basic food needs (i.e. the cost a nutritional basket considered minimal for the healthy survival of a typical family), to which a provision is added for non-food needs.</p> <p>(Source: Asian Development Bank. Monitoring ADB's Poverty Reduction Impact: Appendix 1 - Poverty Definition, Measurement, and Analysis. http://www.adb.org/Documents/Handbooks/Analysis-Processes/appendix01.pdf)</p>	<p>一个家庭赖以达到基本需求的绝对标准。就货币度量而言, 绝对贫困线通常基于基本粮食需求成本(即, 一个普通家庭为达到健康生存状态所需最低营养篮的成本)的估算, 再加上非食物需要的供应。</p> <p>(来源: 亚洲开发银行。关注 ADB 扶贫影响: 附录——贫困的定义、衡量及分析。</p> <p>http://www.adb.org/Documents/Handbooks/Analysis-Processes/appendix01.pdf)</p>	绝对贫困线

English		中文	
Term/concept	Definition	定义	用语/概念
Activity	<p>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.</p> <p>(Source: OECD Development Assistance Committee (2002), <i>Glossary of Key Terms in Evaluation and Results Based Management</i>. http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/29/21/2754804.pdf)</p>	<p>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，现金转帐、交付货物、培训课程、研究项目、减债行动及捐助非政府组织。</p> <p>(来源：经合组织发展援助委员会(2002)，《评价及成果管理制关键术语词汇表》 http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/29/21/2754804.pdf)</p>	活动
Adaptation	<p>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.</p> <p>(Source: IPCC Third Assessment Report. Annex B. <i>Glossary of Terms</i>. http://www.ipcc.ch/pdf/glossary/tar-ipcc-terms-en.pdf)</p>	<p>指自然或人类系统对新的或变化的环境做的调整。适应气候变化是指自然或人类系统对于实际或预期的气候刺激因素或影响所做出的趋利避害的调整。</p> <p>(来源：《IPCC 第三次评估报告》。附录 B—术语词汇表。 http://www.ipcc.ch/pdf/glossary/tar-ipcc-terms-en.pdf)</p>	适应
Administrative unit	<p>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.</p>	<p>在项目 and 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）。</p>	行政单位

English		中文	
Term/concept	Definition	定义	用语/概念
Advanced Very High Resolution Radiometer (AVHRR)	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 latest AVHRR instrument version is AVHRR/3. (Source: NOAA Satellite and Information Service – National Environmental Satellite, Data and Information Service (NESDIS). http://noaasis.noaa.gov/NOAASIS/ml/avhrr.html)	是一种辐射检测成像仪，可用于远距离测量云量和表面温度。请注意，“表面”这一术语可指地球表面，云层上表面或水体表面。最新款 AVHRR 仪器为 AVHRR/3。 (来源: NOAA 卫星和信息服务—国家环境卫星，数据和信息服务部 (NESDIS))。 http://noaasis.noaa.gov/NOAASIS/ml/avhrr.html)	高级甚高分辨率辐射仪 (AVHRR)
Aerial photo	A photograph of the Earth’s surface taken from an elevated position. This refers to images in which the camera is not supported by a ground-based structure. Platforms for aerial photography include aircraft, helicopters, balloons, rockets, etc.	从高位拍摄的地球表面的照片。这是指摄影机未基于地面结构所拍的图像。航拍照片拍摄平台包括飞机、直升机、气球、火箭等。	航拍照片
Aggregation	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. 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》)。 http://stats.oecd.org/glossary/index.htm)	聚集
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 and 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

<i>English</i>		<i>中文</i>	
<i>Term/concept</i>	<i>Definition</i>	<i>定义</i>	<i>用语/概念</i>
Attribution	<p>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.</p> <p>(Source: OECD Development Assistance Committee (2002). <i>Glossary of Key Terms in Evaluation and Results Based Management</i>. http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/29/21/2754804.pdf)</p>	<p>归因就是观察到（或预期将观察到的）的变化与一项具体干预之间的因果联系的归属。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。它代表观察到的发展效应，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。</p> <p>（来源：经合组织发展援助委员会（2002）。《评价和成果管理制关键技术词汇表》。</p> <p>http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/29/21/2754804.pdf）</p>	归因
Baseline	<p>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.</p>	<p>参考点据以比较某项指标的计量值和监测变化的。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。</p>	基线
Benchmark	<p>Reference point or standard against which performance or achievements can be assessed.</p> <p>(Source: OECD Development Assistance Committee (2002). <i>Glossary of Key Terms in Evaluation and Results Based Management</i>. http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/29/21/2754804.pdf)</p>	<p>评估业绩或成就的参考点或标准。</p> <p>（来源：经合组织发展援助委员会（2002）。《评价和成果管理制关键技术词汇表》。</p> <p>http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/29/21/2754804.pdf）</p>	基准

<i>English</i>		<i>中文</i>	
<i>Term/concept</i>	<i>Definition</i>	<i>定义</i>	<i>用语/概念</i>
Beneficiaries	Individuals, groups, or organizations, whether targeted or not, that benefit, directly or indirectly, from the development intervention. (Source: OECD Development Assistance Committee (2002). <i>Glossary of Key Terms in Evaluation and Results Based Management</i> . 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（2002）《评价和成果管理制关键术语词汇表》 http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/29/21/2754804.pdf	受益人
Beneficiary country/Sub-region	Country(ies), subregion or region benefiting from a given project, programme or initiative. (Source: adapted from OECD Development Assistance Committee (2002). <i>Glossary of Key Terms in Evaluation and Results Based Management</i> . http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/29/21/2754804.pdf)	受益于某个项目、方案或举措的国家、分区域或区域。 （来源：改自经合组织发展援助委员会（2002）。《评价和成果管理制关键术语词汇表》。 http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/29/21/2754804.pdf ）	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). See also 'Practice' and 'Good practice'.	按事先确定后经验证程序评估的标准认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结果（良好业绩）和对加强执行《公约》十年战略计划和框架（《战略》）中所定预期影响作出贡献方面被认为成功的措施、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 (BODA)

English		中文	
Term/concept	Definition	定义	用语/概念
Capacity building, capacity development	<p>For the purpose of UNCCD reporting, capacity building and capacity development are equivalent terms, which both refer to the process by which countries obtain, strengthen and maintain their capability to meet the obligations laid down by the Convention and the requirements of the Strategy.</p> <p>The GEF has identified five main areas of capacity building/capacity development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • enhance the capacities of stakeholders to engage throughout the consultative process; • generate, access, and use information and knowledge; • strengthen capacities for developing policy and legislative frameworks; • strengthen capacities for implementing and managing Convention guidelines; • enhance capacities for monitoring and evaluating environmental impacts and trends. <p>(Source: adapted from The GEF. Strategic approach to enhance capacity building.</p> <p>http://www.thegef.org/gef/sites/thegef.org/files/documents/C.22.8%20Strategic%20Approach%20to%20Capacity%20Building%20FINAL.pdf ; UNDP. Governance for sustainable human development. A UNDP policy document.</p> <p>http://mirror.undp.org/magnet/policy/glossary.htm and</p> <p>GEF, UNEP, UNDP. The NCSA Synthesis Report. http://www.thegef.org/gef/pubs/NCSA)</p>	<p>就 UNCCD 报告的目的而言, 能力建设 和能力发展为等效术语, 二者均指 国家获得、加强和保持其能力以满足 《公约》规定的义务以及《战略》的 要求的过程。</p> <p>GEF 已确定能力建设/能力发展的五个 主要领域:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 加强利害关系方的能力以贯穿至 协商过程; • 生成、获取并使用信息和知识; • 加强发展政策和法律架构的能 力; • 加强执行和管理《公约》指导方 针的能力; • 加强监控和评估环境影响及趋势 的能力。 <p>(来源: 改自全球环境基金 (GEF)。《加强能力建设的战略途 径》。</p> <p>http://www.thegef.org/gef/sites/thegef.org/files/documents/C.22.8%20Strategic%20Approach%20to%20Capacity%20Building%20FINAL.pdf ;</p> <p>联合国开发计划署 (UNDP)。《可 持续人类发展的治理》。《联合国开 发计划署 (UNDP) 政策文件》。</p> <p>http://mirror.undp.org/magnet/policy/glossary.htm 和</p> <p>全球环境基金 (GEF)、联合国环境 规划署 (UNEP)、联合国开发计划 署 (UNDP)。《国家能力自评 (NCSA) 综合报告》。</p>	能力建设, 能力发展

English		中文	
Term/concept	Definition	定义	用语/概念
Capacity-building initiative	Targeted programme or project having DLDD-related capacity building as a major objective.	http://www.thegef.org/gef/pubs/NC-SA)	能力建设举措
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. Impact Reporting & Investment Standards. http://iris.thegiin.org/glossary)	慈善捐赠包括财政捐赠及商品和服务的实物捐赠。价格折扣不被视为慈善捐赠。只有免费服务被认为是实物捐赠。 (来源: 改自《IRIS 2.0 框架》。《影响报告及投资标准》。 http://iris.thegiin.org/glossary)	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, Trade union non-governmental organizations, Farmers organizations and Women and gender 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 and 独立的非政府组织、工商类非政府组织、工会类非政府组织、农民组织, 以及妇女及性别组织。	民间社会组织 (CSOs)
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。	共同融资 (组织)
Commitment	See 'Financial commitment'	见“财务承诺”	承诺
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

<i>English</i>		<i>中文</i>	
<i>Term/concept</i>	<i>Definition</i>	<i>定义</i>	<i>用语/概念</i>
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 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 (CONS)
Consumption	An activity in which goods or services are used up for the satisfaction of individual or collective human needs or wants. (Source: OECD Glossary of Statistic Terms. http://stats.oecd.org/glossary/detail.asp?ID=429)	指使用货物或服务，以满足个人或集体的人类的需要或欲望的活动。 (来源：《经合组织统计术语词汇表》。 http://stats.oecd.org/glossary/detail.asp?ID=429)	消费
Consumption survey	A survey monitoring the use of goods and services at individual, household and national level. Food consumption surveys (i.e. food intake surveys or dietary surveys) are the most common types of consumption surveys. They monitor food use by data collection at three different levels: (1) At the national level, described by supply data such as food balance sheets. These results express food availability rather than food consumption in a nation; (2) Measures food use within a household, and (3) Assesses individual intake of foods and beverages. (Source: Encyclopedia of Food & Culture. http://www.enotes.com/food-consumption-	监测在个人、家庭及国家级别对货物与服务的使用情况的调查。食品消费调查（即，食物摄取调查或膳食调查）是消费调查中最普遍的类型。通过数据收集从三个级别监测食物消耗：（1）国家级，通过供应数据对其进行描述，比如食物平衡表。这些结果反映一个国家的食物可利用性，而不是其食品消费；（2）以家庭为单位衡量食物消耗和（3）评估食品及饮料的个人摄取量。 (来源：《食物与文化百科全书》。 http://www.enotes.com/food-consumption-surveys-	消费调查

English		中文	
Term/concept	Definition	定义	用语/概念
Convention processes	<p>surveys-reference/food-consumption-surveys)</p> <p>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).</p> <p><i>See also 'integrated financing strategy'.</i></p>	<p>reference/food-consumption-surveys)</p> <p>在实地一级：与荒漠化、土地退化和干旱（DLDD）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。 <i>另见《综合融资战略》。</i></p>	《公约》进程
Cost-benefit analysis	<p>A technique designed to determine the feasibility of a project or plan by quantifying its costs and benefits. As its name suggests, it compares the values of all benefits from the action under consideration and the costs associated with it.</p> <p><i>(Source: OECD Glossary of Statistic Terms.</i> http://stats.oecd.org/glossary/index.htm)</p>	<p>通过量化成本和效益旨在确定项目或计划可行性的技术。正如其名称所示，其比较所考虑行为的所有效益的价值及与其相关的成本。</p> <p><i>（来源：经合组织统计术语词汇表。</i> http://stats.oecd.org/glossary/index.htm)</p>	成本效益分析
Currency	<p>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.</p>	<p>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。</p>	货币
Data	<p>Characteristics of information, usually numerical, that are collected through observation.</p> <p><i>(Source: OECD Glossary of Statistical Terms.</i> http://stats.oecd.org/glossary/index.htm)</p>	<p>通过观察所搜集信息的特征，通常以数字表示。</p> <p><i>（来源：《经合组织统计术语词汇表》。</i> http://stats.oecd.org/glossary/index.htm)</p>	数据

English		中文	
Term/concept	Definition	定义	用语/概念
Data analysis	The process of transforming data into usable information which aims to answer specific questions. (Source: OECD Glossary of Statistical Terms. http://stats.oecd.org/glossary/index.htm)	将数据转化为可用信息的过程，该可用信息旨在回答特定问题。 (来源：《经合组织统计术语词汇表》。 http://stats.oecd.org/glossary/index.htm)	数据分析
Dataset	An organized collection of data. (Source: OECD Glossary of Statistical Terms. http://stats.oecd.org/glossary/index.htm)	有组织的数据集合。 (来源：《经合组织统计术语词汇表》。 http://stats.oecd.org/glossary/index.htm)	数据集
Data source	Name of institution, individual or group of individuals owning the original data set.	拥有原始数据集所有权的机构、个人或群体的名称。	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.	任何与 DLDD 直接有关或间接有关的决定；任何载有与 DLDD 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). http://www.ipcc-nggip.iges.or.jp/public/gpگلulucf/gpگلulucf_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。 (来源：政府间气候变化专门委员会 (IPCC) 《土地利用、土地利用的变化和林业良好做法指导意见》。 http://www.ipcc-nggip.iges.or.jp/public/gpگلulucf/gpگلulucf_files/Glossary_Acronyms_BasicInfo/Glossary.pdf)	毁林

English		中文	
Term/concept	Definition	定义	用语/概念
Desertification	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)	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出现的土地退化。 (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)	Summarizes the combined impacts of desertification, land degradation and drought. See also 'Desertification', 'Land degradation' and 'Drought'.	概括了荒漠化、土地退化和干旱的综合影响。 另见“荒漠化”，“土地退化”和“干旱”。	荒漠化、土地退化和干旱 (DLDD)
Development finance institution	A government-controlled institution that invest in projects with a double bottom line objective of stimulating development in developing countries and emerging economies while remaining a financially viable institution. (Source: JP Morgan (2010). <i>Impact Investments – An Emerging Asset Class</i> . J.P. Morgan Global Research)	是政府控制的机构，其投资的项目具有二重底线目标，即促进发展中国家及新兴经济体的发展，同时维持本机构财务上能够生存。 (来源: JP 摩根 (2010)。影响投资—新兴资产类别。J.P. 摩根全球研究)	开发金融机构
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: JP Morgan (2010). <i>Impact Investments – An Emerging Asset Class</i> . J.P. Morgan Global Research)	社会企业或商业同时追求实现投资在财政、社会 and/或环境方面的回报。 (来源: JP 摩根 (2010)。影响投资—新兴资产类别。J.P. 摩根全球研究)	二 (或三) 重底线
Driver	Any natural or human-induced factor that directly or indirectly causes a change in an ecosystem. (Source: <i>Millennium Ecosystem Assessment (2005). Current State & Trends Assessment Report</i> . http://www.maweb.org/en/Condition.aspx)	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》(2005) 现状与趋势评估报告。 http://www.maweb.org/en/Condition.aspx)	驱动因素

English		中文	
Term/concept	Definition	定义	用语/概念
Drought	<p>A 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 evapotranspiration 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>(Source: 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显著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负面影响的自然现象。</p> <p>“气象干旱”的定义的唯一依据是干旱的程度（通常与一种正常或平均量相比较）以及旱期的长短，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缺水之量等因素，针对的是具体农作物，在很大程度上取决于相对于作物周期的降雨时间和旱期。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”界定为地面及地下供水不足，导致缺水，不能满足正常和具体需水量。水文或供水干旱较农业干旱的发生率较低，因为从降水不足到地下水和水库水位下降需要相当的时间。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>(来源: http://www.fao.org/ag/againfo/programmes/en/lead/alive_toolkit/pages/pageB_drought_hazard_def.html)</p>	干旱

<i>English</i>		<i>中文</i>	
<i>Term/concept</i>	<i>Definition</i>	<i>定义</i>	<i>用语/概念</i>
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 and 0.65. Areas with a ratio of less than 0.05 are considered hyper-arid deserts. (Source: UNCCD. ICCD/CRIC(9)/CRP.1)	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。比率小于 0.05 的区域被视为超干旱沙漠。 (来源：《荒漠化公约》。ICCD/CRIC (9) /CRP.1)	旱地
Duration	In the context of the SFA, it 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（SFA）范畴内，“期限”指可用资金预期得到利用的时间范围。	期限
Ecosystem	A dynamic complex of plant, animal and micro-organism communities and their non-living environment interacting as a functional unit. (Source: CBD. http://www.cbd.int/ecosystem/description.shtml)	由植物、动物和微生物群体组成的动态复合体，并包括及其非生命环境作为相互作用的一个功能单位。 (来源：CBD。 http://www.cbd.int/ecosystem/description.shtml)	生态系统
Ecosystem services	Benefits obtained from ecosystems. These include: a) provisioning services such as food and water; b) regulating services such as flood and disease control; c) cultural services such as spiritual, recreational, and cultural benefits; and d) supporting services, such as nutrient cycling, that maintain the conditions for life on Earth. (Source: Millennium Ecosystem Assessment (2005). http://www.maweb.org/en/Global.aspx)	是人们从生态系统中的获益。包括：a) 供应服务，如食物和水；b) 调节服务，如洪水和疾病控制；c) 文化服务，如精神的、休闲的以及文化的收益，和 d) 支持服务，如营养物循环，用以维持地球上生物生存的条件。 (来源：《千年生态系统评估》(2005)。 http://www.maweb.org/en/Global.aspx)	生态系统服务

English		中文	
Term/concept	Definition	定义	用语/概念
Eco-tourism	<p>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: Untamed Path.</p> <p>http://www.untamedpath.com/Ecotourism/defining.html)</p>	<p>在环境脆弱、原始的以及通常受保护的区域进行的，努力降低影响和（通常）为小规模（相对于大众旅游）的负责任旅游。其目的是教育旅客；提供生态保护资金；使地方区域的经济发展及政治权利直接从中获益；培养人们对不同文化及人权的尊重意识。</p> <p>来源：Untamed Path。</p> <p>http://www.untamedpath.com/Ecotourism/defining.html)</p>	生态旅游
Education initiatives	<p>Educational activities provided within 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; as well as any other organized and sustained educational activities which may take place both within and outside educational institutions, and may cater to persons of all ages, which, depending on country contexts, may cover educational programmes relating to life skills, work skills and general culture.</p> <p>(Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics.</p> <p>http://www.uis.unesco.org/glossary/Term.aspx?name=Formal%20Education&lang=en&mode=all)</p>	<p>在学校、学院、大学及其他教育机构内开展的教育活动，通常由对儿童及青年进行的全日制教育的连续“阶梯”组成，一般从五至七岁开始，持续到 20 或 25 岁；以及其他任何有组织的和持续的教育活动，这些教育活动可在教育机构之内或之外进行，并可适合所有年龄段的人，根据国家背景，这些教育活动可包括与生活技能、工作技能和普通文化相关的教育计划。</p> <p>（来源：联合国教科文组织统计研究所。</p> <p>http://www.uis.unesco.org/glossary/Term.aspx?name=Formal%20Education&lang=en&mode=all)</p>	教育举措

English		中文	
Term/concept	Definition	定义	用语/概念
Effectiveness	<p>The extent to which the investment objectives were achieved, or are expected to be achieved, taking into account their relative importance.</p> <p>(Source: adapted from the OECD Development Assistance Committee (2002). Glossary of Key Terms in Evaluation and Results-Based Management.</p> <p>http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/29/21/2754804.pdf and from</p> <p>IFAD (2009). Evaluation Manual: Methodology and Processes.</p> <p>http://www.ifad.org/evaluation/process_methodology/index.htm)</p>	<p>指实现投资目标、或预期实现投资目标的程度，考虑了其相对重要性。</p> <p>（来源：改自经合组织发展援助委员会（2002）。《评估和面向结果管理的关键术语》。</p> <p>http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/29/21/2754804.pdf 以及</p> <p>IFAD（2009）。《评定手册：方法和程序》。</p> <p>http://www.ifad.org/evaluation/process_methodology/index.htm)</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.</p> <p>(Source: adapted from the OECD Development Assistance Committee (2002). Glossary of Key Terms in Evaluation and Results-Based Management.</p> <p>http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/29/21/2754804.pdf and from</p> <p>IFAD (2009). Evaluation Manual: Methodology and Processes.</p> <p>http://www.ifad.org/evaluation/process_methodology/index.htm)</p>	<p>财政和其他具经济价值的资源（比如专门技术、专有技术、时间等）转化为成果的度量。</p> <p>（来源：改自经合组织发展援助委员会（2002）。《评估和面向结果管理的关键术语》。</p> <p>http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/29/21/2754804.pdf 以及</p> <p>IFAD（2009）。《评定手册：方法和程序》。</p> <p>http://www.ifad.org/evaluation/process_methodology/index.htm)</p>	效率

English		中文	
Term/concept	Definition	定义	用语/概念
Enhanced Vegetation Index (EVI)	<p>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.</p> <p>(Source: Huet et al. (2002) Overview of the radiometric and biophysical performance of the MODIS vegetation indices. Remote Sensing of Environment, 83, 195–213. http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0034-4257(02)00096-2.)</p>	<p>与遥感数据一同使用的“优化”植被指数，类似于 NDVI。专为增强高生物量地区的具有改进灵敏度的植被信号而设计。</p> <p>（来源：Huet 等人。（2002）MODIS 植被指数辐射和生物物理性能概览。环境遥感，第 83 期，195 – 213 页。</p> <p>http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0034-4257(02)00096-2.)</p>	增强型植被指数 (EVI)
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. <u>Economic</u>: The data and information required for the indicator are available at a reasonable cost. The cost is affordable and worthwhile. <u>Specific</u>: The indicator clearly and directly relates to the outcome. It is described without ambiguities. Parties have a common understanding of the indicator. <u>Measurable</u>: The indicator is preferably quantifiable and objectively verifiable. Parties have a common understanding of the ways of measuring the indicator. <u>Achievable</u>: The required data and information can actually be collected. <u>Relevant</u>: The indicator must provide information which is relevant to the process and its stakeholders. <u>Time-bound</u>: 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”为英文 economic（经济）– Specific（具体）– Measurable（可计量）– Achievable（可实现）– Relevant（相关）– Time-bound（时限）首字母的缩略。</p> <p><u>经济</u>：指标所需数据和信息以合理费用获得。费用负担得起而且值得花费。<u>具体</u>：指标明确、直接地与结果相关。指标的叙述没有含糊不清之处。缔约方对指标有着共同理解。<u>可计量</u>：指标最好可量化而且客观上可核实。缔约方对计量指标的途径有着共同理解。<u>可实现</u>：所需数据和信息可真正得到收集。<u>相关</u>：指标必须提供与进程及其利害关系方相关的信息。<u>时限</u>：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>	e-SMART

English		中文	
Term/concept	Definition	定义	用语/概念
Evaluation	<p>Systematic and objective assessment of an ongoing 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.</p> <p>(Source: OECD-DAC Joint Venture on Managing for Development Results (2008) Sourcebook on Emerging Good Practice in Managing for Development Results, 3rd edition)</p>	<p>系统和客观地评估一项正在进行的或已完成的项目、方案或政策及其设计、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受援者和捐赠者双方的决策进程。</p> <p>(来源：经合组织发展援助委员会合资企业管理发展成果(2008)，《发展结果管理法中新兴良好做法的原始资料集》，第三版)</p>	评价
Executing agency(ies)	Organization(s) in charge of the execution of a project, programme or initiative. This may be a local, national, regional or international organization.	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。	执行机构
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 (2002), Glossary of Key Terms in Evaluation and Results Based Management 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(2002)，《评价及成果管理制关键技术词汇表》 http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/29/21/2754804.pdf)</p>	预期或取得的成果

<i>English</i>		<i>中文</i>	
<i>Term/concept</i>	<i>Definition</i>	<i>定义</i>	<i>用语/概念</i>
Expert knowledge	Substantive information on a particular topic that is not widely known by others. An expert is someone who holds this knowledge and who is often referred to in its interpretation. Predictions by experts of what may happen in a particular context are referred to as expert judgments.	关于特定主题的、不广为人知的实质性信息，专家就是掌握此类知识的人，也是在谈到其解释时经常被提及的人。专家在特定情形下对可能发生的事所做的预测被视为专家判断。	专家知识
Field survey	Collection and gathering of information at the local level by conducting primary surveys through observation, sketching, measurement, interviews, etc.	通过观察、草图、测量、访谈等方式在当地实行初步调查，由此进行的信息采集和收集。	实地调查
Finalized	Approved by the respective governments or responsible authorities.	获得有关政府或主管部门核准。	最后确定
Financial commitment	<p>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.</p> <p><i>(Source: OECD, Geographical distribution of financial flows to developing countries)</i></p>	<p>财务承诺（或“承诺”）是通过协定或等效合同表示的一项确定义务，由现有公共资金支持，并由报告国或国际组织的政府、官方机构负完成，该项义务是为了某个接受国的利益以及为了具体的目的，按照商定的财务条款和条件，提供具体数额的援助。</p> <p><i>（来源：经合组织，《向发展中国家的资金流动的地域分布》）。</i></p>	财务承诺

<i>English</i>		<i>中文</i>	
<i>Term/concept</i>	<i>Definition</i>	<i>定义</i>	<i>用语/概念</i>
Foreign direct investment	<p>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.</p> <p>(Source: OECD, <i>Glossary of Foreign Direct Investment Terms and Definitions</i> http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/56/1/2487495.pdf)</p>	<p>是一种投资类别，其体现一个经济体的常住企业（直接投资方）在直接投资方经济体之外的一个经济体的常住企业（直接投资企业）建立持久权益的目标。持久权益意味着直接投资方和直接投资企业之间的长期关系，及对该企业的管理有很大的影响力。</p> <p>(来源：经合组织，《外国直接投资术语及定义词汇表》 http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/56/1/2487495.pdf)</p>	外国直接投资
Formulation of an aligned NAP	<p>Preparation of the NAP through a consultative and participatory process, prior to the formal approval by the national body responsible for the implementation of the Convention, taking into account the specific requirements of The Strategy.</p> <p>See also 'NAP formulation' and 'NAP alignment'</p>	<p>在得到主管《公约》执行的国家机构正式批准前，通过协商和参与过程编制 NAP，并考虑《战略》中的特定要求。</p> <p>另见“NAP 的拟定”和“NAP 的校准”</p>	已校准 NAP 的拟定
Formulation of an aligned RAP	<p>Preparation of the RAP through a consultative and participatory process, prior to the formal approval by the affected country Parties of the region, taking into account the specific requirements of The Strategy.</p> <p>See also 'RAP formulation' and 'RAP alignment'</p>	<p>在这一区域受影响国家缔约方的正式批准前，通过协商和参与过程编制 RAP，并考虑《战略》中的特定要求。</p> <p>另见“RAP 的拟订”与“RAP 的校准”</p>	已校准 RAP 的拟定

<i>English</i>		<i>中文</i>	
<i>Term/concept</i>	<i>Definition</i>	<i>定义</i>	<i>用语/概念</i>
Formulation of an aligned SRAP	Preparation of the SRAP through a consultative and participatory process, prior to the formal approval by the affected country Parties of the subregion, taking into account the specific requirements of The Strategy. <i>See also 'SRAP formulation' and 'SRAP alignment'</i>	在这一次区域受影响国家缔约方正式批准前，通过协商和参与过程编制 SRAP，并考虑《战略》中的特定要求。 <i>另见“SRAP 的拟订”与“SRAP 的校准”</i>	已校准 SRAP 的拟定
Fraction of photosynthetically active radiation absorbed by vegetation (FAPAR)	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. <i>(Source: Gobron, N., Verstraete M.M. (2009). Fraction of absorbed photosynthetically active radiation (FAPAR). http://www.fao.org/gtos/doc/ECVs/T10/T10.pdf)</i>	由植物冠层吸收的光合有效辐射（PAR）的比例。光合有效辐射（PAR）是到达冠层的 0.4–0.7 微米波段范围内的太阳辐射。地面估计植被吸收光合有效辐射分量（FAPAR）需要同时测量冠层上下的光合有效辐射，FAPAR 的估值可运用物理反演方法从空间遥感平台获取。由此得出的数值大多数仅代表叶冠的绿色部分所吸收的比值。 <i>（来源：Gobron, N., Verstraete M.M. (2009)。植物吸收的光合有效辐射比（FAPAR）。 http://www.fao.org/gtos/doc/ECVs/T10/T10.pdf）</i>	植物吸收的光合有效辐射比（FAPAR）
Funding Organization	An organization that has made a financial commitment or contribution in the reporting period.	报告所述期间提供或承诺提供资金的组织。	供资组织
Funding type	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. The main funding types are: Basket Funding, Budget Authority (Discretionary and Mandatory), Loans (commercial or concessional), Debt Swap, General Budget Support and Sectoral Budget	供资渠道和供资目的的结合，通过该供资渠道，供资组织向愿意开发项目的组织提供资金，这个组织可与供资组织是同一组织。 主要供资类型为：一揽子供资、预算授权（酌情和必须执行的）、贷款（商业或优惠）、债务互换、一般预算支持和部门预算支持、赠款。	供资类型

<i>English</i>		<i>中文</i>	
<i>Term/concept</i>	<i>Definition</i>	<i>定义</i>	<i>用语/概念</i>
Global Inventory Modeling and Mapping Studies (GIMMS)	<p>Support, Grants.</p> <p>A data set storing a global measure of normalized difference vegetation index (NDVI) covering a 22-year period. NDVI in general is a ratioed measure of vegetation and is used in climate models and biogeochemical models to calculate photosynthesis, the exchange of CO₂ between the atmosphere and the land surface, land-surface evapo-transpiration 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.</p> <p>(Source: http://gcmd.nasa.gov/records/GCMD_GLCF_GIMMS.html)</p>	<p>一个跨时 22 年的用于存储归一化差异植被指数 (NDVI) 全球度量的数据集。NDVI 一般为植被的比率度量, 在气候模型和生物地球化学模型中用于计算光合作用、大气和地面之间 CO₂ 的交换、地表蒸散以及地表的能量吸收和释放。基于校准修正、视图几何、火山气溶胶以及其他与实际植被变化无关的影响, 此数据集提供经过改善的结果。</p> <p>(来源: http://gcmd.nasa.gov/records/GCMD_GLCF_GIMMS.html)</p>	全球资源清查、建模和映射研究 (GIMMS)
Good practices	<p>Measures, methods or activities that match a specific objective or are suitable for a specific natural and human environment.</p> <p>See also 'Practice' and 'Best practices'.</p>	<p>切合某项具体目标或适合某种具体自然和人文环境的措施、方法或活动。</p> <p>另见“做法”或“最佳做法”。</p>	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	<p>Characteristics which 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.</p> <p>(Source: OECD, <i>Geographical distribution of financial flows to developing countries</i>)</p>	<p>反映交易的财务条件的特征：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）。它是一种对某项贷款的优惠（软）性度量。优惠的程度可用借方的效益，或贷方的机会成本来度量。效益与机会成本均取决于利率和贷款期限。</p> <p>（来源：经合组织，《向发展中国家的资金流动的地域分布》）</p>	赠与成分
Greenness	<p>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).</p> <p>(Source: Huet et al. (2002) <i>Overview of the radiometric and biophysical performance of the MODIS vegetation indices. Remote Sensing of Environment</i>, 83, 195–213.</p> <p>http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0034-4257(02)00096-2)</p>	<p>植物吸收光合有效辐射的程度。它通常用归一化差异植物指数（NDVI）或增强型植被指数（EVI）量化。</p> <p>（来源：Huet 等人。（2002）<i>MODIS 植被指数辐射和生物物理性能概览。环境遥感</i>，第 83 期，195–213 页。</p> <p>http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0034-4257(02)00096-2)</p>	绿度
Gross domestic product (GDP), purchasing power parity (PPP)	<p>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.</p>	<p>GDP 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。GDP 计算中不扣减制成品资产折旧或自然资源耗损或退化。</p> <p>“GDP,PPP”是用购买力平价（PPP）率换算成国际美元值的国内生产总值。国际美元值等于美元在美国的 GDP 购买力。数据按不变美元或现值国际美元计。</p> <p>（来源：改自《世界银行》定义）</p>	国内生产总值（GDP），购买力平价（PPP）

English		中文	
Term/concept	Definition	定义	用语/概念
Ground truth	<p>(Source: Adapted from World Bank definitions)</p> <p>Data obtained by measurements on the ground, usually as validation for, e.g., satellite data. Ground-truthing describes the process of obtaining such data.</p> <p>(Source: The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Good Practice Guidance (GPG) for Land use, Land Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF). http://www.ipcc-nggip.iges.or.jp/public/gpگلulucf/gpگلulucf_files/Glossary_Acronyms_BasicInfo/Glossary.pdf)</p>	<p>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。地面实况描述了获取此类数据的过程。</p> <p>(来源：政府间气候变化专门委员会 (IPCC) 《土地利用、土地利用的变化和林业良好做法指导意见》。 http://www.ipcc-nggip.iges.or.jp/public/gpگلulucf/gpگلulucf_files/Glossary_Acronyms_BasicInfo/Glossary.pdf)</p>	地面实况
Human resources	<p>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>描述构成一个组织的工作人员队伍的个人术语，然而这一术语也被应用在劳动经济学中，例如用于各行各业甚或整个国家。人力资源也是一个组织内承担关于个体管理（即，人力资源）的执行战略和政策的全面责任的功能的名称。</p> <p>(来源： http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Human_resources)</p>	人力资源
Identification code (ID)	<p>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、方案或其他举措的数字或名称缩写。</p>	识别代码 (ID)

English		中文	
Term/concept	Definition	定义	用语/概念
Impacts	<p>The positive and negative primary and secondary long-term effects—both intended and unintended—produced directly or indirectly by an intervention.</p> <p>(Source: OECD-DAC Joint Venture on Managing for Development Results (2008.) Sourcebook on Emerging Good Practice in Managing for Development Results, 3rd edition)</p>	<p>由直接或间接产生的预期或未预期的正面和负面、基本和继发的长期效应。</p> <p>(来源: 经合组织发展援助委员会合资企业管理发展成果(2008)。《关于发展结果管理法中新兴良好做法的原始资料集》, 第三版)。</p>	影响
Impact investment	<p>Making investments to generate positive impact beyond financial return, in addition to upholding strict environmental and social governance policies.</p> <p>(Source: JP Morgan (2010). Impact Investments – An Emerging Asset Class. J.P. Morgan Global Research)</p>	<p>通过投资产生财政收益之外的积极影响, 另外还坚持严格的环境及社会治理的政策。</p> <p>(来源: JP 摩根(2010)。影响投资—新兴资产类别。J.P. 摩根全球研究)</p>	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>In the context of the UNCCD implementation, incentives may be aimed, for example, at facilitating the use of innovative technologies and best practices for SLM. Typical class of incentives may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy or regulatory incentives (for example, relating to market requirements and regulations, import/export, foreign investment, research and development support, etc.). • Financial incentives (for example, preferential rates, State aid, subsidies, cash grants, loan guarantees, etc.). • Fiscal incentives (for example, exemption 	<p>有形或无形的奖励, 既可以是财政性的, 也可以是非财政性的, 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> <p>在执行联合国防治荒漠化公约(UNCCD)的情况下, 激励可能旨在, 比如促进创新技术和可持续土地管理(SLM)最佳做法的使用。奖励的典型类别包括:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 政策或管理激励(比如, 与市场需求和市场调节、进/出口、国外投资、研究和开发支持等相关)。 • 金融激励(比如优惠税率、国家补助、补贴、现金赠款、贷款担保等)。 • 财政激励(比如, 税收、关税、费用等的减免)。 	激励

English		中文	
Term/concept	Definition	定义	用语/概念
Income	<p>from or reduction of taxes, duties, fees, etc.).</p> <p>Consumption and change in net worth. Income is generally used as a measure of welfare in developed countries, however it tends to be seriously understated in less-developed countries. Consumption is less understated and comes closer to measuring permanent income.</p> <p>(Source: World Bank Poverty Manual. http://siteresources.worldbank.org/PGLP/Resources/PMch2.pdf)</p>	<p>消费和净值的改变。在发达国家，“收入”通常被用做福利的度量，然而，这在欠发达国家往往被大大低估。消费较不被低估且越来越倾向于度量永久性收入。</p> <p>(来源：世界银行《贫困问题手册》。</p> <p>http://siteresources.worldbank.org/PGLP/Resources/PMch2.pdf)</p>	收入
Income survey	Investigation about the maximum amount of income that an individual, a household, a given population or other unit can consume without reducing its real net worth.	关于个人、家庭和特定群体或其他单位在未减少实际净值时所消耗的最高收入额的调查。	收入调查
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.</p> <p>(Source: OECD-DAC Joint Venture on Managing for Development Results (2008.) Sourcebook on Emerging Good Practice in Managing for Development Results, 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。</p> <p>(来源：经合组织发展援助委员会合资企业管理发展成果(2008)。《关于发展结果管理法中新兴良好做法的原始资料集》，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>(Source: ICCD/CRIC(8)/5/Add.2)</p>	<p>与某指标有关的信息，说明选择该指标的论据、该指标符合 e-SMART 标准的情况、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，以及负责报告实体。</p> <p>(来源：ICCD/CRIC (8) /5/Add.2)</p>	指标的元数据

<i>English</i>		<i>中文</i>	
<i>Term/concept</i>	<i>Definition</i>	<i>定义</i>	<i>用语/概念</i>
Information and communication technology (ICT)	Forms of technology that are used to transmit, store, create, display, share or exchange information by electronic means, including radio, television, video, DVD, telephone, 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，电子方式包括广播、电视、视频、数字视盘、电话、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 (ICT)
Information events	All events implying recordable attendance, such as meetings, workshops, seminars, public debates, exhibitions, educational programmes and similar, aimed at raising awareness on DLDD and/or synergies with climate change and biodiversity at national level. Only events organized by the main DLDD stakeholders and of which NFPs have been informed should be considered.	可记录出席情况的所有活动，比如会议、研讨会、讲习班、公开辩论、展览、教育节目等，旨在提高对 DLDD 和/或与气候变化、生物多样性的协同效应的国家级意识。只有由主要 DLDD 利害关系方组织的，而且通知过国家联络点的活动才应予以考虑。	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). Action 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.	在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）。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

English		中文	
Term/concept	Definition	定义	用语/概念
Innovation	<p>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.</p> <p>(Source: adapted from IFAD innovation strategy, 2007)</p>	<p>以新的方式增加价值或解决问题的过程。要具备创新资格，某个产品、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，能够在中间测试之后“站住”。创新可以是在技术、发展方法、体制安排、金融工具、渠道和机制等各领域。</p> <p>(来源：改编自《国际农业发展基金(IFAD)创新战略》，2007)</p>	创新
Inputs	<p>The financial, human, and material resources used for an intervention.</p> <p>(Source: OECD Development Assistance Committee (2002). Glossary of Key Terms in Evaluation and Results Based Management. http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/29/21/2754804.pdf)</p>	<p>用于干预的资金、人力和物力。</p> <p>(来源：经合组织发展援助委员会(2002)。《评价和成果管理制关键术语词汇表》。 http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/29/21/2754804.pdf)</p>	投入
Integrated financing strategy (IFS)	<p>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.</p>	<p>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。</p> <p>(来源：全球机制(2008)。《可持续土地管理的综合融资战略》。 www.global-mechanism.org/dynamic/documents)</p>	综合融资战略 (IFS)

English		中文	
Term/concept	Definition	定义	用语/概念
Integrated investment framework (IIF)	<p>(Source: Global Mechanism (2008). <i>Integrated Financing Strategies for Sustainable Land Management</i>. www.globalmechanism.org/dynamic/documents/document_file/ifs_eweb.pdf)</p> <p>A programmatic financing approach whereby the governments of affected country Parties identify national priorities in terms of investment needs and financing resources for the implementation of the Convention.</p> <p>In a given country, the integrated investment framework identifies the projects, programmes and priority actions, based on the priorities included in the NAP and taking into account the cross-cutting nature of the investments on DLDD and SLM (for example, the benefits for food security and rural poverty reduction, adaptation to climate change, territorial planning and prevention of natural disasters).</p> <p>The framework may be summarized in a document, outlining priority interventions, expected outcomes and activities, lead responsibilities and the required financial resources, as well as funding sources (including contributions from development partners) and financial delivery mechanisms.</p> <p>See also 'integrated financing strategy'.</p> <p>(Source: Modified from <i>The Global Mechanism (2010). Knowledge exchange programme on Aid for Trade finance for sustainable land management. A manual for least developed countries</i>. http://www.global-mechanism.org/dynamic/documents/docume</p>	<p>/document_file/ifs_eweb.pdf)</p> <p>一种纲领性融资方式，其中受影响国家缔约方的政府按照执行《公约》的投资要求及融资资源确定国家优先项目。</p> <p>在一个特定的国家，综合投资框架基于 NAP 中所包含的优先权来确认项目、方案和优先行动，并考虑 DLDD 和 SLM 投资的跨领域特性（比如，粮食安全及农村扶贫的收效、对气候变化、国土规划、自然灾害预防的适应）。</p> <p>应在文件中总结此框架，文中概括优先干预、预期的效果和活动，领导责任和要求的财政资源，以及资金来源（包括开发伙伴的出资）和金融交付机制。</p> <p>另见“综合融资战略”。</p> <p>（来源：改编自全球机制（2010）。《就可持续土地管理贸易金融援助的知识交流》。《最不发达国家手册》。</p> <p>http://www.global-mechanism.org/dynamic/documents/document_file/trade-manual_final_13-december-2010.pdf)</p>	综合投资框架（IIF）

<i>English</i>		<i>中文</i>	
<i>Term/concept</i>	<i>Definition</i>	<i>定义</i>	<i>用语/概念</i>
Intergovernmental governing body	<p>nt_file/trade-manual_final_13-december-2010.pdf)</p> <p>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).</p>	<p>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》）的缔约方会议。</p>	政府间理事机构
International organization	<p>An international organization which either has an international membership or presence. There are two main types:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. International non-governmental organizations (INGOs): non-governmental organizations (NGOs) that operate internationally; 2. Intergovernmental organizations, also known as international governmental organizations (IGOs). <p>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.</p>	<p>拥有国际成员或存在的国际性组织。有两大类：</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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）。 <p>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、但并非政府间组织的组织（如自然保护联盟）的决定。国际组织、机构和主管部门的文件也包括政府间组织发出的文件。比如，联合国粮农组织（FAO）或环境署（UNEP），这与政府间决策进程无关。</p>	国际组织

<i>English</i>		<i>中文</i>	
<i>Term/concept</i>	<i>Definition</i>	<i>定义</i>	<i>用语/概念</i>
Investment	<p>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.</p> <p>In economics, investment is the amount purchased per unit time of goods which are not consumed but are to be used for future production.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>(Source: Graham, B. & Dodd, D.(1951) <i>Security Analysis</i>, 3rd ed., New York and London: McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc.)</p>	<p>在金融领域，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，原则上安全度程度很高，回报可靠。</p> <p>在经济学中，投资是单位时间货物购入额，这些货物不是用于消费而是用于未来生产。</p> <p>在 PRAIS 系统的框架中，投资是指资金、机构、人力和技术资源在与《公约》执行相关的项目、方案和其它相关活动的使用。</p> <p>（来源：Graham, B.&Dodd, D. (1951)《证券分析》，第三版，纽约和伦敦：麦格劳—希尔集团）</p>	投资
Joint Action Programmes (JAPs)	<p>In the specific context of SRAPs and RAPs, and as reflected in Art. 11, Art. 11 (Annex I), Art. 5 (Annex II), Art. 4 (Annex IV) and Art. 5 (Annex V) of the Convention, apart from subregional and regional action programmes, Parties may wish to implement agreed joint action programmes on transboundary sustainable land management-related activities. Such programmes could be implemented in at least two or more countries within a particular subregion (however, not encompassing the whole subregion) which would be reported on by SRAP reporting entities. Alternatively, the joint action programmes could be implemented in at least two or more countries, across two or more subregions within a particular region (however, not encompassing the whole region).</p> <p>The latter would be reported on by the relevant</p>	<p>在 SRAP 和 RAP 的特定背景下，并如《公约》第 11 条、第 11 条（附件 I）、第 5 条（附件 II）、第 4 条（附件 IV）和第 5 条（附件 V）中所述，除了次区域和区域行动方案以外，缔约方可能希望在有关跨界可持续土地管理活动中实施通过议定的联合行动方案。此类方案可在一个特定的次区域内在至少两个或以上国家间实施（但不包含整个次区域），这一次区域会由 SRAP 报告实体进行报告。或者，联合行动方案可在一个跨越两个或以上次区域的特定区域中至少两个或以上的国家间实施（但不包含整个区域）。后者会由相关的 RAP 报告实体进行报告。</p>	联合行动方案（JAP）

<i>English</i>		<i>中文</i>	
<i>Term/concept</i>	<i>Definition</i>	<i>定义</i>	<i>用语/概念</i>
Joint Liaison Group (JLG)	<p>RAP reporting entity.</p> <p>Encompasses the secretariats of the Convention on Biological Diversity, the UNCCD (CBD) 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.</p>	<p>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。</p>	联合联络组（JLG）
Joint planning/programming initiatives	<p>National activities and instruments in place, aimed at fostering synergies among the three Rio conventions. These may include, inter alia:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluation of existing national plans on DLDD, biodiversity and climate change to identify gaps in synergies; • Identification of relevant sectors and policies that could benefit from the cooperation on biodiversity, DLDD and climate change; • Review of existing national plans and policies, as appropriate, to enhance cooperation; • Capacity building initiatives at the institutional and scientific levels, as well as awareness raising initiatives involving ministerial staff, other policy makers and non-governmental organizations with a responsibility or an interest in the implementation of the three Rio conventions and other relevant conventions. <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>适当的国家活动和工具，旨在促进里约三公约的协同增效效应。尤其包含：</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 评估现有关于 DLDD、生物多样性及气候变化的国家级规划来确定协同增效效应中的缺口； • 确认能从生物多样性、DLDD 及气候变化三者合作中获益的相关行业及政策。 • 适当地评审现有国家级规划及政策以增强合作； • 制度和科学层面的能力建设举措，以及涉及有责任或兴趣完成里约三公约和其他相关公约的部长级人员、其他决策者和非政府组织的意识提高举措。 <p>（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”</p>	联合规划/方案拟订举措

English		中文	
Term/concept	Definition	定义	用语/概念
Knowledge resources	Resources and tools such as communication materials, information, traditional knowledge and know-how.	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 explicitly designed for the management and sharing of knowledge (such as data, information, tools, skills, expertise, best practices and success stories) among members within an organization or a network (for example, the PRAIS portal).	专为在一个组织或网络（比如 PRAIS 门户）内管理和共享知识（比如数据、信息、工具、技能、专门知识、最佳做法和成功案例）的基于网络的系统。	知识共享系统
Land degradation	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: (i) soil erosion caused by wind and/or water; (ii) deterioration of the physical, chemical and biological or economic properties of soil; and (iii) long-term loss of natural vegetation. (Source: http://www.unccd.int/convention/text/convention.php?annexNo=-1)	指由于使用土地或由于一种过程或多种过程结合，其中包括由于人类活动和居住模式产生的过程，致使干旱、半干旱和亚湿润干旱地区雨浇农田、水浇农田或草原、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： （一）风蚀和/或水蚀致使土壤流失； （二）土壤的物理、化学和生物特征或经济特性退化；及 （三）自然植被长期丧失。 （来源： http://www.unccd.int/convention/text/convention.php?annexNo=-1 ）	土地退化
Land cover	Physical material at the surface of the earth. (Source: <i>The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Good Practice Guidance (GPG) for Land use, Land Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF)</i> . http://www.ipcc-nggip.iges.or.jp/public/gpglulucf/gpglulucf_files/Glossary_Acronyms_BasicInfo/Glossary.pdf)	地球表面的物理材料。 （来源：政府间气候变化专门委员会（IPCC）《土地利用、土地利用的变化和林业良好做法指导意见》。 http://www.ipcc-nggip.iges.or.jp/public/gpglulucf/gpglulucf_files/Glossary_Acronyms_BasicInfo/Glossary.pdf ）	土地覆盖

<i>English</i>		<i>中文</i>	
<i>Term/concept</i>	<i>Definition</i>	<i>定义</i>	<i>用语/概念</i>
Land Cover Classification System (LCCS)	<p>Comprehensive, standardized a priori classification system, developed by the FAO (UN Food and Agriculture Organization), designed to meet specific user requirements, and created for mapping exercises. It uses a set of independent diagnostic criteria that allow correlation with existing classifications and legends. Land cover classes are defined by a combination of a set of independent diagnostic criteria - the so-called classifiers - that are hierarchically arranged to assure a high degree of geographical accuracy.</p> <p>(Source: European Commission Joint Research Centre.</p> <p>http://marswiki.jrc.ec.europa.eu/wikicap/index.php/FAO_Land_Cover_Classification_System)</p>	<p>是一种综合的、标准化的优先分类系统，由FAO（联合国粮农组织）发起，为满足特定用户需求及制图活动而设计。它使用了一系列独立诊断标准，允许与现行分类及图例进行关联。土地覆盖分类由一系列独立诊断标准的组合—所谓的分类器进行定义，即以层级方式排列以保证高地理精确度。</p> <p>（来源：欧盟委员会联合研究中心。 http://marswiki.jrc.ec.europa.eu/wikicap/index.php/FAO_Land_Cover_Classification_System）</p>	土地覆盖分类系统（LCCS）
Land productivity	<p>In relation to agriculture (or, in agro-ecosystems), land productivity (in different land cover and use systems) can be defined as the annual production of major crops and vegetation types (tonnes per ha of major crop per unit of physical inputs (i.e. water, agrochemicals).</p>	<p>在农业中（或在农业生态系统中），土地生产力（在不同的土地覆盖和利用系统中）可被定义为主要作物和植物类型的年产量（主要作物每单位物质投入（即水、农用化学品）的吨/公顷数）。</p>	土地生产力
Land use	<p>The type of activity being carried out on a unit of land.</p> <p>(Source: The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Good Practice Guidance (GPG) for Land use, Land Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF). http://www.ipcc-nggip.iges.or.jp/public/gpglulucf/gpglulucf_files/Glossary_Acronyms_BasicInfo/Glossary.pdf)</p>	<p>在一个单位的土地上开展的活动类型。</p> <p>（来源：政府间气候变化专门委员会（IPCC）《土地利用、土地利用的变化和林业良好做法指导意见》。 http://www.ipcc-nggip.iges.or.jp/public/gpglulucf/gpglulucf_files/Glossary_Acronyms_BasicInfo/Glossary.pdf）</p>	土地利用
Leveraging	<p>The use of financial resources to increase the return on investments.</p>	<p>利用资金来源增加投资回报。</p>	杠杆（作用/调节）

English		中文	
Term/concept	Definition	定义	用语/概念
Loan	Financial transfer for which repayment is required.	必须偿还的资金转移。	贷款
Mainstreaming	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). <i>Adaptation Policy Frameworks (APF) for Climate Change: Developing Strategies, Policies and Measures</i>)	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：联合国开发计划署 (2005)。《应对气候变化的适应政策框架 (APF)：制定战略、政策和措施》)。	主流化/纳入……主流
Media products	Press articles, radio and television programmes (such as documentaries).	报刊材料、文章、广播和电视节目 (如：纪录节目)。	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. (Source: OECD Methodological Note. http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/3/45/1896978.pdf)	指牵头机构或任何国家统计局机构汇编指标有关数据资料所用的方法。 (来源：《经合组织方法论注解》。 http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/3/45/1896978.pdf)	采集方式
Metric	A practical set of procedures to measure/populate an indicator and to interpret the values obtained.	一套用来测量/填写指标并解释所获数值的实用程序。	度量标准
Microfinance	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: Dalberg Global Development Advisors (2011). <i>Impact investing in West Africa</i> . JP Morgan and the Rockefeller Foundation)	“小额信贷”指向贫困者和低收入家庭及其微型企业提供广泛的金融服务，诸如存款、贷款、支付服务、汇款及保险等。 (来源：德尔伯格全球发展咨询公司 (2011)。《西非投资影响》。JP 摩根与洛克菲勒基金会)	小额信贷

English		中文	
Term/concept	Definition	定义	用语/概念
Minimum Mapping Unit	<p>For a given map scale, the size or dimension below which a long narrow feature is represented as a line and a small area as a point. For example, streams and rivers will be represented as lines if their width is less than .10 inch, and polygons smaller than .125 inch on a side will be represented as a point.</p> <p>(Source: http://www.landinfo.com/resources_dictionaryMP.htm)</p>	<p>对于给定的制图比例，当小于该大小或尺寸时，狭长区域就变成线条，而小的区域就变成一点。比如，当小溪和河流的宽度小于.10 英寸时，用线条表示，一条边小于.125 英寸的多边形则用点表示。</p> <p>(来源: http://www.landinfo.com/resources_dictionaryMP.htm)</p>	最小制图单位
Mitigation	<p>In the context of drought, 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.</p> <p>In the context of climate change, a human intervention to reduce the sources or enhance the sinks of greenhouse gases.</p> <p>(Source: http://www.unccd.int/convention/text/convention.php?annexNo=-1 and http://unfccc.int/essential_background/glossary/items/3666.php#M)</p>	<p>在干旱的情况下，与干旱预测相关的、旨在减少社会和自然体系对干旱的脆弱性的活动，因为其与荒漠化防治相关。</p> <p>在气候变化的情况下，指减少温室气体的来源或增强温室气体吸收汇的人类干预。</p> <p>(来源: http://www.unccd.int/convention/text/convention.php?annexNo=-1 以及 http://unfccc.int/essential_background/glossary/items/3666.php#M)</p>	缓解

English		中文	
Term/concept	Definition	定义	用语/概念
Monitoring system	<p>An organized set of processes and activities aimed at carrying out systematic and regular measurements, collecting and processing data and information on a particular phenomenon with the purpose of analysing its status or observing its behaviour over time (such as environmental monitoring: the continuous and systematic measurement of the quality of air, soil, biota and water resources).</p> <p><i>See also 'Monitoring system specifically dedicated to DLDD', 'Monitoring system partially covering DLDD'.</i></p>	<p>一系列有组织的过程和活动，旨在开展系统性及定期的测量，收集并处理特定现象的数据和信息，目的在于分析其状态或观察其随着时间发生的行为（比如，环境监测：持续系统地测量空气、土壤、生物群和水资源的质量）。</p> <p>另见“DLDD 专用监测系统”、“部分覆盖 DLDD 的监测系统”。</p>	监测系统
Monitoring system partially covering DLDD	<p>A monitoring system which, although not specifically designed for the systematic observation of DLDD processes, includes measuring, gathering and processing of information on aspects relevant to DLDD monitoring (such as environmental and meteorological monitoring systems).</p> <p><i>See also 'Monitoring system specifically dedicated to DLDD', 'Monitoring system'.</i></p>	<p>一种不是专为系统观察 DLDD 过程而设计的监测系统，但包括与 DLDD 监测（比如环境和气象监测系统）相关信息的测定、汇编和处理。</p> <p>另见“DLDD 专用监测系统”、“监测系统”。</p>	部分覆盖 DLDD 的监测系统
Monitoring system specifically dedicated to DLDD	<p>A monitoring system which is specifically designed for the continuous and systematic monitoring of DLDD processes. It integrates the observation of both environmental and socio-economic aspects of DLDD (e.g. the monitoring of the status of soil and water resources, land degradation, water scarcity and drought events, social and economic impacts on affected populations, socio-economic drivers and pressures). Such a system may also comprise the gathering and processing of information for the evaluation of DLDD-relevant programmes and policy measures.</p> <p><i>See also 'Monitoring system', 'Monitoring system</i></p>	<p>一种专门设计用于持续系统地监测 DLDD 过程的监测系统。它结合了 DLDD 环境与社会经济方面的观察（如，监测水土资源状况、土地退化、水短缺和干旱事件、对受影响人口的社会及经济影响、社会经济驱动因素和压力）。此系统还可包括对 DLDD 相关方案 and 政策措施评估的信息进行汇编及处理。</p> <p>另见“监测系统”、“部分覆盖 DLDD 的监测系统”</p>	DLDD 专用监测系统

<i>English</i>		<i>中文</i>	
<i>Term/concept</i>	<i>Definition</i>	<i>定义</i>	<i>用语/概念</i>
	<i>partially covering DLDD</i> ’.		
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。	供资的活动名称
National action programme (NAP)	Description of the practical steps and measures to be taken to combat desertification in specific ecosystems. NAPs are developed in the framework of a participative approach involving local communities and 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. (Source: http://www.unccd.int/actionprogrammes/menu.php)	将在特定生态系统中采取的应对荒漠化的实际步骤及措施的描述。国家行动方案在包括当地社区参与方式的框架内进行，且应具体针对 DLDD，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。 (来源: http://www.unccd.int/actionprogrammes/menu.php)	国家行动方案 (NAP)
NAP adoption	Formal approval of the NAP by the national body responsible for the implementation of the Convention.	主管《公约》执行的国家机构对 NAP 的正式批准。	NAP 的采用
NAP alignment	Revision of the NAP taking into account the specific requirements of The Strategy. <i>See also 'Formulation of an aligned NAP'.</i>	经考虑《战略》的特定要求而对 NAP 的修订。 <i>另见“已校准 NAP 的拟定”。</i>	NAP 的校准
NAP formulation	Preparation of the NAP through a consultative and participatory process, prior to the formal approval by the national body responsible for the implementation of the Convention. <i>See also 'Formulation of an aligned NAP'.</i>	在得到主管《公约》执行的国家机构正式批准前，通过协商和参与过程编制 NAP。 <i>另见“已校准 NAP 的拟定”。</i>	NAP 的拟定

<i>English</i>		<i>中文</i>	
<i>Term/concept</i>	<i>Definition</i>	<i>定义</i>	<i>用语/概念</i>
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. http://www.thegef.org/gef/pubs/NCSA)	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 NCSA 。 http://www.thegef.org/gef/pubs/NCSA)	国家能力自评 (NCSA)
National communication strategy	A coordinated plan of action aimed at supporting the implementation of the Convention at the national level by raising awareness on DLDD and/or DLDD synergies with biodiversity and climate change. It identifies national communication goals, target audiences and planned activities.	通过提高对 DLDD 和/或与生物多样性和气候变化的 DLDD 协同作用的认识，旨在支持在国家水平执行《公约》的行动协调计划。它确定了国家通信目标、目标受众和策划的活动。	国家通信策略
NFP	National focal point	国家联络点	NFP
National poverty Line	Poverty line deemed appropriate for the country by its authorities. National estimates are based on population-weighted sub-group estimates from household surveys.	国家当局视为合适的贫困线。国家评估基于住户调查的人口加权子群评估。	国家贫困线
National Poverty Rate	The percentage of the population living below the national poverty line. National estimates are based on population-weighted subgroup estimates from household surveys. (Source: http://www.nationmaster.com/graph/eco_pov_v_he_a_rat_at_nat_pov_lin_of_pop-headcount-ratio-national-line-population)	生活在全国贫困线以下人口的百分比。国家评估基于住户调查的人口加权子群评估。 (来源： http://www.nationmaster.com/graph/eco_pov_v_he_a_rat_at_nat_pov_lin_of_pop-headcount-ratio-national-line-population)	国家贫困率

English		中文	
Term/concept	Definition	定义	用语/概念
Nationwide Census	A survey of all people in the country. A census is a survey conducted on the full set of observation objects belonging to a given population or universe. (Source: http://stats.oecd.org/glossary/detail.asp?ID=301)	对全国所有人口进行的调查。普查就是对属于给定人口或总人口范围的全体观察对象进行的调查。 (来源: http://stats.oecd.org/glossary/detail.asp?ID=301)	全国人口普查
Non Stratified Random Survey	A survey that takes random samples from a population that has not been divided into subgroups according to specified criteria, such as administrative units. See also 'Stratified random survey'. (Source: http://www.statpac.com/surveys/sampling.htm)	即对未按规定标准进行分组的人口（比如行政单位）进行随机抽样的调查。 另见“分层随机调查”。 (来源: http://www.statpac.com/surveys/sampling.htm)	未分层随机调查
NDVI Standard deviation (STD)	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. (Source: MODIS Atmosphere. http://modis-atmos.gsfc.nasa.gov/NDVI/index.html)	从其算术平均数中所得 NDVI 时间序列值（年值）的均方根偏差。它是统计离差的度量，可测定 NDVI 值的差幅。 (来源: MODIS 大气。 http://modis-atmos.gsfc.nasa.gov/NDVI/index.html)	NDVI 标准偏差 (STD)
Net Primary Productivity (NPP)	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. 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 the status of a wide range of ecological processes. (Source: http://daac.ornl.gov/NPP/html_docs/npp_est.html)	是每单位时间内碳从大气进入绿色植物的净通量。NPP 指一种速率过程，即每天、每周或每年生产的植物物质质量（净初级产量）。NPP 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的能量输入，还因为其在指示地表面积的情况及广泛生态过程的状态中的重要性。 (来源: http://daac.ornl.gov/NPP/html_docs/npp_est.html)	净初级生产力 (NPP)

English		中文	
Term/concept	Definition	定义	用语/概念
Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI)	<p>html)</p> <p>An estimate of the photosynthetically absorbed radiation over the land surface.</p> <p>See also 'Enhanced Vegetation Index (EVI)'.</p> <p>(Source: http://earthobservatory.nasa.gov/Features/MeasuringVegetation/)</p>	<p>地表上通过光合作用吸收辐射的估计。</p> <p>另见“增强型植被指数”(EVI)。</p> <p>(来源: http://earthobservatory.nasa.gov/Features/MeasuringVegetation/)</p>	归一化差异植被指数 (NDVI)
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 OECD Development Assistance Committee). Glossary of Key Terms. http://www.oecd.org/document/32/0,3746,en_2649_34447_42632800_1_1_1_1,00.html)</p>	<p>提供给发展援助委员会受援国(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:</p> <p>(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: 养恤金、赔偿金或保险赔付款)一般不计在内。</p> <p>(来源: 改自《发展援助委员会词汇表》。关键术语词汇表。 http://www.oecd.org/document/32/0,3746,en_2649_34447_42632800_1_1_1_1,00.html)</p>	官方发展援助 (ODA)
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>某个文件的最终版本由有关机构公开发表和/或得到国家授权, 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

<i>English</i>		<i>中文</i>	
<i>Term/concept</i>	<i>Definition</i>	<i>定义</i>	<i>用语/概念</i>
Operational mechanisms for joint implementation or mutual reinforcement	<p>Mechanisms in place at the national level aimed at fostering synergies among the three Rio conventions. These may include, inter alia:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scheduling of regular meetings between the focal points of the three Rio Conventions and their focal point teams. • Establishment of a national coordinating committee for the joint implementation of the three Rio Conventions including, as appropriate, mainstreaming into sustainable development strategies, the Millennium Development Goals and other relevant sectors and strategies. • Establishment of national collaborative processes on synergies in reporting, involving national focal points and their representatives from the Rio conventions. These processes would be established with the aim of enhancing coordination and synergies when reporting to the respective conventions, as appropriate, by formalizing information-sharing processes and building institutional linkages between the ministries responsible for the implementation of each Convention, and by maximizing stakeholder interaction and active participatory processes. <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, decision 9/COP.10)</p>	<p>旨在促进里约三公约之间协同作用的适宜的国家级机制。尤其包含：</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 安排里约三公约联络点与联络点小组之间的定期会议。 • 设立国家协调委员会以联合执行里约三公约，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。 • 建立关于报告内协同作用的国家协作流程，包括国家联络点和来自里约三公约的代表。通过酌情在主管各公约执行部门间规范信息共享流程和建立制度联动，并将利害关系方相互作用及主动参与流程最大化来建立这些流程，旨在加强向各公约所作报告间的协调和协同作用。 <p>(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”决议 9/COP.10)</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 .</p> <p>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》规定了下列业务目标：</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 DLDD 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：调动并改善国内、双边和多边资金资源和技术资源的针对性和协调，以增强其效果和有效性。 <p>(来源：ICCD/COP (8) /16/Add.1。</p> <p>http://www.unccd.int/cop/officialdocs/cop8/pdf/16add1eng.pdf)</p>	业务目标

<i>English</i>		<i>中文</i>	
<i>Term/concept</i>	<i>Definition</i>	<i>定义</i>	<i>用语/概念</i>
Organization(s) in the programme/project	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). <i>See also 'Civil society organizations' and 'Science and technology institutions'.</i>	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（CSOs）以及科学和技术机构（STIs）。 另见“民间社会组织”和“科学和技术机构”。	方案/项目中的（各组织）
Outcomes	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. <i>(Source: OECD-DAC Joint Venture on Managing for Development Results (2008) Sourcebook on Emerging Good Practice in Managing for Development Results, 3rd edition).</i>	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利益相关方（诸如各国政府、民间社会和私营部门）在个人和组织的能力建设方面进行的协调短期投资产生的结果。 <i>（来源：经合组织发展援助委员会合资企业管理发展成果（2008）），《关于发展结果管理法中新兴良好做法的原始资料集》，第三版）</i>	效果
Outputs	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. <i>(Source: OECD-DAC Joint Venture on Managing for Development Results (2008) Sourcebook on Emerging Good Practice in Managing for Development Results, 3rd edition).</i>	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效果取得有关的种种变化。 <i>（来源：经合组织发展援助委员会合资企业管理发展成果（2008）），《关于发展结果管理法中新兴良好做法的原始资料集》，第三版）。</i>	产出
Participant	In the context of DLDD awareness raising, a participant is a person who attended an information event and whose attendance has been recorded. <i>See also 'Information events'.</i>	在 DLDD 意识提高的情况下，参与者是指某个参加信息（宣传）活动的人且其出席已被记录。 另见“信息（宣传）活动”。	参与者

English		中文	
Term/concept	Definition	定义	用语/概念
Partnership	<p>A collaborative relationship between entities to work toward shared objectives through a mutually agreed division of labour. 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.</p> <p><i>(Source: OECD-DAC Joint Venture on Managing for Development Results (2008) Sourcebook on Emerging Good Practice in Managing for Development Results, 3rd edition)</i></p>	<p>是指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。</p> <p>在国家一级则指在政府指导下，与国内利益相关方和国外伙伴（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。</p> <p><i>（来源：经合组织发展援助委员会合资企业管理发展成果（2008）），《关于发展结果管理法中新兴良好做法的原始资料集》，第三版）</i></p>	伙伴关系
Partnership agreement	<p>Written agreement among partners spelling out the terms and conditions of the support to be provided to affected country Parties for UNCCD implementation. In the context of UNCCD reporting a distinction is made between:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - agreements established within the UNCCD institutional framework (e.g. agreements specifically aimed at NAP development and/or implementation in affected country Parties); - agreements established under frameworks other than the UNCCD (for example, agreements established under the Convention on Biological Diversity), that could be beneficial to UNCCD implementation in affected country Parties (e.g. agreements that can contribute to, or facilitate, NAP development and/or implementation). 	<p>伙伴方之间规定为执行《荒漠化公约》而向受影响国缔约方提供资助的条件书面协定。在《荒漠化公约》报告中，将其分为以下两项内容：</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 在《荒漠化公约》的体制框架内建立的协定（如：专门针对受影响国缔约方的 NAP 发展和/或执行的协定）； - 在《荒漠化公约》以外的框架下建立的协定（如：在《生物多样性公约》下建立的协定），这可以有利于《荒漠化公约》在受影响国的执行（如：可以帮助或促进 NAP 制定和/或执行的协定）。 	伙伴关系协定

English		中文	
Term/concept	Definition	定义	用语/概念
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. (Source: http://www.unccd.int/prais/)	《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。 (来源: http://www.unccd.int/prais/)	执行系统的业绩审评和评估 (PRAIS)
Population census	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. http://stats.oecd.org/glossary/index.htm)	收集、汇总、评价、分析并发表或传播某一时刻的涉及一国或一国明确划定部分的所有人的人口、经济和社会数据资料的整个过程。 (来源: 《经合组织统计术语词汇表》。 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 Development Assistance Committee (2002). Glossary of Key Terms in Evaluation and Results-Based Management. http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/29/21/2754804.pdf and from http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/29/21/2754804.pdf and from IFAD (2009). Evaluation Manual: Methodology and Processes. http://www.ifad.org/evaluation/process_methodology/index.htm)	政府部门、捐赠组织、私营部门和其他利益相关方已经或可能重复进行和逐步扩大投资的程度。 (来源: 改自经合组织发展援助委员会 (2002)。《评估和面向结果管理的关键术语》。 http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/29/21/2754804.pdf 以及 IFAD (2009)。《评定手册: 方法和程序》。 http://www.ifad.org/evaluation/process_methodology/index.htm)	重复进行和逐步扩展的潜能

English		中文	
Term/concept	Definition	定义	用语/概念
Poverty	<p>Lack of incomes and inability to meet basic human needs. Poverty is also defined as lack of capacity to engage in productive and income earning activities.</p> <p>(Source: <i>Encyclopædia Britannica. Poverty (sociology).</i></p> <p>http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/473136/poverty)</p>	<p>缺乏收入并无能力满足基本人类需求。贫困还指缺乏从事生产性及创收活动的的能力。</p> <p>(来源: 《大英百科全书》。贫困(社会学)。</p> <p>http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/473136/poverty)</p>	贫困
Poverty line	<p>A line drawn at a particular level of income or at a particular value of consumption. Households whose incomes fall below the level of the poverty line or whose consumption level is valued at less than the value of the poverty line are classified as poor. Households with incomes or consumption levels valued above this line are described as the non-poor. The default poverty line is US\$38.00 per month. This is the World Bank US\$1.25 per day poverty line (US\$38=US\$1.25*365/12).</p> <p>(Source: <i>Ravallion, M. (1992). Poverty freak: A Guide to Concepts and Methods. Living Standards Measurement Papers. The World Bank</i>)</p>	<p>根据特定收入水平或特定消费值而划定的线。收入低于贫困线水平或其消费水平低于贫困线数值的家庭被归为贫穷。收入或消费水平高于此线的家庭被视为非贫穷。默认贫困线为 38.00 美元/月。这是世界银行规定的 1.25 美元/天的贫困线 (US\$38=US\$1.25*365/12)。</p> <p>(来源: <i>Ravallion, M. (1992)</i>。贫困怪象: 概念及方法指导。生活水平测定论文。世界银行)</p>	贫困线
Practice	<p>Any measure, method or activity.</p> <p>See also 'Good practices' and 'Best practices'.</p>	<p>任何措施、方法或活动。</p> <p>另见“良好做法”和“最佳做法”。</p>	做法

English		中文	
Term/concept	Definition	定义	用语/概念
Programme	<p>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.</p> <p>A programme typically consists of several projects.</p> <p>(Source: OECD Development Assistance Committee (2002). <i>Glossary of Key Terms in Evaluation and Results Based Management</i>. http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/29/21/2754804.pdf)</p>	<p>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。</p> <p>一个方案通常包含若干项目。</p> <p>(来源: 经合组织发展援助委员会(2002)。《评价和成果管理制关键技术词汇表》。 http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/29/21/2754804.pdf)</p>	方案
Programme and Project Sheet (PPS)	<p>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.</p> <p>(Source: The Global Mechanism (2009), <i>Financial annex and programme and project sheet</i>. ICCD/CRIC(8)/5/Add.4 http://unccd.int/php/document2.php?ref=ICCD/CRIC(8)/5/Add.4)</p>	<p>《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。</p> <p>(来源: 全球机制(2009),《财务附件及方案和项目表》。ICCD/CRIC(8)/5/Add.4 http://unccd.int/php/document2.php?ref=ICCD/CRIC(8)/5/Add.4)</p>	方案和项目表 (PPS)
Project	<p>Individual development intervention designed to achieve specific objectives within specified resources and implementation schedules, often within the framework of a broader program.</p> <p>(Source: OECD Development Assistance Committee (2002). <i>Glossary of Key Terms in Evaluation and Results Based Management</i>. http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/29/21/2754804.pdf)</p>	<p>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。</p> <p>(来源: 经合组织发展援助委员会(2002)。《评价和成果管理制关键技术词汇表》。 http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/29/21/2754804.pdf)</p>	项目

<i>English</i>		<i>中文</i>	
<i>Term/concept</i>	<i>Definition</i>	<i>定义</i>	<i>用语/概念</i>
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 (2002). <i>Glossary of Key Terms in Evaluation and Results Based Management</i> . 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、环境或其它发展成果。 (来源: 经合组织发展援助委员会(2002)。《评价和成果管理制关键术语词汇表》。 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 and approximate measure in the unavailability of a direct measure based on a specific indicator.	当不可使用基于特定指标的直接度量时的间接或近似度量。	代用指标
Rainfall Use Efficiency (RUE)	The ratio of NPP to precipitation (P) over a given time period. (Source: Le Houerou, H. N. (1984). <i>Rain Use Efficiency — A unifying concept in arid-land ecology</i> . <i>Journal of Arid Environments</i> , 7, 213–247).	在给定时期内NPP与降水(P)之间的比率。 (来源: Le Houerou, H. N. (1984)。降雨利用率——旱地生态学的统一概念。《干旱环境期刊》第7期, 213–247页)。	降雨利用率 (RUE)
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.	在为实施给定项目、方案或其它举措的财务承诺框架内, 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

<i>English</i>		<i>中文</i>	
<i>Term/concept</i>	<i>Definition</i>	<i>定义</i>	<i>用语/概念</i>
Regional Action Programme (RAP)	Regional Action Programmes promote and strengthen technical cooperation networks to harmonize, complement and increase the efficiency of national action programmes. The purpose of regional action programmes is to identify the factors contributing to desertification and practical measures necessary to combat desertification and mitigate the effects of drought at regional level. These programmes may include agreed joint programmes for the sustainable management of transboundary natural resources, scientific and technical cooperation, and strengthening of relevant institutions to harmonize, complement and increase the efficiency of national action programmes. (Source: The Convention, Article 10 and 11)	区域行动方案推广和加强技术合作网络，以便协调、补充和提高国家行动方案的效率。区域行动方案旨在识别在区域级别上导致荒漠化的因素和为了防治荒漠化及减轻干旱的影响所需的实际措施。这些方案可包含经过议定的、针对跨界自然资源的可持续管理、科技合作以及加强相关机构的联合方案，以便协调、补充和提高国家行动方案的效率。 (来源：《公约》第 10 和 11 条)	区域行动方案 (RAP)
RAP adoption	Formal approval of the RAP by the affected country Parties of the region	由本区域的受影响国家缔约方正式批准 RAP	RAP 的采用
RAP alignment	Revision of the RAP, taking into account the specific requirements of The Strategy. <i>See also 'Formulation of an aligned RAP'</i>	经考虑本《战略》的特定要求，对 RAP 进行修订。 另见“已校准 RAP 的拟订”	RAP 的校准
RAP formulation	Preparation of the RAP through a consultative and participatory process, prior to the formal approval by the affected country Parties of the region. <i>See also 'Formulation of an aligned RAP'.</i>	在本区域受影响国家缔约方正式批准前，通过协商和参与过程编制 RAP。 另见“已校准 RAP 的拟订”。	RAP 的拟订
Regional committee	Institutional framework that provides governance at subregional and regional levels for the regional implementation annexes of the UNCCD.	在次区域和区域级为联合国防治荒漠化公约 (UNCCD) 的区域执行附件提供管理的机构框架	区域委员会

<i>English</i>		<i>中文</i>	
<i>Term/concept</i>	<i>Definition</i>	<i>定义</i>	<i>用语/概念</i>
Regional communication strategy	<p>A coordinated plan of action aimed at supporting the implementation of the Convention at the regional level by raising awareness on DLDD and/or DLDD synergies with biodiversity and climate change. It identifies regional communication goals, target audiences and planned activities.</p> <p><i>See also 'National communication strategy'</i></p>	<p>通过提高对 DLDD 以及/或者与生物多样性和气候变化的 DLDD 协同作用的认识，在区域级支持《公约》执行的协调行动计划。它确定了区域沟通目标、目标受众和计划活动。</p> <p><i>另见“国家沟通战略”</i></p>	区域沟通战略
Regional coordination mechanism (RCM)	<p>Mechanism that facilitates cooperation among affected country Parties within the regions and enhance synergies among the relevant institutions, programmes and mechanisms of the United Nations System, multilateral development banks, bilateral donors and other regional and subregional actors and mechanisms in order to facilitate regional and subregional action programmes and, where appropriate, provide technical assistance to the national action programmes. The RCM could include, inter alia, regional committees, TPNs and regional coordination units (RCUs)</p> <p>(Source: Decision 3/COP.9, paragraph 1 and 3)</p>	<p>为了推动区域和次区域行动方案，以及适当时向国家行动方案提供技术协助，促进区域内受影响国家缔约方间的合作，并增强相关机构、联合国系统的方案与机制、多边开发银行、双边捐赠者及其他区域与次区域行为者和机制间协同作用的机制。此外，RCM 还可包括区域委员会、主题方案网络（TPN）和区域协调单位（RCU）</p> <p>（来源：第 3/COP.9 号决定第 1 和 3 段）</p>	区域协调机制（RCM）
Regional implementation annexes (RIAs)	<p>The implementation of the UNCCD is geared around five regional implementation annexes: Annex 1 for Africa, Annex 2 for Asia, Annex 3 for Latin America and the Caribbean, Annex 4 for Northern Mediterranean and Annex 5 for Central and Eastern Europe. These annexes are meant to set out the focus and content of action programmes for particular subregions and regions. They also provide a framework for regional coordination and collaboration.</p> <p>(Source: http://www.unccd.int/en/regional-access/Pages/default.aspx)</p>	<p>UNCCD 的执行围绕五个区域执行附件展开：附件 1 用于非洲，附件 2 用于亚洲，附件 3 用于拉丁美洲和加勒比海，附件 4 用于北地中海，而附件 5 则用于中东欧。这些附件列出了特定次区域和区域行动方案的焦点与内容。它们也提供了用于区域协调与合作的框架。</p> <p>（来源： http://www.unccd.int/en/regional-access/Pages/default.aspx）</p>	区域执行附件（RIA）

<i>English</i>		<i>中文</i>	
<i>Term/concept</i>	<i>Definition</i>	<i>定义</i>	<i>用语/概念</i>
Regional knowledge-sharing system	A web-based system explicitly designed for the management and sharing of knowledge at regional level (such as data, information, tools, skills, expertise, best practices and success stories) among members within an organization or a network (for example, the Information Network on Desertification and Drought for Latin America and the Caribbean- DESELAC).	明确为组织或网络（例如，关于拉丁美洲和加勒比海荒漠化及干旱的信息网络—DESELAC）内成员间区域级的知识管理与共享（例如数据、信息、工具、技能、专门知识、最佳做法和成功案例）而设计的基于网络的系统。	区域知识共享系统
Regional monitoring system	An organized set of processes and activities at regional level aimed at carrying out systematic and regular measurements, collecting and processing data and information on a particular phenomenon with the purpose of analysing its status or observing its behaviour over time (such as environmental monitoring: the continuous and systematic measurement of the quality of air, soil, biota and water resources).	一套旨在对有关特定现象的数据与信息进行系统性定期测量、收集和处理，以便随着时间变化分析其状况或观测其行为方式（例如环境监测：持续而有系统地测量空气、土壤、生物群和水资源的质量）的有组织的区域级过程与活动。	区域监测系统
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，因为它们成员组成具有国际性，并包括其运作已超越单一民族国家的地缘政治实体。但是，其成员资格限定在诸如各大洲之类的明确划定且独特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的合作，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（ECLAC）等组织。	区域组织

<i>English</i>		<i>中文</i>	
<i>Term/concept</i>	<i>Definition</i>	<i>定义</i>	<i>用语/概念</i>
Regional reporting entity	Organization which is submitting an official report on the implementation of the Convention and/or The Strategy at regional level.	提交有关区域级《公约》以及/或者《战略》执行情况官方报告的组织。	区域报告实体
Rehabilitation	Restoration 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.	恢复至良好状态、动作或能力。“土地恢复”是给定地区的土地在多种过程（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	Represent a variable standard of living where poverty is judged relative to prevailing societal standards. It measures the extent to which a household's financial resources falls below an average income threshold for the economy.	表示根据现行社会标准衡量为贫困的可变生活水准。它可衡量一个家庭资金来源低于该经济体平均收入门槛的程度。	相对贫困
Relative poverty lines	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. http://siteresources.worldbank.org/PGLP/Resources/PovertyManual.pdf)	这种贫困线是相对于一个国家内收入或消费的总体分布情况而确定的；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》。 http://siteresources.worldbank.org/PGLP/Resources/PovertyManual.pdf)	相对贫困线

English		中文	
Term/concept	Definition	定义	用语/概念
Relevance	<p>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.</p> <p>(Source: adapted from the OECD Development Assistance Committee (2002). <i>Glossary of Key Terms in Evaluation and Results-Based Management</i>.</p> <p>http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/29/21/2754804.pdf and from</p> <p>IFAD (2009). <i>Evaluation Manual: Methodology and Processes</i>.</p> <p>http://www.ifad.org/evaluation/process_methodology/index.htm)</p>	<p>投资目标与受益人要求、国家需要、问题的严重性、国家重点事务、发展伙伴、捐赠者政策等方面的一致程度。</p> <p>（来源：改自经合组织发展援助委员会（2002）。《评估和面向结果管理的关键术语》。</p> <p>http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/29/21/2754804.pdf 以及</p> <p>IFAD（2009）。《评定手册：方法和程序》。</p> <p>http://www.ifad.org/evaluation/process_methodology/index.htm)</p>	相关性
Relevant Activity Codes (RACs)	<p>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.</p> <p>(Source: <i>The Global Mechanism</i> (2009). <i>Relevant Activity Codes</i>.</p> <p>http://www.global-mechanism.org/en/News/Updated-Relevant-Activity-Codes-RACs-for-UNCCD-reporting-released)</p>	<p>全球机制设计的分类方法，确定一般用于防治 DLDD 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。</p> <p>（来源：全球机制（2009）。《相关活动代码》。</p> <p>http://www.global-mechanism.org/en/News/Updated-Relevant-Activity-Codes-RACs-for-UNCCD-reporting-released)</p>	相关活动代码（RACs）

<i>English</i>		<i>中文</i>	
<i>Term/concept</i>	<i>Definition</i>	<i>定义</i>	<i>用语/概念</i>
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 DLDD 或处理与 DLDD 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. Remote sensing 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). http://www.ipcc-nggip.iges.or.jp/public/gpگلulucf/gpگلulucf_files/Glossary_Acronyms_BasicInfo/Glossary.pdf)	通过卫星和航空摄影获取和使用数据资料，藉以推断或衡量土地覆盖/利用情况的做法。遥感可与地面调查相结合使用以检查解释的准确度。 (来源: 政府间气候变化专门委员会 (IPCC)《土地利用、土地利用的变化和林业良好做法指导意见》。 http://www.ipcc-nggip.iges.or.jp/public/gpگلulucf/gpگلulucf_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 (COP) 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、机构或科学家所进行的研究。	缔约方会议 (COP) 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

<i>English</i>		<i>中文</i>	
<i>Term/concept</i>	<i>Definition</i>	<i>定义</i>	<i>用语/概念</i>
Results	Results are the output, outcome, or impact (intended or unintended, positive and negative) of an intervention. (Source: OECD-DAC Joint Venture on Managing for Development Results (2008). Sourcebook on Emerging Good Practice in Managing for Development Results, 3rd edition).	“结果”是干预带来的产出、效果或作用（无论是有意还是无意取得的、积极还是消极的）。 (来源：经合组织发展援助委员会合资企业管理发展成果（2008）。《关于发展结果管理法中新兴良好做法的原始资料集》，第三版)。	结果
Results-based management	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. (Source: OECD-DAC Joint Venture on Managing for Development Results (2008). Sourcebook on Emerging Good Practice in Managing for Development Results, 3rd edition)	争取机构组织运作方式实现重要变革的一种办法，以提高结果方面的业绩为主要方向。这种管理为战略规划、风险管理、业绩监测和评价工作提供了管理的框架和工具。 (来源：经合组织发展援助委员会合资企业管理发展成果（2008）。《关于发展结果管理法中新兴良好做法的原始资料集》，第三版)。	基于结果的管理
Results chain	Illustration of 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: OECD-DAC Joint Venture on Managing for Development Results (2008). Sourcebook on Emerging Good Practice in Managing for Development Results, 3rd edition)	阐释发展干预的因果顺序以达到理想的目标，开始于投入，通过活动和产出，最终得出结果，影响和反馈。 (来源：经合组织发展援助委员会合资企业管理发展成果（2008）。《关于发展结果管理法中新兴良好做法的原始资料集》，第三版)。	结果链

<i>English</i>		<i>中文</i>	
<i>Term/concept</i>	<i>Definition</i>	<i>定义</i>	<i>用语/概念</i>
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 to identify aid activities targeting the objectives of the three Conventions. (Source: OECD Development Assistance Committee (2002). Reporting Directives for the Creditor Reporting System, Addendum. 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（DAC）针对三个《里约公约》秘书处制定的指标用以识别三个《公约》目标的援助活动。 （来源：经合组织发展援助委员会（2002）。《贷方报告制度的报告指示》，增编。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-（RM）
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
Rural Poverty Line	Level at which people in rural areas are considered poor.	即农村地区人口被视为贫穷的水平。	农村贫困线
Rural poverty rate	Rural poverty rate is the percentage of the rural population living above the national rural poverty line.	农村贫困率是农村人口中其生活水准超过国家农村贫困线的百分比。	农村贫困率
Satellite image	An image of the Earth's surface made by means of artificial satellites.	通过人造卫星获得的地球表面的图像。	卫星图像
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	可把机构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。	科技网（STNs）

<i>English</i>		<i>中文</i>	
<i>Term/concept</i>	<i>Definition</i>	<i>定义</i>	<i>用语/概念</i>
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 (STIs)
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	For spatial data stored in raster form, it 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. (Source: Born, M. & Wolf, E (1999). <i>Principles of Optics</i> . Cambridge University Press, Cambridge)	对以栅格形式存储的空间数据，其表示单个像素所代表地面尺寸的大小。通常以代表正方形一边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。 (来源: Born, M. & Wolf, E (1999)。《光学原理》。剑桥大学出版社, 剑桥)	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: <i>The Global Mechanism</i> (2009). <i>Financial annex and programme and project sheet</i> . ICCD/CRIC(8)/5/Add.4. http://www.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就在报告所涉时期内在国家和/或国际一级为执行《公约》为其提供资金支持的举措而作出的所有财务承诺。 (来源: 全球机制 (2009)。《财务附件及方案和项目表》。ICCD/CRIC (8) /5/Add.4. http://www.unccd.int/php/document2.php?ref=ICCD/CRIC(8)/5/Add.4)	标准财务附件 (SFA)
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

<i>English</i>		<i>中文</i>	
<i>Term/concept</i>	<i>Definition</i>	<i>定义</i>	<i>用语/概念</i>
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	<p>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:</p> <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. <p>(Source: ICCD/COP(8)/16/Add.1. http://www.unccd.int/cop/officialdocs/cop8/pdf/16add1eng.pdf)</p>	<p>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。具体而言，《战略》规定了下列战略目标：</p> <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》产生全球效益 • 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 <p>(来源：ICCD/COP (8) /16/Add.1 http://www.unccd.int/cop/officialdocs/cop8/pdf/16add1eng.pdf)</p>	战略目标

English		中文	
Term/concept	Definition	定义	用语/概念
Stratified random sampling	<p>A method of sampling that involves the division of a population into smaller groups known as strata. In stratified random sampling, the strata are formed based on members' shared attributes or characteristics. A random sample from each stratum is taken in a number proportional to the stratum's size when compared to the population. These subsets of the strata are then pooled to form a random sample.</p> <p>(Source: http://www.investopedia.com/terms/stratified_random_sampling.asp#ixzz1h4mKgwhE)</p>	<p>将人口划分为被称为“层”的小组的抽样方式。在分层随机抽样中，基于成员的共有属性或特征形成层。当与总人口相比时，用与层的大小成比例的数字在各层进行随机抽样。汇集层的子集可形成随机抽样。</p> <p>(来源: http://www.investopedia.com/terms/stratified_random_sampling.asp#ixzz1h4mKgwhE)</p>	分层随机抽样
Stratified Random Survey	<p>A survey that takes random samples from a population that has been divided into subgroups according to specified criteria, such as administrative units</p> <p>(Source: http://www.statpac.com/surveys/sampling.htm)</p>	<p>即对按规定标准进行分组的人口进行随机抽样的调查，比如行政单位。</p> <p>(来源: http://www.statpac.com/surveys/sampling.htm)</p>	分层抽样调查
Subregional action programme (SRAP)	<p>Agreed joint programme at subregional level for the sustainable management of transboundary natural resources relating to desertification in order to complement and increase effectiveness in the implementation of national action programmes. Such programmes may include priorities for coordination and other activities in the fields of capacity building, scientific and technical cooperation, particularly drought early warning systems and information sharing, and means of strengthening the relevant subregional organizations.</p> <p>(Source: Article 5 of Annex II of the Convention)</p>	<p>经过议定的，针对与荒漠化有关的跨界自然资源可持续管理的次区域联合方案，以便在执行国家行动方案时补充和提高有效性。此类方案可包括协调的优先事项，及在能力建设、科技合作（特别是干旱早期预警系统和信息共享）和加强相关次区域组织的手段等领域中的其它活动。</p> <p>(来源: 《公约》附件 II 第 5 条)</p>	次区域行动方案 (SRAP)
SRAP adoption	<p>Formal approval of the SRAP by the affected country Parties of the subregion</p>	<p>由次区域受影响国家缔约方正式批准 SRAP</p>	SRAP的采用

<i>English</i>		<i>中文</i>	
<i>Term/concept</i>	<i>Definition</i>	<i>定义</i>	<i>用语/概念</i>
SRAP alignment	Revision of the SRAP taking into account the specific requirements of The Strategy. <i>See also 'Formulation of an aligned SRAP'</i>	经考虑本《战略》的特定要求，对 SRAP 进行修订。 <i>另见“已校准 SRAP 的拟订”</i>	SRAP的校准
SRAP formulation	Preparation of the SRAP through a consultative and participatory process, prior to the formal approval by the affected country Parties of the subregion. <i>See also 'Formulation of an aligned SRAP'.</i>	在次区域受影响国家缔约方正式批准前，通过协商和参与过程编制 SRAP。 <i>另见“已校准 SRAP 的拟订”。</i>	SRAP的拟定
Subregional communication strategy	A coordinated plan of action aimed at supporting the implementation of the Convention at the subregional level by raising awareness on DLDD and/or DLDD synergies with biodiversity and climate change. It identifies subregional communication goals, target audiences and planned activities. <i>See also 'National communication strategy'</i>	通过提高对 DLDD 以及/或者在生物多样性及气候变化下的 DLDD 协同作用的认识，支持《公约》在次区域级的执行的协调行动计划。它确定了次区域沟通目标、目标受众和计划活动。 <i>另见“国家沟通战略”</i>	次区域沟通战略
Subregional knowledge-sharing system	A web-based system explicitly designed for the management and sharing of knowledge at subregional level (such as data, information, tools, skills, expertise, best practices and success stories) among members within an organization or a network (for example, the subregional aggregated data in the PRAIS portal).	明确为组织或网络（例如，PRAIS 门户中的次区域聚合数据）内成员间次区域级的知识管理与共享（例如数据、信息、工具、技能、专门知识、最佳做法和成功案例）而设计的基于网络的系统。	次区域知识共享系统
Subregional monitoring system	An organized set of processes and activities at subregional level aimed at carrying out systematic and regular measurements, collecting and processing data and information on a particular phenomenon with the purpose of analysing its status or observing its behaviour over time (such as environmental monitoring: the continuous and systematic measurement of the quality of air, soil, biota and water resources).	一套目的在于对有关特定现象的数据与信息进行系统性定期测量、收集和处理，以便随着时间变化分析其状况或观测其行为方式（例如环境监测：持续而有系统地测量空气、土壤、生物群和水资源）的有组织的次区域级过程与活动。	次区域监测系统

<i>English</i>		<i>中文</i>	
<i>Term/concept</i>	<i>Definition</i>	<i>定义</i>	<i>用语/概念</i>
Subregional organization	<p>International organizations which incorporate international membership and encompass geopolitical entities that operationally transcend a single nation state. 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.</p> <p><i>See also 'International organization'.</i></p>	<p>次区域组织是国际组织，其成员组成具有国际性，并包括运作上超越单一民族国家的地缘政治实体。其成员资格限定在诸如各大洲之类的明确划定且独特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的合作，推行政治和经济一体化或对话。次区域组织、机构和主管机关将一个次区域内的政府组织联合起来，如萨赫勒抗旱委员会（CILSS）、撒哈拉和萨赫勒观测站（OSS）。</p> <p><i>另见“国际组织”。</i></p>	次区域组织
Subregional reporting entity	Organization which is submitting an official report on the implementation of the Convention and/or The Strategy at subregional level.	提交有关次区域级《公约》以及/或者《战略》执行情况官方报告的组织	次区域报告实体
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	<p>The sum of fortnightly NDVI values for the year most nearly aggregates annual biomass productivity.</p> <p><i>(Source: Berry et al (2009). UNCCD Recommended Minimum set of Impact Indicators. http://www.unccd.int/regional/rcm/docs/UNCCD%20Min%20Set%20of%20Impact%20Indicators%20Final%20Report%20June%204.pdf)</i></p>	<p>年内每两周归一化差异植被指数（NDVI）值的总和和最接近年生物量生产力之和。</p> <p><i>（来源：Berry 等人（2009）。荒漠化委员会（UNCCD）推荐的最小影响指标集。</i></p> <p><i>http://www.unccd.int/regional/rcm/docs/UNCCD%20Min%20Set%20of%20Impact%20Indicators%20Final%20Report%20June%204.pdf)</i></p>	归指总数

English		中文	
Term/concept	Definition	定义	用语/概念
Sustainability	<p>In the context of development investments, 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.</p> <p>(Source: adapted from the OECD/DAC (2002). <i>Glossary of Key Terms in Evaluation and Results-Based Management</i>.</p> <p>http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/29/21/2754804.pdf and from</p> <p>IFAD (2009). <i>Evaluation Manual: Methodology and Processes</i>.</p> <p>http://www.ifad.org/evaluation/process_methodology/index.htm)</p>	<p>在开发投资的背景下，可持续性是指投资收益流继续不断而超出初始资助阶段的可能性。它还包括评估实际和预期结果的风险承受力能够持续而超过项目存续期的可能性。</p> <p>（来源：改编自经合组织发展援助委员会（2002）。《评估和面向结果管理的关键术语》。</p> <p>http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/29/21/2754804.pdf 以及</p> <p>IFAD（2009）。《评定手册：方法和程序》。</p> <p>http://www.ifad.org/evaluation/process_methodology/index.htm)</p>	可持续性
Sustainable land management (SLM)	<p>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.</p> <p>(Source: http://www.wocat.net/en/vision-mission/sustainable-land-management.html)</p>	<p>是指利用土地资源，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，同时确保这些资源能长期保持生产力，并维护其环境功能。</p> <p>（来源：http://www.wocat.net/en/vision-mission/sustainable-land-management.html)</p>	可持续土地管理（SLM）

<i>English</i>		<i>中文</i>	
<i>Term/concept</i>	<i>Definition</i>	<i>定义</i>	<i>用语/概念</i>
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、林地或其他土地上）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（SLM）技术
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，通常涉及到国际政策目标。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：国家一级的标的（即，国家目标）帮助实现国际一级设定的总体标的。	目标的（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 (2009). Glossary of Key Terms in Evaluation and Results Based Management. 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(2009)。《评价和成果管理制关键术语词汇表》。 http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/29/21/2754804.pdf)	目标群体

<i>English</i>		<i>中文</i>	
<i>Term/concept</i>	<i>Definition</i>	<i>定义</i>	<i>用语/概念</i>
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、硬件设备等的仪器资源和工具。	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）和知识援助（技术援助或诀窍传授）。	技术支助
Technology transfer	<p>The deployment, diffusion, and transfer of innovative technologies and know-how with the purpose of ensuring that scientific and technological developments are accessible to a wider range of users.</p> <p>In the context of UNCCD reporting, technology transfer should be intended in a wider sense, to include material aid (equipment, hardware and software, machineries, etc) as well as technical support and knowledge aid (technical assistance and advisory services), both finalized at facilitating the implementation of the Convention in affected country Parties. It may consist in providing support in the following areas, for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNCCD reporting and indicator development; • Assessment of the environmental and socio economic impacts of DLDD; • Development of policy measures and NAP implementation; • Best practices on SLM. <p>(Source: adapted from The GEF - Implementing the Poznan Strategic Program on technology transfer.</p> <p>http://www.thegef.org/gef/sites/thegef.org/files/publication/TechTransfer_2010.pdf</p>	<p>目的为确保科学技术的发展为更广泛用户所用的创新技术和专有技术的部署、传播和转让。</p> <p>在UNCCD报告的环境中，技术转让的范畴更为广泛，包括物资援助（设备、硬件和软件、机械等）以及技术支持和知识援助（技术援助和咨询服务），二者均以促进在受影响国缔约方执行《公约》为最终目的，它可在下列领域提供支持，比如：</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNCCD 报告及指标发展； • DLDD 对环境和社会经济影响的评价； • 政策措施的制订及 NAP（国家行动方案）的实施； • SLM（可持续土地管理）的最佳做法。 <p>（来源：改编自《全球环境基金（GEF）关于波兹南技术转让战略方案执行》。</p> <p>http://www.thegef.org/gef/sites/thegef.org/files/publication/TechTransfer_2010.pdf</p>	技术转让

English		中文	
Term/concept	Definition	定义	用语/概念
Temporal Resolution	<p>es/publication/TechTransfer_2010.pdf)</p> <p>The precision of a measurement with respect to time. Often there is a trade-off between temporal resolution of a measurement and its spatial resolution.</p>	<p>相对于时间的测量精确度。通常，测量的时间分辨率与其空间分辨率之间存在此消彼长的关系。</p>	时间分辨率
Tenure	<p>Property rights. The right to specific uses of ecosystems and their services.</p> <p>(Source: adapted from Millennium Ecosystem Assessment (2005). <i>Current State & Trends Assessment Report</i>.</p> <p>http://www.maweb.org/en/Condition.aspx)</p>	<p>产权。对生态系统及其服务的专用权。</p> <p>(来源：改自《千年生态系统评估》，(2005)。《现状与趋势评估报告》。</p> <p>http://www.maweb.org/en/Condition.aspx)</p>	保有权
Time scale	<p>The frequency of measurements required to obtain the information. In other words, when, and how frequently a given indicator must be measured to represent a phenomenon and its trend in time.</p> <p>(Source: Enne G. & Zucca C. (2000). <i>Desertification indicators for the European Mediterranean region. State of the art and possible methodological approaches</i>. ANPA, Rome).。</p>	<p>即获取信息所需的测量频率。换言之，即何时以及多久对一个给定的指标进行测量来表示一个现象及其趋势随时间的变化。</p> <p>(来源：Enne G. & Zucca C. (2000)。《欧洲地中海地区沙漠化指标》。《当前发展状况及可能的研究方法》。ANPA, Rome)。</p>	时间量程
Title	<p>Name of a programme or project either in the pipeline (i.e. proposal submitted for financing), under implementation or completed within the reporting period.</p>	<p>在报告所涉时期内处于筹备中（即已提交提案以筹资）、执行中或已完成的方案或项目名称。</p>	名称
Type of funding	<p>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.</p>	<p>在报告所涉时期内用以支持某项目、方案或举措的供资类别。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。</p>	供资类别

English		中文	
Term/concept	Definition	定义	用语/概念
Validity	<p>The extent to which the data collection strategies and instruments measure what they purport to measure.</p> <p>(Source: OECD Development Assistance Committee (2002.) <i>Glossary of Key Terms in Evaluation and Results Based Management</i>. http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/29/21/2754804.pdf)</p>	<p>数据收集策略和工具按其设定目标进行测量的程度。</p> <p>(来源: 经合组织发展援助委员会 (2002)。《评价和成果管理制关键术语词汇表》。 http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/29/21/2754804.pdf)</p>	有效性
Variability of Surface Climate Observations (VASClimO)	<p>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>A dataset consisting 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). The dataset is now available for use in scientific research and can be downloaded as version 1.1 dated August 2005.</p> <p>(Source: Beck, C., J. Grieser and B. Rudolf (2005). <i>A New Monthly Precipitation Climatology for the Global Land Areas for the Period 1951 to 2000</i>. Published in <i>Climate Status Report 2004</i>, pp. 181 - 190, German Weather Service, Offenbach, Germany. http://www.juergen-grieser.de/downloads/VASClimO/vasclimo.htm)</p>	<p>是设在德国气象局 (DWD) 全球降水气候学中心 (GPCC) 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>数据集包含自 1951 年至 2000 年全球陆地 (除格陵兰和南极洲之外) 月降水栅格数据。网格为三种不同分辨率 (0.5°纬度/经度, 1.0°纬度/经度, 2.5°纬度/经度)。数据集现在已能够提供科学研究使用, 可以下载 2005 年 8 月 1.1 版。</p> <p>(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》第 181—190 页, 德国气象局, 德国奥芬巴赫。 http://www.juergen-grieser.de/downloads/VASClimO/vasclimo.htm)</p>	<p>地面气候观测变化性 (VASClimO)</p>

English		中文	
Term/concept	Definition	定义	用语/概念
Vulnerability	<p>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.</p> <p>(Source: <i>Millennium Ecosystem Assessment (2005). Current State & Trends Assessment Report.</i></p> <p>http://www.maweb.org/en/Condition.aspx)</p>	<p>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，包括其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。</p> <p>（来源：《千年生态系统评估》（2005）。《现状与趋势评估报告》。</p> <p>http://www.maweb.org/en/Condition.aspx)</p>	脆弱性
Venture philanthropy	<p>This style of philanthropy applies concepts and techniques from venture capital finance to achieve philanthropic goals and create social return.</p> <p>(Source: <i>JP Morgan (2010). Impact Investments – An Emerging Asset Class. J.P. Morgan Global Research</i>)</p>	<p>此类公益采用了风险投资金融的概念和技术以达到公益目标并创造社会收益。</p> <p>（来源：JP 摩根（2010）。影响投资—新兴资产类别。J.P. 摩根全球研究）</p>	公益创投
UNCCD comprehensive communication strategy (CCS)	<p>A coordinated plan of action aimed at supporting the implementation of the Convention by according land/soils the attention and priority they deserve in political and economic decisions at the local, national and international levels, in order to support the optimal deployment of The Strategy. It identifies communication goals, target audiences and planned activities.</p> <p>http://www.unccd.int/Lists/SiteDocumentLibrary/convention/css.pdf</p>	<p>为了使本《战略》得到最完善的部署，旨在通过在本地、国家和国际级别上，在政治和经济决策中给予土地/土壤应有的关注和优先权来支持《公约》的执行。它确定了沟通目标、目标受众和计划活动。</p> <p>http://www.unccd.int/Lists/SiteDocumentLibrary/convention/css.pdf</p>	UNCCD 综合沟通战略（CCS）

<i>English</i>		<i>中文</i>	
<i>Term/concept</i>	<i>Definition</i>	<i>定义</i>	<i>用语/概念</i>
United Nations Decade for Desert and the Fight Against Desertification (UNDDD)	The sixty-fourth session of the General Assembly of the United Nations declared the decade 2010-2020 the United Nations Decade for Deserts and the Fight against Desertification with the aim of raising awareness of the causes of and solutions to ongoing land degradation and desertification in the framework of The Strategy. http://unddd.unced.int/docs/A.RES.64.201.pdf	联合国大会第 64 次会议宣布了 2010—2020 年为联合国沙漠与防治荒漠化十年，其目的是在本《战略》的框架下，提高对正在发生的土地退化和荒漠化的原因与解决方案的认识。 http://unddd.unced.int/docs/A.RES.64.201.pdf	联合国沙漠和防治荒漠化十年 (UNDDD)