

| English | Translations |
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| Glossary | 术语 |
| A | A |
| Accessibility | 可及性 (Accessibility) |
| Accessibility refers to the identification and elimination of obstacles and barriers to provide access to the physical environment, to transportation, to information and communications and to other facilities and services. | 可及性指的是识别并消除各种障碍，使人们能够进入某个地点或获得交通、信息通讯以及其他设施和服务。 |
| Adaptive Management | 适应性管理 (Adaptive Management) |
| Adaptive Management refers to the implementation of mitigation and management measures are responsive to changing conditions and the results of project monitoring. | 适应性管理指的是根据不断变化的情况和项目监测结果来实施缓解与管理措施。 |
| Adaptive Risk Management | 适应性风险管理 (Adaptive Risk Management) |
| Adaptive Risk Management refers to adjusting decisions and actions in a timely manner, based on information obtained through monitoring and evaluating the results of previous actions as well as changes in the context and environment in which a project is being implemented. | 适应性风险管理指的是对之前行动的结果以及项目所处背景与环境的变化进行监测与评估，在这些信息的基础上及时调整风险管理决策和行动。 |
| Assessment | 评价 (Assessment) |
| Assessment refers to the process of | 评价指的是以下过程： |
| · carrying out detailed identification and evaluation of potential risks and impacts of an activity project or program, based on collection and analysis of specific data | •通过具体数据的收集和分析，详细地识别并评价某个活动、项目或规划的潜在风险和影响 |
| · identifying and recommending appropriate and feasible measures to reduce and manage the risks and impacts | •识别和建议恰当、可行的措施，以减少和管理风险及影响 |
| · identifying likely residual (post-mitigation) risks and impacts | •识别（采取缓解措施后）可能存在的残余风险和影响 |
| Adaptive Risk Management | 同化容量（或环境容量） (Assimilative Capacity) |
| Assimilative Capacity refers to the capacity of the environment for absorbing an incremental load of pollutants while remaining below a threshold of unacceptable risk to human health and the environment. | 同化容量是指在不超过对人体健康和环境造成不可接受风险的阈值前提下，环境吸纳增量污染物的能力。 |
| Associated Facilities | 关联设施 (Associated Facilities) |

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| Associated Facilities refers to facilities or activities that are not funded as part of the project and in the judgment of the Bank, are: | 关联设施指那些不作为项目的一部分获得融资但具备以下特征的设施或活动： |
| · directly and significantly related to the project | •与项目有直接而重要的联系 |
| · carried out, or planned to be carried out, contemporaneously with the project | •与项目同时开展，或计划与项目同时开展 |
| · necessary for the project to be viable and would not have been constructed, expanded or conducted if the project did not exist. For facilities or activities to be Associated Facilities, they must meet all three criteria | •对项目的存续是必要的，而且如果没有拟议项目的话，该设施或活动本身不会被建设、扩大或开展 |
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| B | B |
| Black Carbon | 黑碳（Black Carbon） |
| Black Carbon refers to a component of fine particulate matter or soot. Black carbon is produced by an incomplete combustion of carbon-containing fuels. Its presence in the atmosphere is generally short-lived but it contributes to global warming and has serious public health effects. | 黑碳是细颗粒物或煤烟的一种成分，它是含碳燃料不充分燃烧的产物。黑碳通常在大气中存在时间较短，但它会导致全球气候变暖，并对公共健康有严重影响。 |
| Borrower | 借款国（Borrower） |
| Borrower refers to, for purposes of the ESF, a borrower or recipient of Investment Project Financing (IPF) and any other entity involved in the implementation of a project financed by IPF. | 在世界银行环境与社会框架中，借款国指世行投资项目融资业务（IPF）的借款方或融资接受方以及其他参与 IPF 项目实施的所有实体。 |
| Borrower's Environmental and Social Framework | 借款国环境和社会框架（Borrower's Environmental and Social Framework） |
| Borrower's Framework refers to the aspects of the country's policy, legal and institutional framework relevant to the environmental and social risks and impacts of the project. These include its national, subnational or sectoral implementing institutions and applicable laws, regulations, rules and procedures as well as its related implementation capacity. | 借款国框架指借款国的政策、法律和机构框架中与项目的环境和社会风险与影响有关的内容。这些内容包括国家、地方或部门实施机构以及适用的法律、法规、规章和程序，还包括借款国的相关实施能力。 |
| Biodiversity | 生物多样性（Biodiversity） |

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| Biodiversity refers to the variability among living organisms from all sources including, inter alia, terrestrial, marine and other aquatic ecosystems and the ecological complexes of which they are a part; this includes diversity within species, between species, and of ecosystems. | 生物多样性指所有来源，包括陆地、海洋和其他水生生态系统的生物及其所属生态综合体的多样性；它包括物种内、物种间以及生态系统的多样性。 |
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| Chance Finds (Procedure) | 偶然发现（程序）（Chance Finds (Procedure)） |
| Chance Finds (Procedure) refers to archaeological material encountered unexpectedly during project construction or operation. A chance find procedure is a procedure which will be followed if previously unknown cultural heritage is encountered during project activities. The chance finds procedure will set out how chance finds associated with the project will be managed. | 偶然发现指的是在项目建设或运营过程中意外发现考古遗迹。偶然发现程序是如在项目活动中发现此前未知的文化遗产而需要遵守的程序。偶然发现程序将规定如何管理与项目相关的偶然发现。 |
| Collective Attachment | 集体依附（Collective Attachment） |
| Collective Attachment means that for generations there has been a physical presence in and economic ties to land and territories traditionally owned, or customarily used or occupied, by the group concerned, including areas that hold special significance for it, such as sacred sites. A group can have collective attachment to an area where they are currently not present because they were forcibly evicted from the area at some time in the past. | 集体依附指某个群体传统上拥有或一直使用或占领某块土地或领地，世代代在那里生活并与之存在经济关系，这包括对他们具有特殊意义的地区——如圣地。如果一个群体过去被强制驱逐出某地，虽然他们现在已不在该地生活或活动，但他们依然可能对该地有集体依附。 |
| Core Functions | 核心功能（Core Functions） |
| Core Functions of a project refer to those production and/or service processes essential for a specific project activity without which the project cannot continue. | 项目的核心功能是指对某一具体项目活动至关重要的生产和/或服务过程，没有这些生产和服务项目就无法继续。 |
| Critical Habitat | 重要栖息地（Critical Habitat） |

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| <p>Critical Habitat refers to areas with high biodiversity importance or value, including: (a) habitat of significant importance to Critically Endangered or Endangered species, as listed on the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Red List of threatened species or equivalent national approaches; (b) habitat of significant importance to endemic or restricted-range species; (c) habitat supporting globally or nationally significant concentrations of migratory or congregatory species; (d) highly threatened or unique system; and (e) ecological functions or characteristics that are needed to maintaining the viability of the biodiversity values described above in (a) to (d).</p> | <p>重要栖息地指从生物多样性来说非常重要或具有很高价值的地区，包括：(a) 属于世界自然保护联盟濒危物种“红色名录”或国家确定的同等级别濒危和极危物种的重要栖息地；(b) 对地方特有的或只存在于有限范围内的物种具有重要意义的栖息地；(c) 承载对全球或国家而言有重要意义的集中迁徙物种或聚居物种的栖息地；(d) 高危或独特的生态系统；(e) 维持上述 (a) 至 (d) 的生物多样性所必需的生态功能或特征。</p> |
| <p>Common Approach</p> | <p>通用方法 (Common Approach)</p> |
| <p>Common Approach for the assessment and management of environmental and social risks and impact of the project is a way of facilitating cooperation between the Borrower, the Bank, and other funders, with the aim of harmonizing requirements, avoiding duplication, and supporting efficient use of resources for the project.</p> | <p>对评估和管理环境与社会风险和影响采用通用方法是用来促进借款方、世界银行和其他出资方之间合作的途径，目的是使各方的要求协调统一，避免重复劳动，推动项目资源的高效使用。</p> |
| <p>Cultural heritage</p> | <p>文化遗产 (Cultural heritage)</p> |
| <p>Cultural heritage refers to resources with which people identify as a reflection and expression of their evolving values, beliefs, knowledge and traditions.</p> | <p>文化遗产是那些被人们视为反映和表达其不断演变的价值观、信仰、知识和传统的资源。</p> |
| <p>D</p> | <p>D</p> |
| <p>Disadvantaged or vulnerable</p> | <p>弱势或脆弱群体 (Disadvantaged or vulnerable)</p> |
| <p>Disadvantaged or vulnerable refers to those who may be more likely to be adversely affected by the project impacts and/or more limited than others in their ability to take advantage of a project's benefits. Such an individual/group is also more likely to be excluded from/unable to participate fully in the mainstream consultation process and as such may require specific measures and/or assistance to do so. This will take into account considerations relating to age, including the elderly and minors, including in circumstances where they may be separated</p> | <p>弱势或脆弱群体指更易受到不利的项目影响和/或在利用项目效益方面的能力受到更多限制的个人或群体。这些个人/群体更可能被排除在主流磋商程序之外，或是不能充分参加这类磋商，因此可能需要对他们采取一些专门措施或提供专门帮助。要将与年龄相关的因素充分考虑在内，包括老年人和未成年人以及他们可能与家庭、社区或其他所依赖人员分离的各种情况。</p> |

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| from their family, the community or other individuals upon which they depend. | |
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| Ecosystem services | 生态系统服务 (Ecosystem services) |
| Ecosystem services refers to the benefits that people derive from ecosystems. Ecosystem services are of four types: | 生态系统服务指人们从生态系统获得的效益。生态系统服务有四种类型： |
| · provisioning services, which are the products people obtain from ecosystems and which may include food, freshwater, timbers, fibers, and medicinal plants | •供给服务，指人们从生态系统中获得产品，包括食品、淡水、木材、纤维和药材等 |
| · regulating services, which are the benefits people obtain from the regulation of ecosystem processes and which may include surface water purification, carbon storage and sequestration, climate regulation, and protection from natural hazards | •调节服务，指人们从生态系统过程的调节功能所获得的效益，这包括地表水净化、碳储存和碳封存、气候调节和自然灾害防护等 |
| · cultural services, which are the nonmaterial benefits people obtain from ecosystems and which may include natural areas that are sacred sites and areas of importance for recreations and aesthetic enjoyment | •文化服务，指人们从生态系统中获得的非物质效益，包括成为圣地的自然区域以及具有重要娱乐和审美功能的区域 |
| · supporting services, which are the natural processes that maintain the other services and which may include soil formation, nutrient cycling, and primary production | •支持服务，指维持上述其他服务的自然过程，包括土壤形成、养分循环和初级生产等 |
| Emergency Response Plan | 应急响应计划 (Emergency Response Plan) |
| Emergency Response Plan refers to a plan of action for the efficient deployment and coordination of services, agencies and personnel to provide the earliest possible response to an emergency. It is often also referred to as a Spill Prevention and | 应急响应计划是指对服务、机构和人员进行有效部署和协调以尽快提供应急响应的行动计划。有时也称为“泄漏预防与应急响应计划”，以强调采取预防措施的重要性。 |

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| Emergency Response Plan to emphasize the need to take preventive measures. | |
| Emergency Situations | 紧急情况 (Emergency Situations) |
| Emergency Situations include those cases where the Borrower/beneficiary or, as appropriate, the member country is deemed by the Bank to be in urgent need of assistance because of a natural or man-made disaster or conflict. | 紧急情况指世行认定借款国/受益方或成员国因自然灾害或人为灾害或冲突而需要紧急援助的情况。 |
| Environmental, Health, and Safety Guidelines (EHSGs) | 环境、健康与安全指南 (Environmental, Health, and Safety Guidelines) |
| Environmental, Health, and Safety Guidelines (EHSGs) refer to technical reference documents with general and industry-specific statements of Good International Industry Practice. The World Bank Group EHSGs contain the performance levels and measures that are generally considered to be achievable in new facilities by existing technology at reasonable cost. For complete reference, consult the World Bank Group Environmental, Health, and Safety Guidelines, http://www.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/topics_ext_content/ifc_external_corporate_site/ifc+sustainability/our+approach/risk+management/ehsguidelines . | 《环境、健康与安全指南》(简称“EHS 指南”)是关于“良好国际行业实践”一般性信息和具体行业信息的技术性参考文件。世界银行集团 EHS 指南包括了新建设施在现有技术条件下以合理成本可以取得的绩效水平和衡量指标。完整资料见《世界银行集团环境、健康与安全指南》： http://www.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/topics_ext_content/ifc_external_corporate_site/ifc+sustainability/our+approach/risk+management/ehsguidelines 。 |
| Environmental and Social Assessment | 环境和社会评价 (Environmental and Social Assessment) |
| Environmental and Social Assessment refers to process of analysis and planning to ensure the environmental and social impacts and risks of a project are identified, avoided, minimized, reduced, or mitigated throughout the project life-cycle. Refer Annex 1 of ESS1, Environment and Social Assessment. | 环境和社会评价指为确保在整个项目周期内对环境和社会影响与风险进行识别、避免、最小化、降低或缓解而开展的分析与规划过程。参见“环境和社会标准 1”附件 1—环境和社会评价。 |
| Environmental and Social Directive | 环境和社会指令 (Environmental and Social Directive) |
| Environmental and Social Directive refers to the mandatory requirements for the World Bank for implementation of the Environmental and Social Policy. | 环境和社会指令指世界银行为实施《环境和社会政策》而做出的强制性要求。 |

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| Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) | 环境和社会影响评价 (Environmental and Social Impact Assessment) |
| Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) refers to an instrument to identify and assess the potential environmental and social impacts of a proposed project, evaluate alternatives, and design appropriate mitigation, management, and monitoring measures. | 环境和社会影响评价 (ESIA) 是用来识别和评价拟议项目的潜在环境和社会影响、评估不同方案、设计恰当的缓解、管理和监测措施的一种工具。 |
| Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP) | 环境和社会承诺计划 (Environmental and Social Commitment Plan) |
| Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP) refers to a summary document setting out the material measures and actions that are required for the project to achieve compliance with the Environmental and Social Standards over a specified timeframe in a manner satisfactory to the Bank. It forms part of the legal agreement. Refer to Annex 2 of ESS1, Environment and Social Commitment Plan. | 环境和社会承诺计划 (ESCP) 是指一份总结文件, 列出项目在规定的时间内, 以符合世行要求的方式, 达到环境和社会标准要求的所需实质性措施和行动。它是法律协议的一部分。参见“环境和社会标准 1”附件 2—环境和社会承诺计划。 |
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| Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) | 环境和社会管理框架 (Environmental and Social Management Framework) |
| Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) refers to an instrument that sets out approaches for managing the risks and impacts to the extent possible, for a project that consists of a program and/or series of subprojects, when the specific risks and impacts cannot be determined until the program or sub-project details have been identified. The ESMF sets out the principles, rules, guidelines and procedures to assess the environmental and social risks and impacts and to prepare specific mitigation plans. | 环境和社会管理框架 (ESMF) 是一种管理风险和影响的工具, 针对那些规划性项目 (program) 或是由一系列子项目构成的项目, 这类项目的具体风险和影响要到项目开始实施、确定了项目具体内容或子项目细节时才可以确定。“环境与社会管理框架”为这类项目如何开展环境和社会风险和影响评价、编写具体的缓解行动计划确立原则、规章、指南和程序。 |
| Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) | 环境和社会管理计划 (Environmental and Social Management Plan) |
| Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) refers to an instrument that details (a) the measures to be taken during the implementation and operation of a project to eliminate or offset adverse environmental and social impacts, or to reduce them to | 环境和社会管理计划 (ESMP) 是包含以下内容的一种工具: (a) 项目实施和运营期间为消除或抵消不利的环境和社会影响或将其降至可接受水平而需采取的措施; (b) 为贯彻这些措施而需采取的行动。 |

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| acceptable levels; and (b) the actions needed to implement these measures. | |
| Environmental and Social Management System (ESMS) | 环境和社会管理系统 (Environmental and Social Management System) |
| Environmental and Social Management System (ESMS) refers to a system to identify, assess, manage, and monitor the environmental and social risks and impacts of Financial Intermediary subprojects on an ongoing basis. | 环境和社会管理系统 (ESMS) 指金融中介机构持续对其出资的子项目进行环境和社会风险与影响识别、评价、管理和监测的系统。 |
| Environmental and Social Policy | 环境和社会政策 (Environmental and Social Policy) |
| Environmental and Social Policy refers to the World Bank's responsibilities for environmental and social due diligence in relation to Investment Project Financing. | 环境和社会政策指世界银行在投资项目融资业务中在环境和社会领域的尽职调查责任。 |
| Environmental and Social Risk Classification (ESRC) | 环境和社会风险分级 (Environmental and Social Risk Classification) |
| Environmental and Social Risk Classification (ESRC) refers to an accurate and comprehensive record of the World Bank's due diligence of the project. The Task Team prepares an (ESRS) which sets out an accurate and comprehensive record of the World Bank's due diligence of the project. | “环境和社会风险分级” (ESRC) 是世界银行对项目尽职调查的准确、全面的记录。由项目团队编写《环境和社会审查摘要》 (ESRS) 报告, 其中对世行进行的项目尽职调查做出准确而全面的记录。 |
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| Financial Feasibility | 财务可行性 (Financial Feasibility) |
| Financial Feasibility is based on relevant financial considerations, including relative magnitude of the incremental cost of adopting such measures and actions compared to the project's investment, operating, and maintenance costs, and on whether this incremental cost could make the project nonviable for the Borrower. | 财务可行性基于对相关财务因素的考虑, 包括与项目投资、运行和维护成本相比, 采用某些措施和行动的增量成本的相对规模, 以及这些增量成本是否使得项目对借款国来说无法存续。 |
| Financial Intermediary | 金融中介机构 (Financial Intermediary) |
| Financial Intermediary refers to public or private entity that channels financial products to “sub-borrowers” to support specified activities. | 金融中介机构指向下级借款方提供金融产品以支持某些项目活动的公共或私营实体。 |

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| Financial Intermediary Project | 金融中介机构项目 (Financial Intermediary Project) |
| Financial Intermediary Project refers to project that is executed by one or more FIs, and consists of FI subprojects that are implemented by sub-borrowers. Funds may be passed on in the form of: loans, grants, risk guarantees, bonds, or other financial instruments, or may be used as equity. | 金融中介机构项目指由一家或多家金融中介机构执行、包括由下级借款方实施的子项目的项目。世行资金可能通过金融中介机构以以下方式提供：贷款、赠款、风险担保、债券或其他金融工具，或被用作股本。 |
| Financial Intermediary Subproject | 金融中介机构子项目 (Financial Intermediary Subproject) |
| Financial Intermediary Subproject refers to project financed by FIs with support from the World Bank. | 金融中介机构子项目指在世界银行支持下由金融中介机构出资的项目。 |
| Financial Intermediary Portfolio | 金融中介机构项目组合 (Financial Intermediary Portfolio) |
| Financial Intermediary Portfolio refers to portfolio of current and/or proposed FI subprojects which can be of any size and in any sector. | 金融中介机构项目组合指现有和/或拟议中的所有金融中介机构子项目，包括各种规模、各个行业的子项目。 |
| Forced Eviction | 强行驱逐 (Forced Eviction) |
| Forced Eviction refers to the permanent or temporary removal against the will of individuals, families, and/or communities from the homes and/or land which they occupy without the provision of, and access to, appropriate forms of legal and other protection, including all applicable procedures and principles in ESS5. The exercise of eminent domain, compulsory acquisition or similar powers by a Borrower will not be considered to be forced eviction providing it complies with the requirements of national law and the provisions of ESS5, and is conducted in a manner consistent with basic principles of due process (including provision of adequate advance notice, meaningful opportunities to lodge grievances and appeals, and avoidance of the use of unnecessary, disproportionate or excessive force). | 强行驱逐指违背个人、家庭和/或社区意愿，永久性或暂时性地使其离开他们占有的住房和/或土地，却未为其提供适当的法律保护或其他形式的保护——包括“环境和社会标准 5”规定的所有适用程序和原则。借款国行使“国家征用权”、强制征用权或类似权力不被视为强行驱逐，但前提条件是遵循国家法律及“环境和社会标准 5”的规定，且行使方式符合“正当程序”的基本原则（包括充分提前通知、为被征用方提供切实可行的投诉和申诉机会、避免不必要、过分或过度地使用武力）。 |
| G | G |
| Good International Industry Practice (GIIP) | 良好国际行业实践 (Good International Industry Practice) |

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| Good International Industry Practice (GIIP) refers to the exercise of professional skill, diligence, prudence, and foresight that would reasonably be expected from skilled and experienced professionals engaged in the same type of undertaking under the same or similar circumstances globally or regionally. The outcome of such exercise should be that the project employs the most appropriate technologies in the project-specific circumstances | 良好国际行业实践 (GIIP) 是指熟练而有经验的专业人员在全球或本地区相同或相似情况下进行同类活动时所表现出的专业技能、努力程度、谨慎程度和预见力。采用这类实践的结果就是根据项目具体情况采用最恰当的技术。 |
| Grievance Mechanism | 申诉机制 (Grievance Mechanism) |
| Grievance Mechanism refers to a process that allows stakeholders to register grievances, concerns, suggestions, inquiries, and compliments. It also supports submission of grievances at multiple locations and through multiple mechanisms. It should be accessible to all stakeholders regardless of their social, cultural, and economic standing. | 申诉机制指使利益相关方可以提出申诉、关切、建议、查询和抱怨的程序。利益相关方可在多个地点、通过多种渠道申诉。申诉机制应当便于所有利益相关方使用, 不管其社会地位、文化背景、经济状况如何。 |
| H | H |
| Habitat | 栖息地 (Habitat) |
| Habitat refers to a terrestrial, freshwater, or marine geographical unit or airway that supports assemblages of living organisms and their interactions with the nonliving environment. Habitats vary in their sensitivity to impacts and in the various values society attributes to them. | 栖息地指支持多种生命有机体共存并与周围非生物环境的相互影响的陆地、淡水或海洋等地理单元或空中区域。栖息地对影响的敏感性及其社会赋予其的各种价值方面有所差异。 |
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| Historical pollution | 历史污染 (Historical pollution) |
| Historical pollution refers to pollution from past activities affecting land and water resources for which no party has assumed or been assigned responsibility to address and carry out the required remediation. | 历史污染指影响土地和水资源的过往活动造成的污染, 且无任何一方承担或被认定应承担解决污染和实施必要补救措施的责任。 |
| I | I |
| Impact | 影响 (Impact) |
| Impact refers to marked or noticeable effect or influence, for example on a person, activity, concept, situation, or outcome. | 影响指项目显著或可见的效果或影响, 例如对人、活动、概念、状况或结果等的影响。 |
| Independent Specialists | 独立专家 (Independent Specialists) |

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| Independent Specialists refers to persons carrying out the environmental and social assessment have the necessary technical expertise, competency and experience to evaluate the project's risks and impacts and determine how the relevant requirements of the Environmental and Social Standards will be met. | 独立专家指开展环境和社会评价的人员，他们应具备评价项目风险与影响并判断如何达到“环境和社会标准”的相关要求所需的专业知识、能力和经验。 |
| Integrated Pest Management (IPM) | 病虫害综合管理 (Integrated Pest Management) |
| Integrated Pest Management (IPM) refers to a mix of farmer-driven, ecologically-based pest control practices that seeks to reduce reliance on synthetic chemical pesticides. It involves (a) managing pests (keeping them below economically damaging levels) rather than seeking to eradicate them; (b) integrating multiple methods (relying, to the extent possible, on nonchemical measures) to keep pest populations low; and (c) selecting and applying pesticides, when they have to be used, in a way that minimizes adverse effects on beneficial organisms, humans, and the environment. | 病虫害综合管理 (IPM) 指各种由农民主导的旨在降低对化学农药依赖的生态型病虫害控制实践，它意味着：(a) 管理害虫（将其控制在不造成经济损失的范围内），而不是试图根除害虫；(b) 综合使用多种方法（尽可能依靠非化学措施）将害虫数量控制在低水平；(c) 在不得不使用农药时有选择地使用，最大程度地降低它们对有益生物、人和环境的不利影响。 |
| Integrated Vector Management (IVM) | 病媒综合管理 (Integrated Vector Management) |
| Integrated Vector Management (IVM) refers to a rational decision-making process for the optimal use of resources for vector control. The approach seeks to improve the efficacy, cost-effectiveness, ecological soundness and sustainability of disease-vector control. | 病媒综合管理 (IVM) 指优化使用病媒控制资源的理性决策过程。这种方法旨在提高病媒控制的效力、成本效益、生态友好性和可持续性。 |
| Intangible Cultural Heritage | 非物质文化遗产 (Intangible Cultural Heritage) |
| Intangible Cultural Heritage refers to practices, representations, expressions, knowledge or skills. It might be customs or traditions, traditional ways of weaving, artistic expression through dance, or spirits associated with mountains, trees, rocks or rivers, for example. | 非物质文化遗产包括各种实践、表现形式、表达方式、知识或技能。比如，它可以是习俗或传统、传统编织方法、通过舞蹈进行的艺术表达，或者是附着于山脉、森林、岩石或河流等物体的精神。 |
| Investment Projects | 投资项目 (Investment Projects) |
| Investment Projects refers to projects financed through Investment Project Financing. | 投资项目指通过“投资项目融资”资助的项目。 |

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| Investment Project Financing (IPF) | 投资项目融资 (Investment Project Financing) |
| Investment Project Financing (IPF) refers to the provision of loans, credits, grants or guarantees by the World Bank from its resources or from trust funds financed by other donors and administered by the World Bank, or a combination of these. IPF aims to promote poverty reduction and sustainable development. It supports projects with defined development objectives, activities, and results, and disburses the proceeds of Bank financing against specific eligible expenditures. | 投资项目融资指世界银行利用自身资源或由其他捐助方出资、由世行管理的信托基金，或以上两种资源的结合，提供贷款、信贷、赠款或担保。投资项目融资的目的是推动减贫和可持续发展。这类业务服务于特定发展目标、活动和结果，针对符合具体标准的支出项目支付世行资金。 |
| Involuntary Resettlement | 非自愿移民 (Involuntary Resettlement) |
| Involuntary Resettlement refers to project-related land acquisition or restrictions on land use may cause physical displacement (relocation, loss of residential land or loss of shelter), economic displacement (loss of land, assets or access to assets, including those that lead to loss of income sources or other means of livelihood), or both. The term "involuntary resettlement" refers to these impacts. Resettlement is considered involuntary when affected persons or communities do not have the right to refuse land acquisition or restrictions on land use that result in displacement. | 与项目相关的土地征用和土地使用限制可能导致搬迁移民（搬迁、失去住宅用地或住所），经济移民（失去土地、资产或资产获取途径，从而导致经济来源或其他生计的丧失），或兼而有之。术语“非自愿移民”指的就是以上这些影响。如果受影响的个人或社区无权拒绝征地或土地使用限制而导致的移民，则被视为非自愿移民。 |
| L | L |
| Land Acquisition | 土地征用 (Land Acquisition) |
| Land Acquisition refers to all methods of obtaining land for project purposes, which may include outright purchase, expropriation of property and acquisition of access rights, such as easements or rights of way. Land acquisition may also include: | 土地征用指出于项目需要而获取土地的所有方法，可能包括完全购买产权、土地征收和获得使用权（例如地役权或路权）。征地还可能包括： |
| a. acquisition of unutilized land whether or not the landholder relies upon such land for income or livelihood purposes; | a. 征用未被利用的土地，无论土地所有者是否依靠该土地获得收入或提供生计； |
| b. repossession of public land that is used or occupied by individuals or households; | b. 收回由个人或家庭使用或占用的公共土地； |
| c. project impacts that result in land being submerged or otherwise rendered unusable or inaccessible. "Land" includes anything growing on affixed to land, such as crops, | c. 项目影响导致土地被淹没或以其他方式变得无法使用或无法进入。这里所说的“土地”包括地上生长的植物或定着物，如庄稼、建筑物和其他装修以及附属水体。 |

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| buildings and other improvements, and appurtenant water bodies. | |
| Legal Agreement | 法律协议 (Legal Agreement) |
| Legal Agreement refers to the legal agreement entered into between the Bank and the Borrower to provide Bank financing for the Borrower's investment project. | 法律协议指世界银行与借款方就世行为借款方的投资项目提供融资而达成的法律协议。 |
| Livelihood | 生计 (Livelihood) |
| Livelihood refers to the full range of means that individuals, families, and communities utilize to make a living, such as wage-based income, agriculture, fishing, foraging, other natural resource-based livelihoods, petty trade, and bartering. | 生计指个人、家庭和社区用来维持生活的各种方式, 例如工资收入、农业、渔业、畜牧业、其它基于自然资源的生计、小生意、以物易物等等。 |
| M | M |
| Mitigation Hierarchy | 管理及缓解措施排序 (Mitigation Hierarchy) |
| Mitigation Hierarchy refers to a systematic and phased approach to addressing the risks and impacts of a project. | 管理及缓解措施排序指一种用来处理项目风险和影响的系统性、分阶段的方法。 |
| Modified Habitats | 被改变的栖息地 (Modified Habitats) |
| Modified Habitats refers to areas that may contain a large proportion of plant and/or animal species of non-native origin, and/or where human activity has substantially modified an area's primary ecological functions and species composition. Modified habitats may include, for example, areas managed for agriculture, forest plantations, reclaimed coastal zones, and reclaimed wetlands. | 被改变的栖息地指可能包含很大比例的非本地原生物种和/或动物物种、而且/或者人类活动已大幅改变了当地主要生态功能和物种构成的地区。被改变的栖息地可能包括农业区、人工林、人工填海区域和被开垦的湿地等。 |
| N | N |
| Natural Habitats | 自然栖息地 (Natural Habitats) |
| Natural Habitats refers to areas composed of viable assemblages of plant and/or animal species of largely native origin, and/or where human activity has not essentially modified an area's primary ecological functions and species composition. | 自然栖息地是指大部分植物和/或动物均为本地原生物种并且/或者人类活动未从根本上改变当地主要生态功能和物种构成的地区。 |
| National Law | 国内法律 (National Law) |
| National Law refers to applicable national, sub-national or sectoral laws, regulations, rules and procedures. | 国内法律指适用的国家、地方或部门性法律、法规、规章和程序。 |

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| O | O |
| Operations Environmental and Social Review Committee (OESRC) | 业务环境和社会审查委员会 (Operations Environmental and Social Review Committee) |
| Operations Environmental and Social Review Committee (OESRC) refers to a committee chaired by the Chief Environmental and Social Standards Officer (CESSO), and comprises the Chief Environmental and Social Standards Officer, the Director for Environment, the Director for Social Development, and a representative from the Environmental and International Law Unit (LEGEN). This committee must be involved if the application of the World Bank Directive on a project would expose disadvantaged and vulnerable groups, or individuals, to risk of harm. | 业务环境和社会审查委员会 (OESRC) 是由首席环境和社会标准官 (CESSO) 主持的一个委员会, 它由 CESSO、环境局长、社会发展局长以及一名来自环境和国际法部门 (LEGEN) 的代表组成。如果在某个项目中应用“世行指令”会给弱势和脆弱群体或个人带来危害风险, 该委员会必须介入。 |
| P | P |
| Pesticide Management | 农药管理 (Pesticide Management) |
| Pesticide Management: where it has been determined that pesticides are needed to address significant economic or health impacts of pests or vector-borne diseases, they should be selected, formulated, packaged, handled, stored, disposed of and applied according to relevant international standards (e.g. the Food and Agricultural Organization's International Code of Conduct on Pesticide Management) and the World Bank Group Environmental Health and Safety Guidelines. | 农药管理: 在已经确定需要使用农药来解决害虫或虫媒疾病对经济或健康造成的重要危害的情况下, 对农药应当根据相关国际标准 (如联合国粮农组织的《国际农药管理行为守则》) 和世界银行集团的《环境、健康与安全指南》) 来进行选择、配方、包装、使用、储存和处置。 |
| Pollution | 污染 (Pollution) |
| Pollution refers to both hazardous and nonhazardous chemical pollutants in the solid, liquid, or gaseous phases, and includes other components such as thermal discharge to water, emissions of short and long-lived climate pollutants, nuisance odors, noise, vibration, radiation, electromagnetic energy, and the creation of potential visual impacts including light. | 污染包括固体、液体或气体形式的危险和非危险化学污染物, 还包括其他形式的污染, 如向水体排热、短期和长期气候污染物排放、异味、噪声、振动、辐射、电磁能量以及可能造成视觉影响的污染 (如光污染)。 |
| Pollution Management | 污染管理 (Pollution Management) |

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| Pollution Management refers to measures designed to avoid or minimize emissions of pollutants, including short- and long-lived climate pollutants, given that measures which tend to encourage reduction in energy and raw material use, as well as emissions of local pollutants, also generally result in encouraging a reduction of emissions of short- and long-lived climate pollutants. | 污染管理指旨在避免或尽可能减少污染物排放（包括短期和长期气候污染物在内）的措施。由于这些措施通常会鼓励减少能源和原材料的使用和本地污染物排放，它们一般也有助于减少短期和长期气候污染物的排放。 |
| Primary Suppliers | 主要供应商（Primary Suppliers） |
| Primary Suppliers refers to those suppliers who, on an ongoing basis, provide directly to the project goods or materials essential for the core functions of the project. | 主要供应商是指持续直接为项目核心业务提供必要货物或原料的供应商。 |
| Procurement Documents | 采购文件（Procurement Documents） |
| Procurement Documents refers to generic term used to cover all Procurement Documents issued by the Borrower. It includes: GPN, SPN, EOI, REOI, prequalification document, initial selection document, request for bids document, request for proposal documents, forms of contracts and any addenda. | 采购文件是对借款方发出的所有采购文件的总称。它包括：总采购通告，具体采购通告，意向书，意向书征询函，预审文件，初选文件，招标文件，建议邀请文件，合同表格和各种附件。 |
| Proportionality | 相称性（Proportionality） |
| Proportionality refers to carrying out assessments, mitigation measures and implementation support at the level needed to understand and manage the potential risks of the particular project. | 相称性指的是开展评价、落实缓解措施和实施支持，应当与理解和管理具体项目的潜在风险所需要的水平相当。 |
| Project | 项目（Project） |
| Project refers to the activities for which World Bank is sought by the Borrower and as defined in the project's legal agreement between the Borrower and the Bank. For purposes of this Framework, references to “projects” are assumed to refer to those supported through Investment Project Financing, as the World Bank Environmental and Social Policy for Investment Project Financing does not cover operations supported by Development Policy lending or Program for Results-lending. | 项目指借款方请求世界银行支持、由借款方与世行的法律协议所确定的活动。就本环境和社会框架而言，这里所说的“项目”指的是那些世行通过投资项目融资业务所支持的项目。《针对世界银行投资项目融资的环境和社会政策》不涵盖发展政策贷款和结果导向型规划贷款项目。 |
| Project Worker | 项目工作人员（Project Worker） |
| Project Worker refers to: | 项目工作人员指： |

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · people employed or engaged directly by the Borrower (including the project proponent and the project implementing agencies) to work specifically in relation to the project (direct workers) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •由借款方（包括项目发起方和/或项目实施机构）直接雇用专门从事项目工作的人员（直接工作人员） |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · people employed or engaged through third parties to perform work related to core functions of the project, regardless of the location (contracted workers) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •由第三方雇用从事与项目核心功能相关工作的人员，不管位于什么地点（合同工作人员） |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · people employed or engaged by the Borrower's primary suppliers (primary supply workers) and | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •由借款方主要供应商雇用或聘请的人员（主要供应商工作人员） |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · people employed or engaged in providing community labor (community workers). This includes full-time, part-time, temporary, seasonal and migrant workers. Migrant workers are workers who have migrated from one country to another or from one part of the country to another for purposes of employment | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •被雇用或聘来提供社区劳动的人员（社区工作人员）。这包括全职工、兼职工、临时工、季节性工人和外来工。外来工是指从一国到另一国或从一国某地来到该国另一地工作的人员 |
| R | R |
| Replacement Cost | 重置成本（Replacement Cost） |
| <p>Replacement Cost refers to a method of valuation yielding compensation sufficient to replace assets, plus necessary transaction costs associated with asset replacement. Transaction costs include administrative charges, registration or title fees, reasonable moving expenses, and any similar costs imposed on affected persons. Where functioning markets exist, replacement cost is the market value as established through independent and competent real estate valuation, plus transaction costs. Where functioning markets do not exist, replacement cost may be determined through alternative means, such as calculation of output value for land or productive assets, or the undepreciated value of replacement material and labor for construction of structures or other fixed assets, plus transaction costs. In all instances where physical displacement results in loss of shelter, replacement cost must at least be sufficient to enable purchase or construction of housing that meets acceptable minimum community standards of quality and safety.</p> | <p>重置成本指用来确定重置资产所需要的补偿,外加相关交易成本的一种估价方法。交易成本包括管理费用、注册费或产权登记费、合理的搬家费以及受影响人员需要支出的其他类似费用。如果存在有效运作的市场,重置成本就是通过独立、合格的房地产估价得出的市场价值再加上交易成本。若没有有效运转的市场,重置成本可以通过其他方式确定,例如可以计算土地或生产性资产的产出价值,或是计算重置材料成本以及建设新建筑或其他固定资产所需的物资和劳动力成本,再加上交易成本。在任何情况下,若搬迁导致有人失去居所,那么重置成本至少要足够购买或建造达到本地可接受的最低质量和安全标准的住房。为确保补偿金额能够达到重置成本,对下面两种项目区域可能需要及时更新原定的补偿标准:一是通货膨胀率较高的地区,二是补偿标准计算和补偿费用实际支付之间间隔较长的地区。</p> |

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| <p>To ensure compensation at replacement cost, planned compensation rates may require updating in project areas where inflation is high or the period of time between calculation of compensation rates and delivery of compensation is extensive.</p> | |
| <p>Restrictions on Land Use</p> | <p>土地使用限制 (Restrictions on Land Use)</p> |
| <p>Restrictions on Land Use refers to limitations or prohibitions on the use of agricultural, residential, commercial or other land that are directly introduced and put into effect as part of the project. These may include restrictions on access to legally designated parks and protected areas, restrictions on access to other common property resources, restrictions on land use within utility easements or safety zones.</p> | <p>土地使用限制指由项目直接带来的对农业用地、居住用地、商业用地或其他土地用途的限制或禁令。土地使用限制可能包括限制进入法定的公园和保护区、限制对其他公共财产的使用、限制使用公共设施地役权区域或安全区内的土地等。</p> |
| <p>Right or to Organize</p> | <p>组织权 (Right to Organize)</p> |
| <p>Right or to Organize refers to workers' rights to form and to join workers' organizations of their choosing and to bargain collectively without interference. In countries where national law recognizes workers' right to organize, the role of legally established workers' organizations and legitimate workers' representatives will be respected, and they will be provided with information needed for meaningful negotiation in a timely manner.</p> | <p>组织权指工人形成和加入自己选择的工人组织、不受干扰地进行集体谈判的权利。在国内法律承认工人组织权的国家，依法成立的工人组织和合法工人代表的角色应得到尊重，应当及时向他们提供必要信息，以便开展有意义地谈判。</p> |

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| Risk | 风险 (Risk) |
| Risk refers to exposure to danger, harm or loss; a probability or threat of damage, injury, loss, liability or other adverse outcome. The level of risk is a function of the probability of an event occurring and the likely severity of its impacts. | 风险指对危险、伤害或损失的暴露，是面临破坏、伤害、损失、债务或其他不良结果的可能性或威胁。风险水平是事件发生概率和其影响严重性这两方面的函数。 |
| Risk Management Planning | 风险管理规划 (Risk Management Planning) |
| Risk Management Planning refers to the preparation of one or more plans identifying specific mitigation measures to be implemented, their estimated costs, monitoring indicators for assessing their effectiveness, and institutional responsibilities. In addition to a general Environmental and Social Management Plan, this many include for example a Biodiversity Management Plan, Cultural Heritage Management Plan, Resettlement Action Plan, and Pest Management Plan. | 风险管理规划指编写一份或多份计划，提出将要采取的具体风险缓解措施及其预计成本、用来评价措施有效性的监测指标以及相关机构各应承担的责任。除了制定一份总体的“环境和社会管理计划”外，还可以包括“生物多样性管理计划”、“文化遗产管理计划”、“移民安置行动计划”、“病虫害管理计划”等。 |
| S | S |
| Scoping | 范围界定 (Scoping) |
| Scoping refers to the process used to determine the appropriate approach and coverage of an environmental and social assessment and contributes to the development of Terms of Reference for such studies. Scoping begins before any analysis of risk potential impacts is done. Public participation is an integral part of scoping. | 范围界定指的是确定环境和社会评价的恰当方法和涵盖范围的过程，它为评价任务大纲的编写打下基础。范围界定工作应开始于具体的潜在风险和影响分析之前。公众参与是范围界定工作一个不可缺少的部分。 |
| Screening | 筛选 (Screening) |
| Screening refers to the process of identifying and evaluating a large number of potential risks and impacts in order to identify those that are likely to be relevant and potentially significant. In relation to this Framework, the World Bank undertakes screening to assign the Initial Environmental and Social Risk Classification (ESRC) of a project and to advise the Borrower on important considerations for the “scoping” stage of the environmental and social assessment process (for example, on who are likely to be project-affected persons and other interested parties | 筛选指对项目的大部分环境和社会风险与影响进行识别和评估的过程，以确定哪些风险和影响可能相关或较为重大。就本框架而言，世界银行通过筛选确定项目的初步环境和社会风险等级，向借款方就环境和社会评价过程中的“范围界定”阶段应重点考虑的问题提出建议（例如；哪些人可能会受项目影响，范围界定过程中还需与哪些利益相关方接触）。 |

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| who should be engaged in the scoping process). | |
| Security of Tenure | 租住权保障 (Security of Tenure) |
| Security of Tenure refers to the degree to which individuals or communities are protected from the risk of eviction or undue interference with their use of land or property. The nature of tenurial rights may vary from full legal ownership to accepted traditional use rights (usufruct) to informal occupation with no legal or traditional standing. Persons involuntarily resettled as a result of a World Bank- supported project may not be moved to a situation where their security of tenure or tenurial rights are weaker than the rights they had to the land or assets from which they have been displaced. | 租住权保障是指个人或社区对土地或财产的使用在多大程度上不受驱逐或过度干涉。不同情况下他们享有的土地权利各不相同：从完整的法定产权，受到公认的使用权，或无法律地位或传统认定的非正规占用。对世行项目造成的非自愿移民，不能让他们安置后的租住权保障比搬迁前所享有的土地权或资产权差。 |
| Stakeholders | 利益相关方 (Stakeholders) |
| Stakeholders refers to project-affected parties and other interested parties: | 利益相关方指受项目影响的各方和其他利益相关方： |
| · project-affected parties: those who are or are likely to be affected by the project | •受项目影响方：那些很可能受到项目影响的人员 |
| · other interested parties: those who may have an interest in the project and who could, for example: | •其他利益相关方：那些可能与项目有利益关系的人员，例如： |
| o influence the opinions of affected parties either positively or negatively | o 可能对受项目影响方的看法施加正面或负面影响的人员 |
| o affect the implementation process or the sustainability of the project's outcomes | o 可能对项目实施过程或项目成果的可持续性产生影响的人员 |
| Stakeholder Engagement | 利益相关方参与 (Stakeholder Engagement) |

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| Stakeholder Engagement refers to a process organized by the Borrower or on behalf of the Borrower, to enable stakeholders to be informed of, and contribute to, project design and implementation. Stakeholder engagement should begin early in project identification and design and continue throughout project implementation. | 利益相关方参与指由借款方组织或其他方面代表借款方组织的、使利益相关方了解、并对项目的设计与实施信息提出意见的过程。利益相关方参与应在项目识别和设计阶段尽早开始，并在整个项目实施期间持续开展。 |
| Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) | 利益相关方参与计划 (Stakeholder Engagement Plan) |
| Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) refers to a formally prepared and approved plan in which the Borrower sets out the process through which they will engage with stakeholders throughout the project life-cycle. It may identify different levels of engagement and consultation as being appropriate for different types of stakeholders. | “利益相关方参与计划” (SEP) 是借款方用以确定在整个项目周期内利益相关方参与过程的经过批准的正式计划。计划可能要针对不同类型的利益相关方确定不同程度的参与和意见征询活动。 |
| Stakeholder Engagement Framework | 利益相关方参与框架 (Stakeholder Engagement Framework) |
| Stakeholder Engagement Framework is prepared by the Borrower when there is not sufficient information regarding the project design or location to enable preparation of an SEP. The SEF outlines general principles and a collaborative strategy to identify stakeholders and develop a plan for an engagement process, in accordance with ESS10, that will be implemented once the necessary information is available. | 利益相关方参与框架 (SEF) 是由借款人在没有有关项目设计或位置的足够信息时制定的文件。SEF 描述用来识别利益相关方以及在具备了必要信息后根据“环境和社会标准 10”的要求制定利益相关方参与计划的总体原则和协作策略。 |
| Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) | 战略环境和社会评价 (Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment) |
| Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) refers to a systematic examination of environmental and social risks and impacts, and issues, associated with a policy, plan or program, typically at the national level but also in smaller areas. SESAs complement and support project and site - specific studies that assess the risks and impacts of the project. | “战略环境和社会评价” (SESA) 是对某项政策、计划或规划的环境和社会风险与影响及相关问题的系统性考察，它通常是国家层面的分析，但也可能针对更小的区域。SESA 为针对具体项目或具体地点的风险和影响评价研究提供补充和支持。 |
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| Tangible Cultural Heritage | 物质文化遗产 (Tangible Cultural Heritage) |

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| Tangible Cultural Heritage refers to man-made or natural, moveable or un-moveable physical objects. Examples include a church or the alterpiece within a church, a legally protected waterfall, stone carvings or books and other documents. | 物质文化遗产是人造或天然、可移动或不可移动的物体，如教堂或教堂内神坛后的艺术品、有法定受保护地位的瀑布、石雕、书籍和其他文件等。 |
| Technical Feasibility | 技术可行性 (Technical Feasibility) |
| Technical Feasibility is based on whether proposed measures and actions can be implemented with commercially available skills, equipment, and materials, taking into consideration prevailing local factors such as climate, geography, demography, infrastructure, security, governance, capacity, and operational reliability | 技术可行性是指拟议的措施和行动是否可以用通过商业途径获得的技术、设备和材料加以实施，同时考虑当地的一些主要因素，比如气候、地理、人口、基础设施、安全、治理、能力和运行可靠性。 |
| Universal Access | 人人享有 (Universal Access) |
| Universal Access refers to unimpeded access for people of all ages and abilities in different situations and under various circumstances. | 人人享有指的是处于各种不同处境、各种年龄和能力的人在各种情况下都可以无障碍地获得或使用（某种设施或服务）。 |
| Vision for Sustainable Development | 可持续发展愿景 (Vision for Sustainable Development) |
| Vision for Sustainable Development refers to the World Bank's aspirations regarding both environmental and social sustainability as key components for realizing the World Bank's twin goals of ending extreme poverty and promoting shared prosperity. | 可持续发展愿景指世界银行对环境和社 会可持续性的目标，它们是世行实现消除 极端贫困和推动共享繁荣这两大目标的 关键要素。 |
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| World Bank Directive Addressing Risks and Impacts on Disadvantaged or Vulnerable Individuals or Groups | 世界银行关于如何处理对弱势或脆弱个人 或群体的风险与影响的指令 (World Bank Directive Addressing Risks and Impacts on Disadvantaged or Vulnerable Individuals or Groups) |
| World Bank Directive Addressing Risks and Impacts on Disadvantaged or Vulnerable Individuals or Groups establishes directions for Bank staff regarding due diligence obligations relating to the identification of, and mitigation of risks and impacts on individuals or groups who, because of their particular circumstances, may be disadvantaged or vulnerable. | 世界银行“关于如何处理对弱势或脆弱个人 或群体的风险与影响的指令”为世行员工 规定了他们针对这类个人和群体进行风险 与影响识别和缓解的尽职调查义务。 |