EVALUATION AND AID EFFECTIVENESS

# Glossary of Key Terms in Evaluation and Results Based Management

# 评估和面向结果管理的关键术语

DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE COMMITTEE

OECD

经济合作发展组织发展援助委员会(OECD/DAC)授权
国家科技评估中心翻译

# GLOSSARY OF KEY TERMS IN EVALUATION AND RESULTS BASED MANAGEMENT

# 评估和面向结果管理的关键术语

# FOREWORD

The DAC Working Party on Aid Evaluation (WP-EV) has developed this glossary of key terms in evaluation and results-based management because of the need to clarify concepts and to reduce the terminological confusion frequently encountered in these areas. Evaluation is a field where development partners – often with widely differing linguistic backgrounds – work together and need to use a common vocabulary. Over the years, however, definitions evolved in such a way that they bristled with *faux amis*, ambivalence and ambiguity. It had become urgent to clarify and refine the language employed and to give it a harmonious, common basis. With this publication, the WP-EV hopes to facilitate and improve dialogue and understanding among all those who are involved in development activities and their evaluation, whether in partner countries, development agencies and banks, or non-governmental organisations. It should serve as a valuable reference guide in evaluation training and in practical development work.

The selection of terms and their definitions in the attached glossary have been carefully discussed and analysed and have benefited from advice and inputs, notably from DAC Members and the academic evaluation community. A WP-EV Task Force, chaired by the World Bank, led the overall project, in collaboration with the Secretariat. France took the lead on the French version, whilst the Inter-American Development Bank produced the Spanish translation. Denmark, the Netherlands, Norway, and UNDP provided financial support for the initial collection and review work, and Switzerland contributed financial support for producing this free distribution publication.

The process has been guided by the highest considerations of clarity and conciseness and a spirit of collaboration and compromise in terms of the willingness of major development agencies and banks not to impose their specific vocabulary on others. Although terminology will continue to evolve alongside changing development practices and management instruments, this glossary is a "state-of-the-art" of key terms in use today.

Niels Dabelstein
Chair of the Working Party on Aid Evaluation.

# 前言

这份术语表包含了关于评估和面向结果的管理的关键术语。发展援助委员会的援助评估工作组(WP-EV)认识到有必要阐明评估概念，减少评估领域中经常出现的术语混乱等问题，因而整理编纂了这个术语表。在评估领域，从事发展工作的合作伙伴往往有着不同语言背景，他们一起工作，需要使用共同的词汇。多年以来，评估概念由于语言背景的差异，在使用上常常不是自相矛盾就是含糊不清。澄清提炼评估词汇使其成为通用术语，这已成为一项紧迫的任务。通过出版这个术语表，援助评估工作组希望能为从事发展评估活动的国家、发展组织、银行及非政府组织的工作带来便利，并促进其相互对话和相互了解。在评估培训和发展工作实践中，希望术语表也能成为有用的参考指南。

术语表中的术语及其定义是经过精心讨论分析后筛选出来的，并得到了发展援助委员会成员和评估学术团体的建议和指导。WP-EV的特别任务组在世界银行的领导下，负责整个项目，并与秘书处合作。该术语表的法语版是由法国主持翻译的，而西班牙语版则是由美洲开发银行翻译的。丹麦、荷兰、挪威和联合国开发计划署为术语表的初期搜集工作和评议工作提供了资金援助，瑞士出资使得术语表成为免费分发的出版物。

在术语表的编纂过程中，我们力求含义明确，措辞简洁，并本着合作和理解的精神，尊重主要发展组织和银行的意愿，对一些内部使用的特殊词汇，并未收纳在内。尽管评估术语会随着发展时间和管理手段的改变不断的演进，该术语表目前仍堪称评估关键术语的集大成者。

Niels Dabelstein

**OECD/DAC评估工作组主席**

The Development Assistance Committee (DAC) Working Party on Aid Evaluation is an international forum where bilateral and multilateral development evaluation experts meet periodically to share experience to improve evaluation practice and strengthen its use as an instrument for development co-operation policy.

It operates under the aegis of the DAC and presently consists of 30 representatives from OECD member countries and multilateral development agencies (Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, European Commission, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States, World Bank, Asian Development Bank, African Development Bank, Inter-American Development Bank, European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, UN Development Programme, International Monetary Fund).

Further information may be obtained from Hans Lundgren, Advisor on Aid Effectiveness, OECD, Development Co-operation Directorate, 2 rue André-Pascal, 75775 Paris Cedex 16, France. Website: *www.oecd.org/dac/evaluation*

发展援助委员会援助评估工作组(WP-EV)是一个国际性论坛，双边和多边发展评估专家定期举行会议，以分享评估经验，改进评估实践，加强评估手段在发展合作政策中的应用。

援助评估工作组隶属于发展援助委员会，目前由来自经济合作发展组织（OECD）成员国和多边发展组织（澳大利亚、奥地利、比利时、加拿大、丹麦、欧洲联盟、芬兰、法国、德国、希腊、爱尔兰、意大利、日本、卢森堡、荷兰、新西兰、挪威、葡萄牙、西班牙、瑞典、瑞士、英国、美国、世界银行、亚洲开发银行、非洲开发银行、美洲开发银行、欧洲复兴发展银行、联合国计划开发署、国际货币基金组织等）的30名代表组成。

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***Accountability***

Obligation to demonstrate that work has been conducted in compliance with agreed rules and standards or to report fairly and accurately on performance results vis a vis mandated roles and/or plans. This may require a careful, even legally defensible, demonstration that the work is consistent with the contract terms.

Note: Accountability in development may refer to the obligations of partners to act according to clearly defined responsibilities, roles and performance expectations, often with respect to the prudent use of resources. For evaluators, it connotes the responsibility to provide accurate, fair and credible monitoring reports and performance assessments. For public sector managers and policy-makers, accountability is to taxpayers/citizens.

***Activity***

Actions taken or work performed through which inputs, such as funds, technical assistance and other types of resources are mobilized to produce specific outputs.

Related term: development intervention.

***责任***

**指特定对象必须履行的一种义务，即有义务表明有关工作是按照约定的规则和标准进行的，有义务公正、准确地报告根据职能定位或相应的计划所实现的绩效。履行上述义务可能要求提供细致的说明甚至是法律依据，以表明有关工作与合同的条款一致。**

**注：在发展工作中，上述责任往往涉及到合作伙伴责任义务，这些义务是根据明确规定的责任、角色和预期的绩效确定的，通常还要考虑到资源的慎重使用。对于评估人员来说，责任意味着提供准确的、公正的和可靠的监测报告和绩效评价报告。对于公共部门的管理人员和政策制定者来说，责任是对纳税人和公民负责。**

***活动***

**指采取的行动或进行的工作。通过活动来调动相应的投入，例如：基金、技术援助及其它类型的资源，以获得特定的产出。**

**相关术语：开发活动**

***Analytical tools***

Methods used to process and interpret information during an evaluation.

***分析工具***

**指在评估过程中用来对信息进行处理与解释的方法。**

***Appraisal***

An overall assessment of the relevance, feasibility and potential sustainability of a development intervention prior to a decision of funding.

Note: In development agencies, banks, etc., the purpose of appraisal is to enable decision-makers to decide whether the activity represents an appropriate use of corporate resources.

Related term: ex-ante evaluation

***评价***

**指在投资决策之前，对一项活动的目标相关性、可行性和潜在的可持续性进行的全面评价。**

**注：对于开发机构、银行等组织，评价的目的在于帮助决策者确定，对于该项活动，相应的资源的使用是否适当。**

**相关术语：前评估**

***Assumptions***

Hypotheses about factors or risks which could affect the progress or success of a development intervention.

Note: Assumptions can also be understood as hypothesized conditions that bear on the validity of the evaluation itself, e.g., about the characteristics of the population when designing a sampling procedure for a survey. Assumptions are made explicit in theory based evaluations where evaluation tracks systematically the anticipated results chain.

***假设***

**即关于各种因素或风险的预先假定。这些因素可能会对活动的进展或成功产生影响。**

**注：假设也可以理解为假设条件，这些条件与评估本身的正确性有关，例如在设计抽样调查方案时关于人口特点的假设条件。当评估系统地追踪预期的结果链时，在相应的理论中清楚地表明了其中的假设。**

***Attribution***

The ascription of a causal link between observed (or expected to be observed) changes and a specific intervention.

Note: Attribution refers to that which is to be credited for the observed changes or results achieved. It represents the extent to which observed development effects can be attributed To a specific intervention or to the performance of one or more partner taking account of other interventions, (anticipated or unanticipated) confounding factors, or external shocks.

***Audit***

An independent, objective assurance activity designed to add value and improve an organization's operations. It helps an organization accomplish its objectives by bringing a systematic, disciplined approach to assess and improve the effectiveness of risk management, control and governance processes.

Note: a distinction is made between regularity (financial) auditing, which focuses on compliance with applicable statutes and regulations; and performance auditing, which is concerned with relevance, economy, efficiency and effectiveness. Internal auditing provides an assessment of internal controls undertaken by a unit reporting to management while external auditing is conducted by an independent organization.

***归因***

**归因就是确定观察到的变化(或预期将观察到的变化)和一项特定活动之间的因果关系。**

**注:归因意味着观察到的变化或取得的结果是可信的,它表达了一个程度的概念,即观察到的效果可以在多大程度上归结于一项特定的活动。在考虑其他活动以及(预期的或未料到的)复杂因素或外部冲击时,归因表达了效果可以在多大程度上归结于一个或多个合作伙伴的绩效。**

***审计***

**审计是一项独立的、客观的保证性活动,目的在于增值并改进组织的运行。审计通过系统的、专业化的方式,评价和改进风险管理,控制和管理活动的进程,帮助相应的机构完成其目标。**

**注:常规(财务)审计和绩效审计是不同的。财务审计通常关注的是对财务条例与规章的遵守情况,而绩效审计则侧重资金使用的目标相关性、经济性、效率与效果。内部审计提供一个关于内部控制的评价,由内设机构执行并向管理层报告,而外部审计则是由独立的机构来执行。**

***Base-line study***

An analysis describing the situation prior to a development intervention, against which progress can be assessed or comparisons made.

***底线研究***

底线研究分析描述活动实施之前对象的状况。根据底线研究，可以对活动的进程进行评价或比较。

***Benchmark***

Reference point or standard against which performance or achievements can be assessed.

Note: A benchmark refers to the performance that has been achieved in the recent past by other comparable organizations, or what can be reasonably inferred to have been achieved in the circumstances.

***基准***

指参考点或标准，根据基准可以对绩效或成就进行评价。

注：基准指其他可比对象近期所实现的绩效，或者是可以通过合理的推断得出的，在同样环境下将实现的绩效。

***Beneficiaries***

The individuals, groups, or organizations, whether targeted or not, that benefit, directly or indirectly, from the development intervention.

Related terms: reach, target group.

***受益者***

可以是个人、群体或组织，不论是否是为援对象，只要直接或间接地从活动中受益，都可以称为受益者。

相关术语：涉及对象，目标群体

***Cluster evaluation***

An evaluation of a set of related activities, projects and/or programs.

***群体评估***

群体评估即对一批相关的活动、项目或计划进行的评估。

***Conclusions***

Conclusions point out the factors of success and failure of the evaluated intervention, with special attention paid to the intended and unintended results and impacts, and more generally to any other strength or weakness. A conclusion draws on data collection and analyses undertaken, through a transparent chain of arguments.

***Counterfactual***

The situation or condition which hypothetically may prevail for individuals, organizations, or groups were there no development intervention.

***Country Program Evaluation/Country Assistance Evaluation***

Evaluation of one or more donor's or agency's portfolio of development interventions, and the assistance strategy behind them, in a partner country.

***Data Collection Tools***

Methodologies used to identify information sources and collect information during an evaluation.

Note: Examples are informal and for-mal surveys, direct and participatory observation, community interviews, focus groups, expert opinion, case studies, literature search.

***结论***

结论指出被评活动成功或失败的因素，尤其对预期的或未预料到的结果或影响给予特别的关注，也关注其他的优势或劣势。结论的形成要依据采集的数据和所进行的分析，并经过一系列公开透明的辩论。

***反事实***

指某些情况或条件，对于不受活动影响的个人、机构或群体，假设这些条件也可能存在。

***国家计划评估/国家援助评估***

评估一个或更多的援助方或代理机构在一个国家的投资和相应的援助战略。

***数据采收集手段***

在评估中用来确定信息来源和采集信息的方法。

注：正式的或非正式的调查、直接的或参与式的考察、集体访谈、专题组讨论、征求专家意见、案例研究、文献资料查询等都是数据采集手段。

***Development Intervention***

An instrument for partner (donor and non-donor) support aimed to promote development.

Note: Examples are policy advice, projects, programs.

***Development objective***

Intended impact contributing to physical, financial, institutional, social, environmental, or other benefits to a society, community, or group of people via one or more development interventions.

***Economy***

Absence of waste for a given output.

Note: An activity is economical when the costs of the scarce resources used approximate the minimum needed to achieve planned objectives.

***Effect***

Intended or unintended change due directly or indirectly to an intervention.

Related terms: results, outcome.

***开发活动***

支持合作伙伴，促进发展的一种手段。

注：政策建议、项目、计划都属开发活动（在本术语中简称活动）。

***开发目标***

指预定产生的影响，即通过一项或多项活动，在物质 、财务、制度、社会、环境或其他方面，对于社会、团体或人群的预定产生的影响。

***经济性***

指对于给定的产出没有浪费。

注：当一项活动以最小的、必需的成本实现计划的目标时，该项活动是经济的。

***效果***

效果是一项活动直接或间接产生的，预期的或未预料到的变化。

相关术语：结果、产出

***Effectiveness***

The extent to which the development intervention's objectives were achieved, or are expected to be achieved, taking into account their relative importance.

Note: Also used as an aggregate measure of (or judgment about) the merit or worth of an activity, i.e. the extent to which an intervention has attained, or is expected to attain, its major relevant objectives efficiently in a sustainable fashion and with a positive institutional development impact.

Related term: efficacy.

***Efficiency***

A measure of how economically resources/inputs (funds, expertise, time, etc.) are converted to results.

***Evaluability***

Extent to which an activity or a pro-gram can be evaluated in a reliable and credible fashion.

Note: Evaluability assessment calls for the early review of a proposed activity in order to ascertain whether its objectives are adequately defined and its results verifiable.

***成效***

**目标的实现程度，或预期的实现程度，同时考虑到不同目标的相对重要性。**

**注：也可用来对一项活动的优点或价值进行整体的估计或判断，例如一项活动在多大程度上高效地、持续地实现了或预期将实现相关的目标，并在制度建设方面有正面的影响。**

**相关术语：功效**

***效率***

**关于资源或投入（资金、专业人员、时间，等等）转化成为结果的经济性的测度。**

***可评估性***

**可评估性是指在多大程度上能够用可靠的和可信的方式对一项活动或一个计划进行评估。**

**注：关于可评估性的判断，要求对拟评估对象进行早期的考察，以搞清其目标定义是否完备，其结果是否可证实。**

***Evaluation***

The systematic and objective assessment of an on-going or completed project, programme or policy, its design, implementation and results. The aim is to deter-mine the relevance and fulfillment of objectives, development efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability. An evaluation should provide information that is credible and useful, enabling the incorporation of lessons learned into the decision–making process of both recipients and donors.

Evaluation also refers to the process of determining the worth or significance of an activity, policy or program. An assessment, as systematic and objective as possible, of a planned, on-going, or completed development intervention.

Note: Evaluation in some instances involves the definition of appropriate standards, the examination of performance against those standards, an assessment of actual and expected results and the identification of relevant lessons.

Related term: review.

***Ex-ante evaluation***

An evaluation that is performed before implementation of a development intervention.

Related terms: appraisal, quality at entry.

***评估***

**指系统和客观地评价一个正在实施的或已完成的项目、计划或政策，包括其设计、实施和结果。评估的目的是确定目标的相关性和相应的完成情况、效率、效果、影响和可持续性。评估应提供可靠的，有用的信息，使获得的经验教训与援助者和受援者双方的决策过程结合起来。**

**评估同样也是确定一个活动、一项政策或一个计划的价值和意义的过程。评估对计划进行的、正在进行的或已完成的活动进行尽可能系统和客观的评价。**

**注：在某些情况下，评估的内容包括制定适当的标准，根据这些标准对绩效进行考核，评价已取得和预期的结果，以及确认相关的经验教训。**

**相关术语：检查**

***前评估***

**前评估是活动实施前进行的评估。**

**相关术语：评价**

***Ex-post evaluation***

Evaluation of a development intervention after it has been completed.

Note: It may be undertaken directly after or long after completion. The intention is to identify the factors of success or failure, to assess the sustainability of results and impacts, and to draw conclusions that may inform other interventions.

***External evaluation***

The evaluation of a development intervention conducted by entities and/or individuals outside the donor and implementing organizations.

***Feedback***

The transmission of findings generated through the evaluation process to parties for whom it is relevant and useful so as to facilitate learning. This may involve the collection and dissemination of findings, conclusions, recommendations and lessons from experience.

***Finding***

A finding uses evidence from one or more evaluations to allow for a factual statement.

***后评估***

**后评估是开发项目完成后进行的评估。**

**注；后评估可以是活动完成后即时进行的评估，也可以是活动完成较长时间后进行的评估。后评估的目的是确认成功或失败的原因，评价结果和影响的可持续性，得出相应的结论，这些结论可能扩散到其他活动中。**

***外部评估***

**外部评估是援助方和实施机构之外的实体或个人进行的评估。**

***反馈***

**将评估过程中产生的意见/结论转交给相关的各方面，以便促进学习与提高。反馈包括收集与扩散有关的发现、结论、建议和经验教训。**

***发现***

**发现是利用从一项或多项评估中获得的证据，形成的基于事实的陈述。**

***Formative evaluation***

Evaluation intended to improve performance, most often conducted during the implementatio n phase of projects or pro-grams.

Note: Formative evaluations may also be conducted for other reasons such as compliance, legal requirements or as part of a larger evaluation initiative.

Related term: process evaluation.

***Goal***

The higher-order objective to which a development intervention is intended to contribute.

Related term: development objective.

***Impacts***

Positive and negative, primary and secondary long-term effects produced by a development intervention, directly or indirectly, intended or unintended.

***Independent evaluation***

An evaluation carried out by entities and persons free of the control of those responsible for the design and implementation of the development intervention.

***局部评估***

局部评估的目的在于提高工作绩效，该评估通常在项目或计划的实施阶段进行。

注：局部评估也可能是因为其他的原因而进行的评估，例如由于某些规章、法律的需求，或作为一个大规模评估的一部分。

相关术语：过程评估

***目的***

目的是活动要实现的最高层次的目标。

相关术语：开发目标

***影响***

影响是由活动直接或间接地产生的效果，可能是预期的或未预料到的。影响包括正面和负面的，基本的和继发产生的。

***独立评估***

指由局外的实体或个人进行的评估，评估者不受被评对象责任人的控制。

Note: The credibility of an evaluation depends in part on how independently it has been carried out. Independence implies freedom from political influence and organizational pressure. It is characterized by full access to information and by full autonomy in carrying out investigations and reporting findings.

注：一项评估的可信性部分取决于该评估实施的独立性如何。独立性意味着评估机构不受政治影响和相关机构的压力。其特点表现在评估机构掌握完备的信息，并且具有充分的自主权进行调查和报告评估的结果。

***Indicator***

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.

***指标***

指标是定量或定性的因素或变量，是一种简明和可靠的方法，用来测度活动的成果，反映与活动相关的变化，或用来评价活动主体的绩效。

***Inputs***

The financial, human, and material resources used for the development intervention.

***投入***

投入是指用于活动的财力、人力、物力资源。

***Institutional Development Impact***

The extent to which an intervention improves or weakens the ability of a country or region to make more efficient, equitable, and sustainable use of its human, financial, and natural resources, for example through: (a) better definition, stability, transparency, enforceability and predict-ability of institutional arrangements and/or (b) better alignment of the mission and capacity of an organization with its man-date, which derives from these institutional arrangements. Such impacts can include intended and unintended effects of an action.

***制度建设的影响***

指活动在多大程度上提高或削弱一个国家或地区的能力，使其更有效、更公平和持续地利用人力、财力和自然资源。例如，可以通过以下途径对制度产生影响：(a) 更加清晰、稳定、透明、可行并具有预见性的制度安排；(b) 合理安排计划任务，增强机构管理能力，根据规章制度提出各种要求。这种影响可包括一个项目预期的和未料到的影响效果。

***Internal evaluation***

Evaluation of a development intervention conducted by a unit and/or individuals reporting to the management of the donor, partner or implementing organization.

Related term: self-evaluation.

***Joint evaluation***

An evaluation to which different donor agencies and/or partners participate.

Note: There are various degrees of " jointness" depending on the extent to which individual partners cooperate in the evaluation process, merge their evaluation resources and combine their evaluation reporting. Joint evaluations can help over-come attribution problems in assessing the effectiveness of programs and strategies, the complementarity of efforts supported by different partners, the quality of aid co-ordination, etc.

***Lessons learned***

Generalizations based on evaluation experiences with projects, programs, or policies that abstract from the specific circumstances to broader situations. Frequently, lessons highlight strengths or weaknesses in preparation, design, and implementation that affect performance, outcome, and impact.

***内部评估***

内部评估由机构或个人进行，评估结果向援助方、合作方或实施机构的管理者报告。

相关术语：自评估

***联合评估***

指由不同的援助机构和（或者）合作方参与的评估。

注：在联合评估中，联合的程度是不同的。联合的程度取决于各方在评估过程中合作的程度，取决于各方在多大程度上整合评估资源并联合形成评估报告。在评价计划和战略的成效，评价各个合作伙伴的互补性以及援助活动协调的质量等方面时，联合评估有助于克服评价过程中出现的问题。

***经验教训***

这里指获得经验教训的过程。即以项目、计划或政策的评估经验为基础，从具体的情况出发，经过提炼，使其能够在较广泛的情况下适用。通常，经验教训强调那些在活动的准备、设计和实施过程中的优势或劣势，它们对活动的绩效、产效及影响产生明显作用。

***Logical framework (Logframe)***

Management tool used to improve the design of interventions, most often at the project level. It involves identifying strategic elements (inputs, outputs, outcomes, impact) and their causal relationships, indicators, and the assumptions or risks that may influence success and failure. It thus facilitates planning, execution and evaluation of a development intervention.

Related term: results based management.

***Meta-evaluation***

The term is used for evaluations designed to aggregate findings from a series of evaluations. It can also be used to denote the evaluation of an evaluation to judge its quality and/or assess the performance of the evaluators.

***Mid-term evaluation***

Evaluation performed towards the middle of the period of implementation of the intervention.

Related term: formative evaluation.

***逻辑框架***

**逻辑框架是用于提高活动设计的管理工具，特别是在项目层次。它包括确定关键要素（投入、产出、产效、影响）和他们的因果关系、指标，以及可能对成功和失败产生影响的假设或风险。因此逻辑框架有利于开发活动的计划、实施和评估。**

**相关术语：面向结果的管理**

***广义评估***

**该评估可以设计为汇总一系列其他评估的发现，也可以是对其他评估的评估，用来判断评估的质量和评价评估者的执行状况。**

***中评估***

**中评估是开发实施中期进行的评估。**

**相关术语：局部评估**

***Monitoring***

A continuing function that uses systematic collection of data on specified indicators to provide management and the main stakeholders of an ongoing development intervention with indications of the extent of progress and achievement of objectives and progress in the use of allocated funds.

Related term: performance monitoring, indicator.

***Outcome***

The likely or achieved short-term and medium-term effects of an intervention's outputs.

Related terms: result, outputs, impacts, effect.

***Outputs***

The products, capital goods and services which result from a development intervention; may also include changes resulting from the intervention which are relevant to the achievement of outcomes.

***Participatory evaluation***

Evaluation method in which representatives of agencies and stakeholders (including beneficiaries) work together in designing, carrying out and interpreting an evaluation.

***监测***

监测是一个常规的、持续性的功能。监测中应用系统性的数据，为管理者和主要利益相关者提供活动执行中的有关信息，包括活动的进展状况和目标实现程度，以及所分配的资金的使用情况等。

相关术语：绩效监测，指标

***产效***

指活动的产出将要实现的，或已实现的短期和中期效果。

相关术语：结果，产出，影响，效果

***产出***

产出指通过活动实施而产生的产品、商品和服务。产出也可以包括由活动引起的变化，这种变化和实现产效相关。

***参与式评估***

参与式评估指一种评估方法。在参与式评估中，援助机构的代表与利益相关者（包括受益者）一起设计和实施评估活动，并一起分析解释评估结果。

***Partners***

The individuals and/or organizations that collaborate to achieve mutually agreed upon objectives.

Note: The concept of partnership connotes shared goals, common responsibility for outcomes, distinct accountabilities and reciprocal obligations. Partners may include governments, civil society, non-governmental organizations, universities, professional and business associations, multilateral organizations, private companies, etc.

***Performance***

The degree to which a development intervention or a development partner operates according to specific criteria/standards/guidelines or achieves results in accordance with stated goals or plans.

***Performance indicator***

A variable that allows the verification of changes in the development intervention or shows results relative to what was planned.

Related terms: performance monitoring, performance measurement.

***合作伙伴***

**合作伙伴指相关的个体和（或）机构，他们共同完成相互承诺的目标。**

**注：合作关系的概念意味着双方有共同的目标、对于产效有的共同的职责、明确的责任和为对方负责的义务。合伙伙伴可以包括政府、民间团体、非政府组织、大学、专业协会和商业协会、多边组织和私营公司等。**

***绩效***

**指活动或合作伙伴的运行对于特定的准则（标准或指南）的符合程度，也可以指结果对于确定的目标或计划的相关程度。**

***绩效指标***

**绩效指标指一个变量，它可以检验活动中发生的变化，或显示相对于原计划内容所获得的结果。**

**相关术语：绩效监测，绩效测量**

***Performance measurement***

A system for assessing performance of development interventions against stated goals.

Related terms: performance monitoring, indicator.

***Performance monitoring***

A continuous process of collecting and analyzing data to compare how well a project, program, or policy is being implemented against expected results.

***Process evaluation***

An evaluation of the internal dynamics of implementing organizations, their policy instruments, their service delivery mechanisms, their management practices, and the linkages among these.

Related term: formative evaluation.

***Program evaluation***

Evaluation of a set of interventions, marshaled to attain specific global, regional, country, or sector development objectives.

Note: a development program is a time bound intervention involving multiple activities that may cut across sectors, themes and/or geographic areas.

Related term: Country program/strategy evaluation.

***绩效测量***

**绩效测量指一个系统，用来评价开发活动相对于即定目标的绩效。**

**相关术语：绩效监测，指标**

***绩效监测***

**指收集与分析数据的一个持续性的过程，可以将正在执行的项目、计划或政策的状况和预期的结果进行比较。**

***过程评估***

**指在实施机构内部的动态评估，评估内容包括该机构的政策手段、提供服务的机制、管理实践和它们之间的关联。**

**相关术语：局部评估**

***计划评估***

**计划评估是对一组开发活动的评估，旨在达到特定的全球性、地区性、国家或部门的开发目标。**

**注：一项计划开发是指具有时间限度的开发工作，它包括多项活动，这些活动可能是跨部门、跨专业和（或）跨地区的。**

**相关术语：国家计划/战略评估**

***Project evaluation***

Evaluation of an individual development intervention designed to achieve specific objectives within specified resources and implementation schedules, often within the framework of a broader program.

Note: Cost benefit analysis is a major instrument of project evaluation for projects with measurable benefits. When benefits cannot b e quantified, cost effectiveness is a suitable approach.

***项目评估***

**项目评估是对单个活动的评估，该活动在一定的资源和实施进度的条件下达到特定的目标。通常单个活动处于一个更广泛的计划框架之中。**

**注：当项目的收益是可测量时，成本-效益分析是项目评估的主要手段。当收益不能定量测定时，成本-成效分析是适当的方法。**

***Project or program objective***

The intended physical, financial, institutional, social, environmental, or other development results to which a project or program is expected to contribute.

***项目或计划目标***

**指一个项目或计划期望获得的物质、财务、制度、社会、环境或其他方面的成果。**

***Purpose***

The publicly stated objectives of the development program or project.

***提案***

**提案是开发计划或项目公开提出的目标。**

***Quality Assurance***

Quality assurance encompasses any activity that is concerned with assessing and improving the merit or the worth of a development intervention or its compliance with giv en standards.

***质量保证***

**质量保证包括一系列行动，他们与评价、提高活动的成效或价值相关，或关系到是否符合规定的标准。**

Note: examples of quality assurance activities include appraisal, RBM, reviews during implementation, evaluations, etc. Quality assurance may also refer to the assessment of the quality of a portfolio and its development effectiveness.

注：质量保证行动的案例包括：评价、面向结果的管理、执行检查、评估等工作。质量保证也指投资质量和开发效益的评价。

***Reach***

The beneficiaries and other stakeholders of a development intervention.

Related term: beneficiaries.

***涉及对象***

指活动的受益者和其他的利益相关者。

相关术语：受益者

***Recommendations***

Proposals aimed at enhancing the effectiveness, quality, or efficiency of a development intervention; at redesigning the objectives; and/or at the reallocation of resources. Recommendations should be linked to conclusions.

***建议***

建议是旨在提高效益、提高其质量或效率的提议。建议的目的还在于重新调整目标和（或）重新分配资源。建议应该与结论相关。

***Relevance***

The extent to which the objectives of a development intervention are consistent with beneficiaries' requirements, country needs, global priorities and partners' and donors' policies.

Note: Retrospectively, the question of relevance often becomes a question as to whether the objectives of an intervention or its design are still appropriate given changed circumstances.

***相关性***

指开发活动的目标与受益者的需要、国家的需求、全球的优先发展重点、合作伙伴方与援助方的政策的相符程度。

注：从以往的情况来看，当考察活动的目标或它的设计方案是否还符合变化的环境时，通常要考虑相关性的问题。

***Reliability***

Consistency or dependability of data and evaluation judgements, with reference to the quality of the instruments, procedures and analyses used to collect and interpret evaluation data.

Note: evaluation information is reliable when repeated observations using similar instruments under similar conditions produce similar results.

***可靠性***

指数据和评估判断的一致性和可信性，即收集和解释评估数据的手段、程序和分析的质量。

注：使用同样的手段重复地考察，在类似的条件下产生类似的结果时，认为评估信息是可靠的。

***Results***

The output, outcome or impact (intended or unintended, positive and/or negative) of a development intervention.

Related terms : outcome, effect, impacts.

***结果***

指开发活动的产出、产效或影响（预期的或未料到的、正面的或负面的）。

相关术语：产效，效果，影响

***Results Chain***

The causal sequence for a development intervention that stipulates the necessary sequence to achieve desired objectives -beginning with inputs, moving through activities and outputs, and culminating in outcomes, impacts, and feedback. In some agencies, reach is part of the results chain.

Related terms: assumptions, results framework.

***结果链***

结果链是开发活动的因果序列。开发活动规定必要的程序以达到设计的目标，即从投入开始，经过行动和产出，实现产效、影响及反馈。在某些代理机构中，涉及对象也是结果链的一部分。

相关术语：假设，结果框架

***Results framework***

The program logic that explains how the development objective is to be achieved, including causal relationships and underlying assumptions.

Related terms: results chain, logical framework.

***Results-Based Management (RBM)***

A management strategy focusing on performance and achievement of outputs, outcomes and impacts.

Related term: logical framework.

***Review***

An assessment of the performance of an intervention, periodically or on an ad hoc basis.

Note: Frequently "evaluation" is used for a more comprehensive and/or more in-depth assessment than "review". Reviews tend to emphasize operational aspects. Sometimes the terms "review" and "evaluation" are used as synonyms.

Related term: evaluation.

***结果框架***

结果框架指计划的逻辑框架，即目标将如何实现，其中包括因果关系和主要的假设。

相关术语：结果链，逻辑框架

***面向结果的管理***

面向结果的管理是指一种管理战略，其重点在于绩效以及实现产出、产效和影响。

相关术语：逻辑框架

***检查***

指对一项活动进行的阶段性的或专门的绩效评价。

注：通常来说，"评估"指的是比"检查"更综合、更深入的评价。检查往往强调执行方面的内容。有时"检查"与"评估"作为同义词使用。

相关术语： 评估

***Risk analysis***

An analysis or an assessment of factors (called assumptions in the logframe) affect or are likely to affect the successful achievement of an intervention's objectives. A detailed examination of the potential unwanted and negative consequences to human life, health, property, or the environment posed by development interventions; a systematic process to provide information regarding such undesirable consequences; the process of quantification of the probabilities and expected impacts for identified risks.

***风险分析***

风险分析指对于一些因素（在逻辑框架中称为假设）的分析或评价，这些因素对于成功地实现活动的目标将产生影响或可能会产生影响。风险分析要仔细考查由活动引起的对于人类生命、健康、财产或环境的潜在的有害或负面的结果。风险分析是提供关于这类不受欢迎的结果的系统性过程，是对于风险的可能性和预期影响的量化过程。

***Sector program evaluation***

Evaluation of a cluster of development interventions in a sector within one country or across countries, all of which contribute to the achievement of a specific development goal.

Note: a sector includes development activities commonly grouped together for the purpose of public action such as health, education, agriculture, transport etc.

***行业计划评估***

指在一国内或跨国进行的关于某一个行业的一组活动的评估，所有这些活动都致力于实现特定的目标。

注：这里行业包括为公共的目标而聚合起来的一类活动，诸如健康、教育、农业、交通等。

***Self-evaluation***

An evaluation by those who are entrusted with the design and delivery of a development intervention.

***自评估***

指评估者本身就是开发活动的设计与实施者。

***Stakeholders***

Agencies, organisations, groups or individuals who have a direct or indirect interest in the development intervention or its evaluation.

***Summative evaluation***

A study conducted at the end of an intervention (or a phase of that intervention) to determine the extent to which anticipated outcomes were produced. Summative evaluation is intended to provide information about the worth of the program.

Related term: impact evaluation.

***Sustainability***

The continuation of benefits from a development intervention after major development assistance has been completed.

The probability of continued long-term benefits. The resilience to risk of the net benefit flows over time.

***Target group***

The specific individuals or organizations for whose benefit the development intervention is undertaken.

***利益相关者***

利益相关者指有关的代理机构、组织、人群或个人，他们与开发活动或对于该活动的评估有直接或间接的利益关系。

***总结性评估***

指开发活动结束时（或一个实施阶段结束时）进行的研究，旨在确定预期产效实现的程度。总结性评估提供有关该计划价值（即该计划是否值得实施）的信息。

相关术语：影响评估

***可持续性***

指在主要的开发援助完成后，从开发活动中获得的收益的可延续性。

可持续性也涉及延续长期收益的可能性，以及对于净收益随时间而消失的风险的恢复力。

***目标群体***

指特定的个人或组织机构，开发活动是为他们的利益而进行的。

***Terms of reference***

Written document presenting the purpose and scope of the evaluation, the methods to be used, the standard against which performance is to be assessed or analyses are to be conducted, the resources and time allocated, and reporting requirements. Two other expressions sometimes used with the same meaning are "scope of work" and "evaluation mandate".

***受权调查范围（评估大纲）***

在这里受权调查范围指特定的书面文件（评估大纲），该文件说明评估的目的与范围、评估所用的方法、进行绩效评价或分析的标准、资源与时间的分配以及报告的要求。有时"工作范围"和"评估委托"这两个术语也用来表达相同的意思。

***Thematic evaluation***

Evaluation of a selection of development interventions, all of which address a specific development priority that cuts across countries, regions and sectors.

***专项评估***

专项评估是对选定开发活动的评估，这些活动针对某些超越国家、地区和行业部门界限的开发重点。

***Triangulation***

The use of three or more theories, sources or types of information, or types of analysis to verify and substantiate an assessment.

Note: by combining multiple data-sources, methods, analyses or theories, evaluators seek to overcome the bias that comes from single informants, single-methods, single observer or single theory studies.

***三元法***

三元法指使用三种或更多的理论、资源、信息或分析方法，用来检验并证实一项评价。

注：评估者将多重数据源、方法、分析或理论结合起来，探索克服偏见的途径，这些偏见往往来自单一的信息、单一的方法、单一的观察者或单一的理论研究。

***Validity***

The extent to which the data collection strategies and instruments measure what they purport to measure.

***正确性***

正确性指数据收集策略和手段对于评估目的的符合程度。