

RESEARCH WHITE PAPER

Multilingual document translation.

T3 powers document intelligence within TranslateX: language, structure and a workflow for professional review.



Translate

Across languages

Preserve

Document structure

Review

In enterprise context

Product capabilities, system design and an Arabic–English document evaluation.

01 / ABSTRACT

Translate the language. Preserve the document.

Translation quality and document structure assessed together, across Arabic and English workflows.

93.34 /100

Mean automated
translation-quality score

97.93 /100

Mean document
structural-fidelity score

AR ↔ EN

Evaluated translation
directions

Translation that keeps the document useful

T3 combines language generation with document processing inside TranslateX. It translates content together with the structure that gives it meaning: headings, paragraphs, tables, typography and reading direction.

The platform extends that engine with multilingual text and document workspaces, approved terminology, translation memory, professional review and API integration. Native and scanned documents follow appropriate preparation and reconstruction paths.

Product scope

A multilingual portfolio, document and structured-text formats, reviewer tools and customer-controlled deployment options.

Measured scope

Arabic-to-English and English-to-Arabic document evaluation across DOCX, PPTX and PDF, with DOCX predominating.

Reading the paper

Languages and document formats	03–04
Engine, review and enterprise architecture	05–07
Results and evaluation methodology	08–10
One case per format, with comparison outputs	11–18

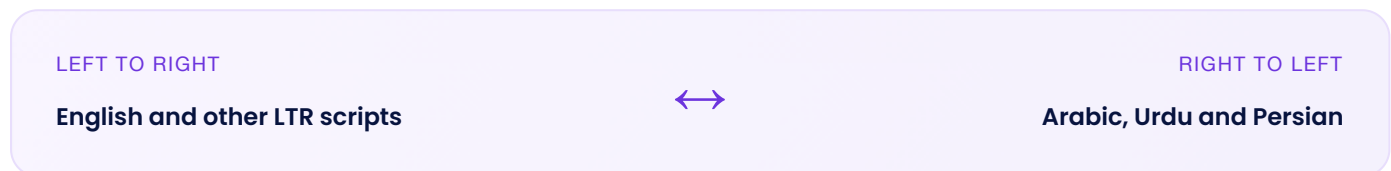
Two dimensions of quality. The headline figures are automated scores out of 100 for translation quality and structural fidelity. They are not accuracy percentages or a cross-vendor ranking. The visual cases are separate from the scored evaluation.

01 / LANGUAGES

Multilingual by design.

Direction-aware throughout.

TranslateX supports a broad language portfolio for text and document workflows.



Languages in the product catalogue

Arabic RTL	English	French	German
Portuguese	Spanish	Russian	Urdu RTL
Amharic	Indonesian	Bengali	Tamil
Turkish	Sinhala	Persian RTL	Tagalog
Korean	Malayalam	Nepali	Chinese
Hindi	Japanese		

Text and layout together

Language selection informs translation, font handling, alignment and reading direction. Document reconstruction adapts the output where the format supports it.

Configure for the workflow

Select the language pair, model configuration and terminology for the task. Script, document type and domain all shape the review requirements.

Evaluation in this paper. The document scores apply to Arabic–English in both directions. Product language coverage is broader; it is not a claim of equal measured quality across every language or language pair.

02 / DOCUMENT INTELLIGENCE

Many formats. One document engine.

Translate the content while preserving the structure needed to work with it.

DOCX

Documents

Paragraphs, headings, lists, tables, headers and footers.

PPTX

Presentations

Text boxes, diagrams, shapes and the relationships between them.

XLSX

Spreadsheets

Text within the grid, with numeric values and identifiers kept in context.

PDF

Reports and scanned files

Extract or recognise content, recover layout and reconstruct an editable output where supported.

Structured text and integration

TXT

CSV

JSON

Preserve more than the words

Content

Meaning, names and domain expressions

Structure

Tables, lists, hyperlinks and charts

Presentation

Fonts, images, alignment and RTL/LTR layout

Native content

Read document objects and styles directly.

or

Scanned content

OCR recognises text; OLR reconstructs the page layout.

Available inputs and editable exports depend on the configured workflow. DOCX, PPTX and PDF appear in the scored evaluation; XLSX has a separate visual case. Other listed formats and OCR/OLR capabilities are platform scope, not additional benchmark results.

03 / T3 DOCUMENT ENGINE

From file analysis to translated output.

Six stages connect language generation to the structure of the document.

01 Analyze file structure

Detect the file type and identify its structure.

02 Extract text and styles

Extract text and style information from body paragraphs, tables and all supported text blocks.

03 Translate text

Translate the extracted text using the selected translation model.

04 Apply font styles

Adjust font names and sizes when necessary, based on the target language and the text blocks.

05 Apply text direction

Apply right-to-left or left-to-right direction and mirror shape positions when necessary, based on the target language.

06 Export the translated file

Export the final document in a supported output format.

DIRECTION-AWARE DOCUMENT PROCESSING

Left-to-right content



Right-to-left content



Conceptual illustration. Font adjustments and shape-position mirroring are applied when required; they are not universal transformations for every block.

Language and layout

Arabic typography and the transition between right-to-left and left-to-right scripts are central to the workflow. Text is processed together with style information so the output can retain its document function.

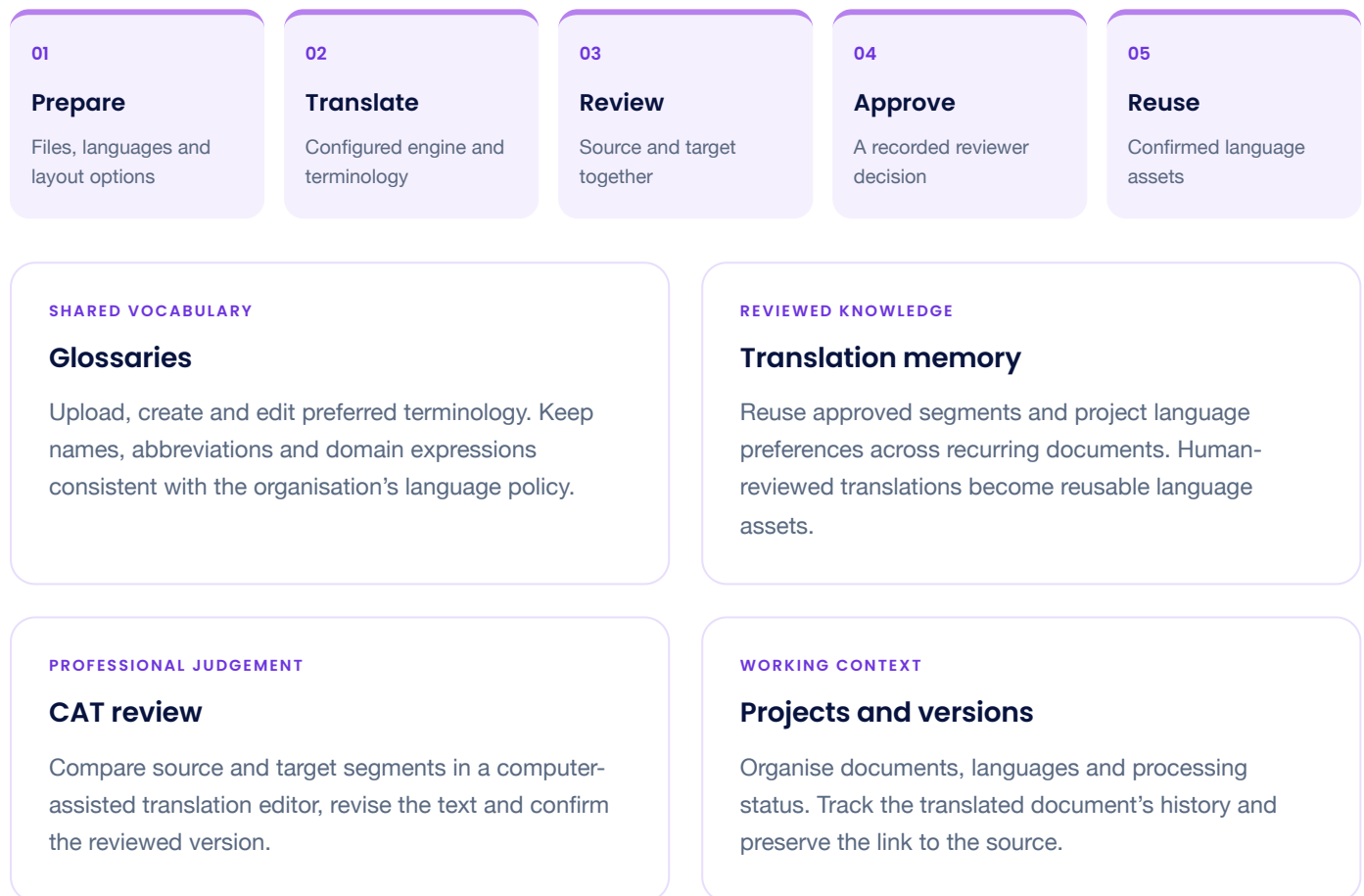
Model and output scope

The workflow supports several model families. Model selection and supported export formats define the operating configuration; the benchmark assesses the saved outputs.

04 / TRANSLATION GOVERNANCE

Translate. Review. Reuse what is approved.

A professional translation workflow brings language assets and human decisions into one place.



Example: a legal document

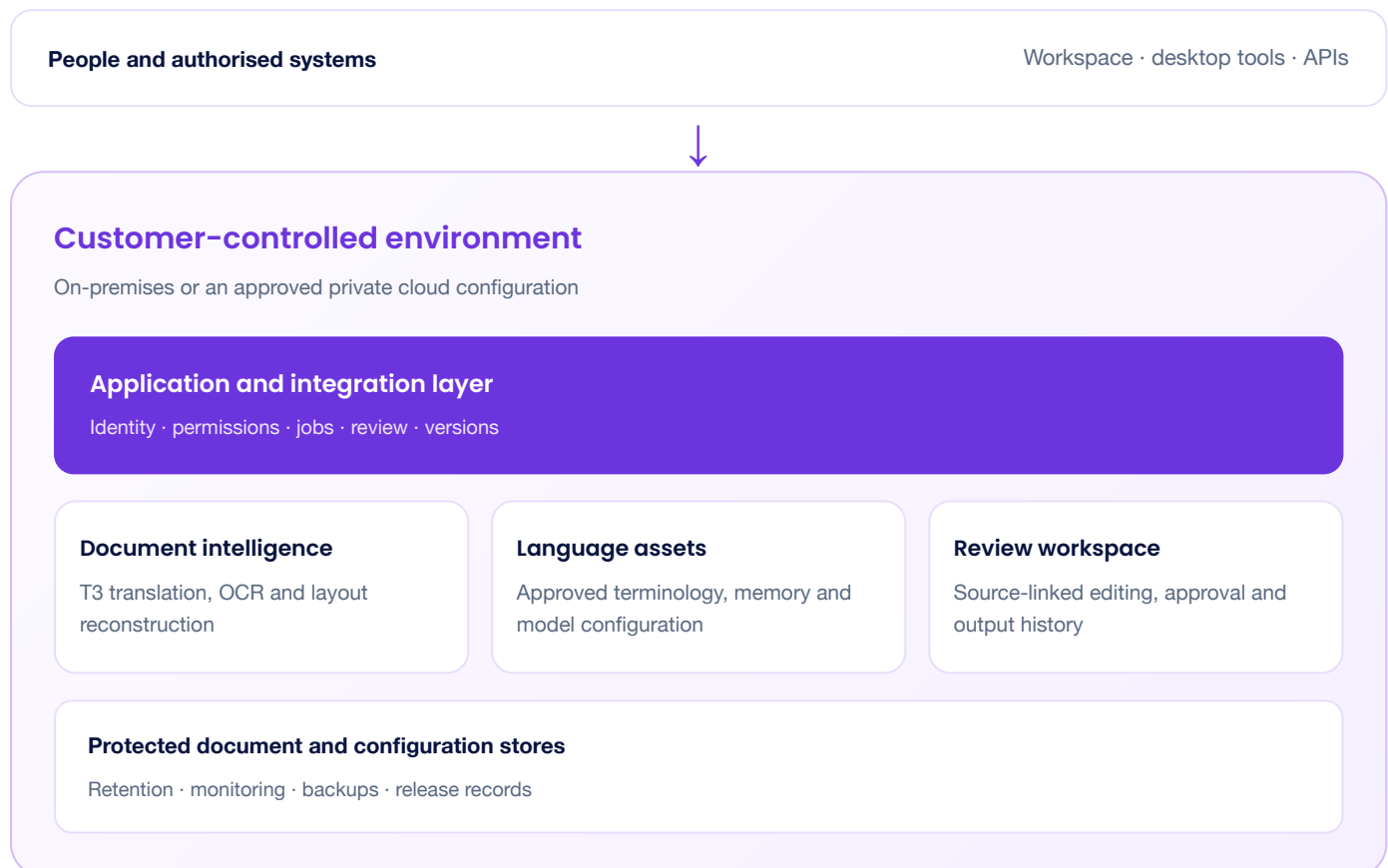
Prepare the source → apply approved terminology → review the meaning and document layout → approve the version → return the reviewed output to its authorised workflow.

This is a workflow illustration, not a customer deployment claim. Roles, release controls and domain language assets are configured for each enterprise. The document benchmark measures output quality and structure separately from reviewer productivity.

05 / ENTERPRISE ARCHITECTURE

Your documents. Your enterprise context.

A reference deployment architecture for controlled translation and professional review.



Connect to existing work

Use APIs and asynchronous document-job callbacks to connect translation to document repositories, enterprise applications and review queues.

Keep administration explicit

Define identity integration, permission scopes, model endpoints, retention and residency for the selected environment. Verify these controls during deployment acceptance.

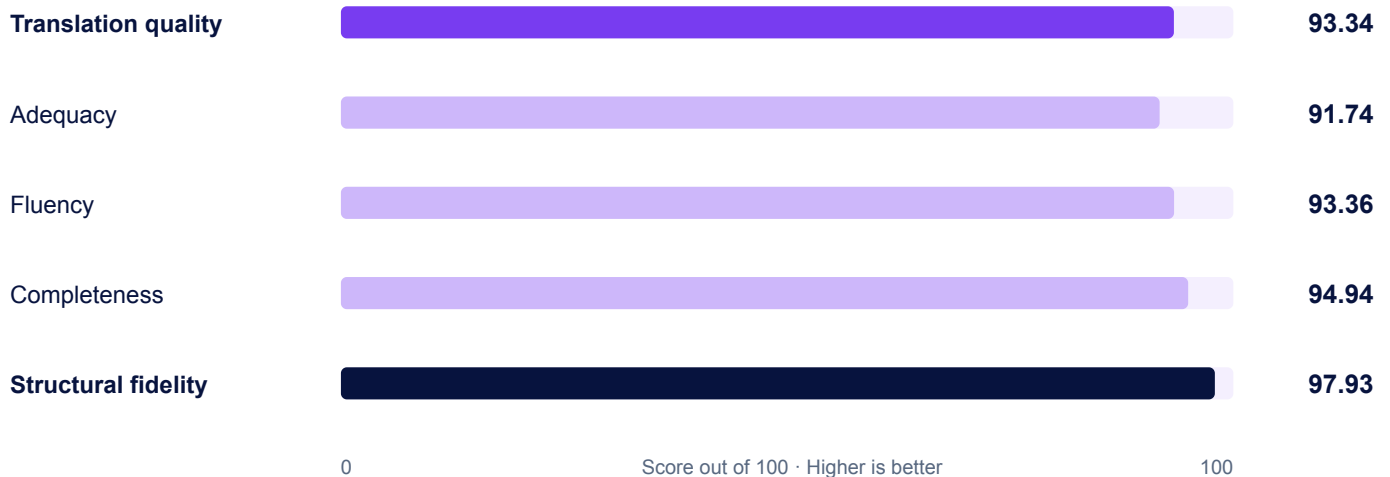
Architecture scope. This is an enterprise reference design. The hosting boundary and integrations are deployment-specific; the document-quality benchmark does not certify security, residency or operational controls.

06 / MEASURED RESULTS

Document-level results.

Both language directions.

All records receive equal weight. Language direction follows the recorded source and target languages.



Adequacy

How well the meaning is preserved.

Fluency

How natural the target language reads.

Completeness

How fully content is carried across.

Results by recorded direction

Measure	Arabic → English	English → Arabic	All records
Quality / 100	93.34	93.34	93.34
Adequacy	91.50	91.88	91.74
Fluency	93.80	93.10	93.36
Completeness	94.73	95.07	94.94
Structure / 100	96.70	98.67	97.93

Mean quality rounds to 93.34/100 in both directions. The groups contain different documents; their means do not establish a statistically significant language-direction advantage. Structural fidelity uses applicable document checks and remains separate from language quality.

Figure 2. All bars use the same 0–100 scale. Overall quality averages stored file-level scores; it is not recomputed from the rounded dimension means shown here. Null structural criteria are excluded at the file level.

A protocol readers can inspect.

Descriptive summaries are recomputed from saved evaluation records. Translation and model judging are not rerun for this paper.

1 Corpus and language direction

The corpus contains saved document-level evaluations across the stated formats. Results are grouped by recorded source and target language. All records are marked as successfully translated.

2 Source and translated content

The evaluator compares source content with its translated output. Text extraction and scoring coverage depend on the file structure and the content available for assessment.

3 Language quality

A model judge rates adequacy, fluency and completeness from 0 to 100. DOCX and PPTX use segment-level judging; PDF uses holistic judging. The benchmark averages the stored file-level quality scores.

4 Structural checks

Where applicable, checks cover direction, alignment, font family and size, image counts, headers and footers, margins, textbox coordinates and estimated text containment. Available checks vary by format; null criteria are excluded from each file's style score.

5 Aggregation

Stored file-level scores are averaged with equal record weight and displayed to two decimal places. The headline means use no word, page or segment weighting. Rounding already applied by the evaluator is retained.

$$\bar{Q} = \frac{Q_1 + Q_2 + \dots + Q_n}{n}$$

Q is a stored document quality score.
 n is the number of file records.

$$S_i = \text{mean}(\text{applicable checks})$$

The evaluator rounds each file style score.
The paper averages the stored S_i values.

Successful-translation status describes the recorded corpus. The scores assess its output content and structure; they do not make every output error-free or establish an independent acceptance rate.

Evaluation protocol: [scope, scoring and reproducibility](#) ↗

08 / INTERPRETING THE EVIDENCE

Language, layout and operating scope.

The results measure language quality and document structure. Timing and deployment controls require separate assessment.

Interpreting the recorded timing

Most records reuse cached outputs and have zero stored translation time. Positive timings are recorded only for uncached runs. Zero does not mean instantaneous translation. These snapshots do not support a comparable end-to-end throughput claim.

Cached outputs

Stored translation time is zero

Uncached runs

Positive timings are recorded

Remaining output errors

Some terms are mistranslated and some source-language text remains untranslated. Alignment preservation is weaker in Arabic-to-English output. Targeted review is still required.

Corpus and scoring limits

These are internal automated scores, not independent validation or accuracy percentages. Records have equal weight even when document lengths or applicable structural checks differ.

Comparison limits

The following samples are illustrative and separate from the aggregate benchmark. Vendor labels follow supplied filenames. Individual outputs do not establish general comparative superiority.

Model and deployment boundaries

Model-family support and deployment flexibility describe the system. The benchmark does not test security, hosting boundaries, data residency or operational controls; these need evidence for the selected configuration.

Evaluate the workflow on representative documents

Inspect language meaning and document function together: terminology, remaining source text, column order, alignment, typography, tables and text containment. The checks most relevant to a use case depend on its file structures and translation direction.

The comparisons show actual supplied outputs from TranslateX, Google, Microsoft and DeepL. XLSX is illustrated separately from the DOCX, PPTX and PDF scoring scope.

CASE 01 / WORD DOCUMENTS

Two columns. One document workflow.

English → Arabic · Page 1 of the supplied DOCX outputs.

English original

Source document

TranslateX

DOCX output

Conference Paper Template

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Abstract. You should leave 8 mm of space above the abstract and 10 mm after the abstract. The heading Abstract should be typed in bold 9-point Arial. The body of the abstract should be typed in normal 9-point Times in a single paragraph, immediately following the heading. The text should be set to 1 line spacing. The abstract should be centred across the page, indented 17 mm from the left and right page margins and justified. It should not normally exceed 200 words.

1 Page layout

Use A4 paper size (210 x 297) and adjust the margins to those shown in Table 1.

Table 1. Setting Word's margins.

Margin	mm
Top	25
Bottom	20
Left	20
Right	20

Use a two-column format, and set the spacing between the columns at 8 mm. Do not add any page numbers.

1.1 Formatting the title, authors and affiliations

1.1.1 Formatting the title

The title is set in bold 16-point Arial, justified. The first letter of the title should be capitalised with the rest in lower case. You should leave 22 mm of space above the title and 6 mm after the title.

1.1.2 Formatting author names and author affiliations

The style for the names is First Names, typed in italic 10-point Times, then Last Name, typed in 10-point Times, with a comma after all except the last author, which is separated by comma + "and". Do not use academic titles.

Affiliations of authors should be typed in 9-point Times. They should be preceded by a numerical superscript corresponding to the same superscript after the name of the author concerned. Please ensure that

affiliations are as full and complete as possible and include the country.

1.2 Formatting the text

The text of your paper should be formatted as follows:

- 10-point Times, Times Roman or Times New Roman.
- The text should be set to single line spacing.
- Paragraphs should be justified.
- The first paragraph after a section or subsection should not be indented; subsequent paragraphs should be indented by 5 mm.

The use of sections to divide the text of the paper is optional and left as a decision for the author. Where the author wishes to divide the paper into sections the formatting shown in Table 2 should be used.

Table 2. Formatting sections, subsections and subsubsections.

	Font	Spacing	numbering
Section	12-point Arial bold	6 mm before 3 mm after	1, 2, 3, etc.
subsection	10-point Arial bold	6 mm before 3 mm after	1.1, 1.2, 1.3, etc.
subsubsection	10-point Arial Italic	6 mm before 3 mm after	1.1.1, 1.1.2, 1.1.3, etc.

نموذج ورقة بحثية للمؤتمر

مولّاح غويو¹، وإيزابيل أوليبر²، وأغنيس هنري¹¹ كلية تكنولوجيا المعلومات، فرنسا² كلية الطب، فرنسا

ملخص. يجب ترك مسافة 8 مم فوق الملخص و10 مم بعده. يجب كتابة عنوان "الملخص" بخط عربي بحجم 9 نقطة وخط Arial. يجب كتابة متن الملخص بخط عربي بحجم 9 نقطة وخط Times New Roman. في لقراءة ملخص واحد، يجب توسيط الملخص في الصفحة. مع ترك مسافة 17 مم من الهامش الأيسر والأيمن، وتوزيعه بشكل متساو. يجب ألا يتجاوز الملخص عدد 200 كلمة.

1 تخطيط الصفحة

استخدم حجم الورق (210 × 297) A4 واضبط الهوامش وفقاً لما هو موضح في الجدول 1.

الجدول 1. تحديد هوامش برنامج ورد.

هامش	mm
أعلى	٢٥
أسفل	٢٠
يسار	٢٠
يمين	٢٠

استخدم تنسيقاً ذا عمودين، واضبط المسافة بين العمودين على القيمة (المسافة) لا يتم إضافة أي أرقام للصفحات. 8 mm

1.1 تنسيق العنوان والمؤلفين والجهات التابعة لهم

1.1.1 تنسيق العنوان

يتم تنسيق العنوان بخط Arial عربي، بحجم 16 نقطة، ومحاذاة إلى اليمين. يجب أن تكون الحروف الأولى من العنوان كبيرة، بينما تكون بقية الأحرف صغيرة. يجب ترك مسافة 22 مم فوق العنوان و6 مم بعد العنوان.

1.1.2 تنسيق أسماء المؤلفين وبيانات انتماء المؤلفين.

يجب أن تكون صفحة الأسماء كتابتي: الاسم الأول مكتوباً بخط مائل بحجم 10 نقطة، ثم الاسم الأخير مكتوباً بحجم 10 نقطة مع وضع فاصلة بعد كل اسم باستثناء اسم المؤلف الأخير، والذي يبعث عليه بفاصلة وعلامة " ". لا تستخدم الأقاب الأكاديمية. يجب كتابة التعدادات المؤلفين بخط "Times" بحجم 9 نقطة ويجب أن يسبقها رمز رقمي موافق مع الرمز المرتفع نفسه الذي يلي اسم المؤلف المعنى. يرجى التأكد من أن الانتماءات مكتوبة بالكامل قدر الإمكان وأنها تتضمن اسم الدولة.

Column order

Inspect how the two-column structure reads in the target language.

Typography

Compare headings, paragraph styling and Arabic text appearance.

Tables

Inspect table placement, cell alignment and retained numeric values.

Original pages and translated outputs are shown in full. Use a larger zoom to inspect text and layout; these illustrations sit outside the aggregate benchmark.

[Explore this case and download the complete outputs ↗](#)

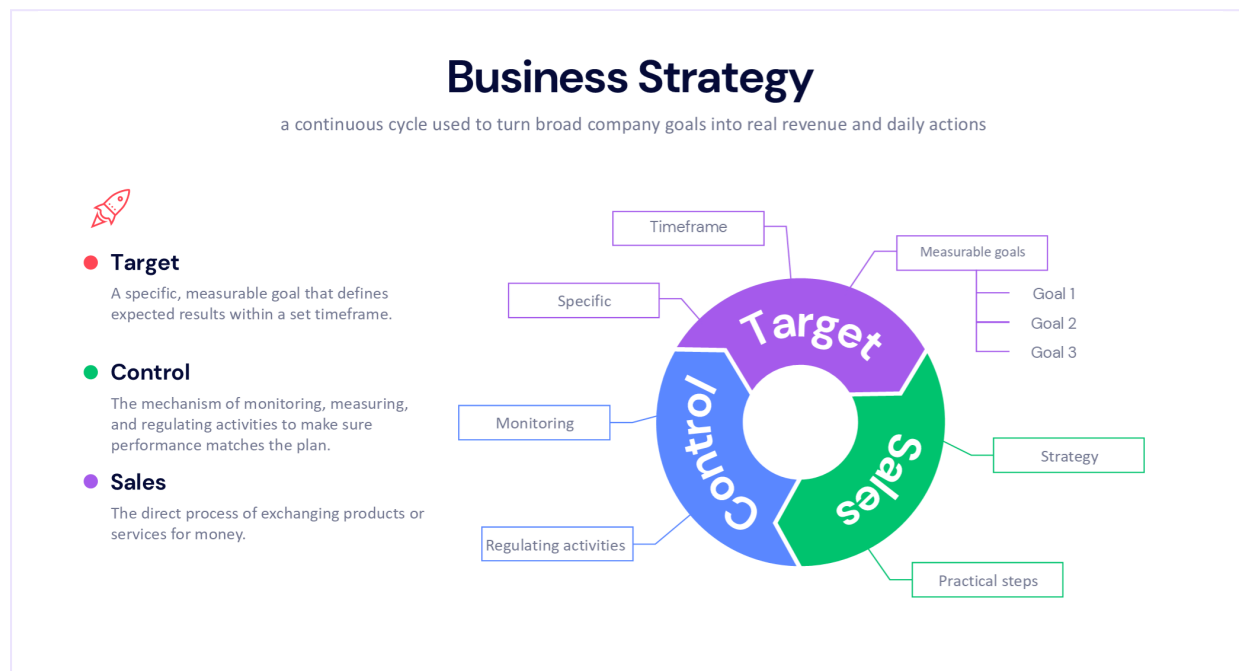
CASE 02 / PRESENTATIONS

A slide, translated as a visual document.

English → Arabic · Business strategy presentation · Slide 1.

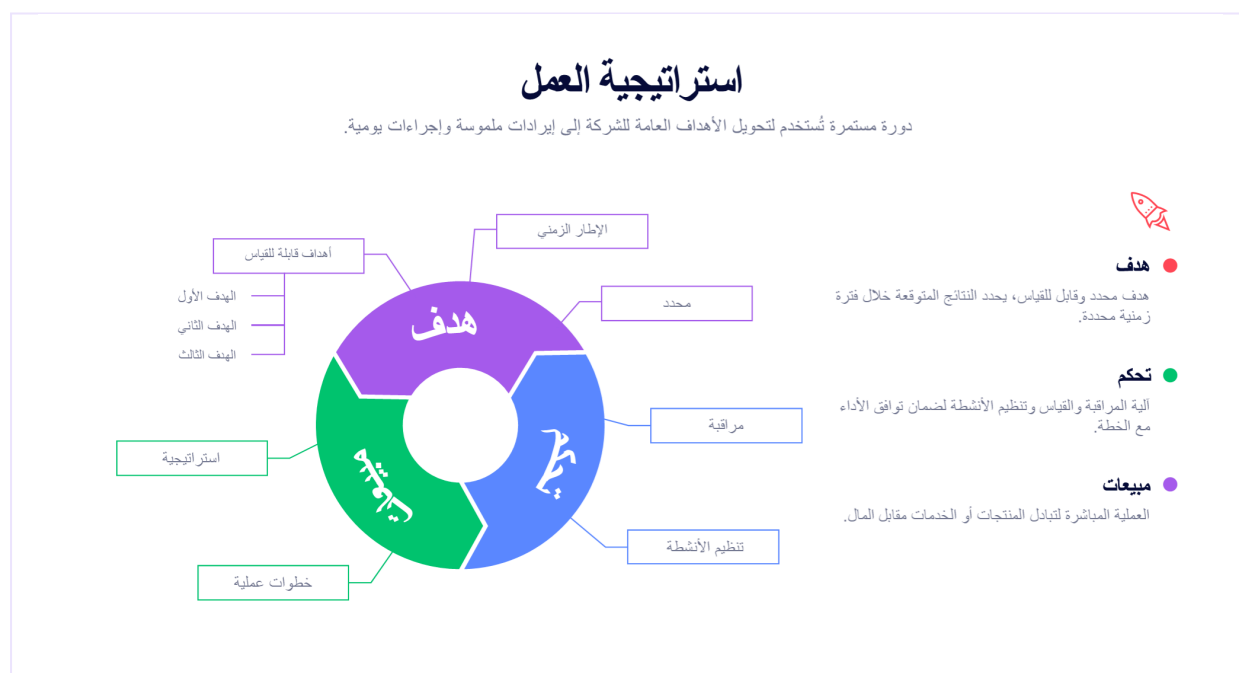
English original

Source document



TranslateX

PPTX output



Inspect the relationship between text, diagram labels, shapes and alignment. Illustrative outputs are separate from the aggregate benchmark; visual samples alone do not establish semantic accuracy.

[Explore this case and download the complete outputs](#)

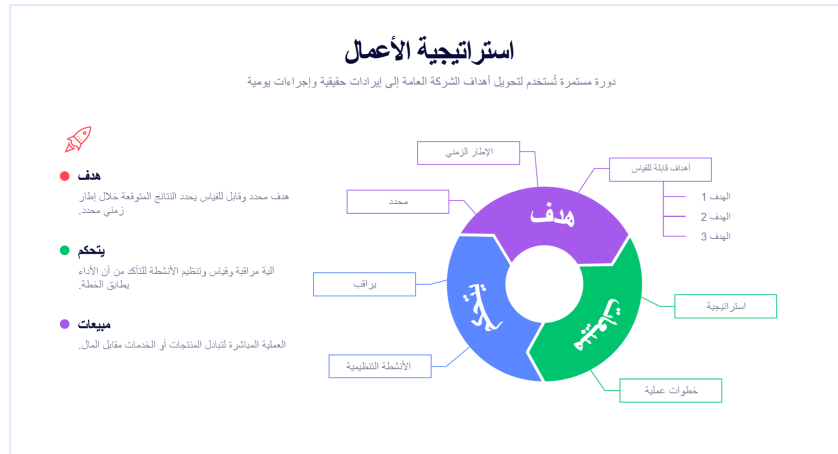
CASE 02 / PRESENTATION COMPARISON OUTPUTS

Supplied slide outputs.

English → Arabic · Business strategy presentation · Slide 1.

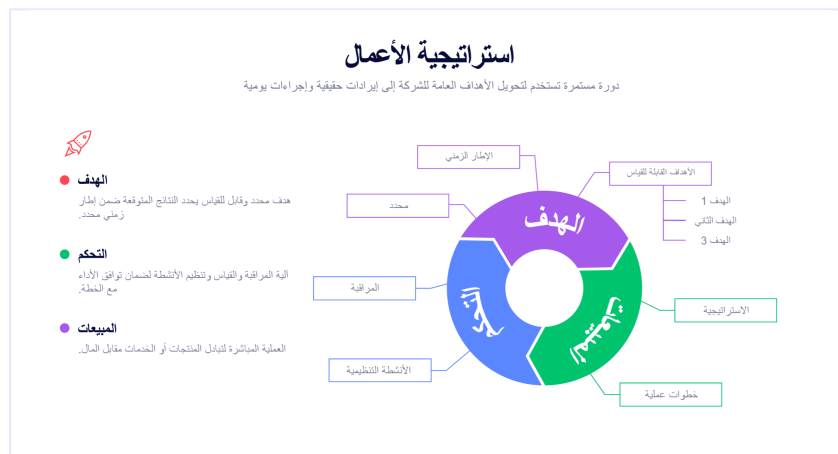
Google

PPTX output



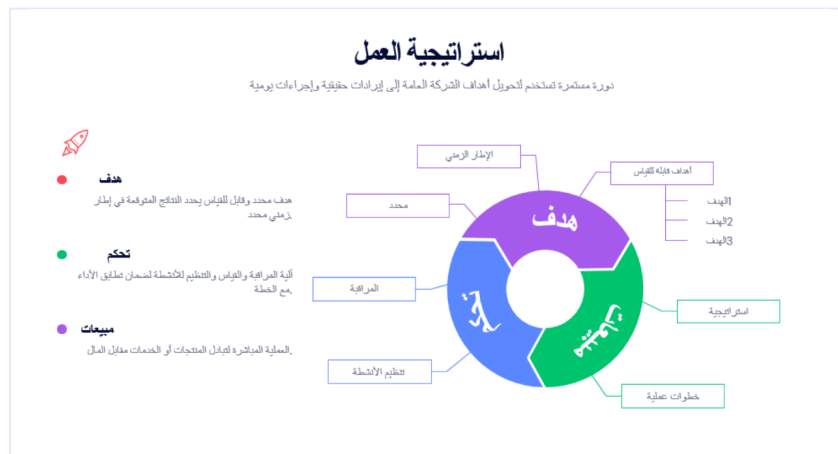
Microsoft

PPTX output



DeepL

Supplied screenshot



Illustrative supplied outputs; engine labels follow the filenames. These examples are separate from the aggregate benchmark and do not establish general comparative superiority. Layout, clipping and overlap are retained. DeepL is represented by the supplied screenshot.

CASE 03 / SPREADSHEETS

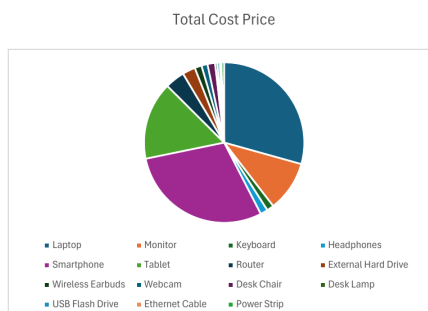
Spreadsheet content within its grid.

English → Arabic · Inventory records · Worksheet A1:R22.

English original

Source document

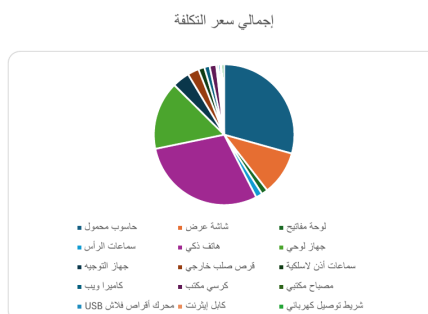
Year 2026							
Inventory Records Data							
Product ID	Product Name	Opening Stock	Purchase/ Stock in	Number of Units Sold	Hand-In- Stock	Per Unit Cost Price	Total Cost Price
P101	Laptop	50	20	10	60	1200	72000
P102	Monitor	40	15	5	50	500	25000
P103	Keyboard	60	25	15	70	50	3500
P104	Headphones	30	10	3	37	100	3700
P105	Smartphone	70	30	20	80	900	72000
P106	Tablet	45	18	8	55	700	38500
P107	Router	55	22	12	65	150	9750
P108	External Hard Drive	25	12	5	32	200	6400
P109	Wireless Earbuds	35	15	7	43	80	3440
P110	Webcam	40	20	10	50	60	3000
P111	Desk Chair	20	8	3	25	150	3750
P112	Desk Lamp	30	15	7	38	30	1140
P113	USB Flash Drive	50	25	12	63	20	1260
P114	Ethernet Cable	60	30	15	75	10	750
P115	Power Strip	40	20	8	52	25	1300



TranslateX

XLSX output

عام 2026							
بيانات سجلات المخزون							
معرف المنتج	اسم المنتج	افتتاح مخزون	شراء / مخزون في	عدد الوحدات المباعة	تسليم مخزون	سعر الوحدة	إجمالي سعر التكلفة
P101	حاسوب محمول	50	20	10	60	1200	72000
P102	شاشة عرض	40	15	5	50	500	25000
P103	لوحة مفاتيح	60	25	15	70	50	3500
P104	سماعات الرأس	30	10	3	37	100	3700
P105	هاتف ذكي	70	30	20	80	900	72000
P106	جهاز لوحي	45	18	8	55	700	38500
P107	جهاز التوجيه	55	22	12	65	150	9750
P108	قرص صلب خارجي	25	12	5	32	200	6400
P109	سماعات آذن لاسلكية	35	15	7	43	80	3440
P110	كاميرا ويب	40	20	10	50	60	3000
P111	كرسي مكتب	20	8	3	25	150	3750
P112	مصباح مكتبي	30	15	7	38	30	1140
P113	محرك أقراص فلاش USB	50	25	12	63	20	1260
P114	كابل إيثرنت	60	30	15	75	10	750
P115	شريط توصيل كهربائي	40	20	8	52	25	1300



Column structure

Inspect headings and the ordering of the inventory fields.

Cell content

Compare translated text, identifiers and numeric data.

Readability

Inspect cell dimensions, alignment and text containment.

Illustrative only. XLSX is not included in the stated DOCX, PPTX and PDF coverage of the aggregate benchmark. This separate spreadsheet sample does not extend that measured corpus.

[Explore this case and download the complete outputs ↗](#)

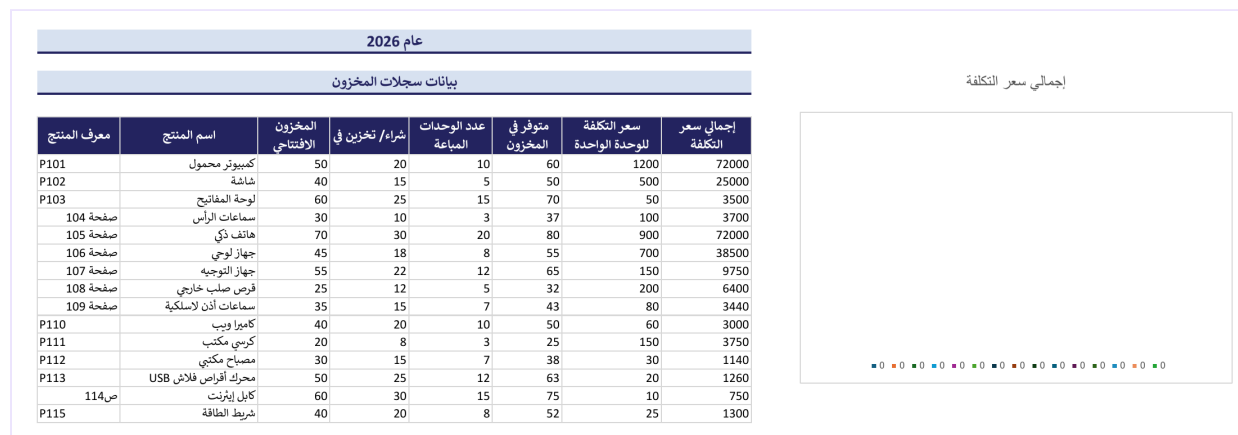
CASE 03 / SPREADSHEET COMPARISON OUTPUTS

Supplied spreadsheet outputs.

English → Arabic · Worksheet A1:R22 · Outside the stated benchmark formats.

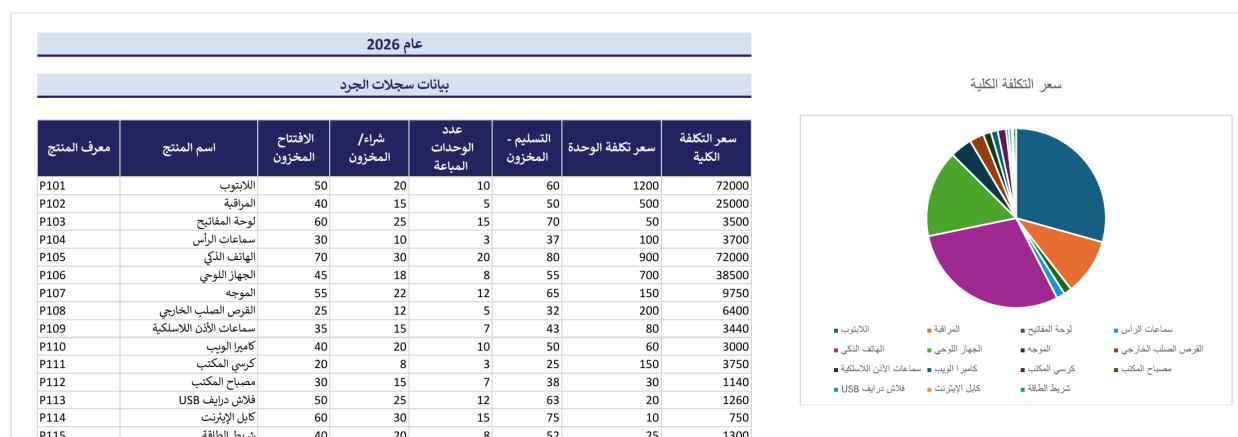
Google

XLSX output



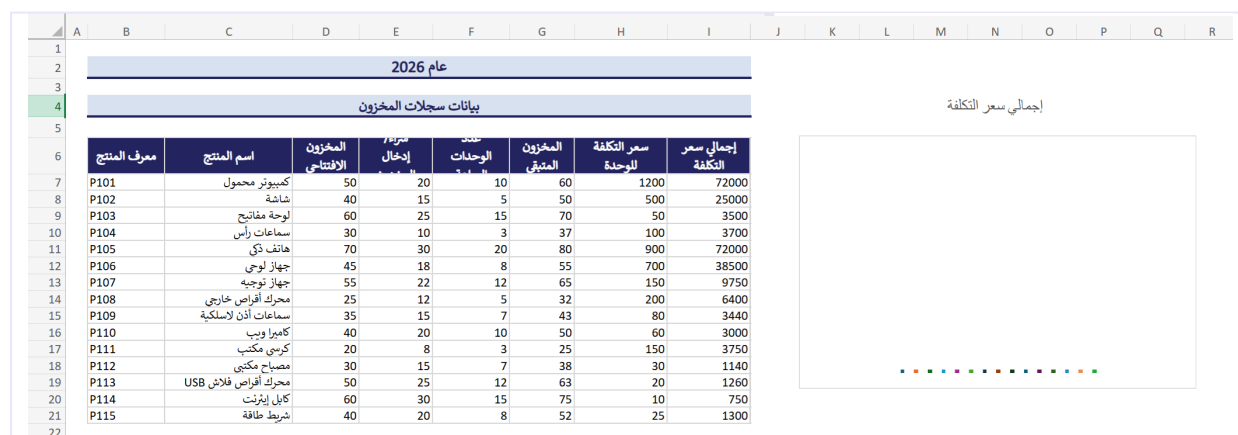
Microsoft

XLSX output



DeepL

Supplied screenshot



Illustrative supplied outputs; engine labels follow the filenames. These examples are separate from the aggregate benchmark and do not establish general comparative superiority. Layout, clipping and overlap are retained. DeepL is represented by the supplied screenshot.

CASE 04 / PDF REPORTS

A report across languages. One representative page.

English → Arabic · WFP strategic plan report.

English original

Source document

TranslateX

Supplied DOCX output



World Food Programme
Programme Alimentaire Mondial
Programa Mundial de Alimentos
برنامج الأغذية العالمي

Executive Board
Second regular session
Rome, 15–18 November 2021

Distribution: General Date: 12 November 2021 Original: English	Agenda item 4 WFP/EB.2/2021/4-A/1/Rev.2 Policy issues For approval
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Executive Board documents are available on WFP's website (<https://executiveboard.wfp.org/>).

WFP strategic plan (2022–2025)

Executive summary

The world today is more complex and volatile than it was five years ago. Hunger is on the rise, 270 million people are acutely food-insecure, and the global burden of malnutrition remains enormous. New wars and unresolved conflicts, the global climate crisis and recurrent economic shocks – including the economic turmoil triggered by the COVID-19 pandemic – are driving this downward spiral. A setback in poverty eradication, growing inequality and skyrocketing numbers of forcibly displaced add to the sobering picture.

WFP faces the challenge of a world that is not moving towards but away from zero hunger. Compounding the repercussions of shocks and stressors, structural vulnerabilities – deficits in key areas of development and unsustainable food systems – present major obstacles to reversing this trend. Organizational silos, disempowered communities and other constraints on accelerated action further exacerbate it. Moreover, the world's costly response to the COVID-19 pandemic limits the resources available to expand and extend assistance and support to those furthest behind. Yet all is not lost; in addition to the opportunities that arise from WFP's global footprint, capability and reach into the most remote and fragile corners of the world, there are promising, innovative trends that can be leveraged to boost impact. Further, the operating landscape – shaped by renewed commitment to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, United Nations reform, United Nations Security Council resolution 2417 and the Agenda for Humanity – positions WFP and its partners to turn the tide against hunger.

WFP's strategic plan (2022–2025) is informed by evidence that highlights the organization's ability to make a difference in the fight against hunger and points to areas where additional efforts are needed. These recommendations and lessons learned are based on the mid-term review of the strategic plan for 2017–2021, the Multilateral Organisation Performance Assessment Network assessment covering 2017–2018, external reviews and independent evaluations, and WFP will leverage this knowledge to improve planning and programming and as a foundation for learning and accountability.

Focal point:

Ms V. Guarnieri Assistant Executive Director Programme and Policy Development Department tel.: 066513-2200	Mr A. Husain Chief Economist and Director Research, Assessment and Monitoring Division tel.: 066513-2014
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World Food Programme, Via Cesare Giulio Viola, 68/70, 00148 Rome, Italy



مجلس الإدارة التنفيذية
الدورة العادية الثانية، روما، 15-18 نوفمبر 2021

World Food Programme
Programme Alimentaire Mondial
Programa Mundial de Alimentos
برنامج الأغذية العالمي

التوزيع: عام التاريخ: 12 نوفمبر 2021 الأسل: الإنشيطية	البند 4 من جدول الأعمال، برنامج الغذاء العالمي/الاجتماع التنفيذي الثاني، 2021/4/2021/1-2 قضايا متعلقة بسياسات للتوافق عليه
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توفر وثائق المجلس التنفيذي على موقع برنامج الأغذية العالمي (org). (<https://executiveboard.wfp.org/>)

الخطة الاستراتيجية لبرنامج الأغذية العالمي (2022-2025)

ملخص تنفيذي

أصبح العالم اليوم أكثر تعقيدًا وتقلبًا مما كان عليه قبل خمس سنوات. يتزايد عدد الأشخاص الذين يعانون من الجوع، ويبلغ 270 مليون شخص يعانون من الإعدام الأمن الغذائي الحاد، ولا يزال العبء العالمي لسوء التغذية هائلًا. الحروب الجديدة والصراعات التي لم تحل، والأزمة المناخية العالمية والصدمات الاقتصادية المتكررة - بما في ذلك الاضطرابات الاقتصادية التي أثارها جائحة كوفيد-19 - تؤدي إلى تفاقم هذا التدهور. إن التراجع في جهود القضاء على الفقر، وتزايد عدم المساواة، وارتفاع أعداد الأشخاص الذين أجبروا على النزوح، كلها عوامل تزيد من سوء الوضع.

تواجه منظمة الأغذية العالمية تحديًا يتصل في عالم لا يسير نحو القضاء على الجوع، بل يتبعد عنه وتتفاقم تداعيات الصدمات والضعف بسبب نقاط الضعف الهيكلية، مثل نقص في المجالات الرئيسية للتغذية وأمنه الغذائي. مما يشكل عبثًا كبيرة أمام عكس هذا الاتجاه. كما أن العزلة التنظيمية، وتهميش المجتمعات، والقيود الأخرى التي تعيق العمل السريع، تزيد من تفاقم الوضع. علاوة على ذلك، فإن الاستجابة المكثفة للعالم لجائحة كوفيد-19 تحد من الموارد المتاحة لتوسيع نطاق المساعدة وتقديم الدعم للفئات الأكثر تهميشًا. ومع ذلك، لم يفت الأوان بعد؛ بالإضافة إلى الفرص التي تتيحها الانتعاش العالمي، لقدرة منظمة الأغذية العالمية ووصولها إلى أبعد وأكبر المناطق النائية والبيئة في العالم، هناك اتجاهات واعدة ومبتكرة يمكن الاستفادة منها لتعزيز الأثر. علاوة على ذلك، فإن المشهد التشغيلي، الذي يتشكل من خلال الالتزام المتجدد بأجندة 2030 للتنمية المستدامة، وإصلاح الأمم المتحدة، وقرار مجلس الأمن التابع للأمم المتحدة رقم 2417، وأجندة الإنسانية، يضع منظمة الأغذية العالمية وشركائها في موقع يمكنهم من تغيير مسار الأمور والتصدي للخطر.

تستند الخطة الاستراتيجية لبرنامج الأغذية العالمي (2022-2025) إلى أدلة تسلط الضوء على قدرة المنظمة على إحداث فرق في مكافحة الجوع، وتشير إلى المجالات التي تتطلب جهودًا إضافية. وتستند هذه التوصيات والدروس المستفادة إلى المراجعة المرحلية للخطة الاستراتيجية للفترة 2017-2021، وتقييم شبكة تقييم أداء المنظمات متعددة الأطراف الذي يغطي الفترة 2017-2018، والمراجعات الخارجية والتقييمات المستقلة. وسوف يستفيد برنامج الأغذية العالمي من هذه المعرفة لتحسين التخطيط والبرمجة، واعتمادها كأساس للتعمق والمساهمة.

القطعة المحورية:

السيد أ. حسين الرئيس الاقتصادي والمدير قسم البحوث والتقييم والمالية، هاتف: 066513-2014	السيدة ف. غوارنييري مساعد المدير التنفيذي إدارة تطوير البرامج والسياسات، هاتف: 066513-2200
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برنامج الأغذية العالمي، فيا سيزاريو جوليويولا، 68/70، 00148 روما، إيطاليا

Page structure

Inspect paragraphs, headings and document furniture.

Writing direction

Compare the source layout with the Arabic output.

Content flow

Text can reflow between pages across different outputs.

Source PDF; TranslateX DOCX output. Matching page numbers may contain reflowed text. Full output pages are retained, and these illustrations are separate from the scored evaluation.

[Explore this case and download the complete outputs ↗](#)

The same report. Comparison outputs.

English → Arabic · Matching page numbers; text may reflow between outputs.

DeepL PDF output



التوزيع عام
2021
البرامج 12 ديسمبر 2021
الأشغال
الإنجليزية

برنامج الأغذية العالمي
المجلس التنفيذي
الدورة العادية الثانية
روما 18-15 نوفمبر 2021

بند جدول أعمال 4
WP/IEB.2/2021/4/Rev.2
قضايا الاجتماعات
المرفقة

تتميز وثائق المجلس التنفيذي لبرنامج الأغذية العالمي على موقع الويب <https://www.wfp.org/publications>

الخطوة الاستراتيجية لبرنامج الأغذية العالمي (2022-2025)

الخصص التنفيذي

إن العالم يواجه أكثر تهديداً خطيراً مما كان عليه إلى حد كبير. أزمات وبشعة اوربانتا أدت إلى ما يقرب من 270 مليون شخص من إجمالي الأثري الأثري العالمي. فيما لا يزال العالم السوء السوء السوء هالكا وتؤدي الحروب المدنية إلى النزاعات إلى ما يقرب من نصف إنتاج الأغذية العالمية، والصدمات الاقتصادية المتكررة - بما في ذلك الاضطرابات الاقتصادية الناتجة عن جائحة COVID-19 - تدفع نحو عالم دولة الجدار. كما أن الافتقار إلى البنية التحتية على النطاق العالمي يوسع لوتة عدم المساواة، والارتفاع الذي لا حدود له لتأثيرات التغير المناخي. إن تلك الظروف تتركز في البلدان ذات الدخل المنخفض، والتي تتفاقم أوضاعها. إن تلك الظروف تتركز في البلدان ذات الدخل المنخفض، والتي تتفاقم أوضاعها. إن تلك الظروف تتركز في البلدان ذات الدخل المنخفض، والتي تتفاقم أوضاعها.

الخطوة الاستراتيجية لبرنامج الأغذية العالمي هي استراتيجية طويلة الأمد تهدف إلى معالجة هذه التحديات. وهي تركز على خمسة مجالات رئيسية: تعزيز المرونة، تحسين الوصول، تعزيز الإنتاج، تعزيز البنية التحتية، وتعزيز الحوكمة. هذه المجالات الخمسة هي الركائز التي ستدعم البرنامج في تحقيق أهدافه الاستراتيجية.

في إطار هذه الاستراتيجية، سيتم تنفيذ مجموعة من المبادرات والمشاريع. تشمل هذه المبادرات والمشاريع: تعزيز المرونة، تحسين الوصول، تعزيز الإنتاج، تعزيز البنية التحتية، وتعزيز الحوكمة. هذه المجالات الخمسة هي الركائز التي ستدعم البرنامج في تحقيق أهدافه الاستراتيجية.

الخطوة الاستراتيجية لبرنامج الأغذية العالمي هي استراتيجية طويلة الأمد تهدف إلى معالجة هذه التحديات. وهي تركز على خمسة مجالات رئيسية: تعزيز المرونة، تحسين الوصول، تعزيز الإنتاج، تعزيز البنية التحتية، وتعزيز الحوكمة. هذه المجالات الخمسة هي الركائز التي ستدعم البرنامج في تحقيق أهدافه الاستراتيجية.

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Illustrative supplied outputs; engine labels follow the filenames. These examples are separate from the aggregate benchmark and do not establish general comparative superiority. Layout, clipping and overlap are retained. Microsoft used Azure Document Translation. Matching page numbers may contain reflowed text.

EVIDENCE YOU CAN INSPECT

From measured results to document review

The headline scores summarize saved automated evaluations. Each file receives equal weight, so the composition of the corpus matters when interpreting the result.

EVALUATION SCOPE BY FILE FORMAT

DOCX

Dominant format in the quantitative evaluation.

The format imbalance matters: coverage does not imply equivalent validation across formats. [Evaluation scope and scoring methods](#) ↗

PPTX & PDF

Less extensively represented in the same averages.

XLSX

Illustrative comparisons only; outside the scored corpus.

01 Aggregates checked against saved records

Recomputing the equal-record means gives 93.34/100 for quality and 97.93/100 for structure. The Arabic-to-English and English-to-Arabic groups retain their own documents and cannot establish a causal language-direction advantage.

02 Timing and output evidence stay separate

Cached outputs have zero stored translation time; uncached runs have positive timings. No speed advantage follows from those zeros. The comparison screenshots retain the supplied outputs, including clipping, reflow and overlap.

What full reproduction still requires

The saved records support the descriptive summaries. Recreating the evaluation needs the scoring code, judge model and prompt, file-to-output mapping and execution settings. The automated ratings do not replace blind human quality assessment.

Quality and structural fidelity are scores out of 100, not accuracy percentages or a quantitative ranking against competing translation products.

[Open the evaluation records](#) ↗

[Inspect the document comparisons](#) ↗