

International Cooperation and Development Report 2010

**Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Republic of China
(Taiwan)**

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I. Taiwan's international cooperation and development policy

1. New philosophy on foreign aid

President Ma Ying-jeou proposed the “viable diplomacy” approach to foreign affairs after taking office in 2008. He stressed that relevant agencies must adhere to appropriate motives, due diligence, and effective practices when providing aid to other nations. Following this, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA) released the White Paper on Foreign Aid Policy, entitled “Partnerships for Progress and Sustainable Development,” in May 2009 to act as a policy anchor. The paper calls for following the spirit of the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness drawn up by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) in 2005 as a means of establishing a professional, accountable aid model in order to enhance aid effectiveness.

To implement the principles specified in the White Paper on Foreign Aid Policy and establish a legal basis for Taiwan's foreign aid efforts, MOFA took into account the situation in Taiwan as well as international trends in drafting the International Cooperation and Development Act (ICD Act), which was passed by the Legislative Yuan on May 18, 2010 and promulgated and entered into force on June 15 of that same year. The act is the legal basis of Taiwan's foreign aid efforts, and allows the goals, strategies, and practice of Taiwan's foreign aid efforts to be regulated, specialized, made more transparent, and diversified.

2. Supplementary measures

Taiwan works in line with the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness and the United Nations' Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) to implement its foreign aid policy by constructing, in stages, a specialized, effective international cooperation and development model and sharing development experiences with its diplomatic allies to the benefit of all parties. Furthermore, Taiwan is developing complementary and mutually beneficial relations with friendly nations and bolstering coordination and collaboration with major donor states and international development organizations.

To tighten internal controls, in November 2009 MOFA began to enact a series of supplementary measures to achieve a well-regulated and transparent internal audit procedure, starting with the Directions on Budgets for International Cooperation and

Development. The Ministry, in compliance with OECD standards, then established an Official Development Assistance (ODA) database which it updates on an annual basis.

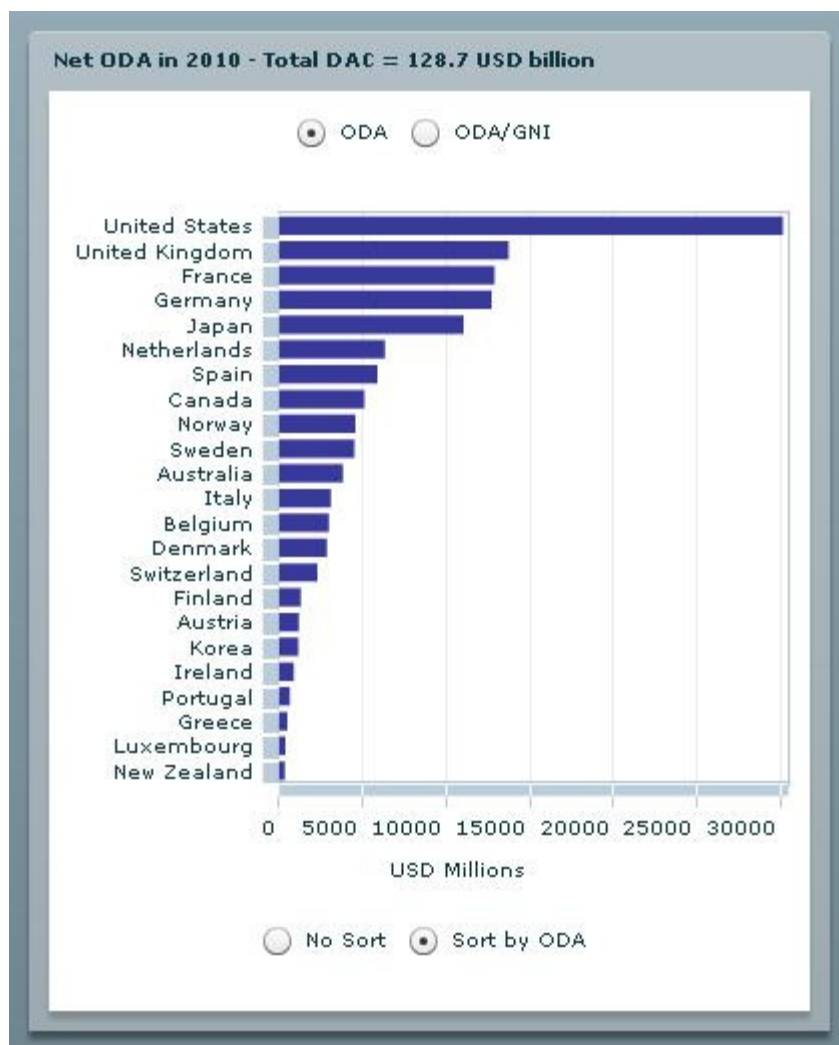
In accordance with the International Cooperation and Development Act (“ICD Act”), MOFA drew up six sets of regulations, including the Regulations Governing Technical Assistance and Capacity Building for International Cooperation and Development Affairs, approved by the Executive Yuan and entering into force in December 2011. The Ministry is to stipulate a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for the Implementation of International Cooperation and Development for MOFA and Its Embassies and Overseas Representative Offices to create a more solid legal foundation and supplementary measures for international cooperation and development.

This report will detail Taiwan’s ODA statistics and provide a summary of efforts made in 2010, a blueprint for reaching the UN MDGs, an overview of how the nation intends to pursue sustainable development as well as its outlook on the future.

II. Official Development Assistance statistics

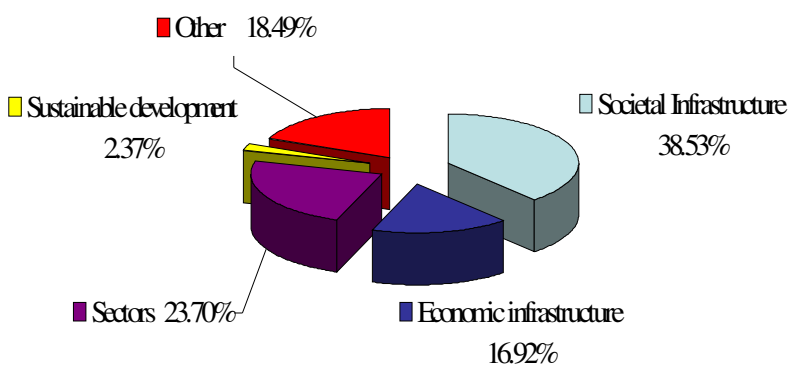
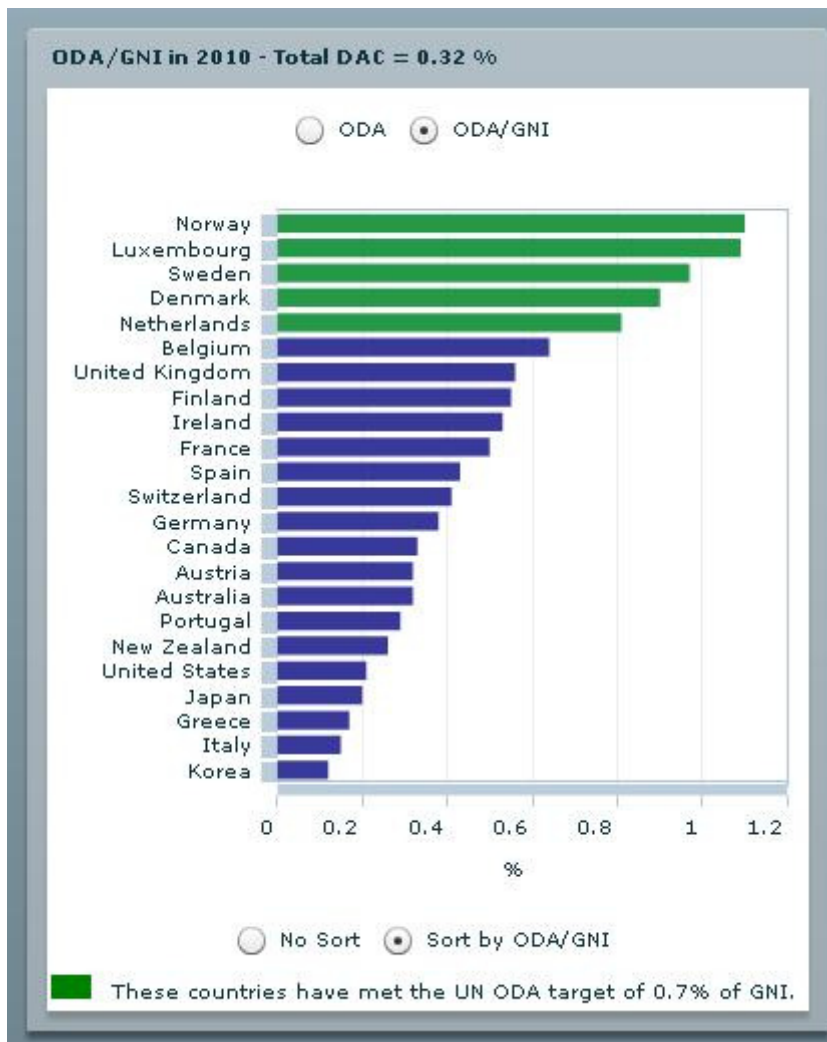
In 2010, funding for Taiwan’s international cooperation and development missions that met the ODA requirements of the OECD amounted to approximately US\$380 million (NT\$12.08329 billion), or 0.101 percent of the gross national income (GNI). Although the figure is still not up to United Nations’ (UN) ideal number of 0.70 percent, it is close to those of OECD members South Korea (0.12 percent) and Italy (0.15 percent), and non-OECD members Hungary (0.10 percent) and Poland (0.09 percent).

2010 Total ODA for OECD member states (in descending order)



Source: OECD

2010 ODA as a percentage of GNI, OECD member states (in descending order)



What follows is a summary of Taiwan's ODA in 2010

- A. Taiwan's foreign aid funding in 2010 was approximately US\$380 million, accounting for 0.101 percent of GNI, compared to US\$410 million in 2009, a drop of US\$30 million (or 0.13 percent of the current year GNI) from 2009. GNI growth in 2010 was 15 percent, but ODA as a percent of GNI fell by 0.03 percent compared with 2009.
- B. Aid for "societal infrastructure" grew by 8 percent in 2010. Spending on scholarships under the "education" category grew 99.24 percent, from US\$9,278,155.49 to US\$18,485,842.69. This is a concrete result of President Ma's directive to make a greater push for scholarships and encourage young people to play an active role on the international stage. With respect to trade law and policy, investment in Taiwan's diplomatic allies on strengthening trade development, eliminating trade barriers, and boosting multilateral trade increased from US\$2,005,393.06 to US\$23,906,794.11, a 1,092-percent jump. This demonstrates Taiwan's commitment to Aid for Trade. Furthermore, since the establishment of the foreign aid directives of being "project-oriented" and "managing for results" set out in the White Paper on Foreign Aid Policy and the ICD Act, general budget allocations (i.e., aid and donations) for nonspecific purposes under the "Other" category has fallen by 37.72 percent, from US\$49,315,972.01 to US\$30,712,856.27.

Statistics Data of Taiwan's ODA, 2010

Item	USD	%
Societal Infrastructure	146,752,891.52	38.53
Education-related	51,464,675.71	13.51
Education	12,677,449.65	3.33
Scholarships	18,485,842.69	4.85
Technical education	20,301,383.37	5.33
Health/medicine	23,090,414.04	6.06
Water/sanitation	2,741,810.40	0.72
Gov't/civil society	43,110,253.37	11.32
Other	26,345,738.00	6.92
Economic Infrastructure	64,450,676.23	16.92
Trans./Warehousing	41,829,202.68	10.98
Info./Communications	9,443,171.86	2.48
Energy	11,064,537.37	2.90
Other	2,113,764.31	0.55
Sectoral Assistance	90,268,371.93	23.70
Agriculture/Timber/Aquaculture and Fishing	65,486,789.05	17.19
Industry, Mining, Construction	36,143.47	0.01
Trade Law and Policy	23,906,794.11	6.28
Tourism	838,645.30	0.22
Sustainable Dev.	9,014,019.28	2.37
Enviro. Protection	9,011,801.82	2.37
Interministerial	2,217.47	0.00
Other	70,429,796.07	18.49
Cash Aid	30,712,856.27	8.06
In-kind Assistance	3,340,839.30	0.88
Debt Servicing	26,855,315.79	7.05
Humanitarian Aid	3,641,455.01	0.96
Disaster Recovery	2,707,285.14	0.71
Gov't. Admin.	2,649,661.00	0.70
Aid to NGOs	522,383.56	0.14
Total ODA	380,915,755.04	100.00
GNI (NTD)	12,010,904,000,000.00	
GNI (USD)	378,633,679,783.87	
ODA as % of GNI	0.101	

III. Summary of Taiwan's international cooperation and development missions in 2010

1. Bilateral ODA

(1) Infrastructure assistance

The main categories of infrastructure aid projects headed up by Taiwan in 2010 are as follows:

- a. Financial development: Funding equipment purchases by the governments of the Solomon Islands, Kiribati, Tuvalu, Palau, Nauru, and the Marshall Islands as well as administrative funding for Swaziland, The Gambia, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, and Belize.
- b. Medical care: Mobile Medical Mission program in the Pacific region and Taiwan Health Center Project; funding for Medical Equipment and Personnel Improvement Project in Kiribati, ICU and Nephrology Equipment Project for Raleigh Fitkin Memorial Hospital and Capital Hospital Examination Report Information Integration Project in Swaziland, Victoria Teaching Hospital Ward Renovation Project in The Gambia, Malaria Control Project in São Tomé and Príncipe, Strategic Program for the Prevention and Control of AIDS and Contagious Diseases in Burkina Faso, St. Jude Hospital Rebuilding Project in St. Lucia, and Drug Testing Center and Biochemical Lab Enhancement Project in the Dominican Republic. Donations of medical equipment and supplies were made to the Marshall Islands, Nauru, Tuvalu, Kiribati, Indonesia, Burkina Faso, Guatemala, and Honduras; and assistance was provided to Kiribati, St. Lucia, and the Dominican Republic to build hospitals.
- c. Societal development: Includes both social assistance and policing-related construction projects. The former included donations of funds to help impoverished children to Nauru, Swaziland, The Gambia, the Dominican Republic, Haiti, Pakistan, and Panama. The latter included assistance and donations of police/security equipment to Swaziland, São Tomé and Príncipe, Belize, Panama, Paraguay, and Honduras.
- d. Economic development: Freezer Net Project in Nicaragua, Program for

Making Spirits Distilled from Sorghum in Burkina Faso, and Program for Boosting Exports in Paraguay, as well as hydropower/power supply projects in Honduras, Swaziland, and São Tomé and Príncipe. In addition, an investment was made to integrate distinctive local cultures through the One Town, One Product Project in Latin America.

- e. Transportation: Assistance to Palau, Kiribati, The Gambia, Haiti, Guatemala, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, and St. Lucia to build or renovate airports and highways, as well as assistance to the Solomon Islands, Palau, and Kiribati to aid transport-related procurement.
- f. Education: Lighting Up Africa Project; funding for school-related materials, equipment, and housing in the Solomon Islands, Kiribati, Jordan, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, The Gambia, Hungary, and Slovakia; and assistance to the Program on Overseas Education and Training in the Solomon Islands and Mandarin Chinese language teaching programs in St. Lucia and Guatemala.
- g. Fisheries/agriculture: Doubling Rice Yield Within Five Years Project in The Gambia, Rice Cultivation Project in Burkina Faso, Citrus Greening Prevention Project [in collaboration with the Organization of Central American States (OCAS)], Fish Breeding Project in Belize, Corn Feed Production Project in the Philippines, and International Agricultural Technology Exchange and Information Project [administered in cooperation with the Food and Fertilizer Technology Center (FFTC)].
- h. Cultural development: Building the Youth Cultural Center in the capital of Burkina Faso and renovating dormitories in Kamilai Cultural Village in The Gambia, funding The House of Culture community development project in Belize, and funding sporting activities and equipment in diplomatic allies, including Burkina Faso, The Gambia, El Salvador, and St. Kitts and Nevis.
- i. Technological development: Information and Communications Technology (ICT) Technical Cooperation Project in the Caribbean; assistance to St. Vincent and the Grenadines, St. Kitts and Nevis, and St. Lucia on the development and integration of information systems, and the e-Government Project; assistance to Gambia Radio and Television Services (GRTS) to set up

a satellite receiver; Digital Gap Bridging Project in São Tomé and Príncipe, Swaziland, and Burkina Faso; and assistance to Nicaragua and Guatemala to implement the Geographic Information Systems and Remote Sensing Project.

- j. Community development: Integrated distinctive local cultures to bolster the creation of Agro-Tourism Demonstration Farm in St. Kitts and Nevis and the House of Culture Rejuvenation project in Belize. Assistance was also provided for community housing and community projects in diplomatic allies, including the Solomon Islands, Kiribati, Honduras, El Salvador, Paraguay, St. Lucia, The Gambia, and São Tomé and Príncipe.
- k. Environmental protection: Macasía River Recovery Project in the Dominican Republic, Program for Environmental Pollution Control in El Salvador and Access to Potable Water in Rural Swaziland Project, Light Up Taiwan Project in six allied nations in the Pacific, Nationwide Forestation Campaign in the Solomon Islands, Program to Improve Sewage Disposal Systems in Palau, Point Sable Beach Renovation Program in Haiti, Program on Prevention and Control of Natural Disasters in the West in Honduras, Funafuti Household Solid Waste Reduction Technical Assistance Project in Tuvalu, and donations to international conservation programs.

(2) Technical assistance

a. Taiwan Technical Missions

Taiwan Technical Missions provide industrial assistance and consulting services which take into account local cultures and the needs of partner nations. Missions are project-oriented, and help industries establish market-based cost recovery systems and implement cooperation projects in agriculture, horticulture, aquaculture, animal husbandry, food processing, ICT, and vocational training. In recent years, the addition of volunteers and alternative servicemen has not only injected fresh energy into technical missions, but also helped to increase the diversity of missions' work.

In 2010, Taiwan operated a total of 32 technical missions, medical missions, industrial service missions, and investment and trade missions staffed by 208 experts and technicians, 40 short- and long-term volunteers, and 92 alternative

military servicemen. These missions, operating in 28 nations in the Asia-Pacific, Central Asia, Africa, and Central and South America, implemented 86 projects in 2010.

b. Medical missions and Mobile Medical Missions

Starting in 2008, MOFA commissioned the International Cooperation and Development Fund (TaiwanICDF) to operate three medical missions stationed in Burkina Faso, São Tomé and Príncipe, and Swaziland, in addition to the medical missions stationed by the Department of Health in the Solomon Islands and the Marshall Islands. In 2010, a total of 12 doctors specializing in internal medicine, surgery, obstetrics and gynecology, and pediatrics; one medical examiner; two public health administrators; two nurses; and 14 alternative military servicemen with a background in medicine or public health were dispatched to implement six projects.

In addition to operating permanent medical missions, TaiwanICDF worked with medical institutions under the International Healthcare Cooperation Strategic Alliance (IHCSA) in Taiwan to send professional medical staff to diplomatic allies and countries having good relations with Taiwan to carry out international health and medical cooperation projects through two- to three-week Mobile Medical Missions. The missions worked with local medical personnel to provide basic medical services, and conducted clinical training and upgrades of medical equipment. In 2010, Taiwan dispatched a total of 16 Mobile Medical Missions to 12 nations in the Asia-Pacific, Central America, and the Caribbean. Eighty-eight missions were dispatched between 2006 and 2010, providing more than 153,000 consultations to beneficiaries.

Furthermore, to reinforce the medical capabilities of Taiwan's diplomatic allies, the Healthcare Personnel Training Program was administered through the IHCSA, with 19 hospitals and medical institutions providing training. A total of 41 individuals from 17 diplomatic allies underwent two to three months of clinical training and education in Taiwan in 2010. In addition, the Department of Health established Taiwan Health Centers in the Marshall Islands and the Solomon Islands. These are operated by public health and medical staff dispatched from Taiwan to conduct long-term public health cooperation projects

with local medical departments. On-the-job training courses for midwives and nurses were also organized along with a variety of seminars on clinical techniques designed to facilitate the exchange and transfer of skills.

c. TaiwanICDF Overseas Volunteers Service

To encourage citizens to get involved in diplomatic and international cooperation and development work, TaiwanICDF dispatched its first group of overseas volunteers in December 1996, and in 2005 started to involve colleges and businesses in such operations, expanding the scope of participation. In 2010, a total of 40 short- and long-term volunteers were dispatched to diplomatic allies and friendly nations to provide services in specialized areas including education, ICT, small- and medium-sized enterprise development, health care, and agriculture.

(3) Humanitarian assistance

Taiwan is committed to participating in humanitarian efforts in the wake of natural disasters around the world, and provides timely assistance to disaster-stricken nations and people. In 2010, when Haiti was struck by a 7.0-magnitude earthquake, TaiwanICDF not only teamed up with World Vision Taiwan to deliver emergency supplies and worked with Taiwan Root Medical Peace Corps to dispatch mobile medical missions to Haiti, but also cooperated with Mercy Corps to promote a cash-for-work program to help Haitians rebuild their homes. Furthermore, MOFA commissioned TaiwanICDF to conduct bricklaying and construction training courses for workers in Haiti. A total of 203 graduates started working in the local market for reconstruction. TaiwanICDF also helped residents of New Hope Village to engage in agricultural production and provided bamboo craft training to facilitate Haiti's recovery.

In 2010, responding to Hurricane Agatha in Guatemala, TaiwanICDF helped a local charity, Esperanza de Vida, to repair a tilapia breeding pond dam and replace equipment that the institution had depended upon for financial support. Meanwhile, in response to Hurricane Tomas in Haiti in November of the same year, TaiwanICDF provided Haiti's Ministry of Agriculture with 100 tons of rice seed so that local farmers could begin planting again. In addition, TaiwanICDF and Mercy Corps teamed up on a cholera prevention project in Haiti, and

conducted post-flooding smallholder farm rehabilitation projects in Pakistan. TaiwanICDF also worked with World Vision Taiwan on the Dos Quebradas Water System Project in El Salvador to provide local residents with safe and clean water for the long term.

In 2010, MOFA and the Council of Agriculture (COA) donated a total of 1,100 tons of rice to three countries: Haiti (800 tons), Kenya (100 tons), and Nauru (200 tons). In addition, the COA implemented humanitarian food aid programs in Haiti (200 tons) and Pakistan (100 tons) after receiving applications for assistance from Taiwan Root Medical Peace Corps and the Noordhoff Craniofacial Foundation Taiwan.

Taiwan also donated one set of medical equipment (the equivalent of NT\$12 million in new equipment) to Burkina Faso in combination with related education and training to enhance both equipment and human resources at recipient hospitals.

(4) Education and training

Education and training can be divided into three categories: vocational education and training, on-the-job training, and higher education.

a. Vocational education and training

Specialized labor is a key to strengthening national competitiveness. To assist partner nations in improving vocational training and upgrading their labor force, TaiwanICDF formulated a lending program in 2008 to support the implementation of a technical and vocational education and training (TVET) project in The Gambia. TVET was tailored to meet the needs of local industries and comply with vocational education policies; planning for a new training center and working to improve the quantity and quality of teachers were key elements of the program. In the Marshall Islands, TaiwanICDF helped people hone their skills in plumbing and electrical servicing and installation as well as automobile repair. Enrollees in short-term courses could apply their new skills by applying to work on the United States' Guam Build-up Project or by entering the local job market. TaiwanICDF also provided technical assistance to Swaziland, Burkina Faso, Belize, and Ecuador on vocational training programs.

Under the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) framework, Taiwan proposed the establishment of APEC Digital Opportunity Centers (ADOC) in 2003. The first phase of the project lasted from August 2004 to 2008. Forty-three digital opportunity centers were established in seven partner nations including Chile, Indonesia, Peru, the Philippines, Papua New Guinea, Vietnam, and Thailand. Approximately 70,000 instances of specialist training in ICT were provided under the program. During the APEC Economic Leaders' Meeting in September 2007, Taiwan proposed a second phase of the project (ADOC 2.0). For this, a cooperative model between the private and public sectors was proposed, and priority was given to care for women, children, and small- and medium-sized enterprises. This phase was scheduled to run from 2009 to 2011. Mexico joined in 2009, and Russia and Malaysia in 2010. From August 2004 to the end of 2010, 165,470 instances of ICT training were provided at 69 training centers across 10 partner states.

b. On-the-job training

To help nations enhance government efficiency, MOFA and TaiwanICDF combine the theme of the "Taiwan Experience" with key international development topics to design international workshops on national security, land policy, economics and trade, agriculture and aquaculture, ICT, public health and medicine, societal development, and environmental protection. In 2010, MOFA and TaiwanICDF organized 22 workshops which trained 475 government officials and personnel from international organizations from 63 developing countries in Taiwan.

c. Higher education

In response to the growing demand for highly educated workers in diplomatic allies and friendly nations, MOFA, the Ministry of Education, and TaiwanICDF offer scholarships through the Taiwan Fellowship Program, Taiwan Scholarship, Huayu Enrichment Scholarship Program, and International Higher Education Scholarship Program. In 2010, 1,126 scholarships were awarded to professionals from different countries to study in Taiwan. Since the implementation of the Taiwan Scholarship in 2004, MOFA has awarded 1,913 scholarships to individuals from diplomatic allies and friendly nations to attend undergraduate

or graduate school in Taiwan. TaiwanICDF founded the International Higher Education Scholarship Program in 2008. All courses are conducted in English. The program offers 24 courses in conjunction with 17 renowned Taiwanese academic institutions. A total of 265 students were studying in Taiwan on a TaiwanICDF scholarship in 2010. Most graduates work in the public sector after returning to their home countries. The highest position achieved by a program participant is Minister of Agriculture, showing the results of Taiwan's "export of education."

2. Multilateral assistance

Taiwan also provides economic and social development assistance to developing countries through multilateral institutions, primarily these three channels:

(1) Donations to international organizations or institutions

In 2010, donations by Taiwan to international organizations or institutions included support for the Global Horticulture Initiative run by the World Vegetable Center (AVRDC), and sponsorship of the Organization of American States' (OAS) Young Americas Business Trust (YABT).

Taiwan also donated to the Asian Development Bank's (ADB) Asian Development Fund (ADF) and worked through the Republic of China-Central American Economic Development Fund, the Asian Productivity Organization (APO), the FFTC, and the Asia Pacific Association of Agricultural Research Institutions (APAARI) to provide assistance on infrastructure and capacity building in developing countries.

(2) Establishment of special funds for cooperation with international organizations or institutions

In addition to the TaiwanBusiness-EBRD Technical Cooperation Fund at the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), Taiwan continued to collaborate with the EBRD to meet demand for technical assistance in Central and Eastern Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States, and worked with Mercy Corps to provide timely assistance to people affected by natural disasters or unrest through the Emergency Response Fund.

(3) Co-financing with international organizations or institutions

Lending and investments not only directly inject needed capital into developing countries, but also encourage the development of the private sector and create jobs. Trade networks can be created through a variety of activities, which, in turn, generate business opportunities for Taiwan's companies. Taiwan is a member of the ADB and the Central American Bank for Economic Integration, and maintains partnerships with the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) and the EBRD in a bid to create a new, more diversified environment for Taiwan's foreign aid efforts.

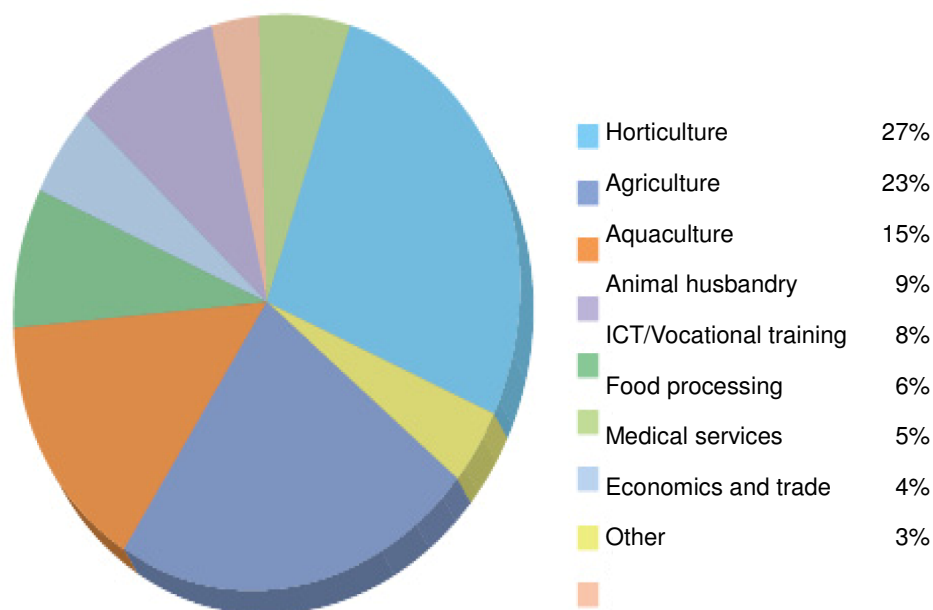
IV. Commitment to the UN Millennium Development Goals

To align itself with global trends and sustainable development movements around the world, Taiwan has adopted the UN MDGs as a blueprint. Taking these together with Taiwan's technical advantages and competitive industries as its basis, Taiwan has selected five development goals as the focus of international cooperation: eradicating extreme poverty and hunger, achieving universal primary education, combating HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases, ensuring environmental sustainability, and developing a global partnership for development.

1. Eradicating extreme poverty and hunger

The 86 projects commissioned by MOFA to be implemented by TaiwanICDF in 2010 involved horticulture, agriculture, aquaculture, animal husbandry, food processing, ICT, and vocational training. Of these efforts, 80 percent were agriculture-related. In addition to helping diplomatic allies increase their self-sufficiency rate for grain production and reduce poverty, projects improved standards of living, facilitated trade, and promoted economic and social development.

Overseas Mission Projects by Sector (2010)



Taiwan’s food productivity improvement projects in Nicaragua have helped the nation dramatically reduce food imports. In particular, rice imports have fallen from 60 percent to 25 percent of total needs. The Doubling Rice Yield within Five Years Project and the Grain Yield Enhancement Contingency Project in The Gambia helped the nation increase total rice production from 38,300 tons in 2008 to 98,200 tons in 2010. Results were widely praised throughout Gambian society and by international organizations operating in The Gambia.

Furthermore, Taiwan collaborated with nations whose foreign ministers met at the Mixed Commission for Cooperation between Countries of the Central American Isthmus and the ROC on a number of projects, including the Central America Fishing and Fish Breeding Integration Project and the Food Productivity and Quality Improvement Project for Food Safety in Central America, both of which effectively helped diplomatic allies to increase the self-sufficiency rate for grain production and to eliminate poverty and hunger.

2. Achieving universal primary education

In 2010, Taiwan helped diplomatic allies improve basic education. Examples included helping to build satellite elementary schools in Temaiku, Kiribati; improvements to school housing on 19 islands including Makin, Kiribati;

funding the Computers for Teachers Project by the Paraguayan Ministry of Education and Culture, and helping The Gambia with its Free Basic Education Project. In addition, TaiwanICDF implemented the TaiwanICDF Scholarship Program in Mongolia, benefiting approximately 1,000 disadvantaged Mongolian children by providing them with school supplies and textbooks. More than 7,000 children benefited from the program between 2001 and the end of 2010. No enrollees dropped out of the program.

To help developing countries improve the average level of education and strengthen the skillsets of their citizens, Taiwan not only provided educational opportunities in the form of loans, funding, and technical assistance to partner nations, but also brought students to Taiwan for training. Enrollees developed strong ties with Taiwan during their stay, which may facilitate future partnerships.

3. Combating HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases

The objectives of Taiwan's medical missions in Burkina Faso, São Tomé and Príncipe, and Swaziland are to offer long-term assistance to the local population, to provide medical services in areas with scarce resources, to provide regular medical services and public health education in remote areas, and to pass on relevant medical knowledge and techniques, as these efforts will improve medical services and health awareness in diplomatic allies. By aligning the public health topics promoted by the United Nations and the World Health Organization with the cultures and medical needs of local governments and citizens, Taiwan's medical missions continue to develop cooperation projects that reflect unique local cultures, and make effective use of limited medical resources to help recipient populations combat infectious disease.

In São Tomé and Príncipe, a Taiwanese malaria prevention expert, Dr. Lien Jih-ching, heads the Malaria Control Project. Following years of hard work, the team has seen the malaria infection rate fall dramatically from 35-40 percent of the population to just 3-4 percent.

In the immediate wake of the Haiti earthquake of January 2010, Taiwan sent three medical missions to offer assistance. In addition to providing medical care, Professor Shiao Men-fang took part in daily disease control meetings at Haiti's

National Laboratory at the behest of the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Professor Shiao participated in analysis and discussion of malaria and dengue fever, and proposed detailed, expert advice on disease control that was received with careful consideration by other experts.

4. Ensuring environmental sustainability

To enhance the technical level of foreign aid and utilize Taiwan's technological advantages to assist diplomatic allies, MOFA and TaiwanICDF started using remote sensing and geographic information systems in 2008 to help Nicaragua enhance environmentally sustainable development and increase the efficiency of natural disaster prevention measures. In addition to providing assistance on land monitoring, Taiwan also provides geographic information when a natural disaster occurs in Nicaragua, as well as instant satellite imaging, so that the government can assess the disaster and take effective response measures as part of recovery efforts. The scope of the project will be expanded in the future to provide assistance to diplomatic allies in industrial development and land planning. This model of cooperation will also be used in other Central American countries.

Furthermore, the Light Up Taiwan Project that Taiwan promotes in diplomatic allies draws on Taiwan's first-class solar-power technologies and industries to provide portable, solar-powered desk lamps to children in diplomatic allies.

The aid projects involving remote sensing and renewable energy described above have been implemented with the aim of contributing toward environmentally sustainable development around the world.

5. Developing a global partnership for development

In 2010, Taiwan continued to contribute to the Taiwan-EBRD Technical Cooperation Fund, which pays for a technical assistance, training, and consulting program promoted by the EBRD in 29 recipient nations in Central and Eastern Europe and Central Asia. Taiwan's soft power is exported through the participation of Taiwan's firms in business TurnAround Management (TAM) program, as well as bids for consulting projects, which can lead to associated business opportunities in the future.

In 2010, Taiwan made donations to the ADB's Asian Development Fund to help underdeveloped member states eradicate poverty and improve economic and social infrastructure. Taiwan teamed up with the YABT, part of the OAS. TaiwanICDF cooperated with the Multilateral Investment Fund of the IDB Group in the Haitian Emergency Liquidity Program to assist financial institutions affected by the 2010 earthquake. MOFA continued to inject funds into the Republic of China-Central American Economic Development Fund in 2010, utilizing accrued interest to pay for economic and trade cooperation development programs in Central America. The ministry also worked with Helen Keller International by funding trachoma prevention efforts in Burkina Faso and the distribution of Vitamin A supplements. In addition, Taiwan joined forces with World Vision Taiwan to organize the Haiti Earthquake Child Protection Program and the Haiti Earthquake Refugee Quick Housing Allocation Program. Furthermore, Taiwan supported the Global Horticulture Initiative run by the AVRDC.

V. Outlook

The road ahead for international cooperation and development is a long and difficult one. Yet Taiwan has achieved great results after decades of political and economic development. The people of the nation worked as a team toward the same goal, and overcame a series of crises and challenges to transform itself from an aid recipient into a donor. While there remains a gap between the UN target of 0.70 percent of gross national income being dedicated to ODA and what Taiwan is able to provide, nevertheless, as the government faces a tightening budget and limited resources, MOFA is still making every effort to integrate domestic resources across the board while promoting specialization and transparency in foreign aid. The ministry is also committed to pursuing optimal results, maintaining strong ties with diplomatic allies, and giving back to the international community.

The UN General Assembly passed the Millennium Declaration in September 2000, in which it promised to achieve eight MDGs by 2015. While Taiwan is not a member of the United Nations, it has adopted the MDGs as a framework for its own aid efforts in the interest of following global trends and ensuring Taiwan's work is in line with sustainable global development. In addition, Taiwan will continue to pursue

cooperation with other nations and international organizations, and establish Partnerships for Progress under a diversified global cooperation and development framework in order to increase international understanding of Taiwan's foreign aid efforts and magnify their benefits. In line with the spirit of "Volunteer Taiwan," the government will also continue to enlist the resources and experiences of civil society and encourage private corporations to become involved in foreign aid programs and expand recruitment for volunteers and alternative services draftees to serve overseas.

MOFA will continue to adhere to the principles of seeking proper goals, acting lawfully and exercising effective administration while contributing to Taiwan's soft power through its foreign aid endeavors. The ministry plays the role of humanitarian assistance provider on the international stage, and aims to be a pragmatic idealist as it forges a new era for Taiwan's foreign aid efforts.