

**International Cooperation and
Development Report
2018**

**Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Republic of China (Taiwan)
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I. Foreign aid policy of the Republic of China (Taiwan)

The Constitution of the Republic of China (Taiwan) stipulates that “the foreign policy of the Republic of China shall, in a spirit of independence and initiative and on the basis of the principles of equality and reciprocity, cultivate good-neighborliness with other nations, and respect treaties and the Charter of the United Nations, in order to protect the rights and interests of ROC citizens residing abroad, promote international cooperation, advance international justice and ensure world peace.” Taiwan conducts its international cooperation and development affairs in adherence to the spirit of the Constitution and in conformity with global trends, with the aim of maintaining cordial diplomatic relations, fulfilling its international responsibilities, safeguarding human security, and upholding the spirit of humanitarianism.

1. Abiding by rules and regulations

In May 2009, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA) of the Republic of China (Taiwan) published its first *White Paper on Foreign Aid Policy*, placing partnerships for progress and sustainable development at the heart of Taiwan’s foreign aid work. In June 2010, the government promulgated the International Cooperation and Development Act, and has since adopted six related regulations. Under this Act, MOFA and other government institutions are authorized to give priority to commissioning the International Cooperation and Development Fund (ICDF) and other legal entities and professionals to conduct international cooperation and development affairs.

In 2010, MOFA established the Official Development Assistance (ODA) Database, which collates information on international cooperation and development from relevant central government agencies. The database is regularly updated and serves as a source of information for the *International Cooperation and Development*

Annual Report. The report is presented to the Executive Yuan for submission to the Legislative Yuan for reference, and made available to the public on the MOFA website. It is also forwarded via the ICDF to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) for publication. Taiwan's international cooperation and development affairs are conducted in a legal, professional, and transparent manner, in line with standard international practices.

2. Guided by international trends

Since the turn of the 21st century, international foreign aid endeavors have focused on achieving the UN Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). In January 2016, the United Nations passed a resolution launching the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), drawing up blueprints for future global economic, social, and environmental development, and recognizing the importance of these goals. Taiwan's current international cooperation and development efforts are all aimed at realizing these goals. Taiwan continues to share its development experience and nurture sustainable partnerships with its diplomatic allies through various forms of official interaction, business investment, and private-sector cooperation.

3. Mutual assistance for mutual benefit

Taiwan adheres to the ideal of steadfast diplomacy in foreign aid endeavors and upholds the new concept of mutual assistance for mutual benefit and sustainable development in collaborative projects with its partner countries. It respects the priority policies of partner countries, draws on the technological strengths of its own industries, and takes sectoral and market developments into consideration while ensuring that all peoples concerned can benefit and share in sustainable prosperity.

4. Using targeted benefits as indicators

Taiwan and its partner countries take joint responsibility in implementing aid projects, which must meet overall economic and social development needs. Projects are determined and agreements signed through bilateral consultation mechanisms to

ensure their success as well as local sustainable development.

Cooperation initiatives give full consideration to the present state of a partner country's infrastructure, and Taiwan's embassies and overseas missions regularly track and evaluate the progress of their implementation. In addition, MOFA dispatches specialists to conduct on-site inspections and make timely adjustments to projects to enhance their benefits and better serve the people of partner countries.

This 2018 report examines Taiwan's ODA endeavors in the context of the global landscape, provides an overview of its international cooperation and development affairs for the year, and discusses its concrete performance in striving to realize the UN SDGs.

II. Official development assistance (ODA) statistics

1. Overview of ODA in the international community

Total ODA provided by Development Assistance Committee (DAC) members¹ of the OECD totaled US\$149.323 billion in 2018, comprising mostly grants to developing countries.

Despite a decrease in humanitarian assistance required for refugees, ODA provided by DAC members as a percentage of their gross national income (ODA/GNI) remained at 0.31 percent in 2018.

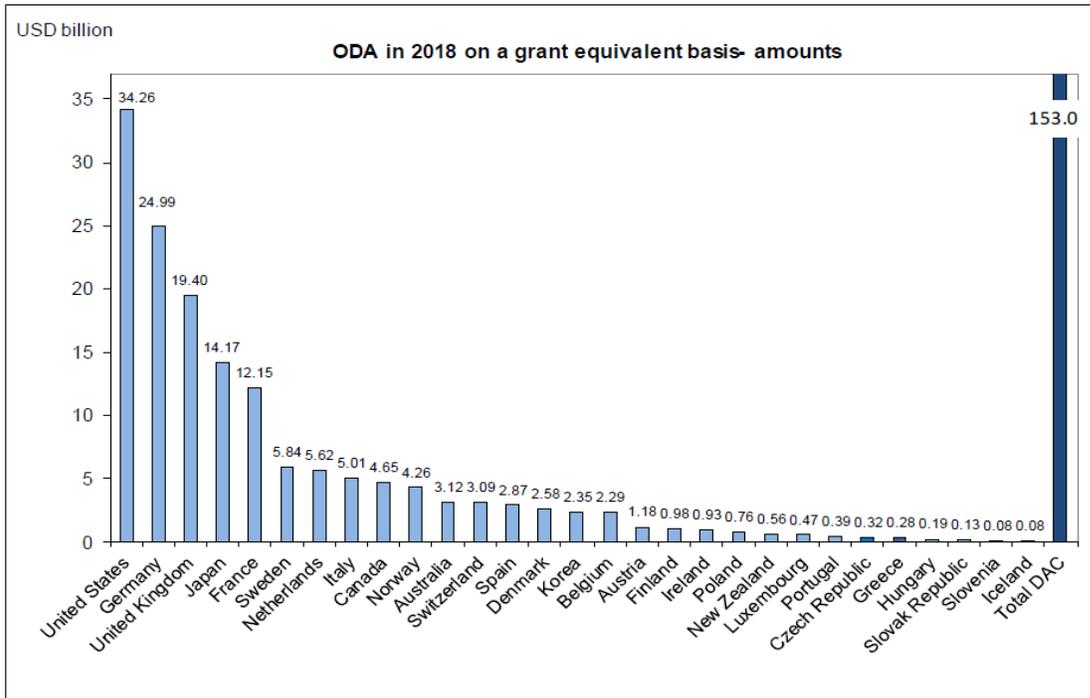
The G7 countries committed US\$111.167 billion to ODA, accounting for 74 percent

¹ Of the 35 OECD members, the following 30 belong to the Development Assistance Committee: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Korea, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, the United States of America, and the European Union.

of DAC members' donations. Among them, the United States was the largest aid provider, contributing US\$33.741 billion, followed by Germany (US\$25.886 billion), the United Kingdom (US\$19.455 billion), France (US\$12.504 billion), and Japan (US\$10.064 billion). Five of the DAC countries—Sweden, Luxembourg, Norway, Denmark and the UK—met the UN's ODA/GNI target ratio of 0.7 percent.

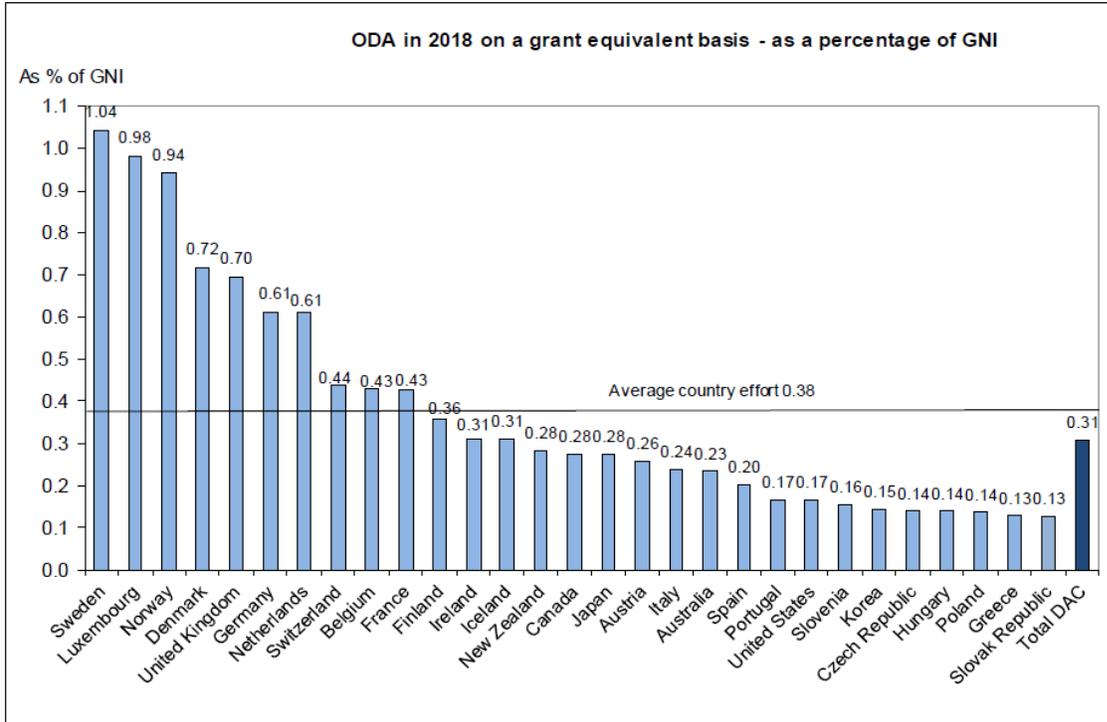
In the Asia-Pacific region, Japan allocated US\$10.064 billion to ODA in 2018, down 13.4 percent from the previous year due to a decline in multilateral grants, bringing its ODA/GNI ratio to 0.28 percent. South Korea increased its bilateral aid to US\$2.417 billion for an ODA/GNI ratio of 0.15 percent. Australia increased its contributions to the World Bank, recording US\$3.119 billion in ODA and an ODA/GNI ratio of 0.26 percent, while New Zealand expanded its ODA budget to US\$556 million to account for an ODA/GNI ratio of 0.28 percent.

Figure 1. Net ODA provided by OECD/DAC members in 2018



Source: OECD

Figure 2. ODA/GNI ratio of OECD/DAC members in 2018



Source: OECD

2. Statistics on Taiwan's ODA

Based on OECD definitions, Taiwan provided US\$302 million (approximately NT\$9.089 billion) in ODA in 2018, registering an ODA/GNI ratio of 0.051 percent. This represented a slight decrease from 0.056 percent in 2017, and below the 0.7 percent target set by the United Nations.

In 2018, Taiwan provided ODA to diplomatic allies and friendly nations to support the development primarily of their social infrastructure, and secondarily of infrastructure needed to bolster their economy and their agriculture, fisheries and forestry sectors. Key cooperation projects covered such areas as healthcare; education and scholarships; agriculture, fisheries and forestry; municipal construction; economic infrastructure; and humanitarian assistance. Related statistics are listed in the following table.

Taiwan's ODA in 2018		
	Total amount (US\$)	Share of ODA (percent)
Total ODA	301,657,101.22	100
Social infrastructure and services	148,388,995.37	49.19
Education	11,225,262.11	3.72
Scholarships	28,352,187.06	9.40
Vocational education	5,919,749.33	1.96
Healthcare	16,480,485.28	5.46
Water supply and sanitation	1,795,544.57	0.60
Government and civil society	25,686,769.05	8.52

Other	58,928,997.97	19.54
Economic infrastructure	49,539,256.34	16.42
Transportation and storage	26,811,185.89	8.89
Information and communications	15,979,029.50	5.30
Energy	5,062,249.84	1.68
Other	1,686,791.11	0.56
Economic sectors	38,393,214.97	12.73
Agriculture, fisheries, and forestry	37,054,900.85	12.28
Industry, mining, and construction	475,847.14	0.16
Trade policies and regulations	745,000.54	0.25
Tourism	117,466.45	0.04
Sustainable development	6,521,395.50	2.16
Environmental protection	314,559.61	0.10
Cross-sector	6,206,835.89	2.06
Other	58,814,239.03	19.50
Assistance grants	11,191,299.02	3.71
Donations in kind	1,180,533.41	0.39
Loans	3,776,812.65	1.25
Emergency humanitarian assistance	21,693,604.86	7.19
Disaster recovery	1,720,000.00	0.57
Administrative expenditures of partner countries	11,366,163.28	3.77
Donations to NGOs	7,885,825.82	2.61

GNI (NT\$)	17,760,851,620,000
GNI (US\$)	589,474,000,000
ODA/GNI ratio (percent)	0.0512

III. Overview of Taiwan's international cooperation and development affairs in 2018

Taiwan promotes international cooperation and development by working with partner countries through bilateral and multilateral grants and collaborative endeavors. Its cooperative initiatives for 2018 are listed below.

1. Bilateral ODA

(1) Infrastructure assistance

Taiwan provides assistance in infrastructure development and other important cooperation projects in the following categories:

a. Social infrastructure projects

Infrastructure is the cornerstone of national development. Taiwan supports its partner countries in efforts to enhance their social infrastructure, thereby improving people's quality of life and increasing national competitiveness. This constitutes a response to UN SDG 1 to end poverty in all its forms everywhere; SDG 6 to ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all; SDG 7 to ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for all; and SDG 9 to build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation.

(a) Asia-Pacific

- i. Implemented the Solar PV Mini-Grid System for Lighting in Myanmar Rural Areas
- ii. Sponsored an infrastructure project in Myanmar, implemented by the Foundation for Childless Aging People and the Chit Myit Tar Foundation
- iii. Supported the Mercury Wet Deposition Sampling Technology for the Asia-

Pacific Countries Project, implemented by the Environmental Protection Administration

- iv. Sponsored the Asian Girl empowerment project, implemented by the Garden of Hope Foundation
- v. Sponsored the Asian Network of Women's Shelters Project, implemented by the Garden of Hope Foundation
- vi. Sponsored container shipments to developing countries by the SimplyHelp Foundation

(b) West Asia and Africa

- i. Implemented the Rural Electrification Project in Eswatini
- ii. Assisted in installing three solar power systems in Eswatini—at the University of Eswatini, Central Medical Stores, and Bhalekane Correctional Farm
- iii. Supported the construction of water pipes and a reservoir in Zavkhan Province, Mongolia
- iv. Sponsored the Aiding Eswatini Project, implemented by Step30 International Ministries
- v. Sponsored the Community-based Water and Sanitation Project in Northern Malawi, implemented by the Pingtung Bjøraas Social Welfare Foundation and Luke International

(c) Europe

- i. Supported the installation of a solar photovoltaic system for the Salesians of Don Bosco
- ii. Donated Taiwan-made electric bicycles to the Holy See
- iii. Sponsored automobile purchases by the Brazzaville Diocese in the Republic of the Congo, in cooperation with the Migrants and Refugees Section of the Vatican Dicastery for Promoting Integral Human Development
- iv. Donated materials for a social relief center project in Thesprotia, Greece

- v. Sponsored a shelter for abused women and children in Crete, Greece
- vi. Sponsored the Lyreio Children's Institution for orphans in Greece

(d) Latin America

- i. Launched a public housing project in Paraguay
- ii. Assisted in the renovation of a VIP reception room at La Aurora International Airport in Guatemala
- iii. Assisted in the installation of traffic signs in Belize City
- iv. Implemented a local infrastructure project and built peripheral facilities for a fishing port in Saint Lucia
- v. Assisted in road reconstruction projects in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, including the Central Leeward area, and a pedestrian bridge project in Layou
- vi. Supported the Saint Kitts Eco-Park Maintenance Project in Saint Kitts and Nevis
- vii. Donated three garbage trucks to Haiti, and one garbage truck and two firefighting vehicles to Nicaragua
- viii. Supported a local labor union in its well-drilling program in São João, Brazil

b. Educational and cultural projects

Human resources are the key to national competitiveness, and education is an important factor for realizing the UN SDGs. Through education and training, Taiwan assists its partner countries in nurturing high-caliber human resources and capacity building. In addition, through soft power and cultural projects, it fosters exchanges and deepens relations with other countries.

(a) Asia-Pacific

- i. Sponsored a reading room project in central Vietnam, implemented by the Zhi-Shan Foundation
- ii. Sponsored a childhood care and development program in Myanmar, implemented by the Zhi-Shan Foundation and Plan International Japan

(b) West Asia and Africa

- i. Built the Reyhanli Taiwan Friendship Vocational Training and Community Center in Hatay, Turkey, in cooperation with the Turkish government
- ii. Implemented a youth business startup program in Eswatini
- iii. Implemented the Technical and Vocational Education and Training Enhancement Project in Eswatini
- iv. Assisted in the construction of computer labs at four rural schools in Eswatini
- v. Supported the Family and Child Assistance Program in Jordan
- vi. Supported the ERW Victim Assistance Program in Jordan
- vii. Sponsored the Traditional Chinese Teaching Program in Africa implemented by the Amitofo Care Center and Pu-Hsein Educational Foundation

(c) Europe

- i. Made a donation to the Ministry of Environment of Slovakia for the establishment of a Green Education Fund
- ii. Donated schoolbags to Jordanian students, in cooperation with the Migrants and Refugees Section of the Vatican Dicastery for Promoting Integral Human Development, Tzu Chi Foundation, and International Catholic Migration Commission
- iii. Subsidized the purchase of shuttle buses for the St. Vincent School by the Congregation of Priests of the Mission in southern India
- iv. Sponsored the purchase of teaching aids for kindergartens in four cities in Slovakia—Adamovske Kochanovce, Papradno, Malacky and Bratislava
- v. Subsidized the purchase of furniture for a kindergarten in Bratislava and computer teaching aids for a secondary school in Povazska Bystrica in Slovakia
- vi. Sponsored the purchase of gymnastics facilities by the nonprofit organization Limitless Academy in Liptovsky Mikulas, Slovakia

- vii. Sponsored the publication of a book on Taiwan by the Center for Asian Studies at Vytautas Magnus University in Lithuania
- viii. Sponsored the establishment and operation of the Baltic and South-East Asian Chamber of Commerce in Lithuania
- ix. Sponsored the Jurgis Dobkevicius School summer camp in Lithuania
- x. Sponsored rehabilitation courses and capacity-building activities for physically and mentally handicapped youth organized by the Lejaskurzeme Association, a social welfare institution in Skrunda, Latvia
- xi. Sponsored music and dance camps for disadvantaged children and adolescents organized by public-interest groups in Burtnieki, Latvia
- xii. Sponsored a children's training camp and trip organized by a fitness institute on Saaremaa Island, Estonia
- xiii. Sponsored the purchase of physical fitness exercise equipment by a wrestling club in Estonia
- xiv. Donated traditional costumes to the Kisliget folk dance group in Hungary
- xv. Supported the purchase of musical instruments by the Youth Brass Band of Balmazújváros in Hungary
- xvi. Sponsored the creation of the Taiwan Today website by the Taiwan Research Center of the University of Ljubljana in Slovenia

(d) Latin America

- i. Supported a school lunch project in Nicaragua
- ii. Supported a school maintenance and repair program in Nicaragua
- iii. Assisted in equipment procurement for the dental research institute of the University of San Carlos of Guatemala
- iv. Donated 1,000 transparent schoolbags to Guatemalan children
- v. Implemented a plan to establish the Taiwan-Paraguay Polytechnic University in Paraguay

- vi. Implemented the Belize Technical Education and Training School Project
- vii. Assisted in the purchase of information equipment for a library in Pétiön-Ville, Haiti
- viii. Promoted the Human Resources Development Program in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
- ix. Promoted the Human Resources Development Program in Saint Kitts and Nevis
- x. Donated computers for a computer lab at Everado Zapata Santillana Primary School, the library of the National University of San Marcos, and the Cajamarca Education Information Center in Peru
- xi. Supported the purchase of equipment for a bovine embryo laboratory in Pacho, Colombia
- xii. Donated computer equipment to the Fundación S.O.S. Infantil in Argentina
- xiii. Supported an urban search and rescue training project for volunteers in Mexico

c. Health and medical care projects

For many years, Taiwan has shared its public health development experience with partner countries to help them improve their medical care environment and people's health standards through policies, community programs, and enhancement of medical institutions. Taiwan's approach is closely linked to the UN SDG of ensuring a healthy lifestyle and wellbeing for all people.

(a) Asia-Pacific

- i. Sponsored the Prosthesis Donation and Rehabilitation Project in Myanmar, implemented by the Eden Social Welfare Foundation and Leprosy Mission Myanmar
- ii. Sponsored the NCF Medical Practitioner Program in Craniofacial Treatment in New Southbound Policy partner countries, implemented by

- the Noordhoff Craniofacial Foundation
- iii. The Taiwan Health Center Project in the Marshall Islands, conducted by Shuang Ho Hospital
 - iv. The Taiwan Health Center Project in Solomon Islands, conducted by Kaohsiung Medical University's Chung-Ho Memorial Hospital
 - v. The Taiwan Mobile Medical Mission Project in Palau, conducted by Shin Kong Wu Ho-Su Memorial Hospital
 - vi. The Taiwan Mobile Medical Mission Project in Kiribati, conducted by Mackay Memorial Hospital
 - vii. The Taiwan Mobile Medical Mission Project in Nauru, conducted by Taichung Veterans General Hospital
 - viii. The Taiwan Mobile Medical Mission Project in Tuvalu, conducted by Chung Shan Medical University Hospital
 - ix. The Mobile Medical Mission Project in Fiji, conducted by Cathay General Hospital
 - x. The Mobile Medical Mission Project in Papua New Guinea, conducted by Changhua Christian Hospital
 - xi. The Mobile Medical Mission Project in Cambodia, conducted by Kaohsiung Veterans General Hospital
 - xii. The Smoking Prevention Project in Vietnam, promoted by Kaohsiung Veterans General Hospital

(b) West Asia and Africa

- i. Medical Mission in Burkina Faso
- ii. The Maternal and Neonatal Health Care Improvement Project in Burkina Faso
- iii. Medical Mission in Eswatini
- iv. The Maternal and Infant Health Care Improvement Project in Eswatini

- v. The Mbabane Government Hospital Outpatient Department reconstruction project in Eswatini
- vi. Enhancement Project for Early Diagnosis, Care and Treatment of Cancer in Eswatini
- vii. Sponsored the Community-based Water and Sanitation Project in Northern Malawi, implemented by the Pingtung Bjøraas Social Welfare Foundation and Luke International
- viii. Supported a health center project in and provided lifeboats to Selenge Province, Mongolia
- ix. Donated medicine to Mongolia in cooperation with the Unison Healthcare Group
- x. Donated surgical kits to the Ministry of Health of Mongolia

(c) Europe

- i. Sponsored a rehabilitation course for elderly patients conducted by the Skeletal, Joint, and Connective Tissue Disease Care Association of Cesis, Latvia
- ii. Sponsored equipment purchases for a primary school medical room in Csolyospalos, Hungary
- iii. Sponsored the renovation of a relief home in Kamien Wielki, Poland
- iv. Sponsored the purchase of obstetric equipment for Lubliniec Municipal Hospital in Poland
- v. Donated medical equipment to the Home in Lodz Foundation in Poland
- vi. Sponsored the installation of a smart energy management system in Pelhrimov Hospital in the Czech Republic

(d) Latin America

- i. Capacity Building Project for the Prevention and Control of Chronic Renal Failure in Belize

- ii. Health Information Management Efficiency Enhancement Project in Paraguay
- iii. Capacity Building Project for the Prevention and Control of Chronic Kidney Disease in Saint Kitts and Nevis
- iv. Capacity Building Project for the Prevention and Control of Diabetes in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
- v. Maintenance and Repair of Hospitals and Health Centers Program in Nicaragua
- vi. Medical and Pharmaceutical Supply Project in Nicaragua
- vii. Strengthening of National Health System Program in Honduras
- viii. First phase of the remodeling and expansion of the Roberto Suazo Córdova Hospital's postpartum unit in Honduras
- ix. Remodeling of the intensive care unit of San Felipe Hospital in Honduras
- x. Medicine and Medical Equipment Donation Project in Guatemala
- xi. Donated medical equipment to Roosevelt Children's Orthopedic Hospital in Colombia
- xii. Donated 20 beds to Loayza Hospital in Peru
- xiii. Assisted the North American Taiwanese Medical Association with holding free clinics in Honduras and Paraguay
- xiv. Donated three ambulances to Haiti, two ambulances to Paraguay, and 22 electric crushers to Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
- xv. Sponsored container shipments to developing countries in Latin America by the SimplyHelp Foundation
- xvi. Sponsored the three-year Burn Rehabilitation Capacity Building Program for professionals in Latin America, conducted by the Sunshine Social Welfare Foundation

d. Economic infrastructure projects

The elimination of poverty is an important aspect of the UN SDGs. Through loans and investments, Taiwan is working with partner countries to develop their economic infrastructure and thereby establish a sustainable business model to raise people's living standards.

(a) Asia-Pacific

- i. Micro Credit Scheme in the Marshall Islands, to provide micro loans through local banks
- ii. Optical Network Connection Project in Nauru
- iii. High Temperature Mushroom Cultivation Experiment in Nauru
- iv. Repair and Upgrade of Bonriki International Airport in Kiribati

(b) West Asia and Africa

FINCORP MSME Re-lending Project in Eswatini

(c) Europe

Provided small grants as proposed by Serbia's National Alliance for Local Economic Development and H.E. Alberto di Luca, Ambassador of the Sovereign Military Order of Malta to Serbia

(d) Latin America

- i. Fifth Highway Upgrade Project in Belize
- ii. Rehabilitation of Hummingbird Highway in Belize
- iii. Keartons Road Rehabilitation in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

e. Information and telecommunication projects

Relying on its many years of experience in broadband installation, development of information software and hardware, and e-government practices, Taiwan assists partner countries in upgrading their telecommunications infrastructure and establishing a digital governance system to provide faster administrative services to their people and to cultivate 5C key capabilities.

(a) Asia-Pacific

Donated computers and related equipment to the Papua New Guinea APEC Coordination Authority to facilitate APEC-related work

(b) West Asia and Africa

- i. Assisted in the Upgrading and Expansion of Government Network Infrastructure project in Eswatini
- ii. Assisted in the Electronic Documents and Records Management System project in Eswatini
- iii. Assisted in the Networking of Tinkhundla Centers in Eswatini
- iv. Assisted in the computerization of three Tinkhundla Centers and Regional Administration Offices in Eswatini
- v. Sponsored the procurement of equipment for the National Handicraft Training Center Project in Eswatini
- vi. Donated Taiwan brand computers to public elementary schools in remote areas of Turkey in cooperation with members of the Turkish Grand National Assembly

(c) Europe

- i. Sponsored the purchase of computers for Kosovo women by the international nongovernmental organization Women for Women
- ii. Sponsored the installation of a smart phone navigation system in Sofia and Kovachevitsa Township, Bulgaria
- iii. Sponsored the purchase of computer equipment for a middle school in Kastoria Prefecture, Greece

(d) Latin America

- i. National University of San Marcos Library Information Center Project in Peru
- ii. Electronic Documents and Records Management System Project in Saint

Vincent and the Grenadines

- iii. Land Administration Information System Project in Saint Kitts and Nevis
- iv. Government Island-wide Network Project in Saint Lucia
- v. National Broadband Plan in Belize
- vi. Motor Vehicle Registration and License System Project in Belize
- vii. Funded computer equipment purchases by the Fundación S.O.S. Infantil in Argentina
- viii. Sponsored an equipment purchase project for TV Cámara, the congressional television station in Paraguay
- ix. Sponsored the Ministry of Industry Video Conferencing Equipment Project in Ecuador

f. Agriculture, forestry and fisheries projects

Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries projects have always been among Taiwan's key foreign aid initiatives. In accordance with the UN SDGs, Taiwan has introduced advanced technology to support partner countries' agriculture, forestry, fisheries, and animal husbandry industrial chains, enhancing their domestic production and marketing capabilities so as to achieve the goal of food security and zero hunger.

(a) Asia-Pacific

- i. Hosted an agricultural demonstration zone project in Karawang, Indonesia, focusing on irrigation, rice cultivation, horticulture, duck raising, and farmers training
- ii. Strengthening Incubator Agribusiness with Human Resources Development Project in Bandung, Indonesia
- iii. High Quality Rice Seed Development Project in South Sulawesi, Indonesia
- iv. Aquaculture Project in Fiji
- v. Vegetable Production, Marketing Extension, and Capacity Building Project

in Fiji

- vi. Integrated Hog-raising Project in Solomon Islands
- vii. Vegetable and Fruit Improvement Project in Solomon Islands
- viii. Beekeeping Project in Solomon Islands
- ix. Food Crop Improvement Project in Solomon Islands
- x. Horticulture Extension Project in Palau
- xi. Pig Rearing Project in Kiribati
- xii. Nutrition Enhancement Project in Kiribati
- xiii. Milkfish Aquaculture Project in Kiribati
- xiv. Egg Production Project in Nauru
- xv. Vegetable Production and Nutrition Enhancement Project in Nauru
- xvi. Horticulture Extension Project in Papua New Guinea
- xvii. Sweet Potato Virus-Free Seedling and Grape Root Stock Production Project, in cooperation with the Royal Project Foundation, Thailand
- xviii. Integrated Pest Management in Vegetable Production and Fruit Flies Control Project, in cooperation with the Royal Project Foundation, Thailand
- xix. Horticulture Expansion Project in Tuvalu
- xx. Livestock Project in the Marshall Islands
- xxi. Horticulture Project in the Marshall Islands

(b) West Asia and Africa

- i. Seed Potato Production Project in Eswatini
- ii. Pig Industry Enhancement Project in Eswatini
- iii. Smallholder Dairy Production and Marketing Program in Eswatini
- iv. Fruit Tree Production and Marketing Project in Eswatini
- v. Aquaculture Development Consultant Dispatch Project in Bahrain
- vi. Horticultural Crops Development Consultant Dispatch Project in Bahrain

- vii. Marine Fish Research Consultant Dispatch Project in Saudi Arabia
- viii. Date Palm Cultivation and Tissue Culture Consultant Dispatch Project in Saudi Arabia
- ix. Transport Technical Cooperation Consultant Dispatch Project in Saudi Arabia

(c) Latin America

- i. Forest Pest Management Project in Honduras
- ii. Healthy Seed Potato Production Project in Honduras
- iii. Healthy Avocado Seedling Production Project in Honduras
- iv. Pig Breeding and Reproduction Project in Honduras
- v. Plantain Development Project in Nicaragua
- vi. Bamboo Cultivation and Handicraft Production Efficiency Enhancement Project in Nicaragua
- vii. Common Bean Research, Development, and Production Extension Project in Nicaragua
- viii. Rice Seed Research, Development, and Production Extension Project in Nicaragua
- ix. Food Voucher Program in Nicaragua
- x. Banana Productivity Improvement Project in Saint Lucia
- xi. Irrigation System Project for the Aldea Educativa Hoga'a o te Mana vocational school on Easter Island, Chile
- xii. Bamboo Industries Project in Guatemala
- xiii. Small- and Medium-sized Enterprises Development Project in Guatemala
- xiv. Agribusiness capacity building project in Guatemala
- xv. Genetic Improvement in Sheep and Goat Project in Belize
- xvi. National Rice Seed Production Enhancement Project in South Province, Haiti

- xvii. National Rice Seed Production Enhancement Project in Artibonite, Haiti
- xviii. Project for Strengthening Farmers’ Organizations and Improving Fruit and Vegetable Production Technology in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
- xix. Saint Kitts Eco-Park Maintenance Project in Saint Kitts and Nevis
- xx. Enhancing Agricultural Adaptive Capacity to Climate Variability Project in Saint Kitts and Nevis
- xxi. Project for Enhancing the Efficiency of Production-Distribution Supply Chain in Fruit and Vegetable Sector in Saint Lucia
- xxii. Banana Productivity Improvement Project in St. Lucia
- xxiii. Pacu Fingerling Breeding and Cultivation Project in Paraguay
- xxiv. Orchid Industry Development and Tissue Culture Plantlet Propagation Project in Paraguay
- xxv. Oyster Cultivation Development Project in Ecuador

g. Sustainable development projects

Both the UN MDGs and SDGs are important for ensuring environmental sustainability. Therefore, Taiwan—having extensive development experience in agriculture, meteorology, and disaster prevention—provides technical assistance and capacity building support to partner countries to help them bolster their ability to adapt to climate change and prevent disasters.

- (a) For the Enhancing Agricultural Adaptive Capacity to Climate Variability Project in Saint Kitts and Nevis, Taiwan integrated meteorological and agricultural technologies—based on the experiences of the Council of Agriculture (COA) and Central Weather Bureau (CWB)—to increase the Caribbean nation’s adaptability and resilience to climate change. In 2018, four new meteorological stations were built in important agricultural production areas to collect and transmit real-time microclimate data for farmland. Personnel from the relevant agencies in Saint Kitts and Nevis received training

- in Taiwan, while Taiwanese professional consultants were dispatched to Saint Kitts and Nevis to provide technical guidance. In the future, the stations will be integrated with an agricultural meteorological information platform that is now being established, as well as diverse information dissemination channels, to make data quickly available so as to prevent and reduce agricultural disasters.
- (b)** The ICDF promoted the Beekeeping Project in Solomon Islands to increase honey yield per hive and bolster bee colony populations by enhancing the breeding skills of beekeepers and professional skills of government personnel. This has raised overall honey production and farmers' incomes, and helped the country restore its beekeeping industry, which collapsed in the 1990s due to ethnic conflict and an infestation of foreign bees.
 - (c)** The ICDF signed a financing agreement for the Home Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Project with the government of the Marshall Islands, which was the first of Taiwan's island diplomatic allies to introduce household green energy loans. The project encourages local residents to switch to energy-efficient home appliances and install household solar photovoltaic systems.
 - (d)** The ICDF implemented the Belize City House of Culture and Downtown Rejuvenation Project to support efforts by the Belizean government to renovate and preserve urban culture and architecture dating back to the colonial period. The project aims to preserve the city's history and cultural values, enhance people's sense of identity and participation, and transform these cultural assets into tourism resources.
 - (e)** The CWB dispatched personnel to Solomon Islands to work with related local agencies to study interdisciplinary applications of meteorological and seismic early warning systems. The team also assisted in installing relevant observation instruments and information systems.
 - (f)** The COA supports law-enforcement operations by the Lusaka Agreement Task

Force and the agreement's signatories to combat wildlife and forest crime; efforts by the Secretariat and members of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) to use the CITES Trade Database to strengthen monitoring of wildlife trade; the Sustainable Seas Project in Mozambique; and other international initiatives. In 2018, the COA sponsored 17 initiatives, including the *Earth Negotiations Bulletin*, the TRAFFIC International project on wildlife trade policy analysis and communications, an education program conducted by the African Wildlife Foundation, a Tornada Wetlands wildlife sanctuary project and forest rehabilitation promoted by a Portuguese conservation group, as well as an endangered wildlife conservation project.

- (g) In 2017, the COA's Soil and Water Conservation Bureau collaborated with the Land Development Department of the Thai Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives to launch the second phase of a landslide and surface erosion prevention project in accordance with the Taiwan-Thailand Agricultural Cooperation Meeting. The Bureau also assisted in promoting the Soil and Water Conservation Outdoors Classroom as well as treatment of soil salinity in Pak Chong District, Nakhon Ratchasima Province, Thailand.

(2) Technical assistance

a. Technical and medical missions

In 2018, the ICDF, on behalf of MOFA, managed 24 technical and trade missions while implementing 53 specialized projects, five consultation projects, and one Mandarin-language teaching program in 23 partner countries. A total of 142 personnel were stationed overseas to conduct these endeavors in agribusiness, animal husbandry, horticulture, aquaculture, and healthcare. More specifically, the projects covered farmers associations, pest and disease control, information and communications technology, environmental

protection, vocational training, transportation infrastructure, local specialized industries, and Mandarin learning. In addition, the ICDF integrated domestic public and private resources to support public health initiatives in partner countries focusing on chronic disease prevention, promotion of medical information management systems, and enhancement of infant healthcare.

Taiwan's technical missions have been revitalized in recent years by the enlistment of alternative military service conscripts for overseas service. With the knowledge and skills they acquired in school, these conscripts have made professional contributions to many ICDF projects. Their service has inspired these missions and they have become a driving force in foreign aid work. In 2018, the 17th batch of 86 overseas alternative military conscripts were sent to 20 partner countries in the Asia-Pacific, Africa, Latin America, and the Caribbean. They served on nine technical and medical missions and participated in 36 projects.

b. Overseas volunteers program

In 2018, 26 volunteers were dispatched on 51 assignments to either long-term service or specific projects in 12 diplomatic allies or friendly nations: Belize, Eswatini, Honduras, Jordan, Marshall Islands, Nicaragua, Palau, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Thailand, and Tuvalu. They provided such services as education (English and information and communications technology), interpretation, agriculture, public healthcare, environmental protection, tourism, and ICT.

(3) Humanitarian assistance

In the spirit of humanitarian aid, Taiwan provides timely assistance to countries and people affected by war or severe natural disasters.

a. Asia-Pacific

- (a) The ICDF and World Vision Philippines jointly launched the Integrated Action for Children's Nutrition Project to improve nutrition for children under the age of five in target areas, build and repair health stations, and provide proper nutrition and health services to local communities. A total of 35 villages and 29,502 people in the Philippines benefited from the project.
- (b) The ICDF and World Vision Indonesia jointly introduced the Sigi-Biromaru Livelihood Support Program to help 500 earthquake-affected households in the Sigi Regency resume their livelihood.
- (c) In 2018, medical teams from Taichung Veterans General Hospital and Kaohsiung Veterans General Hospital held free clinics in Cambodia, Indonesia, Nepal, and Vietnam, serving a total of 4,063 patients.

b. West Asia and Africa

- (a) The ICDF worked in collaboration with Action against Hunger (ACF) to promote the Improvement of Solid Waste Management for Host Communities and Syrian Refugees in Azraq Town Project in Jordan, benefiting 12,600 residents and Syrian refugees.
- (b) The ICDF and Mercy Corps collaborated on the Rain Water Catchment System Project for Schools and Community Centers in Jordan to increase efficiency in water usage and raise awareness of water conservation. A total of 13,200 students and their families benefited.
- (c) The Puhsien Foundation donated wheelchairs to the governments of Jordan, Mongolia, Namibia, and South Africa.
- (d) Taiwan launched a rice donation program in Eswatini and South Africa, in cooperation with the World Taiwanese Chambers of Commerce.
- (e) Taiwan implemented a rice donation program in Jordan, in cooperation with World Vision Taiwan and the Tzu Chi Foundation.

c. Latin America

- (a) A total of 9,880 tons of white rice (from public rice reserves belonging to the Agriculture and Food Agency) were donated as part of humanitarian aid to six of Taiwan's diplomatic allies, including Guatemala.
- (b) Material supplies were donated to assist people in Central American and Caribbean allies that were affected by earthquakes, hurricanes, volcanic eruptions, and major natural disasters such as floods and droughts.
- (c) The ICDF collaborated with CARE Honduras to promote the Improving Community Resilience in the Dry Corridor of Honduras Project to assist 15 vulnerable communities affected by drought and to build community disaster resilience, benefiting 2,430 persons.

d. Europe

- (a) Taiwan, in cooperation with the Holy See's Dicastery for Promoting Integral Human Development, donated Taiwan-made multifunctional handheld devices—equipped with built-in solar lighting, radio, and mobile phone charger—to Jordanian refugees.
- (b) Funding was provided to the Community of Sant'Egidio, an important Catholic charitable organization, to assist Rohingya refugees.
- (c) Relief donations were made to victims of volcanic eruptions in Guatemala through the Holy See's Dicastery for Promoting Integral Human Development.
- (d) Taiwan, in cooperation with the Holy See's Dicastery for Promoting Integral Human Development, donated Taiwan-made multifunctional handheld devices—equipped with built-in solar lighting, radio, and mobile phone charger—to Uganda.
- (e) Funding for food supplies was provided to municipal social relief stations in Filiates, Greece.

(f) Funding was provided to the Border Consortium, a UK-based charitable organization, in support of a nursery school lunch program.

e. Other regions

A total of 17,440 tons of rice were donated to 21 partners: Belize, Botswana, Cambodia, El Salvador, Eswatini, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Jordan, Lesotho, the Marshall Islands, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Palau, Paraguay, the Philippines, Saint Martin, Sierra Leone, South Africa, and Zimbabwe. The donations were orchestrated by the COA and participating institutions included World Vision Taiwan, the Noordhoff Craniofacial Foundation, the World Taiwanese Chambers of Commerce, the Tzu Chi Foundation, and MOFA.

(4) Education and training

ODA in education and training falls under three main categories: vocational training, professional workshops, and higher education:

a. Vocational education

To support diplomatic allies in the Pacific, Latin America and the Caribbean in cultivating local human resources, the ICDF, the Yunlin-Chiayi-Tainan and Taichung-Changhua-Nantou branches of the Ministry of Labor's Workforce Development Agency, and Kun Shan University in 2018 jointly conducted vocational training programs for youth in Pacific Island nations (two sessions), Latin America, and the Caribbean. Eleven technical professional workshops were held, covering food and beverages, hotel B&B management, creative woodworking, mobile phone repair and app programming, computer-aided machinery manufacturing, refrigeration and air conditioning installation and repair, advanced-level auto repair, refrigeration and air conditioning including maintenance of water and power supply systems, auto repair, ICT equipment repair and application, as well as tourism and hospitality services. A total of 193

young people from 15 diplomatic allies received nearly three months of training at these workshops in Taiwan.

b. Professional workshops

- (a) From August 26 to September 8, 2018, the Ministry of Economic Affairs (MOEA) conducted the Central American Elite Human Resources Workshop for officials from three diplomatic allies—Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua. The workshop covered such diverse fields as trade in goods, trade in services, trade remedial measures, disease control and quarantine, inspection, improvement of investment environment, and industrial development. The workshop enhanced the knowledge of participants; opportunities for future bilateral cooperation were also discussed.
- (b) From October 1 to 5, 2018, the MOEA organized the Business Facilitation Workshop for 10 officials from Eswatini. The event focused on six areas—contract performance, electric power acquisition, company establishment, protection of minority shareholders, property registration, and construction permits. Eswatini plans to bolster business facilitation in accordance with the short-, medium- and long-term measures introduced at this workshop.
- (c) In 2018, the CWB invited officials from the Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical, and Astronomical Services Administration to participate in a number of workshops, paving the way for deeper bilateral professional meteorological exchanges. The workshops focused on El Niño and intraseasonal oscillations in relation to two cases of extreme rainfall over the Maritime Continent and the South China Sea, typhoon analysis and forecast, radar analysis technology, and numerical weather prediction.
- (d) The Fair Trade Commission dispatched three instructors to the Eswatini Competition Commission to provide short-term capacity-building training and share Taiwan’s experience in competition enforcement from June 18 to 22, 2018.

- (e) The International Center for Land Policy Studies and Training hosted international land policy and agricultural development workshops to assist developing countries with training personnel in formulating policies for agricultural growth, rural development, land, and infrastructure planning.
- (f) To help partner countries enhance government efficiency, Taiwan organizes international workshops to share its experience in dealing with different major global development issues. These workshops cover the economy and trade, agriculture, information and communications, public health and medical care, social development, and environmental protection. In 2018, the ICDF hosted 16 workshops for a total of 356 participants from 60 countries, comprising mostly government officials and technical personnel from diplomatic allies and developing partners.

c. Higher education

(a) MOFA Taiwan Scholarship

Launched in 2004, the MOFA Taiwan Scholarship is awarded to about 200 students from Taiwan's diplomatic allies each year. To date, over 2,500 people have received this scholarship, of whom 737 are currently studying in Taiwan. Most graduates return to their home countries and begin civil service careers in diplomacy, national security, and transportation and communications.

The MOFA Taiwan Scholarship is designed to attract outstanding individuals from diplomatic allies to study in Taiwan. It cultivates human resources for allies on a medium- to long-term basis, while contributing to robust diplomatic ties. An important part of Taiwan's public diplomacy, it enhances Taiwan's national image and promotes the internationalization of its higher education.

(b) Taiwan Fellowship

The Taiwan Fellowship aims to encourage experts and scholars who are

interested in social sciences and humanities studies related to Taiwan, cross-strait relations, mainland China, the Asia-Pacific region, and Sinology to conduct research at universities and academic institutions in Taiwan, thereby promoting academic exchanges.

Since its inception in 2010, this program has attracted applications from 2,639 outstanding scholars from leading universities and major think tanks in 100 countries worldwide. Between 2010 and 2018, a total of 934 scholars from 78 countries were granted this fellowship, including 115 in 2018.

MOFA regularly holds research presentations for fellowship recipients. It also hosts a number of activities to promote exchanges between the visiting scholars, MOFA staff, and members of the public, such as New Year's celebrations, tea receptions for the Dragon Boat Festival and Mid-Autumn Festival, visits to cultural sites, and welcome parties for the scholars.

The Taiwan Fellowship serves to attract outstanding scholars from around the world to conduct research in Taiwan and amplify Taiwan's voice in the international arena; cultivate opinion leaders in matters pertaining to Taiwan and increase diplomatic resources; promote academic diplomacy and the internationalization of Taiwan's higher education; bolster cultural diplomacy and demonstrate Taiwan's soft power; as well as advance public diplomacy and enhance Taiwan's national image.

(c) Ministry of Education (MOE) Taiwan Scholarship

In 2018, 422 individuals who submitted applications through 65 of Taiwan's overseas missions received the MOE Taiwan Scholarship for bachelors, masters, or doctoral degree programs in Taiwan. In addition, four foreign Ph.D.

candidates and five postdoctoral students were awarded short-term scholarships of two to six months to conduct research on Taiwan in such areas as the humanities, social sciences, culture, and arts.

(d) MOE Huayu Enrichment Scholarship

The Huayu Enrichment Scholarship was established to encourage foreign students to undertake the study of Mandarin Chinese in Taiwan and by so doing increase their understanding of Taiwan's culture while strengthening Taiwan's exchanges with the rest of the world. In 2018, the scholarship was awarded to 855 students from 50 countries.

(e) ICDF International Higher Education Scholarship Program

The ICDF launched the International Higher Education Scholarship Program in 1998 to support efforts by diplomatic allies and friendly countries to meet the need for high-level human resources. As of 2018, 21 universities in Taiwan had opened 35 bachelor's, master's, and doctoral programs (32 of which were taught in English, and three in Mandarin) under this initiative. A total of 520 students from 35 countries were awarded the scholarship, including 179 who enrolled in the fall of 2018.

The scholarship program assists partner countries in developing a professional workforce and sharpening their national competitiveness. It also attracts outstanding students to Taiwan to conduct research, pursue a degree, or learn Mandarin. It allows Taiwan to showcase its soft power, strengthen support in the global community, enhance its national image, foster cordial international relationships, build ties with opinion leaders on Taiwan-related issues, and strengthen bilateral ties.

(f) Medical staff training

In 2018, 23 medical professionals from 10 countries received clinical training

for one to three months at 10 medical institutions in Taiwan, including the Tri-Service General Hospital, Taipei Tzu Chi Hospital, Chung Shan Medical University Hospital, Taipei Veterans General Hospital, National Taiwan University Hospital, Far Eastern Memorial Hospital, MacKay Memorial Hospital, Kaohsiung Veterans General Hospital, Kaohsiung Medical University Chung-Ho Memorial Hospital, and Shin Kong Wu Ho-Su Memorial Hospital.

- (g) The Taipei City government has established guidelines to promote international exchanges through its Chinese Language Study Scholarship program, aimed at encouraging citizens of sister cities to learn Mandarin in Taipei. Ten individuals from eight countries received the scholarship in 2018.

2. Multilateral assistance

Taiwan supports the economic and social development of recipient countries through multilateral mechanisms using three different approaches:

(1) Donations to international organizations and institutions

- a. On November 11, 2018, during the Concluding Senior Officials' Meeting of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) forum, Taiwan and the APEC Secretariat signed an MOU for donations to the APEC Support Fund (ASF) and APEC Policy Support Unit (PSU). Under this MOU, Taiwan donated US\$700,000 to the ASF; ASF Subfund on Human Security; APEC Women and the Economy Subfund jointly established by Australia, Taiwan, and the US; and PSU. The funds were dedicated to capacity building initiatives. The APEC Secretariat issued a press release thanking Taiwan for its support and contributions to APEC.
- b. The ICDF partnered with the Central American Bank for Economic Integration (CABEI) to implement reconstruction plans for Nueva Segovia Hospital, and with the Nicaraguan Ministry of Health to draw up plans for a

regional medical institution. The ICDF Central America Technical Education Development Fund was set up to issue loans in cooperation with CABEI.

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

- a. Taiwan continues to support the Chinese Taipei Trust Fund established under the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission to assist small island developing states to build up their fishery capacity. In 2018, Taiwan donated US\$400,000 to the fund.
- b. The ICDF and the International Regional Organisation for Plant and Animal Health (OIRSA) launched a capacity building project for the control of citrus greening disease. This initiative is an extension of the 2012-2017 project that successfully strengthened control of the disease as well as integrated pest management in the OIRSA area. It is also part of a regional effort to control the disease in partnership with OIRSA.
- c. The ICDF and the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) Group increased the availability and scope of the financial institution development fund, which they had jointly established in response to the needs of partner countries in Latin America.
- d. The ICDF-CABEI Technological and Vocational Education and Training Student Loan Fund was established to assist students from Central American nations with accessing educational loans. The CABEI Special Fund for the Social Transformation for Central America—Social Infrastructure Project was also implemented to provide special-rate loans to support social development. The ICDF collaborated with CABEI on the Regional Lending Program for Coffee Rust in Central America, which helped small-scale coffee producers address coffee rust disease.

- e. The European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) serves as a platform for the ICDF to engage with Central and Eastern European as well as Central Asian countries to counter climate change through carbon footprint reduction and adjustment. With an aim of reducing greenhouse gas emissions and fostering the development of green energy technology, the ICDF and EBRD set up the Green Energy Special Fund and the EBRD Financial Intermediary Investment Special Fund—Small Business Account. The funds are used to support plans to minimize energy consumption and raise resource use efficiency in partner countries. The ICDF and the EBRD have worked closely together to extend the use of the funds to green economy financing mechanisms in cooperation with local financial institutions in Romania and Lebanon. The ICDF also partnered with the EBRD to promote the Financial Intermediary and Private Enterprises Investment Special Fund-Agribusiness Account to assist value chain development in Central and Eastern European, Central Asian, and Southeast Mediterranean countries.
- f. Taiwan continues to fund the Taiwan Business-EBRD Technical Cooperation Fund, maintaining cooperative ties with the EBRD and its countries of operation. In 2018, Taiwan donated US\$4 million to the fund to support 12 EBRD technical cooperation projects. The EBRD used the fund to organize five technical and business fact-finding missions in the areas of social enterprises, smart cities, ICT, the green economy, and tourism supply chain. MOFA and the EBRD cohosted three business events to help Taiwanese businesspeople open up markets in EBRD countries of operation.

(3) Cooperation with international organizations and institutions

- a. Taiwan continues to contribute to the Networking to Enhance International Cooperation in Vegetable Research and Development project of the World Vegetable Center. The project enables Taiwan's government and agricultural

experts to foster ties with the international community, explore more opportunities for substantive cooperation, and promote the New Southbound Policy. In 2018, Taiwan donated US\$600,000 to the project.

- b.** Taiwan makes donations to the Food and Fertilizer Technology Center (FFTC) for the Asian and Pacific Region in support of a project to ameliorate pest infestations in red pitaya crops in Southeast and South Asia. The project helps expand cooperation and exchanges between agricultural research institutions and organizations in Taiwan and those in other Asia-Pacific nations. It also promotes the New Southbound Policy by strengthening linkages between talents, resources, and markets in partner countries. In 2018, Taiwan donated US\$76,000 to the project.
- c.** Taiwan continues to donate to the Asia-Pacific Association of Agricultural Research Institutions in support of the Asia Pacific Consortium on Agricultural Biotechnology and Genetic Resources Forum, which organizes relevant international seminars and training courses and produces publications. In 2018, Taiwan donated US\$70,000 to these endeavors.
- d.** Taiwan continues to donate to the International Rice Research Institute (IRRI) to develop high-quality and stress-resistant rice in response to climate change. In 2018, Taiwan donated US\$250,000.
- e.** Since January 2011, Taiwan has donated to the Asia/Pacific Group on Money Laundering (APG) to support consecutive two-year projects aimed at providing technical assistance and training for the APG's Pacific Island country members. Priority is given to Taiwan's diplomatic allies in the region. The programs assist participating countries in building capacity to prevent money laundering and combat the financing of terrorism. In 2017, Taiwan donated A\$140,000 to the fourth such training project by the APG (covering January 1, 2006 to December 31, 2007).

- f.** To support efforts by the Egmont Group (EG) to increase efficiency among its member financial intelligence units, Taiwan has made donations to the organization once every two years starting in 2014. The latest contribution of US\$100,000 covered the period from August 2017 to August 2019. The fund was used primarily to conduct six courses such as the Tactical Analysis Course. Taiwan and the EG jointly organized a workshop in Taiwan for the first time in December 2018. This helped enhance substantive exchanges between Taiwan and the financial intelligence units of other countries while upgrading Taiwan's participation in the organization.
- g.** In international humanitarian aid, the ICDF works with INGOs that are qualified to participate in UN efforts on disaster relief. In addition to taking part in postdisaster recovery and reconstruction efforts, the ICDF also carries out resilience and nutrition programs in response to international trends. INGOs currently cooperating with the ICDF include World Vision Taiwan, Mercy Corps, CARE International, and ACF. ICDF is thus connected to the UN system. With the assistance of INGOs' branch offices in disaster areas, it can mobilize resources to meet local needs. In addition, it participates in disaster relief projects, providing needed resources and technology through the work of Taiwanese professionals and volunteers, as well as university alumni from Taiwan's allies and friendly countries living in Taiwan.
- h.** The ICDF maintains regular communication with international development banks, convening work meetings with them and attending their annual conventions. In addition to increasing Taiwan's international presence and bolstering friendly relations with the various banks and their members, it also keeps track of development trends and explores opportunities for cooperation. It engages in substantive cooperation with the EBRD, CABEL, and IDB on programs covering education, SME development, agriculture,

and environmental sustainability.

- i.** In order to continuously enhance the technological capabilities of its personnel in the field of rice cultivation, the ICDF is working with the International Rice Research Institute (IRRI) to facilitate collaboration with international organizations based on resource sharing, complementary strengths, and technological innovation capabilities. This has also enabled the ICDF to engage the IRRI in multiparty cooperation projects in partner countries. Since 2017, the ICDF has organized workshops for its professional personnel in cooperation with a number of organizations, including the International Center for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT), which is a member of the Consortium of International Agricultural Research Centers, and the Latin American Fund for Irrigated Rice, which was established by CIAT to raise the competitiveness and sustainability of rice production.
- j.** In order to increase the scope and depth of its training programs, the ICDF organized a workshop on smart water use and management in cooperation with the International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives—Kaohsiung Capacity Center in 2018. At the event, the regional director of CIAT-Asia delivered a lecture on smart agriculture applications and discussed how to adapt farming activities to climate change. The ICDF hosted workshops on sustainable food development for participants recommended by the IRRI. It also sent an observation team to a workshop on water supply administration and service improvement conducted by the Japan International Cooperation Agency. Through such exchanges with international institutions, the ICDF learns from others’ experiences and promotes regional cooperation.
- k.** Taiwan and Mercy Corps jointly promoted the Wash Management Program and the Program for Community-Based Child Protection and Psychosocial

Support in Refugee Camps in Jordan.

- l.** Taiwan and the ACF launched the Solid Waste Management Program in Jordan.
- m.** Funding was provided for a sustainable family farming initiative introduced by the Institute of Nutrition of Central America and Panama to ensure food and nutrition for rural families.
- n.** Funding was provided to the Executive Secretariat of the Council of Ministers of Health of Central America and the Dominican Republic to support health programs under the UN Post-2015 Development Agenda.
- o.** Funding was provided to the General Secretariat of the Central American Integration System to help strengthen its coordination and management capabilities.
- p.** Funding was provided to the Foundation to Promote the Competitiveness of Micro and Small Enterprises in Central America to support business startups and regional financial plans.
- q.** Funding was provided to the Secretariat of the Central American Social Integration System to support social integration and human rights projects in Central America and the Dominican Republic.
- r.** Funding was provided to the International Center for Land Policy Studies and Training.
- s.** Funding was provided to the International Science Council for the promotion of its disaster prevention research center.
- t.** Funding was provided to the World Academy of Sciences to assist developing countries in pursuing academic research.
- u.** The Central Bank donated a stipend of US\$2,200 to subsidize training for people from low-income countries at the South East Asian Central Banks Center.

IV. Commitment to the UN Sustainable Development Goals

The *Millennium Development Goals Report* published by the United Nations shows that international cooperation development endeavors have achieved initial success. A new set of Sustainable Development Goals has been adopted to further encourage countries to focus on development, peace, and human rights, taking into account three major aspects—economic growth, social progress, and environmental protection. Efforts are being made to reduce hunger, poverty, and gender inequality, and to address climate change.

To comply with global trends and promote sustainable development, while also taking into account the conditions, capabilities, degree of development, and policy priorities of partner countries, as well as Taiwan’s technological strengths and competitive industries, Taiwan drew up a blueprint based on the UN SDGs to implement development cooperation projects so as to make substantive contributions to the international community. It is taking steps to achieve the following five development goals: eradicating extreme poverty and hunger, improving medical and healthcare cooperation, supporting talent cultivation, ensuring environmental sustainability, and jointly creating economic prosperity.

1. Eradicating extreme poverty and hunger

(1) The Horticulture Project in the Marshall Islands aims to ensure a stable supply of seedlings of traditional crops through the Laura Farm, distribute seedlings to outlying islands by means of promotion and consultations, and strengthen the implementation of its national development policy for food security. In 2018, a total of 57,300 seedlings were cultivated, of which 36,011 were distributed to 16 outlying islands. The project team provided consultations to 60 people during visits to the Wotje, Mejit, and Mili islands. Through

technical guidance, it is hoped that these efforts to increase farm production will help ensure food security and nutritional balance for residents of the outlying islands.

(2) The Common Bean Research, Development and Production Extension Project in Nicaragua aims to establish bean seed banks, counsel farmers, increase bean harvests, encourage farmers to plant the improved varieties produced by local seed banks, and coordinate the government's existing promotion subsidies and resources to boost food production. In 2018, a total of 149 seed banks were established, improved varieties were planted on 127.4 hectares of farmland, and 106 tons of beans were harvested. The project received widespread acclaim among both government and farmers.

(3) The Seed Potato Production Project in Eswatini was launched to assist the kingdom in establishing a seed potato breeding system and a system for verifying seed potatoes that are free of specific viruses. Tissue culture techniques are employed to breed advanced potato cultivars and produce commercial seed potatoes. Training is provided to Eswatini Ministry of Agriculture officials in virus detection and tissue culture techniques. Farmers receive consultations on field management and contract farming for commercial seed potatoes. The project helps Eswatini increase the proportion of seed potatoes it produces domestically. Efforts are devoted toward promoting the concept of using seed potatoes free of specific viruses, increasing the yield per unit area of cultivated land, and gradually meeting domestic consumption needs. In 2018, commercial seed potatoes produced in Eswatini had already replaced nearly 80 percent of imported seed potatoes.

2. Improving medical and healthcare cooperation

To assist diplomatic allies with national health and to establish a sound public health system, Taiwan uses advanced medical technology and shares its

experience in public health prevention and control through a number of projects undertaken by the ICDF. These include the Capacity Building Project for the Prevention and Control of Chronic Renal Failure in Belize, Health Information Management Efficiency Enhancement Project in Paraguay, Capacity Building Project for the Prevention and Control of Chronic Kidney Disease in Saint Kitts and Nevis, and Capacity Building Project for the Prevention and Control of Diabetes in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines.

3. Supporting talent cultivation

- (1) Taiwan is committed to supporting its diplomatic allies and friendly nations in upgrading their educational facilities and improving their learning environment. For example, the ICDF introduced the Technical and Vocational Education and Training Enhancement Project in Eswatini to support the kingdom's cultivation of mid- and advanced-level ICT technical personnel needed for economic growth as well as advanced-level electrical control personnel needed for industrial development. In coordination with Eswatini's national economic development goals, the project effectively integrated its vocational education and vocational training systems to facilitate technological upgrading and thereby address socioeconomic issues caused by low employment and sluggish industrial growth.
- (2) The ICDF sponsors the Taiwan Fellowship and Scholarship programs, the International Higher Education Scholarship Program, and professional workshops to share Taiwan's experience in areas in which it holds a competitive edge. These include agriculture, ICT, the environment, public health, and SME development. In response to the need for talent development in partner countries, we adhere to the peoplecentric philosophy in helping them cultivate human resources and promote their national development.
- (3) Taiwan fosters understanding of its culture and society among its diplomatic

allies and friendly nations while also promoting related exchanges. In this regard, the ICDF continues to conduct the Overseas Professional Mandarin Teaching Project. In 2018, 17 Taiwanese teachers were sent to allies and other partner nations to provide quality and professional teaching of Mandarin and introduce Taiwanese culture to local communities.

4. Ensuring environmental sustainability

(1) The Bamboo Industries Project in Guatemala encourages the use of bamboo to reduce the nation's carbon footprint and as a replacement for timber, while highlighting the need to conserve soil and water in line with environmental sustainability. It works for an increase in bamboo production and enhancement of processing technology and management capabilities; increased utilization of bamboo for commercial purposes; and promotion of the use of bamboo materials. This allows the Guatemalan government to promote its bamboo sector and green industries, and thereby spur local economic growth. To facilitate increased utilization of bamboo for commercial purposes, a total of 80,000 bamboo seedlings will be provided under this program and guidance is being given in planting them on 1,100 hectares of land. This paves the way to timber substitution and helps protect slope land, making it available for agricultural use. The bamboo harvested annually can be used to produce planks totaling 28,365 square meters, which will reduce the consumption of timber. To promote bamboo application technology, the project is implemented in coordination with the rural development and climate change adaptation initiative introduced by the German Society for International Cooperation. Bamboo will be used to build agricultural facilities in the Dry Corridor of Guatemala, such as greenhouses, warehouses, farmhouses, and scaffolding, while rainwater collection and storage systems will be set up for irrigation, allowing rural communities to

better adapt to climate change. To increase bamboo production and enhance processing technology and management capabilities, training in bamboo weaving techniques is offered under the project through the Nueva Esperanza production and marketing workshop for women in San Juan Sacatepéquez. Through this, a greater variety of bamboo products are being crafted, boosting sales and profits, and bringing income to rural women.

(2) Under the Livestock Project in the Marshall Islands, we are building modern pig houses, separating solid and liquid manure, installing biogas digesters, and creating wastewater treatment facilities. More, posttreatment waste liquids are being diverted for use in crop cultivation. This project will increase pork production, bolster crop productivity, protect the environment, reduce pollution from pig farming, and realize the ultimate goal of environmental sustainability.

(3) The Green Energy Special Fund was established by the ICDF in cooperation with the EBRD to provide financing for related projects. These include the Chisinau Urban Road Sector Project in Moldova to replace traditional high-pressure mercury-based street lamps with LED lighting, which operates at 70 percent energy efficiency; the Greater Amman Municipality Solid Waste Project in Jordan to build a power generation system using landfill gas, which can prevent release of an estimated 150,000 tons of carbon dioxide each year; the BiH Elektrokrajina Power Distribution Upgrade Project and the BiH Elektro-Bijeljina Smart Metering Expansion Project in Bosnia and Herzegovina to reduce carbon dioxide emissions by 78,000 tons per year and ensure accurate readings of users' energy use; the Bacau Urban Energy Efficiency Project in Romania to reduce energy consumption by 50 percent and lower maintenance costs; and the Sofia Electric Buses Acquisition Project in Bulgaria to allow the capital city to operate six green bus routes.

(4) The ICDF was invited to participate in five side events at the 24th Conference of the Parties to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change. Attendees introduced the organization's contributions to mitigating climate change through such initiatives as the Enhancing Agricultural Adaptive Capacity to Climate Variability Project in Saint Kitts and Nevis, Capacity Building in Flood Warning Technology Project in Belize, Urban Resilience and Disaster Prevention Project in Belize, Home Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Project in the Marshall Islands, Bamboo Industries Project in Guatemala, and projects implemented by the Technical Mission to Solomon Islands.

5. Jointly creating economic prosperity

(1) The ICDF invested in the Taiwan Agricultural Global Marketing Company in line with the government's new agricultural policy. The company adopts an entrepreneurial approach to open up overseas markets for national brands and strengthen Taiwan's international agricultural marketing network. Its medium- and long-term operational strategies are to bolster international cooperation, share resources and experience, and work with development partners to enhance the agricultural sector. In addition, in line with government policy, the ICDF raised capital for the Overseas Investment and Development Corporation to facilitate the government's aid projects in diplomatic allies and investments in New Southbound Policy partner countries.

(2) The Solar PV Mini-Grid System for Lighting in Myanmar Rural Areas Project was launched to address power shortages and install solar-powered minigrids and lighting facilities in remote villages specified by the country. All advisory services and hardware facilities were provided by Taiwan.

(3) The ICDF organized a number of professional workshops, such as an e-commerce and SME development workshop exclusively for Latin American

countries. Participants visited a MOFA exhibition showcasing Taiwan's achievements in international science and technology cooperation. The event featured accomplishments in ICT collaboration with partners in Latin America, highlighting Taiwan's exchanges with these countries and its contributions to their social and economic development. In addition, in line with the New Southbound Policy, workshops were held in 2018 in cooperation with the private sector; at these events, Taiwanese businesspeople interacted with participants and shared their experience in expanding business operations to New Southbound Policy partner countries. (These participating individuals were from such companies as Jingwei Aerospace Science and Technology Corp., Dimerco Express Group, Trans Van Links Express Corp., Everest Textile Co., Ltd.)

Taiwan's cooperation initiatives not only take into account its own strengths and the needs of partner countries, but are also in line with international aid development trends as well as the spirit of the UN SDGs. All of the cooperation endeavors discussed in this report are designed to support the development of partner nations and ensure environmental sustainability.

V. Conclusion

Over the past year, MOFA has set out priorities for promoting international cooperation and development in accordance with the International Cooperation and Development Act. Taiwan's efforts focus on development issues of global concern with consideration for the broad directions of the SDGs. Taiwan is working to establish stable cooperative relations over a broad swath of areas with partner countries, intergovernmental organizations, and INGOs. It also takes part in sustainable development projects aimed at eradicating poverty, fighting

communicable disease, and tackling climate change.

In response to the launch of the UN SDGs on New Year's Day 2016, Taiwan has engaged in a broad range of international cooperation and development endeavors, fulfilling its international responsibilities, tapping into the cooperation funds of relevant international organizations, and working with NGOs through a diversified global network. It supports partner countries in building needed infrastructure and working toward sustainable development, while opening up overseas opportunities for Taiwanese businesses.

Taiwan is gradually adjusting to the changing of the times and drawing on its strengths to promote international cooperation and development. Based on the principle of mutual assistance for mutual benefit, it is moving toward a cooperation model that focuses on supporting economic and social development, while incorporating market and industrial development into joint projects so as to bolster economic and market-driven cooperation. Furthermore, Taiwan encourages greater participation by both the public and private sectors, draws on the resources of all parties involved, and seeks to maximize the benefits of the projects. It makes full use of its technological strengths and sectoral advantages, focuses on sharing, emphasizes cooperation, and advances alongside its diplomatic allies toward the goal of mutual benefit and coprosperity. Furthermore, it provides international humanitarian assistance, safeguards human security, and upholds the values of humanitarian concern and sustainable development. Taiwan has established platforms that facilitate linkages with the international community, supports global development, and continues to work to expand upon the concrete successes of its foreign aid efforts.

The United Nations Sustainable Development Goals:

1. End Poverty in All Its Forms Everywhere
2. End Hunger, Achieve Food Security and Improved Nutrition, and Promote Sustainable Agriculture
3. Ensure Healthy Lives and Promote Well-being for All at All Ages
4. Ensure Inclusive and Equitable Quality Education and Promote Life-long Learning Opportunities for All
5. Achieve Gender Equality and Empower All Women and Girls
6. Ensure Availability and Sustainable Management of Water and Sanitation for All
7. Ensure Access to Affordable, Reliable, Sustainable, and Modern Energy for All
8. Promote Sustained, Inclusive and Sustainable Economic Growth, Full and Productive Employment and Decent Work for All
9. Build Resilient Infrastructure, Promote Inclusive and Sustainable Industrialization and Foster Innovation
10. Reduce Inequality Within and Among Countries
11. Make Cities and Human Settlement Inclusive, Safe, Resilient and Suitable
12. Ensure Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns
13. Take Urgent Action to Combat Climate Change and Its Impacts by Regulating Emissions and Promoting Developments in Renewable Energy
14. Conserve and Sustainably Use the Oceans, Seas and Marine Resources for Sustainable Development
15. Protect, Restore and Promote Sustainable Use of Terrestrial Ecosystems, Sustainably Manage Forests, Combat Desertification, and Halt and Reverse Land Degradation and Halt Biodiversity Loss
16. Promote Peaceful and Inclusive Societies for Sustainable Development, Provide Access to Justice for All and Build Effective, Accountable and Inclusive Institutions at All Levels
17. Strengthen the Means of Implementation and Revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development