

**International Cooperation and
Development Report 2013**

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

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I. Taiwan's Foreign Aid Policy Philosophy

1. New Foreign Aid Philosophy

Based on the “viable diplomacy” policy and global foreign aid trends, the foreign aid philosophy of the Republic of China (Taiwan) has already evolved from simple assistance in agricultural and fisheries production to capacity-building with the hope of improving the welfare, fostering independence, and ensuring the livelihoods of the people of partner countries.

To achieve the aforementioned goals, the concepts of “partnerships for progress” and “sustainable development” anchor Taiwan's foreign aid policy, with relevant work adhering to legitimate purpose, lawful process and effective implementation. Through close cooperation with friendly countries and civil society, the government aspires to promote a regulated, professional, and transparent foreign aid model so as to improve the effectiveness of aid and the well-being of the people of partner countries.

2. New Foreign Aid Approach

(1) Institutionalized

President Ma Ying-jeou proposed the “viable diplomacy” approach to foreign affairs after his inauguration in 2008, stressing that the relevant agencies must adhere to legitimate purpose, lawful process and effective implementation when providing aid to other nations.

As such, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA) released the *White Paper on Foreign Aid Policy: Partnerships for Progress and Sustainable Development* in May 2009 as a policy guideline for establishing a professional and accountable aid model. In May 2010, the Legislative Yuan passed the International Cooperation and Development Act (ICD Act), which serves as Taiwan's legal basis for international cooperation and development affairs.

In order to lay a solid legal foundation for the provision of foreign aid, the Executive Yuan approved six sets of regulations, including the Regulations Governing Technical Assistance and Capacity Building for International Cooperation and Development Affairs, which entered into force in December 2011.

(2) Professional

Taiwan's philosophy on international cooperation and development has already risen above simple aid to cooperation with and development of partner countries. Aid projects now follow a scientific and professional management model, emphasizing pre-evaluation, mid-term supervision, and post-review of project effectiveness. This model enables simple technical assistance to be more comprehensive and effective.

(3) Transparent

Following the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness of 2005, the United Nations Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) of 2000, and Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) standards, MOFA built the Official Development Assistance (ODA) Database in 2009. As such, MOFA collects information on international cooperation and development from all government ministries, publishes annual reports, and provides updates to the OECD through the International Cooperation and Development Fund (TaiwanICDF). Since 2010, in accordance with Article 15 of the ICD Act, MOFA has submitted its International Cooperation and Development Report every year to the Executive Yuan and forwarded it to the Legislative Yuan for reference. Therefore, the current report provides an overview of Taiwan's ODA statistics and international cooperation and development efforts made in 2013.

II. Official Development Assistance (ODA) Statistics

1. Overview of ODA in the International Community

The total ODA amount provided by Development Assistance Committee (DAC) members¹ of the OECD reached US\$134.8 billion in 2013, 7% more than the US\$125.6 billion provided in 2012. Net ODA from DAC countries stood at 0.3% of gross national income (GNI) which increased slightly from 0.29% in 2012. Among DAC members, five countries, including Norway, Sweden, Luxembourg, Denmark, and the United Kingdom, met the UN target ODA/GNI ratio of 0.7%.

The United States was the largest donor, followed by the United Kingdom, Germany, Japan, and France, providing US\$31.5 billion, an increase of 1.3% over 2012, at 0.19% of its GNI.

The total ODA amount of the 28 European Union members was US\$71.2 billion, with an ODA/GNI ratio of 0.41%. The ODA offered by France, Portugal, Greece, the Netherlands, and Belgium fell more than 5%. Spain, Italy, Poland, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Sweden, and the UK raised the amount of their ODA, with the UK increasing its ODA by 27% to meet the 0.7% UN target for the first time.

In Asia, the ODA of two countries rose significantly: Japan's jumped by 36%, reaching US\$11.7 billion, with an ODA/GNI ratio of 0.23%, while South Korea's increased 4% to US\$1.7 billion, with an ODA/GNI ratio of 0.13%. The total ODA amount of Australia and

¹ Of the 34 OECD members, 29 belong to the Development Assistance Committee (DAC): Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Czech Republic, Denmark, the EU, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Korea, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, and the United States of America.

New Zealand decreased by 4% and 1%, with their ODA/GNI ratios at 0.34% and 0.26%, respectively.

Figure 1: ODA/GNI Ratio of OECD/DAC Members in 2013 (Source: OECD)

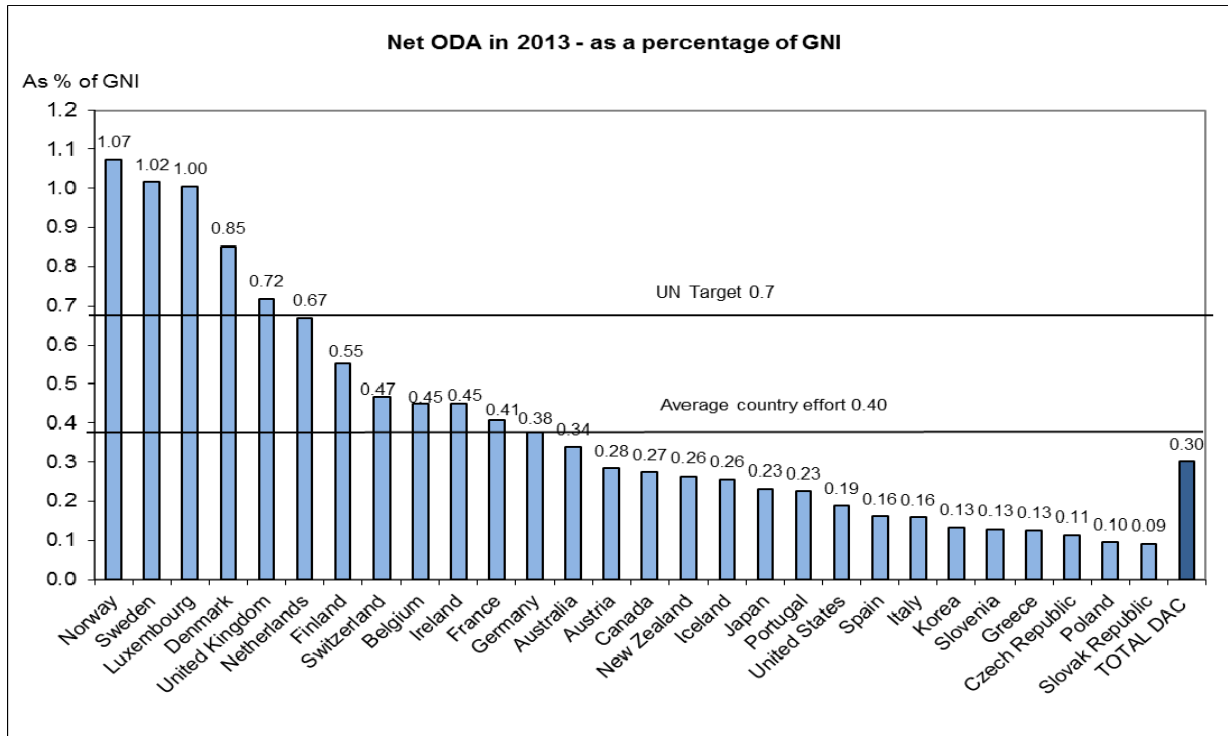
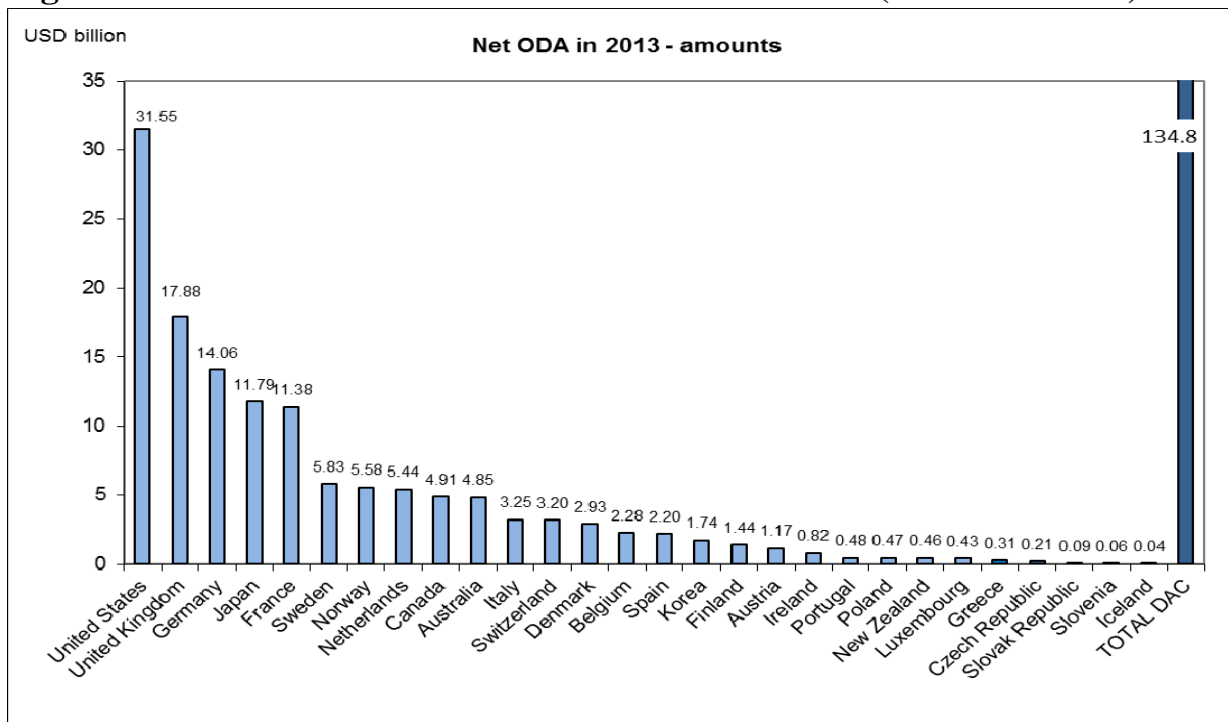


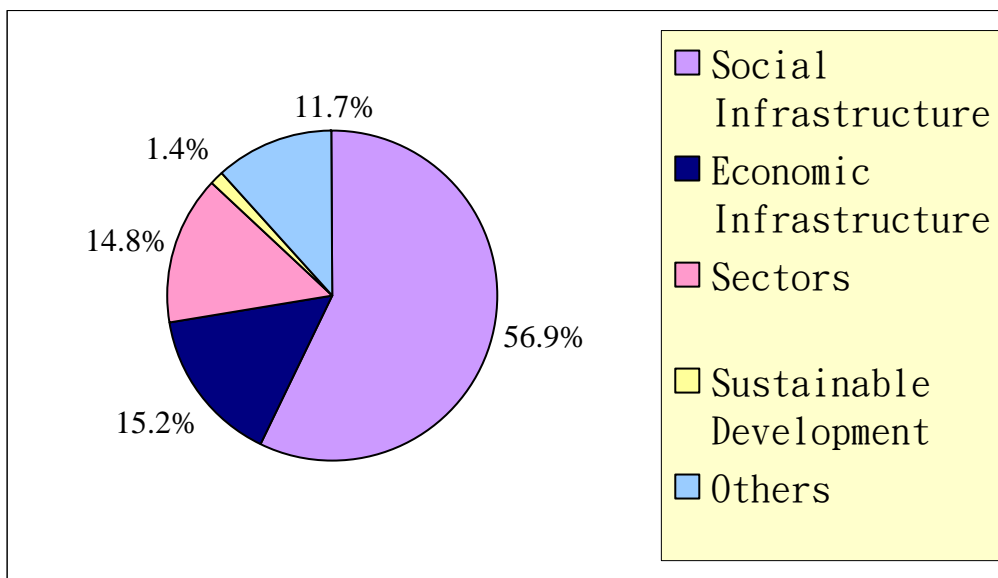
Figure 2: Total ODA of OECD/DAC Members in 2013 (Source: OECD)



2. The ODA Statistics of Taiwan

In 2013, Taiwan's foreign aid funding was approximately US\$272 million, putting the ODA/GNI ratio at 0.054%, far from the goal of 0.7% set by the UN. Compared with 2012, the amount slightly decreased from US\$304 million, with the ODA/GNI at 0.062%. The amount of Taiwan's total foreign aid falls between that of Greece (US\$310 million) and the Czech Republic (US\$210 million).

Figure 3: Taiwan's ODA in 2013 by Category



More than half of Taiwan's foreign aid goes toward improving the social infrastructure of friendly countries, followed by economic infrastructure. In 2013, Taiwan's foreign aid projects in such areas as education, health and medical care, water supply, sanitation, information and telecommunication, energy, disaster recovery, and NGO assistance increased compared to 2012, with aid for social infrastructure growing by about US\$41 million. With regard to sanitation, health care, and medical care, Taiwan provided professional medical services and training to help raise the medical care standards of partner countries, increasing the related budget to US\$8.1 million. At the same time, Taiwan not only earmarked more aid for building up the ICT capabilities and

competitiveness of partner countries, but also strived to offer humanitarian assistance and doubled the amount of other forms of assistance to countries struck by natural disasters.

Taiwan's ODA in 2013		
	Total Amount (US\$)	Ratio
Total ODA	271,771,571.63	100%
Social Infrastructure	154,564,988.45	56.87%
General Education	11,465,935.00	4.22%
Scholarships	26,191,325.00	9.64%
Vocational Education	15,663,098.00	5.76%
Health and Medical Care	23,263,927.00	8.56%
Water Supply and Sanitation	6,725,957.00	2.47%
Government and Civil Society	24,038,145.00	8.84%
Other	47,216,600.00	17.37%
Economic Infrastructure	41,388,317.78	15.23%
Transportation and Storage	3,056,048.00	1.12%
Information and Telecommunication	4,281,317.00	1.58%
Energy	6,702,234.00	2.47%
Other	27,348,718.00	10.06%
Sectors	40,190,905.63	14.79%
Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries	36,152,291.00	13.30%
Industry, Mining, and Construction	565,302.00	0.21%
Trade Policies and Regulations	1,472,951.00	0.54%
Tourism	2,000,362.00	0.74%
Sustainable Development	3,768,458.73	1.39%
Environmental Protection	1,454,159.00	0.54%
Cross-sector	2,314,300.00	0.85%

Other	31,858,901.05	11.72%
Assistance Grants	7,616,639.00	2.80%
In-kind Donations	4,322,475.00	1.59%
Humanitarian Assistance	2,822,297.00	1.04%
Disaster Recovery	5,538,719.00	2.04%
Administrative Expenses of Partner Countries	10,744,518.00	3.95%
Aid to NGOs	814,253.00	0.30%
GNI (NT\$)	14,947,752,936,046.40	
GNI (US\$)	503,252,000,000.00	
ODA/GNI Ratio	0.054%	

III. Summary of Taiwan's International Cooperation and Development Missions in 2013

Taiwan promotes international cooperation and development efforts by helping partner countries through bilateral and multilateral grants and cooperation.

1. Bilateral ODA

(1) Infrastructure Assistance

The main categories of infrastructure projects are as follows:

a. Social Infrastructure Projects

(a) Asia Pacific

- i. Kiribati: Upgrading of Social Facilities in the Outer Islands Project and Outer Island Road and Airstrips Upgrading Project
- ii. Solomon Islands: National Referral Hospital Labor Ward and Antenatal Ward Upgrade and Refurbishment Project
- iii. Marshall Islands: Outer Island Runway Renovation Project
- iv. Palau: Road Renovation Project in Ngaraard State and three other states
- v. Tuvalu: New Overhead Tanks Project

(b) Latin America

- i. Panama: Supply of Equipment for Remote Monitoring of Flow, Pressure and Levels for IDAAN in the Central Provinces; Water for All Project; Construction of Rural Aqueducts in Bajo Nieves; Improvement of Rural Aqueducts in Siogui and Other Areas; and Construction of the Water Treatment Plant in Parita District, Herrera province
- ii. St. Lucia: Procurement of Forensic Equipment Project
- iii. Saint Christopher and Nevis: Construction of St. Paul's Day Care Center Project

- iv. Haiti: Construction Project of the Food System of Portable Water in the Hope Village of the Locality of Savane Diane (Projet de construction du système d'alimentation en eau potable du village espoir de la localité de Savane Diane) and the Project of Cooperation for the Layout of the Building of the National Bank of Paris (Projet de cooperation pour l'aménagement de l'immeuble banque nationale de paris (BNP))

(c) Africa

- i. São Tomé and Príncipe: Construction of Water Supply System in the Zone of Macaco Hill (Construção do sistema de abastecimento de aqua da Zona de Monte Macaco)
- ii. Swaziland: Water Supply to Rural School Project

b. Educational and Cultural Projects

(a) Asia-Pacific

- i. Kiribati, Tuvalu, Palau, Nauru, Marshall Islands, and Solomon Islands: Taiwan Study Camp for Future Leaders from Pacific Allies
- ii. Kiribati, Palau, Solomon Islands, Vietnam, Australia, and Indonesia: International Youth Ambassadors Exchange Program

(b) Latin America

- i. Honduras: Project of Introducing Technology to Improve Education in Honduras
- ii. Nicaragua: Project of Formation and Cultivation for Educational Human Resources
- iii. Panama: Program Supporting School, Family and Community Gardens, and Program Supporting Early Childhood Development

- iv. Dominican Republic: San Juan de la Maguana Technical Training Center Equipment Project
- v. Haiti: Marie Anne College Construction Project (*Projet de construction du collège Marie Anne*)
- vi. St. Vincent and the Grenadines: Yes Program and the Memorandum of Understanding between the Governments of the Republic of China (Taiwan) and St. Vincent and the Grenadines on Human Resources Development
- vii. St. Christopher and Nevis: Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of the Republic of China (Taiwan) and the Government of the Federation of St. Kitts and Nevis on Human Resources Development
- viii. Colombia: Project for Training Single Mothers in Basic Computing, and the School Library Donation Event
- ix. Peru: Donation of Computers to Two Schools in the Junin Region; Integral Interactive Education for Children in SOS Children's Village, Peru; and Establishing a Computer Room for the Mater Admirabilis Private Education Institution
- x. Paraguay: Cooperating with the Ministry of Education and Culture of Paraguay on the Strengthening Regional Cultural Secretariats Mba'apo Porave Rekavo project and with the Paraguay Olympic Committee on the Agreement on Sports Training for Paraguayan Athletes
- xi. Argentina: Restoration of the Altarpiece and the Dome of the Presbytery of Cathedral Primada in Buenos Aires
- xii. Working with the Central America Social Integration Secretariat (Secretaría de la Integración Social Centroamericana, SISCA) and the Central America Tourism Integration Secretariat (Secretaría de Integración Turística Centroamericana, SITCA) on Strengthening the Social Dimension of Central American Integration through

Implementing the Approach Action Plan and Strengthening Central American Integration and Regional Tourism Promotion

(c) West Asia and Africa

- i. Burkina Faso: Project to Support Basic Education and Literacy by PV-LFP-LED Lighting (Lamp for Africa) and the Project to Promote the Teaching of Mandarin
- ii. Swaziland: Chinese Chef Project and the Rural Electrification Project
- iii. Bahrain: Urban Landscaping Design and Beautification Cooperative Project
- iv. Mongolia: Scholarship Program in Mongolia
- v. The Gambia: Budget Support for Education; President Empowerment of Girls Education Project (PEGEP); Special Biochemical BA Class at Kaohsiung Medical University; MFA Program, Department of New Media Art at Taipei National University of the Arts; and the Gambian Architectural Planning Program and Tailor-made Four-year Civil Engineering BA Class of National Taipei University of Technology

(d) Europe

- i. Slovakia, Hungary, and Latvia: Sponsorship of schools for the purchase of teaching materials and equipment
- ii. Bulgaria: Donations to schools in the rural areas of Montana and Vidin
- iii. Poland: Donation to the Taiwan-EU Studies Center in Warsaw School of Economics for the purchase of classroom equipment
- iv. Slovakia: Repair of the second castle courtyard fortifications of Lubovna Castle
- v. Latvia: Donation to the Latvian Association of Local and Regional Government for the Competition of Municipality of the Year 2013

c. Health and Medical Care Projects

(a) Asia-Pacific

- i. Kiribati, Tuvalu, Palau, and Nauru: Taiwan Medical Missions
- ii. Solomon Islands and Marshall Islands: Taiwan Health Center Projects
- iii. Kiribati, Tuvalu, Palau, Nauru, Marshall Islands, Solomon Islands, Fiji, and Papua New Guinea: Mobile Medical Dispatch Missions
- iv. Solomon Islands: Dengue Fever Survey Pilot Study and National Referral Hospital Labor Ward & Antenatal Ward Upgrade and Refurbishment Project in Solomon Islands

(b) Latin America

- i. Honduras: Project of Supporting the Cardiac Surgery Brigade for Children
- ii. Nicaragua: Project of Prioritized Provision of Medical Supplies to Nationwide Health Service Network
- iii. Panama: Construction of the Hospital de Bocas del Toro
- iv. St. Lucia: St. Jude Hospital Additional Works and Acquisition of Radiological Equipment
- v. St. Vincent and the Grenadines: Purchase of Critical Equipment for Milton Cato Memorial Hospital
- vi. Colombia: Program of Support in the Medical and Functional Rehabilitation of Disabled National Police Officers (*Programa de apoyo a la Rehabilitación Medica y Funcional de los miembros de la Policia Nacional que han quedado con Discapacidad*)

(c) Africa

- i. São Tomé and Príncipe: Construction of the Health Centre in Cantagalo, ROC/São Tomé & Príncipe Medical Project, and Malaria Control Operation Project
- ii. Burkina Faso: Technical Assistance for the Management of National Hospital Blaise Compaoré, Project of Construction of Health and Social Welfare Centers and Medical Centers, and Supporting the Implementation of the Strategic Framework for Fight against AIDS and STIs (sexually transmitted infections)
- iii. Swaziland: Medical mission
- iv. The Gambia: Medical Grant, Maternal Health Improvement Program, and Nursing and Midwifery Personnel Training Program in Fooyin University

(d) Europe

- i. Slovakia: Modernization of equipment of the Psychiatric Balneological Rehabilitation Department at Mýtina Health Centre
- ii. Poland: Sponsorship for the procurement of medical equipment for Łódz Medical University and to the Rescue of Children with Cancer Foundation
- iii. Hungary: Sponsorship for the purchase of medical equipment for clinics in the Veszprem, Vas, Csongrad, and Szabolcs-Szatmar-Bereg provinces

d. Economic Infrastructure Projects

(a) Asia-Pacific

- i. Assisting six Asia-Pacific diplomatic allies in procuring government equipment and developing infrastructure
- ii. Kiribati: Donating “Outer Island Transport Vessel,” “Landing Craft for Line and Phoenix Group,” and “Maintaining Existing Transport System for Students”

iii. Palau: Road Renovation Project

(b) Latin America

i. Nicaragua: National Agriculture and Food Project

ii. Center for the Promotion of Micro and Small Enterprises in Central America (CENPROMYPE): Cooperation with CENPROMYPE on the Program for the Comprehensive Promotion of Entrepreneurship in Central America and the Dominican Republic.

iii. St. Lucia: Lighting of Recreational Facilities

iv. Honduras: “One Town, One Product” Project

v. Guatemala: the Project of the Rehabilitation and Widening of Highway CA-9 North Road: Guatemala-El Rancho Phase 2: Road to Agua Caliente-Sanarate

vi. Belize: Mile 14 Southern Highway-Belize/Guatemala Border Road Project and the Fourth Road Santa Elena/San San Ignacio Bypass Project

vii. Haiti: Cooperation Project for the Construction of OFATMA Hospital, Charles Lassègue School and Social Housing in Cayes; Project for Food Production and Vocational Training for Relocated Victims in Savane Diane; and Cooperation Project for the Rehabilitation of the Mais Gate Avenue Extension.

viii. St. Vincent and the Grenadines: “Project of Vermont-Francois Bridge,” “Cumberland Sporting Facility Project,” “Colonaire Bridge Rehabilitation Project,” and “Landside Facilities of the Argyle International Airport.”

ix. Saint Christopher and Nevis: Construction of the Solar Farm at Robert L. Bradshaw International Airport, and Construction of Family Park in the New Road and Pine Garden Development Community

- x. Brazil: Feasibility Study for the Deployment of an Electric Public Transportation System and Modal Integration in Rio Branco

(c) West Asia and Africa

- i. Swaziland: Design, Supply, Installation, Commissioning and Testing of Solar Powered Lighting System for Government Building
- ii. Burkina Faso: Solar Street Lighting and Installation of A Photovoltaic Solar Power Plant and Trade and Investment Promotion Center Project
- iii. São Tomé and Príncipe: Maintenance of St. Amaro Power Plant and Construction of Water Supply System in the Zone of Macaco Hill
- iv. The Gambia: Rehabilitation of Old Police Line Barracks and Procurement of the Gambia Ferry Engines
- v. Saudi Arabia: Transport Technical Cooperation Project

e. Information and Telecommunication Projects

- i. Belize, St. Christopher and Nevis, St. Vincent, and St. Lucia: ICT Cooperation Project
- ii. Belize: Procurement of Office Equipment for the Inspiration Center, Special Envoy for Women & Children
- iii. Nicaragua: Project of Enhancing Security and Confidence in Using Electronic Commerce
- iv. St. Lucia: Multichannel Contact and Data Centre
- v. The Gambia: Digital Opportunity Center in The Gambia
- vi. São Tomé and Príncipe: “Internet of São Tomé and Príncipe” and “School Internet”

f. Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries Projects

(a) Asia-Pacific

In managing relevant international activities, such as symposia, training courses, consulting services, field demonstrations, and overseas investigations to advance the agricultural technology of its members, the Food and Fertilizer Technology Center for the Asian and Pacific Region (FFTC) has made impressive results. In 2013, it held eight international symposia and two international training courses in Vietnam, Thailand, Taiwan, Japan, the Philippines, and Korea.

(b) Latin America

- i. El Salvador: Organizing and Strengthening of Cooperative Associations for the Promotion of Women's Productive Enterprises in the Processing and Marketing of Fresh Milk
- ii. Nicaragua: Project of Enhancing Local Capacities to Promote Small and Medium Agroindustry
- iii. St. Lucia: Black Sigatoka Disease Prevention and Treatment Program
- iv. St. Vincent and the Grenadines: Upgrading Plant and Animal Health Laboratory and Infrastructure
- v. St. Christopher and Nevis: Agro-Tourism Demonstration Farm Project
- vi. Haiti: "Project of Cooperation for the Development of the Cereal Sector in the Valley of Cayes (*Projet de coopération pour le développement de la filière céréalière dans la vallée des Cayes*)," the "Project of Production and Marketing of Rice in the Region of Artibonite (*Projet de production et de commercialisation de riz dans la région d'Artibonite*)," and the "Project of Reinforcement of Capacity for the

Production of Rice Seed in Haiti (*Projet de renforcement des capacités pour la production de semences de riz en Haïti*)

(c) West Asia and Africa

- i. Burkina Faso: Upland Rice Promotion Project
- ii. São Tomé and Príncipe: Food Crops Development Project, Pig Development Project, Supporting Project for the Promotion of Production of Exportations, Rehabilitation and Installation of Irrigation System, Farming Census, and Program of Rural Extension
- iii. Swaziland: Sweet Potato Production and Marketing Project, King's Dairy Farm-Royal Corporation Assistance Project, and Seed Potato Production Project
- iv. Saudi Arabia: Agriculture and Fisheries Project
- v. Bahrain: Food Security and Agronomic and Horticultural Crops Development Project
- vi. The Gambia: Donation of GPS System for Tractors and Power Take-off (PTO) Pumps.

g. Sustainable Development Projects

- i. Nicaragua and Honduras: the Project of Capacity Enhancement in Using Geographic Information Systems in Central America
- ii. Honduras: Rescuing South Area of Yojoa Lake Project and the Improvement Project for the Species Conservation and Rehabilitation Center
- iii. St. Lucia: Sustainable Energy Promotion
- iv. Burkina Faso: Solar Street Lighting and Installation of A Photovoltaic Solar Power Plant

- v. Swaziland: Design, Supply, Installation, Commissioning and Testing of Solar Powered Lighting System for Government Building
- vi. Kiribati, Tuvalu, Palau, Nauru, Marshall Islands, Solomon Islands, and Papua New Guinea: Renewable Energy Project

(2) Technical Assistance

a. Technical Missions

In 2013, the International Cooperation and Development Fund (TaiwanICDF) managed 29 technical, medical, industrial service and trade missions, which conducted a total of 57 bilateral cooperation projects overseen by 117 staff.

In the Asia-Pacific region and West Asia, Taiwan has 11 technical missions. In 2013, these missions worked on 21 projects in such areas as agronomy, horticulture, fisheries, animal husbandry, agribusiness, landscaping, and transportation infrastructure. In Africa, Taiwan has three technical missions and one medical mission, which conducted seven projects in agronomy, horticulture, fisheries, animal husbandry, and medical care. And in Latin America and the Caribbean, Taiwan has 14 missions, with 29 projects in agronomy, horticulture, animal husbandry, fisheries, food processing, metal processing, marketing, and small and medium enterprises (SME) counseling. Moreover, Taiwan sent 85 military service personnel to assist with 14 technical and medical projects in Asia, Oceania, Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean.

b. Medical Missions

- (a) MOFA commissioned the TaiwanICDF to set up a permanent medical mission in Burkina Faso. Currently, four people are stationed in Burkina Faso, providing services in

such areas as clinical treatment, medical consultations, public health awareness, midwife training, medical management training, and nationwide hospital maintenance. The medical mission provides clinical services to at least 14,000 local patients per year. In 2013, it treated over 17,000 patients, and its services have been well received by the local government and people.

(b) In addition to operating permanent medical missions, the TaiwanICDF also established the International Healthcare Cooperation Strategic Alliance (IHCSA) in 2006 in cooperation with domestic medical institutes. Currently, 37 member hospitals are part of the alliance. The IHCSA dispatches mobile medical missions consisting of Taiwan professionals to other countries, implementing international healthcare cooperation projects that last for two to three weeks. In accordance with the latest trends in international aid, particularly the current emphasis on project-oriented aid models, the Mobile Medical Missions became Mobile Medical Dispatch Missions in 2012 to meet the special needs of partner countries. Following assessments conducted by hospitals in Taiwan, medical teams are dispatched to conduct clinical and technological exchanges and treatment services. From 2006 to 2013, nearly 1,000 medical staff from 36 hospitals were dispatched to Pacific island countries, providing clinical training and promoting health education. Approximately 150,000 people have benefited from these missions over the years.

(c) Furthermore, to reinforce the medical capabilities of Taiwan's diplomatic allies, the Healthcare Personnel Training Program was created by the IHCSA. As part of this program, 31 people from seven diplomatic allies participated in clinical and technical training courses in Taiwan in 2013, which were organized by six hospitals and one academic institute and lasted two to three months. From 2005 to 2013, a total of 263 people participated.

(d) Since 2007, the Ministry of Health and Welfare has established Taiwan Health Centers in the Marshall Islands and Solomon Islands. The public health and medical staff dispatched from Taiwan cooperate with local health institutions to conduct long-term projects. In the Marshall Islands, projects covered such areas as diabetes prevention, adolescent health education, midwife training, professional technical guidance for medical staff, and community volunteer training. Assistance was also given to the Mobile Medical Missions, and efforts were made to produce better health education materials. In addition, Taiwan donated two second-hand computed tomography (CT) instruments to Burkina Faso and provided relevant training, thereby promoting the technical capabilities of medical institutions in that country.

c. TaiwanICDF Volunteer Services

In 2013, the TaiwanICDF dispatched 30 long- or short-term volunteers to 11 countries with which we maintain cordial ties (Panama, El Salvador, Nicaragua, St. Lucia, St. Christopher and Nevis, Thailand, the Marshall Islands, Tuvalu, Kiribati, Palau, and South Sudan), providing services in such areas as education, ICT, SME development, healthcare, and agriculture. To encourage citizens to become more involved in diplomatic and international cooperation and development work, the TaiwanICDF dispatched its first group of volunteers in December 1996, and in 2005 started to involve universities and businesses. So far, the TaiwanICDF has dispatched over 590 volunteers to 36 countries.

(3) Humanitarian Assistance

Taiwan is committed to participating in humanitarian aid efforts following natural disasters, and provides timely assistance to affected countries and people.

a. Asia

(a) Typhoon Haiyan swept across the central Philippines on November 8, 2013, causing severe damage. The ROC government immediately donated US\$200,000 to the Philippine government. In addition, MOFA called on people in Taiwan to make donations, raising 680 metric tons of relief supplies in just 10 days. In coordination with MOFA, the Ministry of National Defense arranged 18 flights by C-130 Hercules cargo planes, as well as a trip by the ROC Navy vessel *Chung He*, to transport supplies to the Philippines. Donations and relief supplies from the ROC government and private sector (including donations by individual citizens) had reached US\$12.7 million by February 2014.

(b) Taiwan made donations to Temotu province in Solomon Islands for reconstruction efforts following an earthquake and tsunami.

(c) Taiwan donated pre-fabricated housing units and relief supplies to assist with reconstruction efforts in Palau following Typhoon Haiyan.

b. Africa

In South Sudan, 8% of the population suffers from an extreme lack of food, while 34% cannot obtain sufficient food. The TaiwanICDF and Mercy Corps cooperated on a food security project for internally displaced persons (IDP), returnees and host communities in the Abyei Area (located between South Sudan and Sudan), assisting people in cultivating crops and enhancing food security.

c. Europe

(a) Taiwan has provided assistance to flood victims in Indonesia and Argentina, as well as hurricane victims in Mexico, through the Pontifical Council Cor Unum of the Holy See. Taiwan has also made donations to Catholic charities such as the Jesuit Refugee Service,

the Populorum Progressio Foundation, the Good Samaritan Foundation, the Virginio e Maria Foundation, and Caritas Internationalis.

(b) Taiwan has cooperated with the Western Sahara delegation to the European Union on the Improvement of Nutritional Condition of Sahrawi Elementary Students project, which aims to provide food to over 8,000 children in 27 kindergartens and six boarding schools in the Sahrawi Arab Democratic Republic. Taiwan has worked with the NGO Mundubat Foundation on this project.

(c) On behalf of the ROC government, the Taipei Economic and Cultural Office in the Czech Republic donated US\$50,000 to people in need to assist with reconstruction efforts in the country following the flooding of June 2013.

d. Latin America

(a) Paraguay was seriously affected by flooding and a powerful storm in April and September of 2012, respectively. The ROC government donated about US\$200,000 to purchase movable water storage devices and provided emergency food assistance to 2,151 households. This project was completed in June 2013. Meanwhile, a drought in southern Honduras caused food loss of 80%. Cooperating with the Agricultural Science and Technology Agency of Honduras (Dirección de Ciencia y Tecnología Agropecuaria, DICTA), the TaiwanICDF assisted farmers in the affected area in setting up home garden irrigation systems, and provided relevant materials and training. The goal of this project was to improve people's ability to respond to future natural disasters and to enhance food security, and it has helped 1,500 households construct home garden irrigation systems to grow vegetables for their own use.

(b) Tropical Storm Manuel and Atlantic Hurricane Ingrid both hit Mexico on September 15, 2013, bringing significant rainfall and causing numerous landslides. In response to the

Pope's appeal to offer help to countries affected by natural disasters, the ROC government used the Funds for Humanitarian Charity to assist victims of these storms through the Pontifical Council Cor Unum of the Holy See.

(c) On September 25, 2013, an earthquake measuring 7.0 struck Arequipa in southern Peru, as a result of which houses collapsed and roads were cut off. The ROC government donated funds to Arequipa to assist in relief efforts.

(d) On October 3, 2013, the Kaohsiung Chang Gung Memorial Hospital performed liver transplant surgery on a Guatemalan child named Santiago following a request by MOFA.

(e) In November 2013, MOFA continued to assist Guatemala in implementing reconstruction projects following the 2012 earthquake in the country, helping to rebuild bridges and main roads in Quiche and Quetzaltenango, which were most affected by the disaster.

(f) The North America Taiwanese Medical Association (NATMA) was given financial support by the ROC government to dispatch volunteer medical missions to the Dominican Republic, treating more than 4,000 patients between February 28 and March 9, 2013.

5. The Caribbean

(a) Taiwan International Health Action (TaiwanIHA), jointly established by the Ministry of Health and Welfare and MOFA, went to Haiti to provide medical assistance in the aftermath of the 2010 earthquake. As part of the Project of Aide for the Post-seismic Reconstruction (Projet d'aide à la Reconstruction post-sismique) set up by MOFA, TaiwanIHA conducted three subprojects related to sanitation and medical care: the Project of Health Promotion Center (Projet du Centre de promotion de la Santé), the Project of Donation of Medical Materials and Equipments (Projet de don des matériels et

équipements médicaux), and the Project of Deepening the Fight against Epidemics (Projet d'approfondissement de la lutte contre les épidémies). These were aimed at helping Haiti—a diplomatic ally of Taiwan—promote public health and medical care following the earthquake. In 2013, four exchange visits were conducted between Taiwan and Haiti. Taiwan also donated 2,440 disaster preparedness packages, three autoclaves, three centrifuges, and 24 items of medical equipment, and provided healthcare, laboratory, and epidemiology training to three Haitians. So far, 34 people have participated in exchange visits; 14 batches of medical equipment, medicine, and epidemic prevention materials have been donated; and 22 Haitian healthcare, laboratory, and epidemiology professionals have received specialized training.

(b) In coordination with MOFA, the TaiwanICDF continued to conduct the Haiti New Hope Village Residents Resettlement Project-Phase 2 in Savane Diane, offering vocational training and employment counseling to the residents of New Hope Village, which was built with the help of Taiwan. This involves six subprojects, including the Agricultural Production Project, Home Garden Project, Hen Breeding Project, Bamboo Handicraft Training, Farmers' Organization Training Project, and New Hope Village Water Supply System Project, benefiting a total of 215 households.

(c) The TaiwanICDF cooperated with World Vision Haiti to conduct the project of Emergency Cholera Prevention and Response for Vulnerable Households Affected by Hurricane Sandy, donating about US\$100,000 to protect around 220,000 victims in Port-au-Prince and Gonve against cholera outbreaks through distribution of water purification equipment and antibiotics, as well as hygiene promotion and other activities.

(d) On December 24, 2012, St. Vincent and the Grenadines and St. Lucia—both diplomatic allies of Taiwan—were hit hard by a major storm. Hundreds of people were made homeless, transportation infrastructure was affected, and international airports were

closed. The ROC government immediately provided special funds for emergency relief efforts.

(e) Furthermore, in 2013 MOFA provided financial support to domestic and international medical groups to set up clinics in Taiwan's diplomatic allies and provide free medical services. MOFA subsidized a clinic run by the Taiwan Root Medical Peace Corps in Haiti from November 17 to 29, where 1,600 patients were treated. The Medical Mission of Changhua Christian Hospital received government subsidies on three different occasions to run clinics in St. Lucia from May 25 to June 16, August 24 to September 15, and November 16 to December 8, respectively, benefiting 1,500 patients. In addition, the Medical Mission of Changhua Christian Hospital also traveled to St. Vincent and the Grenadines to treat 500 patients.

(f) In 2013, the World Taiwanese Chambers of Commerce (WTCC), World Vision Taiwan, the Noordhoff Craniofacial Foundation Taiwan, and the Buddhist Compassion Relief Tzu Chi Foundation implemented several food aid projects, donating 8,700 tons of rice to 13 countries, including Cambodia, Bangladesh, the Philippines, Indonesia, Haiti, Swaziland, Pakistan, South Africa, Zimbabwe, Lesotho, Mozambique, Jordan, and Sri Lanka.

(4) Education and Training

a. Technical and Vocational Education

Given that professional human resources are a key factor in national competitiveness, and in order to assist partner countries in strengthening technical and vocational education, as well as enhancing employment opportunities, 19 experts and administrative personnel were dispatched to a vocational training center in Ziniare (le CFPR-Ziniare) in Burkina Faso in 2013. As part of the Taiwan-Burkina Faso Vocational Training Technical Assistance Project, they provided counseling services and technical guidance to the

University of Koudougou, Koudougou Vocational High School, and Gaoua Vocational High School, helping to improve the professional abilities of local teachers. In addition, the TaiwanICDF and the Central Training Center of the Bureau of Employment and Vocational Training of the Council of Labor Affairs contributed to the organization of a Workshop on the Skill Certification System and Skills Competitions, introducing Burkinabé trainees to skills assessment, competition and associated regulations, and laying the foundation for the future implementation of vocational training cooperation programs.

b. Special Workshops

In line with key international trends, the main topics of special workshops organized by the TaiwanICDF in 2013 included national security, land policy, trade and economy, agriculture and aquaculture, agricultural marketing, ICT, public health and medicine, tourism policy, and women's micro-entrepreneurship. A total of 19 workshops were held in 2013, which were attended by 383 government officials and experts from 55 developing countries.

c. Higher Education

In response to the demand for highly educated workers in diplomatic allies and other countries, Taiwan offers several scholarships and fellowships.

(a) The MOFA Taiwan Scholarship was established in 2004 to enable outstanding students from Taiwan's diplomatic allies to study in Taiwan. About 200 students receive this scholarship each year, and so far a total of 1,919 students have completed the scholarship program. After graduation, many students return to their home countries to work at government agencies related to diplomacy, national security, and transportation.

The Taiwan Scholarship is a mid- to long-term program that also aims to attract outstanding students from Taiwan's diplomatic allies to study in Taiwan, thereby building friendships and cultivating talent. It is an important part of Taiwan's public diplomacy, and helps internationalize Taiwan's higher education.

(b) The MOE Taiwan Scholarship encourages outstanding foreign students to pursue academic degrees in Taiwan. In 2013, there were 255 recipients from 57 countries. Since its creation in 2004, the scholarship has been awarded to a total of 2,511 students.

(c) The TaiwanICDF set up the International Higher Education Scholarship Program in 1998. As part of this program, it has established 30 English-language bachelor's, master's, and doctoral programs in cooperation with 20 Taiwan universities, benefiting 1,157 students from 53 countries. Furthermore, MOFA commissioned the TaiwanICDF in 2011 to expand the Taiwan Scholarship program, selecting 50 students each year. Taiwan also established the School of Medicine for International Students to cultivate medical professionals for diplomatic allies.

(d) The Ministry of Education established the MOE Huayu Enrichment Scholarship to enable students from non-diplomatic allies to study Mandarin in Taiwan. In 2013, 522 students from 47 countries were awarded this scholarship, bringing the total to 2,721 since 2005.

(e) MOFA established the Taiwan Fellowship in 2010. The purpose of this fellowship is to foster academic exchanges and encourage global experts and scholars in social sciences and humanities working on topics related to Taiwan, cross-strait relations, mainland China, the Asia-Pacific region, and Chinese studies to conduct advanced research at universities or academic institutions in Taiwan. The fellowship has been awarded to 346 people over the past four years. MOFA invites fellowship scholars to present their research results during special lectures, and organizes special activities for scholars on national holidays

such as Chinese New Year, Dragon Boat Festival and Mid-Autumn Festival, so that they can meet fellow scholars and share research findings. The Taiwan Fellowship allows us to:

- 1) attract outstanding scholars from around the world to conduct research in Taiwan and amplify Taiwan's voice in the international community;
- 2) establish relationships with opinion leaders on important issues related to Taiwan and increase Taiwan's diplomatic resources;
- 3) promote academic diplomacy and foster the internationalization of Taiwan's higher education;
- 4) boost cultural diplomacy and demonstrate Taiwan's soft power; and
- 5) advance public diplomacy and enhance the nation's image.

(f) Through scholarships and fellowships, Taiwan can assist diplomatic allies in cultivating human resources for their national development, while at the same time promoting Taiwan's own national competitiveness, and attracting scholars and students to do research, pursue academic degrees or learn Mandarin in Taiwan. Scholarships and fellowships can highlight Taiwan's soft power, strengthen international support for our country, enhance our national image, cultivate cordial international relations, build relationships with opinion leaders on Taiwan-related issues, and strengthen bilateral ties with other countries.

2. Multilateral Assistance

(1) Donations to International Organizations

(a) Taiwan continues to donate funds to the Policy Support Unit (PSU) of APEC, helping to upgrade the policy research capabilities of APEC and promote trade and investment liberalization and facilitation (TILF), as well as economic and technical cooperation (ECOTECH), deepening Taiwan's substantive participation in APEC.

(b) Taiwan contributes to the Networking to Enhance International Cooperation in Vegetable Research and Development project of the AVRDC-The World Vegetable Center.

This project involves enhancing the germplasm genebank of the AVRDC, participating in the ASEAN-AVRDC Regional Network (AARNET), establishing a vegetable R&D network in Oceania, and holding a series of activities on the 40th anniversary of the AVRDC. The project has enabled our government and agricultural sector to enhance ties with the international community and explore more opportunities for substantive cooperation, thereby contributing to the agricultural development of Taiwan's Pacific allies.

(c) Taiwan has also assisted the Asia-Pacific Association of Agricultural Research Institutions (APAARI) in running the Asia-Pacific Consortium on Agricultural Biotechnology (APCoAB), conducting relevant international symposiums and workshops, and producing special publications. All of this has contributed to enhancing agricultural relations among Asia-Pacific countries.

(d) In 2013, Taiwan continued to cooperate with the Asia/Pacific Group on Money Laundering (APG) on a two-year technical training project, assisting the Pacific members and observers of the APG in combating money laundering and terrorism.

(2) Establishment of Special Funds for Cooperation with International Organizations or Institutions

a. Taiwan contributes to the Taiwan Business-EBRD Technical Cooperation Fund (TWTC Fund), helping countries that receive investment from the European Bank of Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) with their economic transformation and democratic development, as well as promoting Taiwan's status in international organizations and assisting Taiwan firms with developing business opportunities in emerging markets.

b. Taiwan also contributes to the Asian Development Bank's Asian Development Fund XI

(ADF XI), providing development assistance to recipient countries.

- c. Taiwan worked with the Pan American Development Foundation (PADF), a strategic partner of the Organization of American States (OAS), to establish the five-year Taiwan-PADF Disaster Assistance and Reconstruction Fund, assisting with disaster prevention in the Latin American and Caribbean region. In 2013, two disaster prevention projects were conducted in Haiti's southeastern border region and in the capital of Honduras, respectively.

(3) Cooperation with International Organizations or Institutions

- a. The World Vegetable Center (AVRDC) is the only professional research and development institute of its kind in the world. Headquartered in Tainan City's Shanhua District in southern Taiwan, it has 11 offices or research stations around the world. With the considerable experience and R&D capabilities it has accumulated over the years, the AVRDC is committed to assisting developing countries in Asia and Africa alleviate poverty and malnutrition through the increased production and consumption of vegetables, making a significant contribution to Taiwan's profile on the international stage through the transfer of agricultural technology. The AVRDC has collected 622 types of vegetable germplasm and successfully improved 1,618 seed lines. The AVRDC Genebank maintains the world's largest public vegetable germplasm collection, which is very beneficial for related research in Taiwan.
- b. The Food and Fertilizer Technology Center (FFTC) for the Asian and Pacific Region is an international non-profit organization headquartered in Taiwan. It was established by an agreement signed by the ROC and the other contracting parties. The FFTC manages relevant international activities, such as organizing symposiums, training courses, consulting services, field demonstrations, and overseas inspections to promote

agricultural technology among its Asia-Pacific members. It has produced some impressive results. In 2013, the FFTC held eight international symposiums and two global training courses in Vietnam, Thailand, Taiwan, Japan, the Philippines, and the Republic of Korea. The FFTC has set up the Asia-Pacific Information Platform on Agricultural Policy to collect agricultural information from countries in the region. By encouraging international activities, it has become a successful platform for international agricultural cooperation and exchange.

- c. Taiwan enthusiastically takes part in relevant conferences, projects, and activities held by international organizations, boosting its ties with international development banks and organizations. Taiwan is pragmatic about promoting international participation, and is fulfilling its obligations as a member of the international community.
- d. Taiwan also contributed to the newly established South Pacific Regional Fisheries Management Organization (SPRFMO), assisting the organization with its operations during a transitional period before the start of the fiscal year in July 2013. Taiwan is working closely with other SPRFMO members on the conservation and management of fishery resources in the South Pacific high seas.
- e. In Latin America, Taiwan worked together with the International Regional Organization for Plant and Animal Health (*Organismo Internacional Regional de Sanidad Agropecuaria*, OIRSA) to run the project Strengthening the Control of HLB (citrus greening disease) and the Implementation of the Integrated Management of the Citrus Pests in the Region of the OIRSA (*Fortalecimiento de la Región del OIRSA en el Control del HLB y la implementación del Manejo Integrado de Plagas en los cítricos*), and cooperated with the Central American Fisheries and Aquaculture Organization (*Organización del Sector Pesquero y Acuícola del Istmo Centroamericano*, OSPESCA) to implement the Regional Program for Supporting the Execution of the Policies of

Fishery and Aquaculture (*Programa Regional de Apoyo a la Ejecución de la Política de la Pesca y la Acuicultura*). In addition, Taiwan also cooperated with the Center for the Coordination of Natural Disaster Prevention in Central America (*Centro de Coordinación para la Prevención de los Desastres Naturales en América Central, CEPREDENAC*) to carry out the Central American Policy of the Integrated Management of the Risk of Disasters: towards the Reduction of the Impact of Disasters and Its Contribution to Sustainable Development and Security (*Política Centroamericana de Gestión Integral del Riesgo de Desastres: hacia la Reducción del Impacto de los Desastres y su Contribución al Desarrollo Seguro y Sostenible*).

IV. Commitment to the UN Millennium Development Goals

To conform with global trends and promote sustainable development, while also taking into account its technical strengths and competitive advantages, Taiwan used the UN Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) blueprint to select five development goals as the fulcrum of its international cooperation. These are: 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

- (1) Taiwan contributes to the Humpty Dumpty Institute (HDI), a US NGO, on the Mushrooms with a Mission project in Quang Tri Province, Vietnam. The project aim is to provide employment opportunities to families of landmine victims through cultivating mushrooms. Farmers are provided with interest-free loans, which are paid back using income from mushrooms.

- (2) The MingAi Handiwork Association, Taiwan, cooperates with the government of Dakrong District of Quang Tri Province in Vietnam on a program called Support Creating Jobs and Poverty Reduction through Handiwork. The program involves providing impoverished people in the area with comprehensive training on all aspects of making and selling rattan items, including obtaining materials, quality control, product design, and market access. It helps families become independent, alleviate poverty, and improve their working environments.
- (3) The ROC Embassy in Burkina Faso, the SNV Netherlands Development Organization (Stichting Nederlandse Vrijwilligers, SNV), and the OPEC Fund for International Development (OFID) jointly conducted the Project GazoRiz (*Gazeification de la Balle de Riz pour Améliorer la Production du Riz Étuvé à Bama, GazoRiz*) in Burkina Faso.
- (4) Taiwan cooperates with local governments in Latin America and the Caribbean to promote projects to eradicate poverty and hunger, including: the Financially Strengthening Project for School's Meals project in Honduras; the Project of Enhancing Local Capacities to Promote Small and Medium Agroindustry and the National Agriculture and Food Project in Nicaragua; the Program to Support School, Family and Community Vegetable Gardens, and the Early Childhood Development Program in Panama; and the Project of Food Production and Professional Formation of Displaced Victims in Savane Diane, (*Projet de production alimentaire et de formation professionnelle des sinistrés déplacés à Savane Diane*), the Project of Installation of Corn Mill in the Delices of Arcahaie (*Projet d'installation des Moulins de Maïs à Délices de l'Arcahaie*), and the Project of Cooperation for the Development of the Cereal Sector in the Valley of Cayes (*Projet de coopération pour le développement de la filière céréalière dans la vallée des Cayes*) in Haiti. Taiwan also cooperated with the Central American Council of Agriculture (Consejo Agropecuario Centroamericano,

CAC) on increasing the quality and quantity of food production in Central America and the Dominican Republic so as to enhance food security.

2. Achieving Universal Primary Education

- (1) The Taipei Overseas Peace Service (TOPS) of the Chinese Association for Human Rights carried out the Thai-Burma Community Development Program with the Tak Border Child Assistance Foundation (TBCAF) to develop tribal communities. They helped some 600 children from the Karen tribe receive basic education in 10 elementary schools in remote areas between Thailand and Myanmar, and approximately 70 tribal youth receive secondary education.
- (2) Taiwan endeavors to improve educational facilities and environments, provide education opportunities to school-age children, and improve learning outcomes. In 2013, Taiwan conducted the Educational Social Prevention Project for Children and Adolescents in Social Risk in Honduras, the Project of Formation and Capacitation for Educational Human Resources in Nicaragua, and the San Juan de la Maguana Technical Training Center Equipment Project in the Dominican Republic, and signed the Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of the Republic of China (Taiwan) and the Government of the Federation of St. Christopher and Nevis on Human Resources Development in St. Christopher and Nevis. Furthermore, Taiwan also assisted Burkina Faso, Swaziland, Hungary, Slovakia, Poland, and Bulgaria with teaching materials, equipment, and school buildings.

3. Combating HIV/AIDS, Malaria, and Other Diseases

(1) Solomon Islands: In 2013, the ROC Ministry of Health and Welfare (MOHW) implemented a midwifery training program, with 41 seed teachers completing training in maternal and child care. The MOHW also: provided screening for chronic diseases (diabetes, cardiovascular disease, etc.) and outpatient medical services for a total of 210 patients; conducted a parasite screening program for 295 school children using stool tests; promoted a project that educated 1,111 young people about parasites, oral hygiene, and metabolic diseases; trained 32 people through the third-year phase of the Micro Fund Project of DM Seed Teacher Training Lectures by Locals at Rural Clinics; and sent five outstanding local medical personnel to Taiwan for training. In terms of cooperating with international organizations, the MOHW joined the SINTD Deworming Task Force formed by the World Health Organization (WHO), the Ministry of Health of Solomon Islands, and the Taiwan Health Center, in holding two international health conferences. The MOHW also signed the MOU on Health Development Partner Website with 12 organizations, including the WHO, the Australian Agency for International Development (AusAID), the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), the New Zealand Agency for International Development (NZAID), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). In addition, Taiwan held the Symposium of Serum Prevalence of 2013 Dengue Fever Outbreak in Solomon Islands. The 48 participants included personnel from Australia, the WHO, the JICA, and the Ministry of Health of Solomon Islands.

(2) Marshall Islands: In 2013, the MOHW implemented a midwifery training program, with 25 seed teachers and local staff completing training in maternal and child care. It also: provided screening for chronic diseases (diabetes, cardiovascular disease, etc.) and medical services to a total of 211 outpatients; promoted a project that educated

1,057 young people about sex, as well as the dangers of cigarettes, alcohol, and drugs; and held five courses that saw 148 seed teachers trained. The MOHW also sent anesthesiologists to the Marshall Islands, where they took part in surgeries with US medical teams and Marshallese surgeons—163 times in total—and helped provide eight advanced on-the-job training courses for 137 nurse anesthetists. In terms of preventing parasites, the MOHW collected questionnaires and blood samples from 164 school children for analysis. The MOHW also held four parasite prevention training courses for 250 seed teachers, as well as a two-day international symposium on non-infectious diseases at which the 230 participants discussed cardiovascular diseases, cancer, and diabetes. The Taiwan Health Centers in both the Marshall Islands and Solomon Islands have raised the professional capabilities of medical personnel in these partner countries, and improved the health and welfare of local people.

(3) The ROC Embassy in Burkina Faso contributed to the Castilla La-Mancha Branch of the Medicus Mundi International to implement the Malaria Control Reinforcement Project in Burkina Faso.

(4) To assist developing countries in concord with the policy of viable diplomacy, the MOHW has carried out the Global Medical Instruments Support and Service (GMISS) since 2005, donating old but usable second-hand medical equipment, collected from medical centers and hospitals in Taiwan, to poor areas lacking medical resources. GMISS makes good use of unused medical resources, while also attaining the goal of health diplomacy. To date, some 2,246 pieces of equipment have been made available through 66 donations to 29 countries. In addition, Taiwan realizes that medical standards would not be lifted by simply providing medical equipment without the necessary technical support. The TaiwanICDF therefore runs the Donation and Training of Used Medical Equipment Program. Diplomatic allies first put forward

requests for medical equipment based on their actual needs, then second-hand equipment is collected and repaired, through the GMISS program, to extend its life and ensure its functionality. In 2013, an assortment of anesthetic, ultrasound, obstetric and pediatric equipment was collected and donated to The Gambia, while training courses were also provided to teach personnel in the recipient country how to install, repair, maintain, and operate the equipment over the long term. With respect to Latin America and the Caribbean, Taiwan donated six second-hand ambulances to the Ministry of Public Health and Population in Haiti, as well as a container of second-hand medical equipment to Les Cayes Hospital, in March 2013. In October that year, Taiwan donated two decommissioned ambulances and a batch of medical supplies to the Paraguay Volunteer Firemen Corps (Cuerpos de Bomberos Voluntarios del Paraguay, CBVP).

4. Ensuring Environmental Sustainability

- (1) Since Taiwan and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) jointly established the Green Energy Special Fund (GESF), Taiwan has provided a series of loans to EBRD partner countries, promoting the financing of green energy, as well as projects related to expanding the use of renewable energy and encouraging energy efficiency. Taiwan assists the EBRD in implementing relevant projects by playing to its R&D and manufacturing strengths in such areas as energy-saving LEDs and solar photovoltaic technology.
- (2) Taiwan has undertaken the Agro-Tourism Demonstration Farm Project in St. Christopher and Nevis which, based on the concepts of ecosystems, solar power, and sustainability, encourages the cultivation of local crops and development of green tourism.

- (3) Through its Geographic Information System (GIS) capabilities and satellite imagery technology, as well as remote sensing (RS) from Formosat-2 (formerly known as ROCSAT-2), Taiwan has assisted Nicaragua and Honduras with monitoring their natural resources, and promoted the use of important analytical tools for environmental protection. This monitoring has proved beneficial for making policy decisions on disaster prevention, reduction, relief, and recovery work. It has also helped prevent and contain man-made damage to the environment. The aim of Project of Capacity Enhancement in Using Geographic Information Systems in Central America was to help Nicaragua and Honduras protect their national resources by training people to use GIS, build up their national disaster prevention systems, and promote sensible land use, resource conservation, environmental sustainability, and natural disaster prevention.
- (4) The aim of the Central American Policy for Comprehensive Disaster Risk Management: towards the Reduction of the Impact of Disasters and Its Contributions to Sustainable and Safe Development is to set up an effective coordination mechanism to lower the risk of natural disasters and ensure sustainable development in Central America.

5. Developing a Global Partnership for Development

- (1) Taiwan continues to cooperate with international organizations and international non-governmental organizations. Taiwan's Sunshine Social Welfare Foundation and Nicaragua's Burned Children Association (Asociacion Pro Niños Quemados de Nicaragua, APROQUEN) jointly held Training Programs on Rehabilitating Burn Victims in the Central America. The Sunshine Social Welfare Foundation sent teams to Central America to provide medical personnel in the APROQUEN Burns Unit, as well

as five other Central American countries, with technical training on manufacturing compression garments essential for burn rehabilitation, as well as on clinical practice.

(2) Taiwan is assisting Orbis Taiwan carry out the Nepalese Pediatric Eye Care Project with Orbis International. The project involves providing equipment to a children's ophthalmology center and three ophthalmology branches, and training an estimated 14 full-time ophthalmologists with the aim of correcting the vision of some 1,050 children, performing eye surgery on 320 children, and providing eye tests for 120,000 children under the age of 15 in the Kathmandu district. Taiwan also helped the Taipei Overseas Peace Service (TOPS) of the Chinese Association for Human Rights collaborate with The Border Consortium (TBC) on implementing the Assistance in Planning and Implementation of Nursery School Lunch Program. This program provides nutritious school lunches, valued at five Thai baht each, to around 3,800 refugee children at approximately 40 kindergartens in three Burmese refugee camps in Umpiem Mai, Nu Po, and Mae La on the Thai-Myanmar border. Taiwan also assisted the Noordhoff Craniofacial Foundation, CLAPP Hospital, the Pakistan Cleft Lip & Palate Association (CLAPP Trust), and Love Beyond Borders with the Pakistan Cleft Lip and Palate Care Project. Relying on the craniofacial expertise of the Chang Gung medical team, the project aim was to help CLAPP Hospital set up a comprehensive craniofacial medical team, and the first cleft lip and palate care training center in Pakistan, for the benefit of indigent patients in that country. The two-year project, including funds for raising awareness, training, equipment, surgery, and symposiums in Taiwan and Pakistan, is expected to benefit 1,020 craniofacial patients and train 86 medical personnel.

(3) Taiwan supports the Program for the Institutionalization of Gender Equality in the Central American Integration System with the Central American Integration System's

(SICA) Council of Women's Affairs Ministers (*Consejo de Ministras de la Mujer de Centroamérica*, COMMCA), as well as the program Fostering Central American Integration through the Promotion of Sports and Physical Education as an Instrument of Social Policy and Social Prevention of Violence, and the Institutional Support Project for Strengthening the SG-SICA Cooperation Directorate with the Secretariat General of SICA (SG-SICA).

- (4) The catastrophic earthquake in 2010, as well as Hurricanes Isaac and Sandy and the resultant flooding in 2012, caused heavy agricultural losses in Haiti, leading to serious food shortages and undernourishment. In line with international aid standards and Haiti's food security policy, the ROC Embassy in Haiti signed the Accord of Rice Donation (*Acord de don de riz*) with Food for Peace (FFP), the biggest non-governmental humanitarian aid institute in the US. The ROC government donated 2,200 tons of rice, while the FFP paid shipping costs, as well as customs and distribution fees in Haiti. The main recipients were charities, non-profit organizations, churches, and schools across Haiti.

V. Conclusion

Looking to the future, Taiwan will continue to follow the principles of “legitimate purpose, lawful process and effective implementation” so as to consolidate relations with its diplomatic allies and build up solid cooperative relations with partner countries, international organizations, and NGOs. We will abide by international regulations, promote aid effectiveness, contribute to the international community, and foster political, economic, and social development in our partner countries. Furthermore, Taiwan will fulfill its international responsibilities and obligations to the best of its abilities, underscoring its role as a provider of international humanitarian aid. It will integrate the resources and experience of the public and private sectors,

protect human security, maintain such core values as peace, democracy, human rights, humanitarian concern, and sustainable development, and enhance the overall wellbeing of the international community through both bilateral and regional mechanisms.