

**International Cooperation and
Development Report
2014**

Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Republic of China (Taiwan)

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I. Taiwan's Foreign Aid Policy

After his inauguration in 2008, President Ma Ying-jeou proposed a policy of viable diplomacy, stressing that the provision of foreign aid must adhere to the principles of seeking proper goals, acting lawfully, and exercising effective administration. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA) released the *White Paper on Foreign Aid Policy: Partnerships for Progress and Sustainable Development* in May 2009, firmly establishing the concepts of partnerships for progress and sustainable development as the main policy themes. Based on the above principles and through close cooperation with partner governments and civil societies, MOFA has enhanced the effectiveness of Taiwan's foreign aid work by promoting a model that is institutionalized, professional, and transparent.

1. Institutionalized

To fulfill the principles contained in the white paper and establish a legal basis for Taiwan's foreign aid work, MOFA proposed the International Cooperation and Development Act (ICD Act) in 2010. The ICD Act was passed by the Legislative Yuan and promulgated by President Ma, and duly serves as the legal foundation for Taiwan's international cooperation and development affairs. In December 2011, the Executive Yuan also approved the Regulations Governing Technical Assistance and Capacity Building for International Cooperation and Development Affairs, along with five other related regulations, which further institutionalized Taiwan's foreign aid efforts.

2. Professional

Based on the viable diplomacy policy and trends in international aid, Taiwan's foreign aid philosophy has evolved from merely providing aid grants to actively cooperating with

partner countries on their development. In addition, cooperation projects now adhere to a scientific and professional management model that lays emphasis on pre-evaluation, mid-term supervision, and post-project reviews of effectiveness. This has enabled simple technical assistance of the past to evolve into comprehensive development aid programs that maximize outcomes.

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 2010. 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 annual International Cooperation and Development Report to the Executive Yuan and forwarded it to the Legislative Yuan for reference.

In addition, the UN post-2015 development agenda is being drawn up by the relevant UN organizations, with broad participation from member states. The agenda will be launched after a final round of consultations at a Special Summit in September 2015. MOFA is paying close attention to developments and will revise Taiwan's foreign aid projects accordingly to reflect global trends.

This report provides an overview of Taiwan's ODA statistics, and international cooperation and development efforts made in 2014.

II. Official Development Assistance (ODA) Statistics

1. Overview of ODA in the International Community

The total ODA provided by Development Assistance Committee (DAC) members¹ of the OECD reached US\$134.5 billion in 2013 (note: final stats for 2014 are pending), 7% more than the previous year. Net ODA from DAC countries stood at 0.3% of gross national income (GNI), a slight increase from 0.29% in 2012. Among DAC members, five countries, including Denmark, Luxembourg, Norway, Sweden, and the United Kingdom, met the UN ODA/GNI target ratio of 0.7%. The UK raised its ODA by 27% to meet the 0.7% UN target for the first time.

The United States was the largest donor in terms of dollar amount—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.

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

OECD surveys and estimates reveal that the total ODA from DAC countries for 2014 is expected to be slightly more than in 2013.

¹ Of the 34 OECD members, the following 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.

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

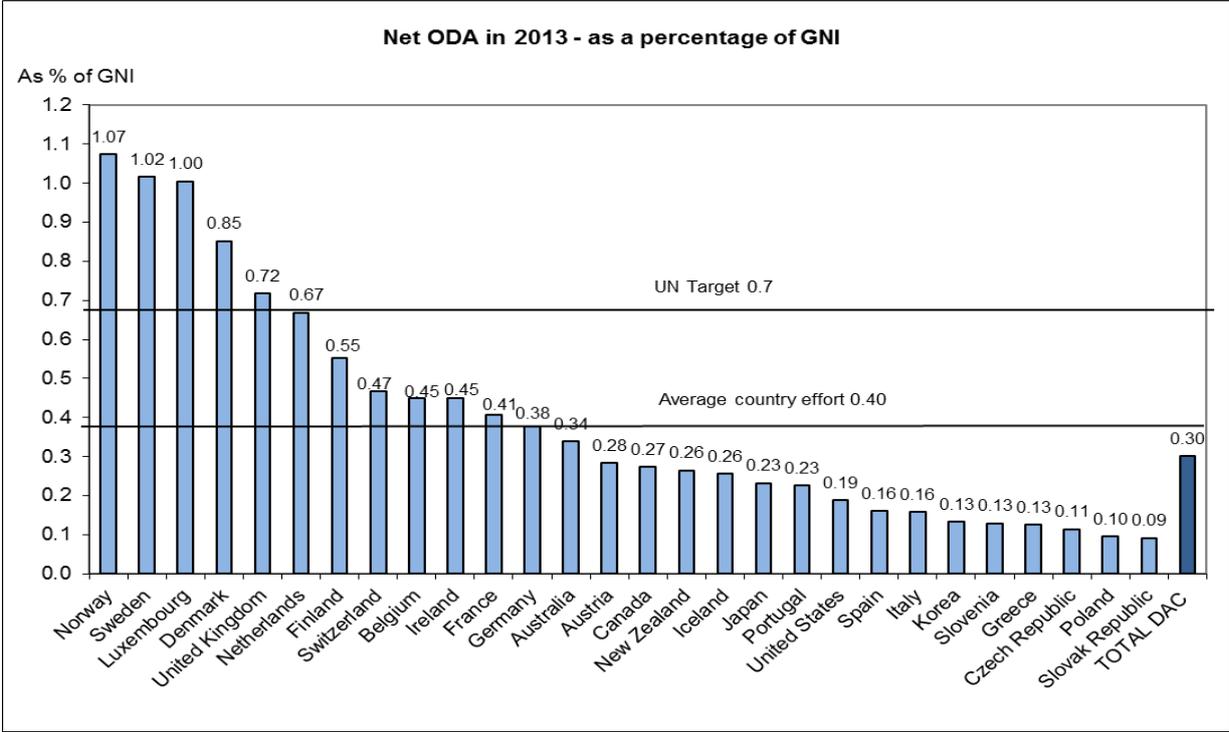
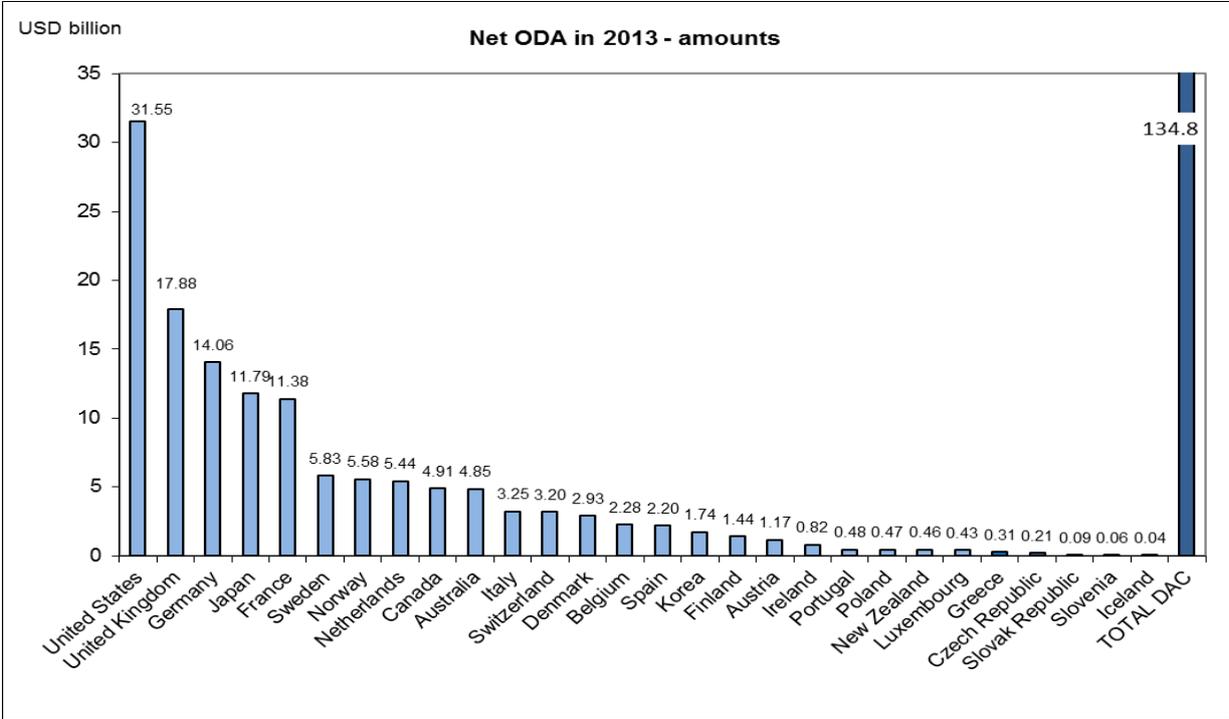


Figure 2: Total ODA of OECD/DAC Members in 2013 (Source: OECD)



2. Taiwan's ODA Statistics

In 2014, Taiwan's foreign aid funding stood at approximately US\$274 million, putting its ODA/GNI ratio at 0.05%, far from the goal of 0.7% set by the UN. This represents a slight decrease compared to 2013 (ODA/GNI 0.054%).

Almost half of Taiwan's foreign aid goes toward improving the social infrastructure of friendly countries, with economic infrastructure the next biggest target. In 2014, Taiwan's foreign aid projects included such areas as education, healthcare, transportation, information and communications, energy, agriculture, forestry, fisheries, sustainable development, and disaster recovery. Taiwan also grew further into its role as a provider of humanitarian aid by offering emergency assistance to countries affected by natural disasters, leading to an increase in the amount provided.

Taiwan's ODA in 2014		
	Total Amount (US\$)	Ratio
Total ODA	280,835,638.13	100%
Social Infrastructure	129,464,487.62	46.10%
General Education	50,035,316.41	17.82%
Health and Medical Care	18,645,224.00	6.64%
Water Supply and Sanitation	117,834.00	0.04%
Government and Civil Society	6,014,919.00	2.14%
Other	54,651,195.00	19.46%
Economic Infrastructure	87,910,729.55	31.30%
Transportation and Storage	1,320,840.00	0.47%
Information and Communications	2,771,652.00	0.99%
Energy	1,587,859.00	0.57%

Other	82,230,378.00	29.28%
Sectors	41,153,473.09	14.65%
Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries	37,303,009.00	13.28%
Industry, Mining, and Construction	1,150,660.00	0.41%
Trade Policies and Regulations	754,811.00	0.27%
Tourism	1,944,944.00	0.69%
Sustainable Development	5,386,680.37	1.92%
Environmental Protection	1,259,733.00	0.45%
Cross-sector	4,126,947.00	1.47%
Other	16,920,267.50	6.02%
Assistance Grants	938,465.00	0.33%
Loans	2,000,000.00	0.71%
Humanitarian Assistance	2,938,542.00	1.05%
Disaster Recovery	1,984,244.00	0.71%
Administrative Expenses of Partner Countries	9,059,016.00	3.23%
GNI (NT\$)	17,129,300,600,000.00	
GNI (US\$)	547,262,000,000.00	
ODA/GNI Ratio	0.051%	

III. Summary of Taiwan's International Cooperation and Development Missions in 2014

Taiwan promotes international cooperation and development by helping partner countries through grants and cooperation on both a bilateral and multilateral basis.

1. Bilateral ODA

(1) Infrastructure Assistance

The main infrastructure categories and cooperation projects are as follows:

a. Social Infrastructure Projects

(a) Asia-Pacific

- i. Kiribati: Upgrading of Social Facilities in the Outer Islands
- ii. Kiribati: Shuttle Vessel for Outer Islands, Landing Craft for the Line and Phoenix Islands, and Upgrading School Bus projects
- iii. In response to an urgent request from the government of Myanmar for help with improving rural lighting, MOFA began planning and implementing the Pilot Solar PV Mini-grid Lighting System for Rural Areas in Myanmar Project, which will, when completed, provide power for lighting in three villages (around 550 households).

(b) Latin America

- i. Nicaragua: Institutional support for strengthening the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Republic of Nicaragua
- ii. Honduras: One Town, One Product (OTOP)
- iii. Paraguay: Che Tapyi – construction of public housing
- iv. Haiti: Supreme Court building renovation and road renovation between Intersection 44 and Section 1, Côtés-de-Fer, National Highway No. 2
- v. Belize: Capacity building for the Pickstock community

- vi. Belize: Donation of a new office building for the Belizean Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- vii. St. Lucia: District construction, sports field lighting equipment, and Walcott Arts Center
- viii. St. Vincent: Purchase of critical equipment for Milton Cato Memorial Hospital (Phase 2), renovation of community sports field, development of youth potential, road renovation, and upgrading of fire-fighting equipment
- ix. St. Kitts and Nevis: Office equipment procurement for the Saint Kitts and Nevis Chamber of Industry and Commerce, construction of a 500,000 watt solar power plant, and a new agro-tourism farm
- x. Mexico: Small Business Incubation Project

(c) Africa

- i. São Tomé and Príncipe: Renovation of Ex-Sinécia Sports Park, Trindade city football field, and maintenance of Santo Amaro green power plant
- ii. Swaziland: Supply of water for rural schools

(d) Europe

- i. Latvia, Estonia, Hungary, and Poland: Renovation of orphanages, children's homes, and activity centers for retired citizens
- ii. Slovakia: Repairs to Stara Lubovna castle and antiquities
- iii. Latvia: Renovation of monuments, holding of summer camps for disabled children and youth, and Summer Camp for the Baltic Guards 2014
- iv. Bulgaria: Funding for a refugee center internet room set up by Svilengrad Municipality

- v. Hungary: Upgrading of community sports facilities in Miskolc city
- vi. Lithuania: Funding for a seminar at the Young Leaders Forum promoted by Emanuelis Zingeris, Chairperson of the Parliamentary Forum of Democracies (PFD)

b. Educational and Cultural Projects

(a) Asia-Pacific

- i. Tuvalu: Training Program for Young Technicians
- ii. Funding of the Taiwan Study Camp for Future Leaders from the Asia-Pacific Region
- iii. Funding of the Vocational Training Project for Youth in the Pacific
- iv. Indonesia, Thailand, Malaysia, and the Philippines: Holding of the Taiwan Study Camp for Southeast Asian Officers
- v. Holding of the Taiwan-Pacific Island Forum Scholarship Scheme

(b) Latin America

- i. Dominican Republic: Equipment procurement and educational training at a vocational center in San Juan de la Maguana
- ii. Dominican Republic: Mandarin study program in Taiwan for outstanding students selected by the First Lady's Office
- iii. El Salvador: Funding of a competition for young entrepreneurs and business talent held by INJUVE
- iv. Guatemala: Mandarin course at the San Carlos University of Guatemala
- v. Guatemala: Funding for a project by Guatemala's judicial authorities and Supreme Court to establish a care center for children and youth
- vi. Guatemala: Funding for the Popol Vuh short film project by the Ministry of Culture and Sports of Guatemala

- vii. Guatemala: Modernization of the Academy for the Judiciary
- viii. Nicaragua: Construction and operation of a center for children's development and education personnel training

(c) West Asia and Africa

- i. São Tomé and Príncipe: Internal scholarships and construction of the Bobo Forro and Milagrosa kindergartens
- ii. Swaziland: Information centers for rural primary and secondary schools
- iii. Mongolia: Scholarship program for outstanding students

(d) Europe

- i. Greece, Bulgaria, Hungary, Albania, Czech Republic, Poland, Romania, Latvia, and Slovakia: Funding of teaching and computer equipment for schools
- ii. Poland: Funding for the Mandarin translation of the museum guide at the National Museum in Warsaw
- iii. Czech Republic: Assistance in the purchase of a school bus for a special education school and in laying the groundwork for an autism center
- iv. Slovakia: Funding of a natural science classroom for Juro Janoska primary school
- v. Czech Republic: Assistance in the holding of the NGO Market event by the Forum 2000 Foundation, as well as a seminar by the Right Bank Forum
- vi. Poland: Assistance in the holding of a women's forum in Podkarpaty Province

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 Centers
- iii. Mobile Medical Missions dispatched to diplomatic allies and friendly countries in the Pacific region
- iv. Medical cooperation program with the six diplomatic allies and other friendly countries in the Pacific region
- v. Cambodia: Recovery with Love – Craniofacial Center Project: Establishing a craniofacial center at the National Pediatric Hospital, training a professional medical team, improving the quality of medical treatment and services for cleft lip and palate patients, and providing proper craniofacial treatment for around 1,000 underprivileged children
- vi. Pakistan: Love without Boundaries – Craniofacial Treatment Project. Assistance in the establishment of a comprehensive craniofacial medical team at Pakistan Craniofacial Hospital with the support of craniofacial experts from Chang Gung Memorial Hospital, as well as Pakistan’s first craniofacial training center. It has so far helped 1,020 craniofacial patients and trained 86 medical personnel.
- vii. India: Chennai burn patient recovery center project. The Taiwan-based Sunshine Social Welfare Foundation helped set up a burn rehabilitation service for women and children by establishing a nonprofit, community-based burn recovery center. The center has benefited around 500 patients and is an effective advert for Taiwan’s specialist contributions to the burn field.

(b) Latin America

- i. Dominican Republic: Care Center for Children with Special Needs
- ii. El Salvador: Donation of fully equipped ambulances to a military hospital

- iii. El Salvador: Funding of cooking equipment for the Institute for Integral Development for Children and Adolescents (ISNA) care centers
- iv. Guatemala: Funding for the First Lady's Office free medical treatment project
- v. Nicaragua: Establishment of a medical appliances and national healthcare service network
- vi. Argentina: Funding of the Digital Mobile Health Unit run by the World Foundation for Social Development
- vii. Central America: Training program for burn rehabilitation professionals. A training team was sent by Taiwan's Sunshine Social Welfare Foundation to provide essential compression garments and clinical training in burn rehabilitation for personnel at Aproquen Burn Center in Nicaragua and five other Central American countries

(c) West Asia and Africa

- i. São Tomé and Príncipe: Establishment of a medical mission and a malaria control program, as well as the construction of a healthcare center in Mé-Zochi
- ii. Burkina Faso: The ROC Embassy worked with Helen Keller International on two projects, one to fortify food with added nutrition, the other to prevent trachoma
- iii. Swaziland: Assistance with procuring quick response fire engines and ambulances
- iv. Swaziland: Stationing of a Medical Mission
- v. Burkina Faso: Joint running of a healthcare education promotion program with Development Media International from the UK

(d) Europe

- i. Hungary: Funding of a medical research center for rheumatism and physical therapy

- ii. Poland: Funding for the Lodz Municipal Hospital of Cardiology and the hospice ward at St. John of Friars

(e) Please refer to pp. 17-19 of this report for details of medical and healthcare projects implemented by the TaiwanICDF

d. Economic Infrastructure Projects

(a) Asia-Pacific

- i. Marshall Islands: Airport Runway Renovation in the Outlying Islands
- ii. Palau: Road Renovation Project in Ngaraard and three other states

(b) Latin America

- i. Dominican Republic: Institutional Support for Strengthening the Disaster Relief and Security Integration System of the Presidential Office
- ii. El Salvador: Funding for upgrades to ICT and acoustic equipment in the four national theaters
- iii. Nicaragua: Microcredit and low interest loans
- iv. Belize: Southern Highway-Belize/Guatemala Border Road Project

(c) West Asia and Africa

- i. Saudi Arabia: Transport Technical Cooperation Project
- ii. Swaziland: Rural electrification

e. Information and Telecommunication Projects

- i. Swaziland: Funding for the procurement of science lab equipment for Swazi schools

- ii. El Salvador: One Child, One Computer—phase three of the El Salvadorian Ministry of Education’s program to bridge the digital divide
- iii. El Salvador: Funding for the modernization of ICT equipment in the Secretariat of Culture at the Presidential Office
- iv. Guatemala: Funding for the fifth regional forum held by the Esquipulas Foundation
- v. São Tomé and Príncipe: Internet access for all

f. Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries Projects

(a) Asia-Pacific

Thailand: Assisting the Royal Project Foundation with the Pathology Prevention and Control of Citrus and Passion Fruit Project, as well as the Mushroom and Astringent Persimmon Production Project to improve pathology prevention and production technologies

(b) Latin America

- i. Cooperation with the International Regional Organisation for Plant and Animal Health (OIRSA) on the Strengthening the Control of Huanglongbing (HLB) Project and the Implementation of Integrated Pest Management (IPM) in Citrus Project
- ii. St. Lucia: Banana Black Sigatoka Disease Prevention and Treatment Project
- iii. Honduras: The One Town, One Product Project and Healthy Seed Potato Production Project
- iv. Haiti: Cooperation on the Development of the Cereal Sector in the Valley of Cayes Project (*Projet de coopération pour le développement de la filière céréalière dans la vallée des Cayes*) and Rice Seed Production Capacity Enhancement Project
- v. Paraguay: The Pacu Fingerling Breeding and Cultivation Project

- vi. St. Christopher and Nevis: Assistance in implementing the Agro-Tourism Demonstration Farm Project so as to raise the development potential of this tourism segment in line with St. Kitts and Nevis' policy to boost its tourism industry
- vii. Central America: The Regional Lending Program for Coffee Rust in Central America aims to help Central American countries combat coffee rust plant disease and restore coffee production to pre-outbreak levels. The program utilizes loans and technical support from Taiwan, combined with loans and grants from the Central American Bank for Economic Integration (CABEI) plus matching funds from beneficiary countries, to provide loans to small farmers badly affected by the disease so as to enable them to replace diseased plants with healthy ones, and implement pesticide and fertilizer management.

(c) West Asia and Africa

- i. Swaziland: Seed Potato Production Project and Vocational Training Project
- ii. Burkina Faso: Consultancy Project for the Management of Hydraulic Systems and Rice Production in the Bagré Reclamation Area, and the Vocational Training Technical Assistance Project
- iii. São Tomé and Príncipe: Pig Development Project and Food Crops Development Project
- iv. Saudi Arabia: Agriculture and fisheries projects
- v. Bahrain: Food Security and Agronomic and Horticultural Crops Development Project
- vi. Burkina Faso: Paddy Rice Parboiling Project in Bama jointly implemented by the ROC Embassy to Burkina Faso, Stichting Nederlandse Vrijwilligers (SNV), and the OPEC Fund for International Development (OFID)

g. Sustainable Development Projects

- i. Tuvalu: Funding of the New Overhead Tanks Project
- ii. Kiribati, Tuvalu, Palau, Nauru, Marshall Islands, Solomon Islands, Papua New Guinea, and Fiji: Renewable Energy Project
- iii. Swaziland: LED lighting for hospitals
- iv. Bahrain: Urban Landscaping Design and Greening and Beautification Cooperative Project
- v. El Salvador: Funding for the International Cooperation and Care for Citizens Project of the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources
- vi. El Salvador: Funding for the Training Project for Women, Youth, and the Elderly run by the Rural Development Fund
- vii. Honduras: Environmentally friendly stoves

(2) Technical Assistance

a. Technical Missions

In 2014, the International Cooperation and Development Fund (TaiwanICDF), commissioned by MOFA, managed 15 technical, medical, and trade missions in 31 countries, opened an office in Myanmar, and conducted a total of 36 projects, involving 159 personnel, in such areas as agribusiness, animal husbandry, horticulture, fisheries, vocational training, Mandarin learning, information and communications, trade and investment, as well as medical cooperation.

Taiwan has nine technical missions in the Asia-Pacific and West Asia regions. In 2014, these missions worked on 20 projects in such areas as agronomy, horticulture, fisheries, animal husbandry, agribusiness, landscaping, and transportation infrastructure. In Africa,

Taiwan has two technical missions and one medical mission, which conducted five projects in agronomy, animal husbandry, and medical care. And in Latin America and the Caribbean, Taiwan has two technical missions, with four projects in agronomy, horticulture, and fisheries, and dispatched a trade mission to promote enterprise counseling project. By the end of 2014, the operation of seven of the above projects had been successfully handed over to the partner countries, with the others being implemented according to project plans. In addition, by continuing to enhance capacity building among local project personnel, the hope is that the goal of project sustainability through bilateral technical cooperation can be achieved.

Also in 2014, Taiwan sent 86 military service personnel to 17 countries in the Asia-Pacific, Africa, Latin America, and the Caribbean to assist with 13 technical and medical missions, as well as 18 special projects.

b. Medical Missions

In 2014, MOFA commissioned the TaiwanICDF to set up a permanent medical mission in Burkina Faso. Currently, four people are stationed there, providing services in such areas as clinical treatment, medical consultations, public health awareness, midwife training, medical management training, and nationwide hospital maintenance. In 2014, the medical mission provided clinical services to 10,007 local patients, held 36 rounds of medical consultations (serving 4,730 people) and 54 public health awareness activities (reaching 7,309 people). It also provided 254 places for midwife training, 285 places for medical management training, 19 rounds of nationwide hospital maintenance, and 48 places for biomedical engineering training.

In addition, to reinforce the medical capabilities of Taiwan's diplomatic allies, the TaiwanICDF continued to hold the Healthcare Personnel Training Program, selecting all types of promising medical personnel to learn how the medical care system in Taiwan operates. In 2014, 37 people from 13 diplomatic allies participated in clinical and technical training courses, lasting from two to three months, at Chung Shan Medical University Hospital, Kaohsiung Medical University Chung-Ho Memorial Hospital, Far Eastern Memorial Hospital, Puli Christian Hospital, Shin Kong Wu Ho-Su Memorial Hospital, MacKay Memorial Hospital, and 11 other medical institutions.

c. TaiwanICDF Volunteer Services

In 2014, the TaiwanICDF dispatched 22 long- or short-term volunteers to 10 countries with which Taiwan maintains cordial ties (Panama, Nicaragua, St. Lucia, Thailand, the Philippines, Tuvalu, Kiribati, Nauru, Malawi, and South Africa), with a total of 61 trips made. They provided services in such areas as education (English, aviation technology, and natural science), interpretation, agriculture, healthcare, environmental protection, tourism, project management, and ICT.

(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-Pacific

(a) After Leyte Province in the Philippines was ravaged by Typhoon Haiyan in 2013, the resulting lack of basic healthcare facilities, medical personnel, medicines, and equipment meant local residents were unable to receive adequate medical treatment and were faced with outbreaks of infectious diseases. In June 2014, the TaiwanICDF and World Vision

Taiwan worked on a joint project to rebuild health centers in affected areas. They enhanced the abilities of 290 medical personnel and provided support to 18 basic healthcare facilities in Leyte, restoring essential medical services.

(b) Guadalcanal Province in Solomon Islands was struck by floods in 2014 that badly damaged public facilities. The resulting lack of clean water caused a spike in cases of diarrhea and acute respiratory tract infections. In November 2014, the TaiwanICDF and World Vision Taiwan jointly conducted a project in Weathercoast, Guadalcanal, to address the health and hygiene needs of those affected by the flooding. By enhancing public health awareness, repairing the water supply system, and providing fencing for animals, the hygiene and health conditions in 12 communities improved.

(c) The TaiwanICDF and Tuvalu's National Disaster Management Office jointly carried out the Tuvalu Post Drought Recovery Project.

b. West Asia and Africa

(a) Jordan has so far taken in over 600,000 Syrian refugees, which is placing overwhelming pressure on water resources in the country. The TaiwanICDF and Mercy Corps cooperated on the Well Rehabilitation in Host Communities (Northern Jordan) project in December 2014, aiming to rehabilitate two existing wells and boost the discharge rate to 50-70m³/h for the benefit of at least 15,000 people per day.

(b) In South Sudan, 8% of the population suffers from an extreme lack of food, while 34% cannot obtain sufficient food. The problem is particularly acute along the border between South Sudan and Sudan, where people lack the ability to produce their own food and, during the dry season, rely almost entirely on food imports. The TaiwanICDF and Mercy Corps cooperated on implementing the Food Security Assistance for IDPs, Returnees and Host Communities in Abyei Area Project in October 2013, assisting people

in cultivating crops and enhancing food security. The TaiwanICDF also helped the Abyei Secretariat for Agriculture, Animal Resources and Fisheries (SARRF) with capacity building, and promoted sustainable development in the area, benefiting 2,000 households.

(c) The ROC government and Mercy Corps cooperated on providing protections, as well as social and psychological support, to women and children in camps and communities for Syrian refugees in Jordan.

c. Latin America

In coordination with MOFA, the TaiwanICDF provided vocational training and job counseling to the residents of New Hope Village constructed after the 2010 Haiti earthquake, and continued with the Haiti New Hope Village Residents Resettlement Project-Phase Two, which encompasses seven subprojects—on agricultural production, home gardens, hen breeding, bamboo handicraft training, farmers' organization training, rural infrastructure, and the New Hope Village water supply system—that aim to help the residents live and work in peace and contentment. The project has benefited an estimated 215 households.

d. Europe

(a) In cooperation with the Holy See, MOFA donated 100,000 euros to refugees in northern Iraq and 20,000 euros to Ebola victims in West Africa, and made donations to the Capuchin Sisters of Mother Rubatto (*Suore Cappuccine di Madre Rubatto*) to provide relief to orphans in Eritrea, as well as to such Catholic charities as the Good Samaritan Foundation and the Populorum Progressio Foundation.

(b) MOFA donated US\$80,000 to the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina to assist with reconstruction following flooding there.

(4) Education and Training

a. Technical and Vocational Education

Given that having a skilled pool of human resources is a key factor in national competitiveness, and in order to assist partner countries in strengthening technical and vocational education, as well as increasing employment opportunities, MOFA provided technical support to the government of Burkina Faso to help promote a vocational training project. It dispatched one project manager, four experts, and three administrative personnel to a vocational training center in Ziniare (le CFPR-Ziniare) in Burkina Faso in 2014, where they provided teaching and management assistance. As part of a teacher training project in the Department of Industrial Education at the University of Koudougou, MOFA dispatched six short-term vocational training experts and six administrative personnel to work with resident staff. MOFA also finished the installation, testing, and commissioning of equipment at Dédougou Vocational High School, and completed technical guidance missions at the Kaya regional training center, Gaoua Vocational High School, and Koudougou Vocational High School, improving the professional abilities of vocational teachers in Burkina Faso. In order to provide Burkina Faso with standardized vocational training curriculum guidelines, MOFA also finished the English translations of modular teaching materials, which were then checked and approved by experts. Burkina Faso will have these translated into French, giving the country its first set of vocational training materials.

b. Special Workshops

To help raise government efficiency in partner countries, and in line with key international development trends, the ROC government drew heavily on the Taiwan Experience to conduct international workshops on such topics as national security, land

policy, the economy and trade, agriculture and fisheries, ICT, public healthcare, social development, and environmental protection. The TaiwanICDF held a total of 19 workshops in 2014, which were attended by 398 government officials and experts from 64 developing countries, either diplomatic allies or friendly nations.

c. Higher Education

In response to the demand for highly educated human resources in diplomatic allies and other countries, Taiwan offers several scholarships and fellowships, including the International Higher Education Scholarship Program set up in 1998 by the TaiwanICDF. As part of this program, it has established 33 bachelor's, master's, and doctoral programs (30 English-language ones and three in Mandarin) in cooperation with 21 Taiwanese universities, benefiting 488 students from 36 countries (including 178 students starting their first semester in September 2015).

Through the Taiwan Fellowship program, Taiwan assists diplomatic allies in tailoring their human resources to their national development needs, so as to enhance their national competitiveness. The program also attracts scholars and students from all over the world to do research, pursue academic degrees, or learn Mandarin in Taiwan. Scholarships and fellowships highlight Taiwan's soft power, strengthen international support for the country, enhance the nation's 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 or Institutions

(a) Taiwan continues to donate funds to the APEC Policy Support Unit (PSU), 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 has donated funds to the APEC Supply Chain Connectivity Sub-Fund to assist developing member economies with reaching the goal of improving supply chain connectivity by 10% before 2015.

(c) 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), and establishing a vegetable R&D network in Oceania. 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.

(d) 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 Taiwan's agricultural relations with Asia-Pacific countries.

(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 Taiwanese 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 and improving our international image.
- (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 and assist with disaster prevention in the Latin American and Caribbean region. In 2014, three disaster prevention projects were conducted in Haiti's southeastern border region, the capital of Honduras, and St. Vincent and the Grenadines.

(3) Cooperation with International Organizations or Institutions

- (a) Taiwan has committed to donating funds to the Asia/Pacific Group on Money Laundering (APG) from 2013 to 2015, providing technical support and training to develop the anti-money laundering and combating the financing of terrorism (AML/CFT) capacity of its Pacific Island members and observers. Using part of our donation, APG cooperated with New Zealand to hold an evaluator training and national risk assessment symposium, and sponsored Pacific Island members' attendance at the event.

- (b) Taiwan made a commitment to helping the Egmont Group (EG) fund the holding of strategic analysis courses by its Training Working Group, as well as the operation of its Financial Intelligence Units.
- (c) Taiwan donated funds to the Association of World Election Bodies (A-WEB) to help with its first year's operating costs, specifically activities pertaining to its development and training programs.
- (d) 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).
- (e) Taiwan provided funds to 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) for social and tourism integration projects in Central America. Taiwan also cooperated with the Center for the Promotion of Micro and Small Enterprises in Central America (CENPROMYPE) on the Program for the Comprehensive Promotion of Entrepreneurship in Central America and the Dominican Republic.
- (f) Taiwan cooperated with the Central American Fisheries and Aquaculture Organization (*Organización del Sector Pesquero y Acuícola del Istmo Centroamericano*, OSPESCA) to implement the Regional Program to Support the Execution of Fishery and Aquaculture Policies (*Programa Regional de Apoyo a la Ejecución de la Política de la Pesca y la Acuicultura*).

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) as a blueprint for selecting 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) A project team established by the Taiwan Technical Mission in the Democratic Republic of São Tomé and Príncipe, together with that country's Agriculture Division at the Ministry of Planning and Development, ran the Food Crops Development Project and Pig Development Project, improving its food security by increasing production. The Food Crops Development Project was undertaken in cooperation with the Center for Agronomic and Technological Investigation (CIAT) and the Agriculture Division at the Ministry of Planning and Development. To achieve the goal of increasing food production, the TaiwanICDF provided high quality seeds and seedlings, promoted good field management and cultivation techniques on farms, provided guidance on simple ways to produce organic compost, assisted farmers with forming organizations, and constructed storehouses and a distribution center. In 2014, the TaiwanICDF finished helping São Tomé and Príncipe reclaim 25 hectares of wasteland, and assisted the country in growing 11.5 tons of maize and soybean seeds, and 695,000 sweet potato and taro seedlings, as well as increasing the production of maize by 400 tons, cassava by 500 tons, taro by 286 tons, sweet potato by 144 tons, and soybean by 45 tons.

With the Pig Development Project, the aim was to set up a local pig breeding and promotion center to teach local farmers the skills needed for breeding and raising pigs, to rear 50 breeding sows, give advice on the systematic production of hogs, organize local farmers into production and marketing teams, repair state-run slaughterhouses, improve slaughter sanitation, increase the value of slaughtered hogs, and establish a unified production and marketing system linked to downstream vendors. In 2014, the TaiwanICDF continued to raise the aforementioned 50 breeding sows, producing 515 piglets, advised local farmers on taking out loans to fatten 228 hogs, trained artificial insemination technicians, and established hygiene standards and operating procedures for national slaughterhouses. It also held workshops on breeding techniques, manufacturing organic compost from pig manure, hog slaughtering and parting, as well as butcher shop operations and management.

- (2) Assistance in the planning and implementation of nursery school lunch program: providing 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.
- (3) Support in creating jobs and reducing poverty through handiwork: The MingAi Handiwork Association, Taiwan, cooperates with the government of Dakrong District of Quang Tri Province in Vietnam, 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.
- (4) Other projects included a 2014 national agriculture and food project in Nicaragua, phase two of a poverty alleviation project in Southside, Belize City, an action project

on women and girl's financial health in Belize, a bilateral project to improve the quality of life of the underprivileged in Panama, and a project to improve the livelihoods of impoverished dairy farmers in Narino Province, Colombia.

2. Achieving Universal Primary Education

(1) Taiwan is committed to helping its diplomatic allies and other friendly countries with improving their educational facilities and learning environments, providing education opportunities to school-age children, and improving learning outcomes. For example, Taiwan funded the construction of two kindergartens in São Tomé and Príncipe, assisted Swaziland undertake a computer center project for rural primary and secondary schools, and conducted a preventative education project for adolescents on the fringes of society in Honduras, a training project to cultivate talent in Nicaragua, a project to enhance training equipment at the San Juan de la Maguana Technical Training Center in the Dominican Republic, and a project to develop human resources in St. Kitts and Nevis.

(2) Taiwan gave financial aid to schools in Greece, Bulgaria, Hungary, Albania, the Czech Republic, Poland, Romania, Latvia, and Slovakia to acquire teaching and computer equipment, as well as to special-education schools in the Czech Republic to procure school buses and establish an autism center.

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

(1) Despite the fact that the worsening Ebola virus disease epidemic has yet to affect Asia, Taiwan continues to keep a close eye on the situation to prevent that from happening. Given that epidemic prevention work is a global matter, Taiwan needs to coordinate with the international community and maintain close communication with foreign

governments. It was therefore decided that domestic NGO groups would become involved in holding international epidemic prevention research programs. Taiwan Health Corps was commissioned to conduct the Workshop on Control and Prevention of Ebola and Global New Infectious Diseases, at which international experts in healthcare and disease prevention were invited to discuss the Ebola epidemic situation and how different countries were responding. Topics included Ebola prevention measures in other countries, case studies of regional epidemic diseases (dengue fever and malaria), and Ebola virus transmission and prevention. Taiwan also set up the Ebola Prevention Training Center with the United States, a close cooperative partner, so as to be able to actively share the latest information with relevant countries, fulfill its responsibilities as a stakeholder in the international community, strengthen communications between Taiwan's healthcare agencies and their counterparts in the Asia-Pacific, and contribute to global efforts in the fight against Ebola. Taiwan will continue to work with the US on substantive issues and contributing to the international community.

(2) Taiwan provided 100,000 hazmat suits to Ebola-affected areas in West Africa, donated US\$1 million to the CDC Foundation, and gave funds to the Pan American Development Foundation to procure protective equipment for Latin America. Taiwan's substantive contributions to the international fight against Ebola have left a very positive impression of the nation's professional capabilities throughout Asia, Africa, and Latin America, and gained worldwide recognition. Moreover, Taiwan has also worked with the Pan American Health Organization, and donated US\$100,000 to St. Vincent and the Grenadines to procure protective equipment for combating the Ebola virus.

- (3) The TaiwanICDF began implementing the Strengthening the Management of HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Hypertension among Mobile Populations in Southern Africa Project in January 2014. It has subsequently installed medical apparatus in Malawian hospitals, printed and distributed educational leaflets, and trained eight Malawians in Taiwan and 30 clinical personnel in Malawi.
- (4) In accordance with Solomon Islands' 2011-2015 National Health Strategic Plan, the TaiwanICDF assisted that country with promoting healthcare education programs for teenagers, including those on the prevention of HIV/AIDS. In addition, the TaiwanICDF established a medical mission in São Tomé and Príncipe and founded a malaria control project.

4. Ensuring Environmental Sustainability

- (1) 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 manmade damage to the environment. The aim of the Capacity Enhancement in Using Geographic Information Systems in Central America Project 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.
- (2) In terms of green energy and energy conservation, MOFA provided financial aid and

other resources to enable experts from Taiwan to provide counseling and advisory services in Central and Eastern European countries, as well as Central Asian countries. The TaiwanICDF and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) jointly established the Green Energy Special Fund (GESF), and have already promoted green energy projects in three countries in line with their urban development plans, including high-efficiency street lighting, wastewater treatment and energy management, LED street light installation, and street lighting control centers.

- (3) In terms of water resource sustainability, the TaiwanICDF collaborated with many international organizations to co-finance the Lower Usuthu Smallholder Irrigation Project—Phase II, which has helped impoverished farmers by improving irrigation, sanitation, and availability of potable water. Elsewhere, the TaiwanICDF and the Pan American Development Foundation (PADF) collaborated to promote the Neighborhood-Based Approach to Disaster Risk Reduction for Highly Vulnerable Hillside Communities in Tegucigalpa, Honduras, as well as the Central American Policy for Comprehensive Disaster Risk Management.
- (4) The TaiwanICDF helped St. Kitts and Nevis promote the second phase of the Agro-tourism Demonstration Farm Cooperation Project, which embraces green tourism as a means of development. The farm provides unique travel experiences in knowledge-rich, educational environs where visitors can learn about the practical aspects of sustainable agriculture, renewable energy (solar power), and green architecture. It also raises awareness of the importance of ecological protection and sustainable development among local communities.
- (5) To raise Taiwan's ability to cope with climate change and prevent flooding, Academia Sinica President Wong Chi-huey and Foundation Delta Alliance International Chairperson Tineke Huizinga-Heringa signed an agreement in September 2014

making Taiwan a member of Delta Alliance. (Headquartered in the Netherlands, Delta Alliance is an international knowledge-driven network organization with a mission to strengthen the resilience of the world's deltas, reduce losses from natural disasters, and promote sustainable development. The research network currently comprises 14 members from major delta areas worldwide.) During 2014, the Center for Sustainability Science at Academia Sinica held multiple international symposiums on environmental sustainability, as well as panel discussions and seminars at which the environment, development of green technology, and disaster prevention were discussed, and techniques and experiences on disaster relief, risk assessment, and post-disaster reconstruction shared.

5. Developing a Global Partnership for Development

- (1) Anti-landmine campaigns and research in Asia, with a focus on Southeast Asia: supporting Asian countries, especially Laos, Thailand, Cambodia, and Vietnam, with anti-landmine advocacy and training programs, as well as research on landmine issues. This not only paints Taiwan in a positive light on the international stage, but also improves the ability of the younger generation and students in Taiwan to handle international affairs and connect internationally.
- (2) Workshop on Human Trafficking Prevention, Prosecution, and Victim Protection: establishing a mechanism between Taiwan and the Middle East and North Africa for nongovernmental cooperation and information exchange on preventing human trafficking, fostering cooperative regional partnerships, and gradually improving the ability of countries in the region to prosecute, protect against, and prevent human trafficking cases.

- (3) Asian Network of Women's Shelters: a work in progress, this network involves 14 Asian countries and aims to connect relevant organizations throughout Asia in order to bring an end to all forms of sexual violence against women.
- (4) Asian Girls' Rights Alliance—Empowering Asian Girls, From Taiwan to the World: in response to the United Nations call to designate October 11 as the International Day of the Girl Child, the Garden of Hope Foundation formed an alliance with related NGO groups in Asia to promote this project. This is the first time that MOFA has supported a domestic NGO devoted to the protection of girls' rights, as well as the establishment of a regional organization for such. MOFA has set aside funding for the following: the Asian Girls' Rights Ambassador and Asian Girls' Human Rights Awards; a campaign advocating girls' rights organized by NGO-CSW for the United Nations; a promotional tour and participation in subregional meetings in Bangladesh, Cambodia and the Republic of Korea by the Garden of Hope Foundation; annual events held by Asian action partners; and the 2015 Asia-Pacific region Asian girls' human rights seminar and media project.

V. Conclusion

Looking to the future, Taiwan will continue to follow the principles of seeking proper goals, acting lawfully, and exercising effective administration so as to consolidate relations with its diplomatic allies and build up solid cooperative relations with partner countries, international organizations, and NGOs. It will abide by international regulations, promote aid effectiveness, contribute to the international community, and foster political, economic, and social development in partner countries.

Furthermore, to meet the needs of its diplomatic allies, Taiwan will share its experience and strengths in the medical and healthcare fields by enhancing related cooperation projects with these countries, including assisting in the construction of essential medical facilities, providing relevant equipment and clinical services, and training medical personnel. 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 safeguard 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.