

About the cover

The cover features waves together with icons for the 6 fields prioritized by the TaiwanICDF, and it uses the colors of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals to symbolize how the TaiwanICDF leverages Taiwan's comparative advantages to join forces with international partners in breaking the waves of global crises and trends. The photo of a woman's facial profile on the right side of the cover is reflective of the women's empowerment programs implemented by the TaiwanICDF under the Ministry of Foreign Affairs' policy, which have made Taiwan a strong supporter of allied countries in realizing sustainable development.

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Introducing the TaiwanICDF

Since the International Cooperation and Development Fund (TaiwanICDF) was founded in 1996 as Taiwan's professional development assistance organization, we have been dedicated to assisting friendly and developing countries in economic, social and human resource development, and in promoting economic relationships among these countries through technical cooperation, lending and investment, international education and training, and humanitarian assistance. We utilize the organization's funds to engage in lending and investment operations and leverage yields to implement technical cooperation, humanitarian aid, and educational training programs. The TaiwanICDF also provides humanitarian assistance to people suffering from natural disasters, including international refugees.



Vision

Partnerships for progress and sustainable development



Mission

Strengthen international cooperation and enhance foreign relations to promote economic development, social progress, and the welfare of all humankind



Strategy

- Respond to international development trends
- Draw on Taiwan's comparative advantages
- Integrate public and private sector resources
- Strengthen cooperative partnerships

Project Planning Principles

To ensure that our core strategies can be implemented with tangible effect throughout the normal course of operations, we have developed a set of project planning principles designed to improve effectiveness and results by standardizing the way we carry out our assistance projects.

- Implementing a project-oriented methodology
- Replicating successful experiences
- Considering effectiveness and efficiency
- Coordinating the use of resources
- Safeguarding project outcomes and sustainable development

History

1959

The Republic of China (Taiwan) initiates overseas technical assistance, sending its first group of agricultural specialists to Vietnam.

1961

Under Operation Vanguard, technical missions improve agricultural production in many African countries, expanding operations to become the Sino-Africa Technical Cooperation Committee (SATCC) the following year.

1972

SATCC merges into the Committee of International Technical Cooperation (CITC), leading Taiwan's overseas technical cooperation work and assisting partner nations in their agricultural development.

Sources of Funding

The TaiwanICDF was established with an initial endowment of NT\$11.6 billion, which was the net value of the IECDF's funds at the time of its dissolution. Sources of funding include the general fund, interest, returns on investments and income from commissions by the government or other institutions. As of December 31, 2021, the total balance of all funds was NT\$15.36 billion.

Cooperating Partners

The TaiwanICDF's main partners are governments, international organizations or their designated agencies, corporate bodies, and non-governmental organizations.

23

Partner countries

144

Overseas Experts



113

Domestic Personnel



Accurate as of December 31, 2022

Operations

The operational scope of the TaiwanICDF covers seven duties and responsibilities:



Facilitating social and economic development in our partner countries.



Promoting better economic ties to partner countries.



Cooperating with international organizations, institutions, or governments to facilitate social and economic development in our partner countries.



Providing humanitarian assistance to international refugees or countries hit by natural disasters.



Providing technical and human resources training to partner countries, and providing technical assistance or services in order to foster industrial capacity.



Operating overseas missions to improve and develop agricultural, industrial, economic, medical, and education sectors in our partner countries.



Other initiatives designed to bolster international cooperation and development or foster good relations with other partner countries.

1989

Taiwan enters a period of rapid economic growth and the government establishes the International Economic Cooperation Development Fund (IECDF) to provide economic assistance to developing partners.

1995

To integrate Taiwan's foreign aid resources in response to the expansion of the nation's foreign aid operations, the government drafts and passes the Statute for the Establishment of the International Cooperation and Development Fund.

1996

The government dissolves the IECDF and establishes an independent organization, the International Cooperation and Development Fund, on July 1. The following year, the CITC is incorporated into the TaiwanICDF.

Generating Synergy to Jointly Create a Sustainable Future

The year 2022 was full of diplomatic challenges and opportunities for Taiwan. The COVID-19 pandemic continued to change our way of life, and climate change grew in severity, forcing industries to make structural adjustments. In addition, turbulent geopolitical conflicts compelled Taiwan to take action. At the same time, Taiwan's partnerships, which are based on democratic values, have generated opportunities, in which the TaiwanICDF has played an important role. Through the collective efforts of the people and government, Taiwan has demonstrated the principles of steadfastness, resilience, kindness, and mutual assistance, all while responding to a wide variety of challenges alongside the international community.

The TaiwanICDF serves as Taiwan's dedicated foreign aid agency. This year, it continued to use Taiwan's COVID-19 prevention experience for postpandemic recovery efforts, introduce technologies to help partner countries mitigate extreme weather-related disasters and food issues, and provide humanitarian assistance to refugees and vulnerable groups. In accordance with new international development needs arising from emerging crises, it also developed and strengthened resilient policies and approaches for engaging in foreign aid. Furthermore, the TaiwanICDF established risk prevention and management mechanisms with partner countries to jointly achieve the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals.

Expanding international cooperative partnerships to promote equality, inclusiveness, and recovery

From the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development's *2022 Trends and insights on development co-operation* report, one can see that, as countries worldwide strive for economic recovery, such factors as inflation and the Russia-Ukraine war have severely disrupted global supply chains and constricted the operations of and opportunities for micro-, small-, and medium-sized enterprises. These global issues have posed multifaceted threats to vulnerable groups lacking resources, as well as women.

In response to these crises, the TaiwanICDF leveraged

the international network it has built over the years to make its operations more resilient. Under the project Assisting the Economic Empowerment of Women in Latin America and the Caribbean in the Post-COVID-19 Era, the TaiwanICDF worked with multilateral and bilateral institutions, including the Eastern Caribbean Partial Credit Guarantee Corporation, the Central American Bank for Economic Integration, and the Fondo de Garantía del Paraguay, to offer diverse services, including credit guarantees, technical assistance, vocational training, and entrepreneurship mentoring. These have heightened the resilience of small- and medium-sized enterprises operated by women and assisted diplomatic allies with postpandemic economic revitalization. The project also promoted international initiatives on women's empowerment and organized regional forums with important partners such as Plan International and Food For The Poor. In addition, the TaiwanICDF joined international efforts to strengthen the risk management capabilities of partner countries, paving the way for their recovery.

Teaming up with like-minded institutions at home and abroad to respond to regional development needs

In 2022, Taiwan continued to advance its relations with like-minded countries. It signed with the United States a memorandum of understanding on development and humanitarian assistance cooperation. This laid the foundation for the TaiwanICDF and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) to deepen cooperation and invest in the Pacific American Fund: US-Taiwan Partnership to achieve the development vision of climate resilience.

Climate change has aggravated the global food security crisis, which has greatly impacted the Pacific region due to its high dependence on imports and ocean resources for survival. The TaiwanICDF built up local food production systems in the Marshall Islands and Tuvalu through the introduction of more feasible agricultural methods to strengthen food availability. It also leveraged the professional experience of its technical missions and cooperation with USAID to jointly implement the Project for Strengthening Coastal Fisheries Resource Management



in Palau, thereby better ensuring the sustainable usage of the nation's fishery resources.

Latin America and the Caribbean—regions with fragile infrastructure vulnerable to natural disasters—are also faced with the increasingly severe impact of climate change. This year, the TaiwanICDF brought together expertise in public health, medical care, and emergency disaster response to help Saint Vincent and the Grenadines reduce medical burdens caused by emergencies and disasters, gathering resources from such organizations as Taiwan International Health Action, the National Science and Technology Center for Disaster Reduction, and the National Center for Research on Earthquake Engineering of the National Applied Research Laboratories. In addition, the TaiwanICDF also worked with the US think tank Stimson Center and Taiwan's Ocean Affairs Council on the Climate and Ocean Risk Vulnerability Index and published the results during the 27th Conference of Parties of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. These efforts have substantially improved the region's climate risk management capabilities and created opportunities for international funding.

Leveraging private sector resources to inject vitality and innovation into Taiwan's foreign aid model

In recent years, the TaiwanICDF has actively promoted public-private-people partnerships in order to bolster Taiwan's foreign aid capabilities. It has transformed its funding framework, with its role as foreign aid implementer transitioning to a platform for linking resources. The TaiwanICDF has collaborated with its public and private sector partners to resolve development issues experienced by friendly countries and diplomatic allies. For instance, the Impact Frontier Lab successfully encouraged four domestic enterprise missions to provide resources for the implementation of foreign aid programs in Belize and Paraguay. Furthermore, the programs have produced innovative solutions by incorporating private sector business models to stimulate economic and social development, as well as environmental sustainability, in our allies.

This year, the TaiwanICDF worked with the Center for Space and Remote Sensing Research of National Central

University for the first time, using the results of foreign aid projects and satellite images to make a 2023 calendar featuring bird's-eye views of Taiwan's diplomatic allies. Additionally, the TaiwanICDF has utilized resources from the Health Promotion Administration of the Ministry of Health and Welfare to release the first exercise video, entitled Taiwan moves forward: Staying active for world health! It also launched the first board game centered around Taiwan's foreign aid endeavors entitled Mission Taiwan, Go! These concrete examples demonstrate the efforts of the TaiwanICDF to foster creative partnerships with the public and private sectors, build connections between the peoples of Taiwan and diplomatic allies, and jointly formulate a new foreign aid model for Taiwan.

Jointly creating a sustainable future

Rumi, considered by the United Nations as one of the greatest humanist poets and philosophers of all time, once said that "when you start walking the way, the road appears." The TaiwanICDF does not just serve as Taiwan's dedicated foreign aid agency. I am pleased that the TaiwanICDF, while facing an array of domestic and overseas challenges, has also seized opportunities to steadily, tenaciously, and innovatively evolve beyond its role and value as a foreign aid agency with respect to partnerships and international participation. Regarding its vision for 2023, the TaiwanICDF will strive to continue acting as a responsible force for good, as it forms new connections and expands its base of international partners and domestic resources. It will seek solutions for global challenges and serve as an indispensable and trusted partner in international development efforts. Let's work together to create a better and more sustainable future!

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading '吴列文' (Wu Liewen).

Jaushieh Joseph Wu
Minister of Foreign Affairs
Chairman, TaiwanICDF

1

Strategic Planning and Direction

Recently, conditions like the slow COVID-19 pandemic recovery process, climate action failure, and dramatic political changes have all impacted global progress on important international issues. For example, the United Nation's (UN's) Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) have fallen behind schedule, and social inequalities throughout the world continue to worsen. In 2022, the TaiwanICDF not only worked with partners to build resilience but also strengthened its cooperation with like-minded countries across the globe. Together with these friends and allies, we developed effective strategies and solutions for building resilience.

The TaiwanICDF also strengthened its role as a platform for gathering domestic resources to promote Taiwan's international development works. In this way, we integrated resources from the public sector, private sector and major academic and research institutions. Said resources were then dedicated to improving partner countries' knowledge, technologies and experience, thereby allowing our development aid to generate long-lasting benefits.

As dramatic changes in the global situation become the new norm, the TaiwanICDF will continue to leverage Taiwan's comparative advantages to help partner countries build resilience. We will fully utilize our past experience and innovative ideas to expand our domestic and overseas development aid network. Together with our international partners, we will search for inclusive and pragmatic routes to sustainable development.



Standing Resolute in the Face of Global Risks and Growing Together in Crises

The year 2022 was marked by crises and opportunities. The World Economic Forum's (WEF's) *Global Risks Report 2022* indicates that turbulent global contexts will persist, and it identifies climate action failure, extreme weather and biodiversity loss as the top 3 risks for the next decade. Furthermore, the COVID-19 pandemic has massively impacted international society. Accordingly, social cohesion erosion and livelihood crises ranked as the 4th and 5th risks in the list, despite this being the first time they were included.

The *Human Development Report 2021/2022*, published by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in 2022, showed a decline in the Human Development Index for 2 years in a row. More specifically, the gains of the world's collective efforts over the past 5 years have been completely erased. Clearly, then, the world faces unprecedented challenges on the path toward attaining the SDGs. In an environment full of uncertainty, the TaiwanICDF has adopted a cautious strategy for facing risks, emphasizing innovative ideas and pondering on ways to transform crises into opportunities. In this way, we can fulfill our responsibility as Taiwan's dedicated foreign aid agency. The TaiwanICDF continues to strengthen relationships with like-minded partners and refine its global crisis and risk management abilities, all to meet the development needs of allied and friendly countries. In other words, we are working towards the SDGs together with the international development aid community in a more resilient and inclusive way.

Overview of the multiple crises impacting SDG progress

The *Sustainable Development Goals Report 2022* published by the UN indicates that the world is enduring the most numerous and severe conflicts and challenges since the UN was established. SDG progress has stalled for two years in a row due to slow recovery after the pandemic, climate action failure and dramatic political changes. This has impacted international communities' cumulative achievements in food security, health, education, gender equality, economic development and environmental sustainability. Social inequalities, educational and digital gaps, unequal employment opportunities and wealth disparities have deepened inequalities within and between countries.

Regarding food security, the pandemic, climate disasters and the Russo-Ukrainian War have caused chaos in global supply chains. These events not only rapidly increased global food costs but also devastated

the food supply system. Nearly one-third of the global population (2.3 billion people) is in a state of moderate or severe food insecurity. Furthermore, international political conflict has prevented children from gaining access to adequate healthy food, and approximately 22% (nearly 150 million) of children under the age of 5 suffer from malnutrition. The situation is especially severe in Oceania, Sub-Saharan Africa, Central Asia and South Asia.

Regarding health, the number of deaths directly or indirectly caused by the pandemic worldwide is close to 15 million, according to World Health Organization (WHO) estimates. Most of these deaths stemmed from overburdened health systems, causing basic medical service interruptions in over 90% of nations and destroying decades of global effort in the field of health care. On the topic of maternal and child health, approximately 5 million children under the age of 5 die every year, nearly half of which (2.4 million) are infants less than a month old. The under-5 mortality rates are highest in Sub-Saharan Africa.

Regarding education, the pandemic prevented 147 million students worldwide from attending school in person, and these school closures exacerbated preexisting inequalities in education. Impoverished students, students facing other crises, and students without internet-enabled devices were disproportionately impacted in their academics.

Regarding gender equality, 45% of women were under greater risk of violence due to the pandemic according to a survey by UN Women. Moreover, women shouldered a disproportionate burden of unpaid home care work, forcing them to lose job opportunities. As such, governments need to enact laws for gender equality and promote related policies and budgets more actively in order to reduce the gap between genders.

Regarding economic development, the combined effects of the pandemic and Russo-Ukrainian War have accelerated global inflation. This has impacted small- and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) and impoverished countries the most, causing the global economy to struggle even more in its recovery. Furthermore, many employees who left the workforce did not return to their posts after the pandemic eased. Global unemployment rates remain high, especially among women, youth, and people with disabilities.

The *Sixth Assessment Report* (AR6) of the UN's Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) issued a "code red" warning to the world with respect to the environment. The continued rise of global greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions has driven average temperatures

to record highs. Taken together, the total global average temperature is already 1.2°C above pre-industrial levels, not only impacting food production and home safety in Small Island Developing States (SIDS) but also threatening their land ecology, ocean ecology and biodiversity.

Strengthening resilience through joint development opportunities with international partners

Facing such international turmoil, the TaiwanICDF worked with its partners to build resilience during 2022's multiple crises. Apart from proactively identifying major risks and asking allied and friendly countries about changes in their development needs, we also deepened our cooperation with like-minded international partners and jointly formulated resilience initiatives and solutions to help partner countries face emerging crises.

In terms of food security, due to the impact of the pandemic and international conflicts on the food supply chain, the TaiwanICDF leveraged its technological prowess and development experience to share plant varieties and technologies suitable for targeted local environments. These projects helped allied countries in Asia-Pacific, Latin America and the Caribbean and Africa expand their local food supplies. We also worked with markets to increase farmer income and alleviate food insecurity, and we promoted healthy dietary diversity concepts through food and agricultural education. The latter project improved nutrition among SIDS such as the Marshall Islands, Tuvalu and Nauru, lowering the risk of non-communicable diseases (NCDs). Furthermore, we collaborated with the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) to continue lending to agribusinesses in Ukraine, which strengthens the resilience of crops and international food supplies during wartime.

In terms of health, in response to the world's limited and unequally distributed health care resources, the TaiwanICDF has systematically intervened in three aspects of global health care: policies, medical institutions and communities. In some instances, we linked partner countries with Taiwan's domestic hospitals to spur improvements in their local medical institutions. In other cases, we addressed partners' maternal and infant healthcare by sending rural health motivators to local communities. We also jointly engaged in cash assistance projects with World Vision to mitigate the pandemic's impact on the livelihoods of vulnerable families with pregnant women. Furthermore, the TaiwanICDF collaborated with Terre des hommes (Tdh) to strengthen India's resilience by harnessing technology and tools to improve the knowledge, skills and service quality of health workers, thereby lowering partner countries'

health burden through risk prevention. As for efforts to improve hygiene and the public health environment, we worked with multi-lateral development organizations and NGOs by introducing innovative financial instruments to finance the improvement and expansion of rural water systems. These efforts engaged the participation of local communities in system management to ensure affordable access to safe water and sanitation so as to respond to the impact of climate change on the availability of water resources.

In terms of education, the TaiwanICDF connected with the World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH), United States Bureau of Reclamation (USBR), and South African Medical Association (SAMA) to lower the impact of multiple crises on national talent development. We also organized in-person and hybrid workshops to help allied and friendly countries provide students with uninterrupted education. To offer underprivileged youth equal opportunity to education, we implemented vocational training projects for young people in Latin America and the Caribbean and implemented a vocational skills certification system in Eswatini. These projects improved the professional skills and job market competitiveness of youth in allied countries.

In terms of gender equality, the TaiwanICDF made strides in women economic empowerment. For example, we jointly implemented the "Assisting the Economic Empowerment of Women in Latin America and the Caribbean in the Post COVID-19 Era Project" with the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), Eastern Caribbean Partial Credit Guarantee Corporation (ECPCGC), Central American Bank for Economic Integration (CABEI), and Fondo de Garantía del Paraguay (FOGAPY). This project ensured that women enjoy skill training opportunities and accessible financial services during the post-pandemic recovery era. It provided loans and established women-focused credit guarantee mechanisms to help allied countries encourage labor force participation and promote economic autonomy among their women. The TaiwanICDF also promoted women's rights initiatives with the Foundation for Women's Rights Promotion and Development (FWRPD) and Plan International, where our efforts encouraged the international society to formulate plans for a quick transition to gender equality.

In terms of economic development, the TaiwanICDF focused on strengthening private sector resilience in response to global economic changes and inflation risks. We leveraged Taiwan's abundant industry resources and development experience to strengthen Paraguay's capacity to support the development of micro-, small-, and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs). Notably, this

project was a cooperative effort integrating our own resources with that of the Small Business Development Center (SBDC) project of the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). We provided key industries in Paraguay with business diagnoses, consultation and guidance, and we supported transformation and digital business expansion among their domestic enterprises. We also collaborated with the local social enterprise, Fundación Paraguaya de Cooperación y Desarrollo, to further assist mentee enterprises with gaining financing access in order to create synergy with the above mentioned MSME project.

In terms of environmental sustainability, the TaiwanICDF also leveraged Taiwan's superior tools and innovative technologies to strengthen allied island countries' climate resilience and work towards the common goal of Net Zero by 2050. In one case, we used imaging technology to integrate spatial, meteorological and surface production observation information to assist St. Kitts and Nevis in building climate crisis adaptability with respect to pest warning systems, crop cultivation experimentation and disaster risk prevention. We also strengthened solid waste disposal and circulation systems, promoted sustainable development that considers both economy and ecology, and worked with the Stimson Center in promoting the Climate and Ocean Risk Vulnerability Index (CORVI). CORVI in particular is notable for helping partner countries formulate their climate risk adaptation policy and optimize resource distribution. In addition, the TaiwanICDF worked with the IDB Lab to create a climate financing platform. With it, we jointly helped vulnerable groups pursue post-disaster economic recovery and worked toward more inclusive recovery in Central America through the Regional Emergency and Disaster Financing Mechanism.

Strengthening platform functions and professional competencies by combining public and private sector resources to increase our value

The TaiwanICDF has also worked toward strengthening its role as an aid platform. As a platform, we muster domestic resources for international cooperation works, integrating resources from the public and private sectors and from major academic and research institutions. Besides deepening our relationship with the Taiwan Space Agency (TASA) and expanding foreign aid efficiency by utilizing technology for disaster reduction, the TaiwanICDF has also leveraged the professional competencies of the Workforce Development Agency, Council of Agriculture, and Taiwan Radiological Society to help partner countries gain knowledge, technologies and experience in 2022.

These initiatives generated greater benefit from our development aid through cross-domain collaboration.

With regard to working with the private sector, the TaiwanICDF continues to implement the Public-Private-People Partnership strategy. For example, we organized the first foreign aid accelerator in Taiwan — Impact Frontier Lab (IF Lab), which combines the creativity and resources of Taiwan's corporate and civil society organizations to generate fundamental improvements for various causes. We successfully mobilized four corporate teams to invest resources into foreign aid projects with sustainable business models in Belize and Paraguay. Efforts like these bring new momentum into Taiwan's foreign aid model.

The TaiwanICDF also promotes its foreign aid work to local citizens. To illustrate, we produced the second season of our podcast (*Voice of Aid from Taiwan*) and published Taiwan's first foreign aid-themed board game (*Mission Taiwan, Go!*) in both Chinese and English. We continue to disseminate knowledge through diverse channels to increase citizens' recognition of Taiwan's foreign aid.

Seizing opportunities from crises; Striving for sustainable development and mutual prosperity

In the *Sustainable Development Goals Report 2022*, UN Secretary General António Guterres stated: "We must rise higher to rescue the Sustainable Development Goals – and stay true to our promise of a world of peace, dignity and prosperity on a healthy planet."

As dramatic changes in the global situation become the new norm, international society must take risk prevention even more seriously. In the case of the TaiwanICDF's agricultural projects in 2022, 35.9% leveraged technology to strengthen adaptability and 46.2% applied methodologies to facilitate sustainable farming. Besides preparing partner countries for managing climate risks, the projects created nearly US\$40 million in output value from agricultural activities and created at least 15,000 direct and indirect employment opportunities for women, youth, indigenous people, and vulnerable groups.

The TaiwanICDF will continue to leverage Taiwan's comparative advantages to help partner countries build resilience. We will fully utilize our past experience and innovative ideas to expand our domestic and overseas development aid network and jointly search for inclusive and pragmatic routes to sustainable development, building a prosperous society that leaves no one behind!



East Asia and the Pacific

1	Thailand	● + ▼
2	Indonesia	● ▼
3	Palau	● ★ ▼ + ◆
4	Papua New Guinea	● ▼
5	Nauru	● ◆
6	Marshall Islands	● +
7	Tuvalu	● ▼ ★
8	Fiji	● ▼
9	India	★ ▼
10	Philippines	●

West Asia and Africa

11	Turkey	● ★ ▼
12	Lebanon	● ★ /
13	Jordan	▼ /
14	Bahrain	● /
15	Saudi Arabia	● ▼
16	Somaliland	● ★ ▼ ■
17	Kenya	+ ▼
18	Uganda	+ ▼
19	Eswatini	● ★ ▼ + /

Latin America and the Caribbean

20	Guatemala	● ★ ▼ ◆
21	Honduras	● ★ ▼ /
22	Belize	● ★ ▼ ● +
23	Haiti	● ★ ▼
24	St. Kitts and Nevis	● ★ ▼ ■ ● + ◆ /
25	St. Vincent and the Grenadines	● ★ ▼ ■ /
26	St. Lucia	● ★ ▼ ■ +
27	Paraguay	● ★ ▼ + ◆ /

Central Asia and Central/Eastern Europe

28	Turkmenistan	●
29	Moldova	● ● ◆
30	Romania	● ★
31	Bosnia and Herzegovina	●
32	Serbia	●
33	Ukraine	●

- Agriculture
- ★ Public Health
- ▼ Education
- Information and Communications Technology
- Environment
- + Taiwan/CDF Overseas Volunteers Program
- ◆ MSMEs/Industry Development
- / Other

Key point

1

Climate

In the summer of 2022, unprecedented rainfall during the monsoon season flooded over one-third of Pakistan's land. Meanwhile, different regions of the United States suffered through both drought and floods, and the lack of rainfall in Europe and Africa significantly reduced average harvests. Seemingly, frequent weather disasters have become the new norm.

The *Global Risks Report 2022*, published by the WEF at the beginning of the year, warned that the world would face even more climate instability in the future. The report *Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability*, published by the UN IPCC, shows that 3.3 billion to 3.6 billion people worldwide currently live in an environment extremely vulnerable to climate change. In particular, West Africa, Central Africa, East Africa, South Asia, Central and South America, island countries, and the North Pole are all highly vulnerable regions. Over the past decade, these regions experienced climate disaster-related death rates 15 times higher than

low-vulnerability regions. Furthermore, the severe food and water crises caused by these disasters have threatened millions of people's lives.

Fortunately, good news came from the 27th session of the Conference of the Parties of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP27) at the end of the year. Attendees agreed to establish a Loss and Damage Fund to help climate-vulnerable developing countries recover from the impact of extreme weather. Additionally, Small Island Developing States (SIDS), which Taiwan has dedicated years of effort to assisting, continued to grow their voices in climate-related issues. In this key battle of climate change, the TaiwanICDF will combine Taiwan's public and private resources to aid in crisis response and risk prevention, helping allied and friendly countries increase their climate resilience.

Crisis Response

Safeguarding allied countries' food security with superior agriculture and fishery technologies

In recent years, the COVID-19 pandemic, climate change and international conflict have all drawn the international community's attention to global food security. The heavy weight of these events demonstrates the urgent need for transforming food systems and building resilience in the agricultural sector. It is essential to develop and employ innovative technologies to accelerate the response of producers and

decision-makers in order to minimize agricultural losses.

Many of our foreign aid projects harness Taiwan's technological advantages. For example, we utilized satellite technology to combine spatial, meteorological and on-the-ground observational data streams to build pest warning and crop growth models. The TaiwanICDF also assisted friendly countries in South America and the Asia-Pacific in raising fish and shrimp species suitable for their respective environments, as well as in developing diverse aquaculture technologies to increase their

efficiency. In all cases, we worked hand in hand with local stakeholders to search for solutions, and our efforts enhanced the climate resilience of farmers and fishermen in these regions.

Integrating partner resources to improve the stable supply of inclusive financial services

The threat of climate change has become the utmost concern in recent years. In particular, Central America has become prone to hurricanes, severely impacting both the local society and economy

and disproportionately threatening vulnerable populations. Unfortunately, these climate disasters are no longer considered isolated events but rather long-term, recurring weather patterns that require a permanent response. Strengthening the climate resilience of vulnerable groups falls under the goal of inclusive growth, which is a goal shared by the entire international community.

After a disaster, the economic activity and income of vulnerable individuals, households and small businesses all take a blow. The TaiwanICDF has accumulated years

of experience supporting these groups through financial systems in Central America. We are well aware of the difficulties these populations face in obtaining timely access to financing for economic recovery. We also recognize the challenges financial institutions face after nationwide disasters, such as lack of liquidity and capital, which may prevent them from serving affected customers.

Even while suffering the slowdown of international aid resources during the COVID-19 crisis, the TaiwanICDF harmonized with multilateral

development banks to provide adequate financial assistance both to financial institutions and their clients. Innovative financing facilities were established to help individuals respond to and recover from disasters, and they also supported microenterprises, small businesses, and small-scale producers in resolving liquidity issues in the post-emergency phase. In sum, we reinforced local resilience and disaster response by strengthening the financial system and meeting the immediate financing needs of populations hit hard by incidents.

Risk Prevention

Sharing technology-based disaster prevention experience and offering guidance for waste recycling incentives

As extreme weather-related natural disasters gradually become the norm, Taiwan must continue leveraging its technological prowess and disaster prevention experience to help allied countries strengthen their disaster preparation, mitigation and avoidance abilities. This includes our successful projects which used geographic information systems (GIS) to delineate potential disaster areas and evacuation routes, heightening residents' disaster awareness and minimizing disaster risks. This also includes our project bringing together experts in public health, medicine, and emergency response as well as resources from the Taiwan International Health Action Team (TaiwanIHA), National Science and Technology Center for Disaster Reduction (NCDR), National Center for Research on Earthquake Engineering (NCREE), and National Applied Research Laboratories (NARLabs) to

facilitate international exchange and cooperation in disaster prevention and relief technologies. This collaboration strengthened disaster resilience in our international partners.

The TaiwanICDF has also shared Taiwan's wealth of experience in municipal waste disposal with allied countries. In particular, we demonstrated how to establish incentives for solid waste recycling to help allied countries reduce environmental pollution and ecological damage. These efforts help even when local waste management mechanisms are lacking. Additionally, we worked together with local residents to realize a circular economy, reducing waste and cutting greenhouse gas emissions.

Establishing climate risk indicators and leveraging big data for smart disaster prevention

Disaster and environmental historical data and statistics are invaluable for disaster management and risk prevention. First, they have

high value in providing key references for governments as they develop strategies for preventing disasters and coping with environmental change. This information can also be used for research and analysis to better understand current environmental risks and to develop precautionary measures for future threats. However, most developing countries lack comprehensive environmental and climate data due to infrastructure and human resource limitations. As a result, these countries struggle to assess risks and shore up climate resilience.

In order to fill in the gaps in environmental and climate data in developing countries, the TaiwanICDF collaborated with the U.S. think tank Stimson Center and Taiwan's Ocean Affairs Council (OAC) to assist coastal cities in SIDS in establishing the Climate and Ocean Risk Vulnerability Index (CORVI) to define their climate vulnerabilities and then prevent or prepare for climate risks in advance. This index adopts structured expert judgment to combine primary and

secondary data to develop indexes in three major categories: politics, environment and finance. There are a total of 10 categories and 100 indicators, which can be used as reference data for connecting with international climate funds in the future, strengthen the climate resilience of developing countries.

Assisting allied countries with talent cultivation in response to climate change through short-term, medium-term and long-term training

In the past few years, the TaiwanICDF has prioritized environmental and climate issues. Many of our recent projects have exemplified this trend, such as Belize's Urban Resilience and Disaster Prevention Project, Nicaragua's Flood Warning Ability Enhancement Project, and the upcoming disaster management project responding to the recent

volcanic eruption in St. Vincent and the Grenadines. These initiatives all harnessed Taiwan's strengths in technical cooperation and capacity building, assisting allied countries in building disaster resilience. These projects were crucial, as most of Taiwan's allied countries are still developing and lack the capacity for monitoring and prevention prior to natural disasters or for rebuilding in their aftermath. These nations urgently need to strengthen their adaptation, prevention and mitigation capabilities to prepare for extreme weather events.

The TaiwanICDF provides short-term, medium-term and long-term training programs to help allied countries cultivate talent to respond to climate change. Our resources include short-term workshops, medium-term government official training courses, and long-term scholarships and degree programs. By training industry, government and

academic talent in partner countries, experts develop the requisite knowledge in technology and management to formulate measures for handling and preventing disaster scenarios. For example, the TaiwanICDF and National Cheng Kung University jointly launched the International Master Program on Natural Hazards Mitigation and Management (iNHMM), which offers suitable training for the disasters and difficulties faced by allied countries. Courses include "Disaster Mitigation Planning and Disaster Relief Management," "Flood, Drought and Slope Disasters," and "Spatial Information and Applications." Studying the iNHMM curriculum strengthens allies' post-disaster recovery and adaptation abilities, improving their responses to natural disasters and climate change. The program also improves education for personnel and institutions.



TaiwanICDF employed Taiwan's experience in disaster prevention to help allied countries improve their monitoring and set up an early warning mechanism. Capacity-building, education, and training were also provided to improve their technical capacity for disaster response. (Pictured is the Belize Urban Resilience and Disaster Prevention Project)

1 Example

The Regional Project for Prevention and Control of *Fusarium Oxysporum* f.sp. *Cubense* Tropical Race 4 of Banana in Central America



Echoes UN SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture; 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development.



Field investigation of health plant models in Guatemala.

Bananas are an important cash crop for our allied countries in Latin America. Guatemala and Belize each export more than US\$1.5 billion in bananas each year. However, *Fusarium oxysporum* f. sp. *cubense* tropical race 4 (FOC TR4), a disease that originally appeared in Asia, has gradually come to threaten the banana industry in Latin America after spreading around the world. FOC TR4 is exceptionally hazardous to major banana varieties, and it has proven difficult to eradicate.

After the first infection in the Americas was found in Colombia in August 2020, countries in Latin America became nervous and sought assistance. The Organismo Internacional Regional de Sanidad Agropecuaria (OIRSA) summarized the needs of each country and made a cooperation proposal to the TaiwanICDF, hoping to leverage Taiwan's professional experience to help allied countries establish a regional defense mechanism to protect the banana industry.

Sharing Taiwan's experience to strengthen the resilience of allied countries' banana industries

FOC TR4 was found in Taiwan in the 1960s, so Taiwan has abundant experience researching and combatting the disease. The TaiwanICDF thus worked with ORISA to jointly plan and implement the Regional Project for Prevention and Control of *Fusarium Oxysporum* f.sp. *Cubense* Tropical Race 4 of Banana in Central America. The project introduced diagnostic technologies as well as general improvements to the prevention system. Additionally, it helped export disease-resistant varieties from Taiwan.

Furthermore, the TaiwanICDF kickstarted collaborations with the National Space Organization (TASA) and Taiwan Banana Research Institute (TBRI) in 2021. The partners harnessed Taiwan's superior satellite technology to establish a large-scale disease monitoring, warning and reporting system for bananas, which was deployed to allied countries in Central America in 2022. Currently,

nine satellites monitor 60 hectares of fields in Guatemala and Belize.

The TaiwanICDF also provided allied countries with data localization and process optimization tools to assist their decision-making processes for managing crop disease. Initial implementation results have been positive, with abnormal field situations being reported in real-time. These capabilities significantly improve disease prevention and response efficiency and thus protect valuable cash crops in recipient countries.

Since 2022, the project has also provided training in epidemic prevention, inspection, and disease prevention and control technologies to 578 technicians and banana farmers. At the same time, it co-organized three regional forums on FOC TR4, along with OIRSA and allied countries' respective agriculture and livestock agencies. Plant disease experts from NSPO, TBRI, and National Taiwan University shared Taiwan's experience controlling FOC TR4 in a series titled "Taiwan's FOC TR4 Resistant Variety and Control Experience." One webinar attracted participants from 17 countries, providing insight for other nations to learn from.

Furthermore, the TaiwanICDF and OIRSA jointly assisted Central American countries in carrying out FOC TR4 regional risk assessment procedures in 2022, and they also helped Belize plant Taiwan's resistant variety (*Formosana*) on a trial basis. These efforts strengthened resilience in allied countries' banana industries throughout Latin America.

2 Example

St. Vincent and the Grenadines Disaster Management and Medical Emergency Burden Reduction Development Program Preliminary Study



Echoes UN SDG 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable; 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development.



Volcano monitoring equipment was donated by Peter Shia-li Lan, Ambassador to St. Vincent and the Grenadines, on behalf of Taiwan. To the left is Mr. Hudson Nedd, Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of National Security, St. Vincent and the Grenadines.

St. Vincent and the Grenadines, one of Taiwan's allied countries in the Caribbean, is formed by the main island of St. Vincent and 32 islets and reefs collectively known as the Grenadines. The main island is composed of partially submerged volcanic mountains, making it one of the most disaster-prone countries in the Eastern Caribbean. Earthquakes, hurricanes and volcanic eruptions remain the most pressing issues faced by disaster management institutions in the region. Given the already scarce local medical resources, disasters are typically followed by severe social and medical burdens.

The National Emergency Management Organization (NEMO) of St. Vincent and the Grenadines hoped to utilize Taiwan's disaster warning and response experience to improve the country's volcano, earthquake and hurricane monitoring and warning system, enhancing the nation's emergency response ability. Therefore, the TaiwanICDF collaborated with TaiwanIHA,

NARLabs and the National Science and Technology Center for Disaster Reduction (NCDR) on the St. Vincent and the Grenadines Disaster Management & Medical Emergency Burden Reduction Development Program Preliminary Study. The project combined Taiwan's foreign aid, healthcare and disaster prevention resources and technologies to address development needs in the country's health and disaster risk management systems.

Providing disaster support and easing healthcare burdens post-disaster

The study coincided with the volcanic eruption of La Soufrière at the north end of St. Vincent and the Grenadines, so Taiwan immediately prioritized replacing damaged volcano monitoring equipment. The TaiwanICDF contacted the National Center for Research on Earthquake Engineering NCREE to assemble a team of Taiwanese experts to travel to St. Vincent and the Grenadines and evaluate the seismic resistance

of key infrastructure, such as Milton Cato Memorial Hospital, Georgetown Hospital and various government buildings. The team provided recommendations to address vulnerabilities and assisted the country in strengthening its buildings' disaster resilience.

The study further organized a webinar titled "Emergency Medical Response Systems," where National Taiwan University Hospital staff trained personnel at the Ministry of Health, Ministry of National Security, Meteorological Office, Coast Guard, medical institutions, and NEMO of St. Vincent and the Grenadines in hospital procedures for large casualties following natural disasters. The webinar also discussed pre-disaster management in order to ease the burden on the healthcare system. NCDR shared Taiwan's meteorological and typhoon forecast methods in a second webinar titled "Hurricane Warning and Disaster Systems."

The study recommended that personnel of the Meteorological Office of St. Vincent and the Grenadines receive specialized training at the Caribbean Institute for Meteorology and Hydrology (CIMH) in Barbados. The study reinforced links between the government of St. Vincent and the Grenadines and organizations in Taiwan responsible for disaster prevention, relief and healthcare. Besides bolstering the ability of local disaster response agencies, the project also improved the healthcare system's resilience post-disaster.

3

Example



Belize Urban Resilience and Disaster Prevention Project

Echoes UN SDG 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts.

Belize, one of Taiwan's Central American allies, is located in the tropics and has many low-lying coastal areas. In recent years, the country has experienced frequent hurricanes, floods, torrential rains, and droughts, impacting local economic development and the safety of citizens' lives and assets. In response, the TaiwanICDF launched the three-year Belize Urban Resilience and Disaster Prevention Project in 2019, which saw Taiwan sharing its disaster prevention technologies to support the country's disaster response abilities.

Assisting disaster prevention decision-making with technology and accurate flood warnings

The project was jointly implemented by Belize's Ministry of Sustainable Development, Climate Change & Disaster Risk Management; National Hydrological Service; National Meteorological Service; and the San Ignacio/Santa Elena Town Council. It incorporated detailed maps as well as historical data regarding Belize's climate and hydrological, geographic, demographic and flood conditions. The TaiwanICDF leveraged the resources of Taiwan's disaster prevention sector to help customize a Flood Early Warning System Platform, which integrated and interpreted data from these various organizations to carry out hydraulic routing to simulate flood patterns. This arrangement was backed up by an IoT monitoring system, which collected real-time data from rainfall stations, water gauges and flow meters. The project also deployed a GIS tool that creates maps of critical infrastructure

and resident distribution, which it then uses to generate a risk analysis map to present data visually. This resource has clear value for assisting disaster prevention and avoidance decisions by competent authorities. In addition, the project established a disaster prevention demonstration site upstream of the Belize River (in the towns of San Ignacio and Santa Elena) and improved drainage in flood-prone areas. Community disaster teams were also organized, which bolstered citizens' disaster prevention and response abilities through related drills.

Belize was struck by Tropical Storm Julia in October 2022, with rainfall exceeding 100 millimeters in a single day. The storm surge flooded much of the country's infrastructure, including that of the project's implementation area in San Ignacio. Fortunately, the new facilities succeeded in monitoring rainfall and the rapidly rising water level and sent the information to the Ministry of Sustainable Development, Climate Change & Disaster Risk Management, the competent authority in Belize. Armed with this data, the government issued swift evacuation

announcements and was thus able to prevent all casualties. Moreover, the project corrected a critical oversight with the only access road to San Ignacio Hospital. Previously, the road was submerged during rain events, turning the hospital into an island. Accordingly, citizens were unable to access emergency care during these extreme events. This project included road improvement works, which, since they were completed in 2021, have successfully maintained the road's integrity during heavy rainfall. These results clearly show that our project played a crucial role in Belizean society.

Stress tests conducted during numerous hurricanes have since confirmed the stability and reliability of the early warning flood model Taiwan helped establish. In addition to demonstrating Taiwan's technological capabilities in disaster prevention, the model also serves as an example of how countries can leverage technology to face climate change and shows TaiwanICDF's dedication to assisting allied countries in achieving the SDGs.



Flooding in the market district of San Ignacio.

4 Example

Aquaculture Projects in Fiji and Palau and the Surubi Fingerling Breeding and Cultivation Project in Paraguay



Echoes UN SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture; 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development.

Developing a sustainable aquaculture industry for allied countries in the Pacific

Taiwan's allied and friendly countries in the Pacific enjoy large territorial seas, and approximately 80% of their residents rely on marine resources for their livelihoods. However, climate change has offset the balance of global aquatic ecosystems and created challenges for these island states' food security and socioeconomic development. Global catch has decreased yearly due to overfishing, so replacing fishing with aquaculture has become an emerging industry trend. To support this shift toward sustainable practices, the TaiwanICDF's technical missions established precision farming techniques and a commercial mass production model based on local market demand. They assisted partner countries with improving aquaculture technology and increasing aquaculture diversity and resilience to help the new industry adapt to climate change. For example, Aquaculture Project in Fiji established a standard rearing process for seed shrimp, expanded the scale of tiered cultivation, and introduced customized precision technology for accelerating maturity. This laid a solid foundation for Fiji's shrimp fry supply system and achieved an annual production of two million shrimps.

Meanwhile, Aquaculture Project in Palau organized classes on sustainable aquaculture for fishermen, including workshops on low-density net cage culturing methods and optimum feeding techniques for

raising rabbitfish. These courses supported the development of a sustainable fishery industry. The project raised Palau's aquaculture production capacity by approximately 38% while still caring for the natural environment. It also established a seed bank and cultivation techniques for tiger prawn, which improved the livelihood of local fish farmers while respecting the local government's vision for the tourism industry and blue transition.

Developing the aquaculture industry for South American allies through technological resources and public-private partnerships

Paraguay, another of Taiwan's allies, is a landlocked country in South America. The local native freshwater fish species surubi (*Pseudoplatystoma*) is popular among locals and has exceptional economic value, but its output has gradually decreased in recent years due to overfishing. Thus, the Taiwan Technical Mission in Paraguay implemented the Surubi Fingerling Breeding and Cultivation Project. The project established artificial breeding technology, which made a technological breakthrough in interspecies mating to breed hybrid surubi. These fish proved exceptionally hardy, with the fingerling survival rate jumping from 30% to 60%. This significantly lowered the cost of fish farming.

The TaiwanICDF also assisted Paraguay's Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock in breeding surubi

fingerlings for sale to private fish farms. Furthermore, relevant surubi breeding techniques were transferred to private breeding farms so that partner organizations could breed an additional 200,000 fingerlings. This joint production of surubi fingerlings is a milestone in successful public-private partnerships for the local aquaculture industry.

5

Example

Regional Financial Facility for Emergencies and Crises



Echoes UN SDG 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all; 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts; 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development.



One of the key methods for helping fragile communities rebuild their lives after a natural disaster is the provision of emergency loans.

In recent years, hurricanes, mudslides and coastal erosion have caused large losses of life and property in the Central American region. The impacts of climate change and ongoing vulnerability in the region have become a great concern. The most vulnerable and marginalized strata of the population are most affected by these natural disasters and suffer greater than average losses. Therefore, natural disasters make a significant contribution to perpetuating the cycle of poverty.

There is a wide range of inclusive financial service providers, such as cooperatives, credit unions and microfinance institutions. However, they often face difficult situations as a result of natural phenomena, such as lack of liquidity or decapitalization. Therefore, providing timely emergency financing services to vulnerable populations has been quite challenging.

Driving recovery with a post-disaster emergency financing mechanism

To strengthen the resilience and capacity of households and businesses vulnerable to natural disasters, the TaiwanICDF and IDB Lab collaborated with Oikocredit, Covelo Foundation, and other social impact investment institutions to create a permanent regional financial facility to provide access to financial resources. This facility provides a flexible response to natural and social events, helping the nation reactivate and recover productive activities and household quality of life by supporting microenterprises, small businesses and small-scale producers. Potential uses of the financing fund include working capital, house repair and production equipment replacement.

The mechanism brought a multilateral development institution, bilateral development institution and

the private sector together, thereby establishing a new cooperation platform for responding to global issues. It supported coordinated responses to the needs of disaster response, risk analysis and loan management, simultaneously supporting vulnerable groups and financial institutions. Furthermore, the government pension fund is participating in the mechanism, creating synergy from public-private cooperation. Once the mechanism is well established, it can be applied to other crises, such as the economic recession caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, and support the post-disaster recovery of vulnerable groups through more inclusive financial services.

Outcome

As of the third quarter of 2023, over 1,300 loans were approved in the rural areas of four countries, including Guatemala. The loan portfolio exceeds US\$7 million and has benefited 10 financial institutions.

6

Example

Establishing the Climate and Ocean Risk Vulnerability Index (CORVI) for the Coastal Cities of St. Kitts and Nevis

Extreme weather events have led to frequent torrential rain, floods, droughts and hurricanes around the world in recent years. While developed countries have not been spared, developing countries have suffered disproportionate losses due to insufficient infrastructure. This shows the importance of risk prevention for these nations.

Four parties working together to examine municipal climate risks in St. Kitts and Nevis

Developing countries usually lack raw climate data, full major environmental event records, citywide evaluations, and disaster planning sessions, often due to funding and staffing shortages. To help overcome these issues, the TaiwanICDF established a four-party collaboration along with the Ministry of Environment of St. Kitts and Nevis, the Stimson Center, and Taiwan's OAC. The TaiwanICDF provided funding and technical assistance, the Stimson Center shared the CORVI methodology, the Ministry of Environment of St. Kitts and Nevis collected local data, and OAC analyzed the data. After nearly two years of research and discussion, the project team developed 100 climate risk indicators falling under 10 categories for Basseterre, the capital of St. Kitts and Nevis. The indicators were sorted into three fields: politics, environment and finance.

The analysis showed that the economy of Basseterre is highly dependent on tourism, which accounted for more than 52% of the country's GDP and employed nearly

60% of the workforce in 2019. Natural disasters have a severe and obvious impact on tourism and the country's economic development.

Furthermore, modern conditions have made St. Kitts and Nevis more vulnerable in recent years. For example, the development of tourism and increases in illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing have damaged the coastal ecosystem. Additionally, the country relies on imported fossil fuel energy for power generation, which is vulnerable to price fluctuations in the global oil market. This also increases the country's vulnerability.

In light of these factors, an analysis of the research recommends three steps for St. Kitts and Nevis to build resilience in the face of climate and ocean risks. These include developing a blue economy roadmap, focusing on strengthening industrial climate resilience, and implementing energy transformation policies.

The results were provided to St. Kitts and Nevis to aid in defining climate risks for urban planning, formulating response strategies, and strengthening risk prevention. These details can also be leveraged to improve resource allocation and seek international climate funding.

Outcome

This project assisted Basseterre in establishing 100 climate risk indicators under 10 categories in 3 fields: politics, environment and finance.



Echoes UN SDG 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all; 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation; 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable; 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts; 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development; 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss; 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.



Sally Yozell

Director, Environmental Security Program,
Stimson Center

Basseterre sits at the water's edge, vulnerable to flooding from the mountains and storm surge, exacerbated by aging infrastructure, unplanned development, coastal erosion, and the loss of key marine ecosystems. CORVI identified priority areas of action and established a foundation to inform integrated planning to strengthen environmental, economic, and social resilience. CORVI could be helpful to other SIDS facing similar risks.



Sharon Rattan

Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of
Sustainable Development, Environment, Climate
Action and Constituency Empowerment

As a Small Island Developing State, it is critically important that the strategies required to respond to the impacts of climate change in St. Kitts and Nevis be done through an integrated and comprehensive approach. Access to the CORVI Tool and its associated outputs position the Government to address climate change in a more comprehensive manner by identifying and assessing the relationships and the inter linkages across sectors.

7

Example

National Cheng Kung University's International Master Program on Natural Hazard Mitigation and Management



Echoes UN SDG 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all; 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all.

Taiwan is located in both the Western Pacific tropical cyclone zone and the circum-Pacific seismic zone, so it has often been struck by major natural disasters. However, Taiwan has applied a wide array of emerging technologies to disaster management in the reduction, readiness, response and recovery stages. This has not only made disaster data collection, sharing and feedback more efficient but also helped central and local governments leverage relevant statistics in their decision-making processes. Additionally, citizens rapidly receive disaster prevention data through a government warning platform, lowering the impact of natural disasters on their lives and assets.

Sharing technology-based disaster prevention experience and cultivating disaster prevention and reduction talents for allied countries

The TaiwanICDF and National Cheng Kung University began to jointly provide scholarships for the International Master Program on Natural Hazards Mitigation and Management (iNHMM) in 2022. The program strengthens allied countries' competencies in disaster prevention, relief policy planning, and data and communication technologies, as well as assists in the cultivation of disaster professionals. In accomplishing these goals, the iNHMM program helps allied countries achieve disaster prevention and reduction.

Furthermore, the TaiwanICDF organized the short-term 2022

Advanced Training Program on Disaster Prevention Technology and Management and invited mid- and high-level government officials from allied countries to train in Taiwan. The courses, visits and practice opportunities cultivated talent in all aspects of disaster planning, from policymaking to technology adoption.

This short-term program helped allied countries' government officials improve policy formulation and also provided scholarships for cultivating high-end talents in disaster management. Allied countries were empowered to pursue the twin goals of resilient cities and sustainable development by exchanging experiences, methods and techniques with like-minded partners and working together to ascertain the causes of natural disasters. Moreover, they were able to

further integrate Taiwan's experiences and disaster prevention platform into their own plans. In fact, many participants praised Taiwan's ability to use data for disaster management and stated that the short-term training program helped them understand the importance of technology in disaster prevention.



Participants in the community disaster prevention course discuss and draw a disaster prevention map.

Key point

2

Food

In 2014, the IPCC warned about the dangers of climate change to food supply. Developing countries are particularly at risk because of their dependence on traditional agricultural techniques, which are more easily impacted by changes in temperature and rainfall.

In addition to the long-term impacts of climate change, the medium- and short-term impacts of disease and war are worsening the ongoing food crisis. For example, the COVID-19 pandemic that swept the world in 2020 was still complicating matters in 2022. In *The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2022*, the United Nations disclosed that the pandemic has not only slowed economic recovery but also continues to hinder SDG progress for 2030, weakening efforts to achieve zero hunger and eliminate food insecurity and all forms of malnutrition.

At the same time, the Russo-Ukrainian War severely impacted supply chains and caused global food, fertilizer

and energy prices to rapidly reach levels not seen in decades. Data shows that hunger affected between 702 million and 828 million people worldwide in 2021. The UN report called for a transformation of agriculture and food systems, with an increased focus on resilience, sustainability and inclusivity so they can provide more people with nutritious and affordable meals. In addition to lowering the cost and increasing the supply of nutritious food, the implementation of nutrition education brooks no delay.

The TaiwanICDF adopted multiple strategies to help partner countries jointly achieve SDG 3 (good health and well-being), SDG 10 (reduced inequalities), and SDG 12 (responsible consumption and production). Our efforts centered on encouraging resilient food production, sharing agricultural technology, and promoting food and agriculture education to pave the way to sustainability. Efforts in crisis response and risk prevention are further introduced below.

Crisis Response

Stabilizing food production with methods adapted to local crises

In response to the continued rise of international food prices, the TaiwanICDF leveraged Taiwan's superior agricultural technologies and development experience to improve the rice industries in Indonesia, Haiti and Papua New Guinea. More specifically, we constructed high-quality rice seed production and supply facilities to better serve the needs of these countries, which all consume rice as a staple crop. In Indonesia, we also set up

simple weather stations to improve microclimate forecasts for agriculture in each region. When combined with appropriate field management measures, these forecasts reduce agricultural losses caused by heavy rainfall. In Haiti, we provided guidance to farmers' organizations in order to establish a joint service center, improve resource availability, and increase production and profits. In Papua New Guinea, the TaiwanICDF guided farmers in employing various agricultural techniques, such as building earth embankments to collect rainwater and cost-saving production

techniques. These changes directly addressed challenges rooted in the country's dependence on slash-and-burn cultivation methods.

The TaiwanICDF also assisted Somaliland in adapting to long droughts, a significant obstacle to its agricultural development. We improved stable crop production by introducing rural farmers to innovative technologies (such as plug seedlings and gravity feeds) and drought-resistant fruit and vegetable varieties. We also worked with markets to increase farmer incomes in response to the food crisis.

Maintaining support in difficult times and jointly improving agribusiness productivity

Floods, heat waves and droughts caused by weather anomalies have damaged the world's food supply and storage capacity. In addition, the Russo-Ukrainian War caused disruption to agricultural product and energy supply chains, leading to international food and energy price hikes and threatening global food security.

Considering that developed countries have limited ability to increase their own agricultural production, improving agricultural productivity and production efficiency in developing countries is an effective way to fill in global food demand gaps. Therefore, the TaiwanICDF has encouraged the private sector to focus on agri-business's backward and forward linkages, to increase food productivity and the efficiency of marketing channels by fostering the

adoption of new technologies and innovative financial services over the years.

Even as the Russo-Ukrainian War rages on, the TaiwanICDF upholds the principle of not withholding funding in difficult times. We continue to support Ukraine's agribusinesses alongside the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), expecting to help the nation's agricultural sector recover from war through the power of agribusiness's forward and backward integration and by safeguarding regional security.

Creating sustainable agriculture through resilient technology workshops

The IPCC pointed out that climate change will cause global food production to decrease anywhere from 5% to 30% by 2050. As extreme weather impacts international food security, countries must reconsider their priorities in developing

sustainable agriculture. Specifically, they should dedicate resources to enhancing climate resilience in their agricultural activities.

Hence, the TaiwanICDF's annual workshop focused on promoting resilient agriculture and sharing Taiwan's prowess in agricultural technology. We discussed Taiwan's experience with innovative technologies, such as those used to improve agricultural resilience, production management and crisis response, as well as the country's work with smart sensors for data collection and analysis. We hope that these exchanges helped participants improve their countries' crisis response abilities in the face of climate change. Furthermore, we showed how smart agricultural technologies and waste reuse programs improve efficiency in the food chain and how combining public and private resources diversifies food sources and profits.

Risk Prevention

Improving diets through food and agriculture education to reduce non-communicable diseases

SIDS have fragile natural environments and limited arable land for cultivation. Threats brought by climate change, such as droughts, hurricanes and sea level rise, further exacerbate food supply vulnerabilities. The difficulty of obtaining fresh fruits and vegetables, compounded by the Westernization of diets, drives the spread of non-communicable diseases (NCDs) in the region. In fact, NCDs account for over 70% of deaths in SIDS. This has eroded human capital and stunted social

development in these island countries.

Hence, the TaiwanICDF promotes region-specific agricultural methods in SIDS. In the Marshall Islands and Tuvalu, we helped build farms to increase food security. In Tuvalu, we also provided food and agricultural education to promote the concept of diversified diets in order to help locals achieve balanced nutrition and lower NCD prevalence.

1 Example

Rice-related Projects in Haiti, Indonesia and Papua New Guinea



Echoes UN SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture.

Many developing countries that eat rice as their staple food experience low rice production efficiency due to substandard food production systems, lack of experienced mentors, and barriers to obtaining high-quality rice varieties. As a result, they are unable to meet market demand and must instead rely on imports.

However, price hikes in international shipping have caused the cost of imported food and agricultural materials to skyrocket in recent years. Developing countries thus shoulder a heavy burden in obtaining sufficient food supplies, and Haiti, Indonesia and Papua New Guinea are no exception. Therefore, these countries have integrated food production and security into their national development strategies. With the assistance of Taiwan Technical Missions, they gradually established rice seed production and inspection systems, guided farmers in establishing service centers and adopting suitable cultivation habits, and promoted low-cost production techniques. These cut the cost of agriculture, increased the production of high-quality rice, and improved the profitability of agricultural output.

Transplanting Taiwan's experiences with exceptional rice

The Rice Production Enhancement Project in Haiti supported local rice farmers by providing materials and expanding production areas. Most notably, the project identified high-quality rice varieties and agricultural materials that matched the local

environment and consumption habits. These were given to farmers to support rice diversity, which improved the nation's agricultural resilience. Additionally, this project achieved its goals by implementing a two-pronged approach to strengthening Haiti's rice industry. First, the TaiwanICDF guided farmers in establishing joint service centers, which allowed for the sharing of tools and rice milling services. Second, we ensured 90% of the country's production used high-quality seeds, improving the quality of the local rice supply.

In Indonesia, the Taiwan Technical Mission collaborated with Hasanuddin University on the Expanding High-Quality Rice Seed Production in South Sulawesi project. The project introduced rice varieties with strong resistance to various environmental stressors, planting them on a trial basis in the region. Later, our specialists guided farmers in planting the varieties themselves. Currently, over 4,000 metric tons of this high-quality rice are produced each year, covering 13% of local rice demand. Moreover, the rice enjoys a 99% inspection pass rate, which has helped farmers increase their income by 20% compared to before the project's intervention.

In Papua New Guinea, the Rice Seeds Production Project established fields for new seeds as well as a qualified rice inspection system. In addition, the project built earth embankments for water storage and increased water retention measures in fields, which complemented the existing local dryland farming system. These actions created a stable

rice supply for Papua New Guinea, increasing local production threefold. On average, each hectare of farmland now produces 2.5 metric tons of rice.

The Taiwan Technical Missions leverage Taiwan's excellent agricultural technologies to provide long-term aid for partner countries' agricultural development. We unearth the root cause of production challenges and encourage the healthy development of agricultural systems, reducing recipient countries' dependence on food imports and improving food security.

Outcome

1. Expanding High-Quality Rice Seed Production in South Sulawesi Project: According to data from Statistics Indonesia, South Sulawesi produced five metric tons of rice per hectare on average over the past three years (2019-2021). In contrast, areas receiving mentorship from the project produced 6.1 metric tons of rice per hectare on average, an increase of 22%.
2. The Rice Seeds Production Project: In the past, one harvest of upland rice in Papua New Guinea only produced 0.7 metric tons of rice per hectare per year. This increased to 2.5 metric tons after receiving guidance from the technical mission.

2

Example

Project for Improving Production and Quality of Vegetables and Fruits in Somaliland



Echoes UN SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture.

Somaliland is located in the Horn of Africa, and its food production has been constrained by insufficient materials, facilities and technologies, as well as the lack of stable sales channels. In 2022, a severe drought struck the nation. Water supplies were inadequate for cultivation, which further exacerbated agricultural challenges brought on by inflation and rising international transportation prices. Combined, these factors increased production costs and severely impacted the traditional agriculture and livestock sectors. As a result, farmers flocked to urban areas in search of job opportunities, causing rural areas to lose their workforce and the country's food security risk to rise.

The TaiwanICDF took several proactive steps to help Somaliland with this situation. For example, the Taiwan Technical Mission in Somaliland provided farmers with guidance on a variety of superior agricultural techniques. We also stabilized production and sales channels in response to environmental and climate anomalies. Furthermore, the Taiwan Technical Mission continued to help more farmers leverage adaptation measures in fruit and vegetable production, which improved livelihoods and increased the food production system's resilience.

Strengthening production and drought resistance with superior agricultural techniques

The TaiwanICDF and Ministry of Agricultural Development in

Somaliland began jointly implementing the Project for Improving Production and Quality of Vegetables and Fruits in Somaliland in 2021. In this project, the Taiwan Technical Mission in Somaliland overcame the dry and barren environment to establish the Taiwan Vegetable and Fruits Demonstration Farm. Solar-powered pumps and drip irrigation systems were installed in response to natural conditions. Plug seedlings and shade structures were also utilized, with the latter combating the drought by reducing natural evaporation and increasing water use efficiency.

The TaiwanICDF also introduced over 20 crop types to the nation, such as pineapple, tomato, dragon fruit and asparagus, and conducted experiments to observe their cultivation. We compared indoor and outdoor cultivation results as well as evaluated market demand. Based on these results, we selected celery cabbage, bell pepper and sweet corn seedlings, which were suitable for the local environment and market tastes, and then organized training sessions and production and marketing presentations to encourage farmers to grow these crops. As of the end of 2021, the TaiwanICDF supplied 20,000 seedlings to farmers in Somaliland.

The Taiwan Technical Mission also promoted Taiwan's superior agricultural techniques by holding showings in four demonstration fields. These showcased gravity drip irrigation, seedling net houses and Taiwan's superior fruit and vegetable varieties. Farmers walked away from

these exhibitions with improved agricultural models, stabilizing crop production and reducing irrigated water use by 30%.

Furthermore, the Taiwan Technical Mission introduced a joint collection system to help farmers transport their agricultural products to traditional markets and shops in the capital city. The Taiwan Technical Mission also encouraged farmers to use transport baskets instead of conventional woven plastic bags. This reduced transportation losses incurred by bumpy roads and increased the monthly average income of farmers by approximately 60%.



Mohamed Hassan Arwo

Farmer

I am grateful to the experts of the Taiwan Technical Mission. Their recommendations helped me overcome the difficulties I encountered in the cultivation process.

Outcome

This project increased water efficiency in Somaliland's agriculture by approximately 30% and supplied 20,000 seedlings to farmers.

Diet-related Projects in the Marshall Islands, Tuvalu and Nauru



Echoes UN SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture.



The Technical Mission to Tuvalu helped farms on offshore islands boost their production of fruits and vegetables through drip irrigation technology.

The Marshall Islands, Tuvalu and Nauru are allied countries in the Pacific. SIDS like these grapple with the challenges of limited arable land, high soil salinity and insufficient water supply when pursuing agriculture.

For years, these countries have relied on imports for staple foods, and canned goods, frozen meats and starch make up the bulk of the local food supply. Unfortunately, these unbalanced diets trigger the onset of obesity and chronic diseases, threatening national health and eroding human capital in allied island states. Hence, the TaiwanICDF implemented agricultural adaptation measures to increase food availability and improve food system resilience in these countries. The TaiwanICDF also leveraged multiple channels to encourage healthy diets with diverse food sources. Taken together, these measures improved food security and public health.

Increasing agricultural nutrition and production and improving food availability in allied countries

In the Marshall Islands, the TaiwanICDF implemented the Enhancing Nutrition Balance Through Agricultural Production Project through the local technical mission. Besides establishing a demonstration farm on the country's main island, the project also selected islands with relatively large populations (such as Kwajalein) to establish satellite farms. These facilities produce fresh fruits and vegetables for local hospitals and residents.

Similarly, the TaiwanICDF implemented the Fruit and Vegetable Production and Nutrition Enhancement Project through the Taiwan Technical Mission in Tuvalu. Two farms, named Hope and Wonderful, were established on the country's offshore islands. They supplied meals for local residents and over 400 middle school students, all while increasing food accessibility throughout the main and offshore islands.

The TaiwanICDF also engaged in aid projects in Nauru. For example, we implemented the Dietary Diversity Extension Project in Nauru. In addition, we promoted agricultural adaptation measures, such as shade structures, weed barrier fabrics, and bag culturing, which assisted approximately 1,500 farmers in producing fruits and vegetables for themselves.

The technical missions implemented circular economy principles to correct environmental imbalances. These included mixing plant residue, such as coconut leaves, with livestock waste to make compost. This product increased the soil's organic content,

improving water conservation and soil fertility.

Furthermore, the Taiwan Technical Mission in the Marshall Islands assisted partner institutions in cultivating native crops like taro, sweet potato, cassava and breadfruit. By increasing the production of these crops, the country is better positioned to maintain traditional food culture and food security. Meanwhile, the Taiwan Technical Mission in Tuvalu used off-ground cultivation to overcome soil salinity and installed water collection facilities to compensate for uneven rainfall and strengthen the resilience of the food production system.

The technical missions also provided food and agriculture education to communities and schools to promote healthy diets with diverse food sources. For example, we established a food and agriculture education club and a school garden at Marshall Islands High School, which taught students how to use fresh food to make nutritious boxed meals. Likewise, the TaiwanICDF collaborated with the Nauru Public Health Centre to develop a nutrition education program with customized courses for vulnerable groups, such as women, children and those with health conditions. Lessons also showed participants how to prepare non-staple foods for infants at each growth stage. In another case, the TaiwanICDF disseminated care concepts and diet strategies to diabetes patients and their care providers. Together, these courses have given island states diverse meal options for better nutrition.

4 Example

Ukraine Grain Company Financing Sub-project



Echoes UN SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture; 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns; 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development.



Ukrainian agriculture attracted global concern when war broke out.
Photo Source: EBRD Website

For many years, the TaiwanICDF and the EBRD have jointly cooperated through the Agribusiness Accounts to contribute to global food security and promote sustainable agriculture. Agribusinesses serve as hubs for connecting products both upstream and downstream to improve value chain efficiency. The cooperation has contributed to the improvement in production capacity of food systems through governance, innovative technologies and funding.

Ukraine is an EBRD member state located in Eastern Europe. The country, which is the second largest in Europe, hosts vast black soil plains and has always been a major exporter of wheat, corn and barley. In fact, Ukraine has been called “Europe’s granary,” and it thus plays a vital role in the global food supply chain. Therefore, the EBRD took steps to help the north Ukrainian city of Nizhyn improve its agricultural resources. The

Ukraine Grain Company financing project addresses the lack of grain storage capacities in Nizhyn region. Funding was used for the company to construct modern silos equipped with drying and cleaning facilities. We also envisage the company providing third-party silo services, which would improve the grain storage capacity of the region and reduce food loss.

Supporting the construction of modern silos to address the food crisis caused by the war

Unfortunately, the Russo-Ukrainian War has caused some damage to the local agribusiness in Ukraine. The TaiwanICDF, through its partnership with the EBRD, supports Ukraine with recovery efforts and contributes to the opening up of finance access to the affected agribusiness, in the hope of stabilizing international food supplies. With assistance of international donors, the agribusiness was able to find alternative export channels

and resume sales to neighboring countries and the global market.

In addition, the Grain Alliance used financing from the EBRD and the TaiwanICDF to adopt carbon reduction technologies, purchase biomass grain dryers, and convert local waste, such as sunflower husks, into biomass-generated heating. This has allowed the possibility to utilize net-zero energy in the production. Hence, with rising global energy prices and governments pivoting to carbon reduction measures, installing biomass fuel equipment is a solid step toward reducing dependency on natural gas and achieving net zero emissions targeted by 2050.

Outcome

This sub-project built two modern silos and increased the grain storage rate from 38% to 53% on average. It also reduced carbon emissions by approximately 7,200 tons per year.

5 Example

Hosting a Webinar on Resilient Agriculture



Echoes UN SDG 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all; 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all.



Taiwanese experts and 75 participants from 15 countries in Latin America and Eurasia shared their experiences with using technology to enhance agricultural resilience.

A global food crisis is gradually developing due to the impact of extreme weather, so strengthening the resilience and stability of crop production has become a core issue in agricultural transformation. Therefore, the TaiwanICDF organized the Webinar on Resilient Agriculture. We invited experts to share Taiwan's experience in strengthening crop hardiness in adverse environments as well as techniques for leveraging technology to adapt to climate change. Taweesak Viyachai, a researcher at Thailand's Ubon Ratchathani University, used what he learned during the workshop to develop low-cost smart sensors, and he later proposed measures for handling decreased crop production due to hot weather.

Inspiring a workshop participant to develop smart sensors and increase production volume


Global warming, drought and flooding have impacted Thailand's

crop production in recent years. Therefore, Ubon Ratchathani University has actively developed technologies for reinforcing agricultural resilience, hoping to increase fruit and vegetable production in the northeast part of the country. A researcher at the university, Taweesak Viyachai, expressed great interest in some of the TaiwanICDF's courses, such as "Strengthening the Resistance of Agriculture to Adversity to Maintain Stable Production of the Agricultural Production System" and "Using Technology to Adapt to the Impact of Climate Change and Reduce the Impact of Disasters on Agriculture." He joined the lectures and had fruitful discussions with Taiwanese experts on the topic of cheap and easy-to-use agricultural technologies. Later, he leveraged this knowledge to respond to the reductions in fruit and vegetable production due to hot weather.

The webinar inspired Viyachai to develop a smart sensor that manages temperature and

humidity by connecting to fans and evaporation coolers. The sensor not only increased production but also reduced cherry tomato irrigation costs. Moreover, his work improved farmers' capacities to leverage knowledge and technology to improve crop resilience. When paired with an AI chip, his sensors can also collect temperature and humidity data, which, when correlated with harvest results, informs production management and crisis management systems for agricultural products.

The impact of climate change on crop production is a global issue. Sharing Taiwan's agricultural technologies through workshops and seminars lowers the threshold for allied and friendly countries to implement resilient agriculture. At the same time, the TaiwanICDF hopes to increase food production and reduce loss through technology applications.



Taweesak Viyachai
 Researcher, Ubon Ratchathani University

Based on what I learned in the workshop, I was able to develop countermeasures for hot weather-related crop losses using low-cost smart sensors. The protocol delivered excellent results in the cultivation of cherry tomatoes.

Key point

3

Inflation and Supply Chain

In June, the World Bank published the *2022 World Economic Outlook* report. The document details how the Russo-Ukrainian war incurred commodity price hikes, disrupted supply chains, worsened food insecurity and poverty, drove inflation, exacerbated financial conditions, increased financial vulnerability, and created political uncertainty. The report showed that current economic prospects are reminiscent of stagnation in the 1970s, which may eventually cause developed economies to begin monetary tightening and threaten certain emerging markets and developing economies (EMDEs) with financial dilemmas.

Data shows that, in April 2022, inflation in the global economy and in EMDEs was at 7.8% and 9.4%, respectively, which are the highest levels reported since 2008. Particularly, inflation in EMDEs has been at the

highest level since 1982. Furthermore, according to World Bank estimates, global economic growth dropped from 5.7% in 2021 to 2.9% in 2022, creating a perfect storm for stagflation.

Even before the COVID-19 pandemic enshrouded the world, major economies could not overlook extreme weather and its profound environmental and economic consequences. Now, however, the onset of the Russo-Ukrainian War has further disrupted agricultural supply chains and accelerated global inflation, exacerbating the economic recession. The TaiwanICDF has responded by helping allied and friendly countries manage these challenges and stabilize their social and economic order. Our response measures and the results thereof are further described in the following sections, crisis response and risk prevention.

Crisis Response

Introducing new industry models to resolve the post-pandemic inflation crisis

Global inflation and unstable supply chains have massively impacted SMEs in the post-pandemic era. Therefore, the TaiwanICDF collaborated with local industry unions to improve their operational performance and resilience. For example, we offered companies support measures such as diagnosis, consultation and guidance, which we integrated with financing tools to provide them with the necessary resources to relieve external pressure. We also assisted them with adopting ICT and expanding their sales through

digital transformation. Outside of the private sector, the TaiwanICDF strengthened partner countries' digital governance to accelerate their post-pandemic recovery.

Many allied countries rely on agricultural production, which employs a large portion of their workforce. However, recent inflation and supply chain tensions have forced medium- and small-scale farmers to reduce the scale of their production or abandon farmland. This severely impacts food security and livelihoods in these countries, putting society under further stress.

Hence, the TaiwanICDF implemented several agricultural projects in

our allied countries. We introduced suitable crops, implemented field management technologies and promoted eco-friendly agricultural materials. We also improved the market's trading performance by leveraging technology to reduce waste and increase yield. Our efforts boosted farmers' income and resolved social and economic crises through a balanced industry model.

Supporting small businesses' transformation with affordable financing

While micro- and small-sized enterprises (MSEs) are driving engaging for economic and social

development, they are easily affected by negative macroeconomic situation and have difficulty obtaining resources due to their small scale. As a result, MSEs are more vulnerable to negative events. The TaiwanICDF continued its financing support of MSEs in partner countries during the COVID-19 pandemic, which was essential for enabling small business owners to maintain operations and, even more importantly, for stimulating innovation and changes in business management. For example, MSE owners stepped up their digitalization and began participating in online commerce during the pandemic. Digitalization helps MSEs maintain operations and retain employees. It also stabilizes the local supply of daily necessities and increases MSE resilience, transforming crisis into opportunity.

Restructuring global supply chains after the pandemic via Taiwan's expertise in training technology talent

Just after the COVID-19 pandemic devastated the world, volatile international diplomatic and political situations caused a global shift in many industries. As a result, challenges like broken supply chains and technology talent shortages emerged. The United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) pointed out that accelerating companies' digital transformation, promoting diversification in production line regions, and implementing distance operations have become priorities for supply chain restructuring. Such measures are necessary to strengthen the resilience of global industries, as they are the only way to correct crises associated with the excessive geographical concentration of global supply chains. At the same time, countries must cultivate sufficient digital talent to meet market demand and enhance their competitiveness in the post-pandemic era.

Taiwan's manufacturing and technology industries have always

been economic pillars of the country, and the IT and digital sectors drive evolution in other areas. Taiwan actively strengthens its technology industry talent with training in diverse technical abilities, as this is an important strategy for maintaining Taiwan's global competitive edge.

The TaiwanICDF has utilized Taiwan's experience in technology talent cultivation along with the International Higher Education Scholarship Program to fulfill capacity-building projects. We strengthened the abilities of IT professionals in Latin American allied countries, enabling participants to cultivate skillsets on par with those found in international professional IT certifications. For example, we trained applicants in programming and cloud database development so that they could find remote employment on system development projects for major corporations. This helped them enter the global employment market for IT and digital transformation.

Risk Prevention

Implementing skill certification systems and combining financial services with capacity building for employment and entrepreneurship

Global inflation severely impacted the labor market and economies of allied countries, causing youth and women to face challenges in employment and entrepreneurship. A single slip could lead to these vulnerable groups becoming socioeconomically disadvantaged.

The TaiwanICDF responded with effective measures to increase employment rates. On the one hand,

we empowered individual women and youth by implementing capacity-building projects. On the other, we assisted allied governments with deploying modern skill certification systems in key industries, such as electrical engineering, automotive repair, machinery, and catering and tourism.

We combined financial services with employment and entrepreneurship training programs to support women and MSMEs. We also assisted enterprises and women's groups with accessing financial services and increased the

capacity and availability of these services in allied countries. Taken together, these efforts strengthened allied countries' resilience to global economic changes by fostering employment and entrepreneurship and facilitating their overall economic development.

1 Example



Paraguay SME Mentoring and Capacity-building Project

Echoes UN SDG 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all.

MSMEs have considerable influence on Paraguay's economic development, but business owners lack business administration abilities and skills. Therefore, these companies are often in poor condition. To resolve global inflation and supply chain issues, the Project to Strengthen Capacity to Support Development of MSMEs guided these enterprises to adjust their operations in response to evolving situations in the global supply chain. The project taught owners to carry out revisions in the distinct phases of repair, rethink, reconfigure, report, and restart. By facing crises head-on and formulating appropriate countermeasures, companies strengthened resilience in themselves and the larger supply chain.

Enhancing competitiveness and industry resilience through digital transformation

The TaiwanICDF invited the Taiwan Textile Federation to work with the Asociación Industrial de Confeccionistas del Paraguay (AICP) to mentor the local apparel industry's supply chain. Apparel companies that received guidance leveraged Taiwan's superior information and communications technology (ICT) and clothing industry resources to develop custom digital solutions and create transformation opportunities. Moreover, companies experienced opportunities to evolve from simple original equipment manufacturers (OEM) into original design manufacturers (ODM) with comprehensive design and development services, providing

marketing and services that are more innovative and precise.

The TaiwanICDF also assisted local clothing companies with establishing digital product displays and sales platforms, which were essential to the digitalization of Paraguay's clothing industry. These tools enhanced the nation's domestic and international competitiveness in the industry. Designers were freely able to use the design platform's database of realistic fibers to improve development efficiency and customization options. The database gave designers complete control over patterns and materials, making products more unique and allowing them to respond to market demand faster. Furthermore, vendors could leverage virtual display technology in their digital sales platforms to create 3D storefronts. This gave consumers a novel fitting

room experience, driving sales while promoting brand images. These benefits helped businesses cultivate even more ODM customers.

At present, three representative OEM clothing manufacturers are promoting their brands through the project. They developed cyber-physical product development and sales services, which have protected them from OEM purchase fluctuations and increased their resilience. Likewise, the TaiwanICDF assisted MSMEs in Paraguay's other key industries, such as the maté tea, leather and dairy product sectors, providing them with diagnosis, consultation and mentorship. We also integrated investment and financing tools with financial resources to soften funding pressures, building operational resilience in local businesses.



The TaiwanICDF used Taiwan's ICT as well as digital solutions for bespoke clothing to help the local apparel industry identify transformation opportunities.

2 Example

Project for Enhancing the Efficiency of Production-Distribution Supply Chain in Fruit and Vegetable Sector in St. Lucia (Phase II)



Echoes UN SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture.



The Taiwan Technical Mission hosted a mango festival, prepared mango recipes, and invited chefs from famous restaurants to develop creative mango cuisine in order to inspire the people of St. Lucia to experiment with different cooking methods.

From 2019 to 2021, the TaiwanICDF managed the Project for Enhancing the Efficiency of Production-Distribution Supply Chain in Fruit and Vegetable Sector in St. Lucia (Phase I). As a result of the project, local farmers increased the self-sufficiency ratio of seven crops by 15.59%. The TaiwanICDF launched Phase II of the project in 2022 to strengthen the resilience of local agricultural production and supply chains, responding to a seemingly endless series of crises and challenges. In Phase II, the project diversified production and guided farmers to cultivate produce that the country typically imports.

Throughout the project, farmers cultivated eggplant, corn, cabbage, zucchini, pumpkin, carrot, dragon fruit, sugar apple and soursop. The

Taiwan Technical Mission assisted farmers in building tunnel sheds and water-efficient irrigation systems and helped them import small agricultural implements that better support efficient production models. The Taiwan Technical Mission's assistance extended to Ministry of Agriculture personnel, who it helped use agricultural information systems to collect and analyze crop production, marketing, and demand data and statistics. With this information, the officials were able to provide recommendations to farmers, which optimized the production period and increased agricultural sales and product value.

The TaiwanICDF also brought in external resources to help St. Lucia develop smart and sustainable agriculture. Our technical mission

and the NGO World University Service of Canada (WUSC) signed a memorandum of understanding on technical cooperation on September 1, 2022, sharing both parties' agricultural technologies and resources. At present, the organizations have co-organized a food security forum and farmers market to promote local agricultural products. Additionally, the project matched the St. Lucia Marketing Board (SLMB) with farmers, who were then able to sign produce supply contracts for educational institutions. The fruits and vegetables were made into nutritious lunches, giving students an opportunity to taste domestically grown produce.

Besides lowering the country's dependence on imports for agricultural products, the project also assisted the SLMB with obtaining HACCP certification. This enhanced the competitiveness of domestically produced fruits and vegetables and supported farmers' incomes. It also strengthened the operational resilience of farmers' organizations and mitigated the negative impact of global inflation on St. Lucia's agricultural development.

3 Example



Eswatini Technical and Vocational Skills Certification Enhancement Project

Echoes UN SDG 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all.

High inflation dramatically impacted the global labor market and local economies in the post-pandemic era. In the case of Taiwan's African ally Eswatini, oil prices increased by 39% in just one year, severely hindering economic development going into 2022. However, the consequences of inflation were further compounded by various challenges in the labor market, such as insufficient vocational skills certification capacity, insufficient manpower in the industrial sector, and less-than-ideal management in the Directorate of Industrial and Vocational Training. As a result, economically disadvantaged youth and women were unable to meet market requirements and move between countries, which limited their livelihood and long-term career development.

Innovating vocational training and certification systems to take advantage of international labor shortages after the pandemic

The TaiwanICDF and Eswatini's Ministry of Labour & Social Security jointly implemented Taiwan's skills certification system to improve vocational training results and help the women and youth of Eswatini enter the employment market. The TaiwanICDF also leveraged Taiwan's labor exam experience to improve national professional certifications, including those for electrical engineering, automotive repair, machinery, and catering and tourism. These adjustments improved domestic laborers' professional

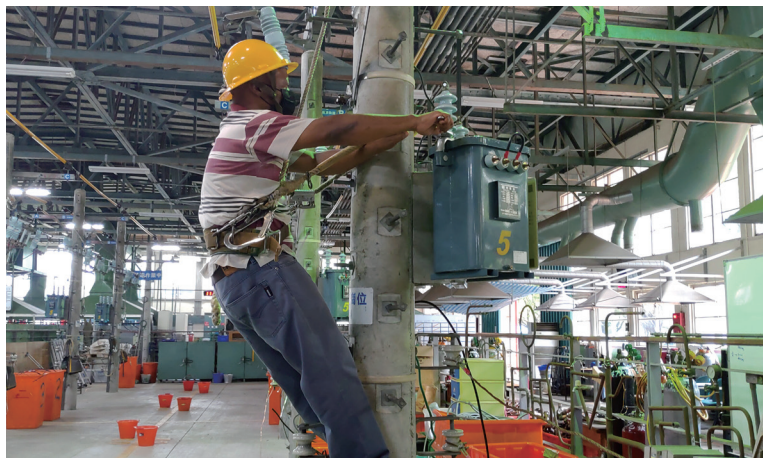
skills and competitiveness while also empowering local women and youth. The project contributed to a lower risk of the latter groups being marginalized.

To help Eswatini's citizens enter the massive South African employment market, the TaiwanICDF scrutinized the needs of each industry and assisted Eswatini in updating machinery, equipment and route planning for current testing sites. At the same time, Eswatini updated the contents of vocational certifications in accordance with SADCQF and improved teachers' professional competence and teaching quality through education and training.

Since the project was implemented, certification standards for electrical wiring, catering and tourism, and air conditioning have been established based on surveys of technical manpower requirements

in Eswatini. Testing site machinery and equipment for indoor wiring and Western cuisine were updated this year. Additionally, the testing service capacity of Eswatini was increased from 384 to 573 people through 11 skill certification courses.

Furthermore, with the assistance of the TaiwanICDF's technical mission, Eswatini's Directorate of Industrial and Vocational Training successfully developed an online registration website for certifications. This simplified the certification registration process and increased Eswatini's certification capacity. The system was further improved by the addition of an automated questionnaire mechanism, which periodically tracked the employment of program participants. Finally, rolling adjustments ensured the project continued improving the vocational certification system in Eswatini.



Participants master important skills in the advanced electrical wiring course.

4 Example

Capacity Building Project for Microfinance Ecosystem Focusing on Grassroots Women in Eswatini; Guatemala Financial Technician Dispatch Mission



Echoes UN SDG 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls; 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all.

Most of Taiwan's allies are developing countries with business sectors chiefly comprised of MSMEs. Their financial systems are relatively vulnerable, and business owners often lack credit records and financial management knowledge. Even after incubation-related guidance and training from the government, they still cannot obtain development funds from financial institutions. After the spread of COVID-19, women entrepreneurs faced even greater barriers to financing.

Hence, the TaiwanICDF integrated financial services into two of its projects - namely, the Capacity Building Project for Microfinance Ecosystem Focusing on Grassroots Women in Eswatini and the Guatemala Financial Technician Dispatch Mission. First, women and MSMEs were empowered through the provision of relevant courses. Then, they received assistance in obtaining resources from financial institutions. These steps addressed some of the primary concerns affecting financially vulnerable groups, such as women and youth.

Combining financial services with capacity building for employment and entrepreneurship in Eswatini

Members of the technical mission in Eswatini went into rural villages and engaged in dialogue with local savings and credit unions. In this way, they developed an understanding of the financial and market knowledge needed by local women. Then, they designed entrepreneurship seminars, led handicraft training courses, and organized product exhibitions to assist with marketing and promotion. Since the project was implemented, approximately 60% of women who received mentorship from the technical mission successfully obtained microloans. Finally, approximately US\$150,000 was provided for developing local MSMEs and increasing rural economic activity.

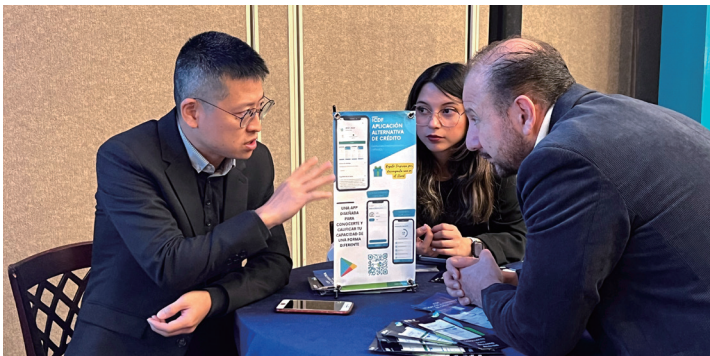
To help microtransactions in Eswatini keep up with digital transformation trends, the technical mission also worked with local fintech companies and telecom carriers to

develop the ePayNet mobile app, which has online payment and transfer functions. Over 8,000 users have registered since its release in June 2022. There are records of over 25,000 microtransactions in the app, with total transactions reaching US\$1.2 million.

Dispatching financial technicians to introduce the development experience of Taiwan's SMEs to Guatemala

In contrast with Eswatini, which mainly supports female entrepreneurs, Guatemala's business activity is more diverse and mature. Accordingly, the TaiwanICDF dispatched financial technicians to introduce the development experience of Taiwan's SMEs. An incubation training course was first provided to strengthen business administration, fund management and marketing techniques. Companies were then matched with local banks, microfinance institutions and credit unions so that they could build financial partnerships. This helped mentee companies obtain loans and increase their operational resilience.

In sum, the TaiwanICDF helped allied countries increase accessibility to financial resources by providing training courses and mentorship programs, expanding the scale of women-led MSMEs and businesses, and increasing employment more generally. Apart from stabilizing society and the economy, these actions also increased resilience against global economic changes.



Financial specialist Yan-an Chen provided financial consultation and counseling.

5

Example

MSEs Re-lending Project (Paraguay)

Generally speaking, micro- and small-sized enterprises (MSEs) do not have adequate resources to immediately respond to the environmental challenges, so they are more vulnerable than medium- and large-sized ones during economic crises. However, MSEs are the main source of employment creations in many countries, and once affected, they will have a significant impact on the national economy.

There are nearly 250,000 MSMEs in Paraguay, accounting for approximately 97% and 65% of the country's total number of enterprises and workforce, respectively. From 2019, the TaiwanICDF assists the Ministry of Industry and Commerce of Paraguay in promoting MSME development through advisory and consultation roles. In 2020, the TaiwanICDF collaborated with Fundación Paraguaya de Cooperación y Desarrollo to help MSEs obtain loans after receiving technical assistance provided by the Ministry of Industry and Commerce.

Providing timely loans for microenterprises to survive the pandemic

The COVID-19 pandemic intensified in March 2020, and emergency preventive measures were adopted around the world that drastically changed the habits of life and business transactions. According to a report of the International Trade Center, the pandemic impacted approximately two-thirds of MSMEs. Furthermore, the pandemic made consumers

unable or unwilling to go out, which devastated MSEs that rely on cash as their main income. Paraguay issued a red alert in 2021 to control the spread of COVID-19, but its actions caused an economic recession, exacerbating businesses closure and labor unemployment.

Anticipating the pandemic would slow down the global economy, the TaiwanICDF signed a loan agreement with a concessional terms with Fundación Paraguaya de Cooperación y Desarrollo in October 2020 to support local MSEs. One benefiting enterprise was Arai S.R.L., which shifted from a traditional gift shop to e-commerce to adapt to the new stay-at-home economy. In this way, the company transformed crisis into opportunity during the pandemic.

In 2022, Arai S.R.L.'s business continued to grow, and it urgently needed to diversify its products in response to market demand. Hence, the company applied for a loan from Fundación Paraguaya de Cooperación y Desarrollo because of its highly efficient loan approval procedure. Arai S.R.L.'s loan application was approved within 48 hours. It was not only able to expand its business but also hire new employees despite the economic recession. The loan provided timely support for business transformation.

The loan cooperation project became a lifeline for MSEs in Paraguay during the pandemic. As the world enters the post-pandemic era, both parties will continue to work closely together to strengthen the



Echoes UN SDG 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls; 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all; 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development.

resilience of MSEs in responding to the crises.



Martin Burt

CEO, Fundación Paraguaya de Cooperación y Desarrollo

The pandemic made commercial banks more conservative in providing financing to micro- and small-sized enterprises. This raised hurdles for them to obtain loans, highlighting the importance of this project.

Outcome

As of the third quarter of 2022, over 900 loans were approved and the loan portfolio exceeded US\$2.7 million.

Latin America and the Caribbean Countries Vocational Training Project for the Youth—Online Training Course for IT Certification



Echoes UN SDG 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all; 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all.

Digital transformation, smart manufacturing, big data, and IoT are hot topics in the employment market. The TaiwanICDF's Latin America and the Caribbean Countries Vocational Training Project for the Youth—Online Training Course for IT Certification helped allied countries in Latin America cultivate youth with the professional IT abilities needed to meet the demand of emerging technology markets in the aforementioned areas. The systematic training courses focused on well-known operating systems and cloud database services with high market shares, such as RedHat Linux and MongoDB. They also guided participants in cultivating the skills necessary for international IT certifications.

Utilizing Taiwan's higher education resources to train IT talent for allied countries through distance learning

This project saw teachers in the 2022 Latin America vocational training project working together with the International Higher Education Scholarship Program of the Department of Computer Science and Information Engineering at National Dong Hwa University. The partnership adopted synchronous distance learning and covered topics like single server to cluster computing, cloud database management and development, and other practical topics. Instructors also provided lab courses.

Since most participants in the training were full-time employees,

and to accommodate the 11-hour time difference between Taiwan and Paraguay, the training also leveraged online teaching resources like Udemy and MongoDB to allow students to study on their own time. After completing the training, participants received a completion certificate that is recognized by companies around the world, improving their resumes.

To encourage participants to attend the full course, the TaiwanICDF fully subsidized participants taking the official certifications for RedHat Linux and MongoDB. In addition, lecturers from NDHU arranged mock tests to improve participants' test-taking skills and increase pass rates. Even though some allied countries encountered unstable power and internet connection during the training period, participants still demonstrated enthusiasm and overcame challenges to complete the course. In total, 86 participants from eight allied countries in Latin America completed the training.

Most participants indicated that the training greatly benefited their career development. Two participants from Guatemala, José Ernesto and Byron Sánchez, were appointed as faculty members of a local university. Sofia Benítez, a participant from Paraguay, was promoted and received a raise after improving her professional skills.



Pierre Theagene

Participant from Haiti

As someone who isn't from an IT background, I am grateful to the TaiwanICDF for providing this training. It helped me to enter the IT industry.

Outcome

Four courses were offered, and 86 participants were trained in total.

Key point

4

Health and Hygiene

In May 2022, the 75th World Health Assembly (WHA) in Geneva called on countries around the world to fulfill their commitment to the goal of “Health for peace, peace for health.” Taiwan has always upheld the principles of professionalism, pragmatism, and helpfulness when engaging in global health and safety cooperation, and, by doing so, we have contributed to building a more resilient global health system in the post-pandemic era to protect the health, well-being and safety of all mankind.

In 2022, the TaiwanICDF supported people’s health in

partner countries through cash assistance, digital projects and green finance. We also matched partner countries with Taiwan’s hospitals so we could jointly implement public health and medicine projects, despite the threats of geopolitical conflict, inequality, climate crisis and epidemics. These projects leveraged disease control and prevention measures to reduce the negative impact of illness on public health in partner countries. Below, we describe important achievements in the past year from the perspective of crisis response and risk prevention.

Crisis Response

Establishing funds to support vulnerable households with flexible financial backing

A United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) report found that people living in or near poverty spend a higher percentage of their income on energy and food. Hence, they lack resilience to crises impacting cost-of-living, such as major natural disasters and COVID-19, and are therefore at increased risk of ending up in difficult situations during these events. Among the many known aid methods, direct cash transfers are recognized by humanitarian assistance institutions as the fairest and most cost-effective way to reach people in need.

Accordingly, the TaiwanICDF established the Humanitarian Assistance Cash Assistance Fund in 2021 in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. The fund accepts applications from TaiwanICDF’s

ongoing projects in order to mitigate the pandemic’s impact on the livelihoods of vulnerable households. The resources help participants meet their basic needs in life so that they can continue to cooperate with the original project and achieve the expected results. For example, the cash assistance sub-project implemented under the Maternal and Infant Health Care Improvement Project in the Kingdom of Eswatini provided pregnant women with cash assistance to purchase food and subsidize their transportation expenses for prenatal examinations, which helped ensure their health and nutrition.

Creating a loving world despite merciless disease and natural disasters

Aging populations and health worker shortages combined with

repeated COVID-19 outbreaks have created a large digital health demand in countries around the world. The TaiwanICDF and the office of Terre des hommes (Tdh) in India jointly implemented the Digital Health Innovation for COVID-19 Response in India (Phase II), which led to the development and utilization of a mobile app. This digital tool improves the COVID-19-related knowledge and skills of health workers in primary healthcare facilities. At the same time, the TaiwanICDF began implementing the Health Information Management Efficiency Enhancement Project in Paraguay (Phase II) in 2020, which added patient tracking and teleconsultation functions to the original health information system in response to the pandemic. In addition to accompanying patients throughout their quarantine period, the app also protected health workers.

Challenges brought by natural disasters did not stop during the pandemic. According to UN data, approximately 2.2 billion people around the world lack access to safe water, and approximately four billion people do not have safe health facilities. Additionally, populations affected by typhoons and earthquakes generally lose access to clean water, so waterborne diseases easily spread as personal hygiene and sanitation deteriorate. The scarcity of healthcare resources after a disaster only makes the situation worse. Hence, promoting hygiene and sanitation is a vital component of international cooperation, particularly after natural disasters. To illustrate, when a strong earthquake struck

Haiti in August 2021, the TaiwanICDF began working with CARE Haiti to assist three communes in Grand'Anse in increasing the accessibility of safe and clean water resources, as well as to provide residents with information on preventing waterborne disease.

Providing loans to lay the foundation for sustainable water management and sanitation

Water and sanitation are the core concepts of SDG 6. The WHO recommended that countries identify and implement the most effective strategies for combatting COVID-19 during its initial outbreak, and these strategies coincided with these two concepts. Now, the public generally

agrees that strengthening water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) and handwashing techniques is a crucial approach to addressing health and economic challenges. Furthermore, climate change continues to increase the severity of droughts and floods, so people living in regions that lack water management are more likely to suffer. Considering all this, it is the shared goal of international community to help people access safe and affordable water and hygiene.

Over the years, the TaiwanICDF has extensively engaged in technical cooperation with entities that have limited resources to develop epidemic resilience. The COVID-19 pandemic clearly showed the importance of developing stable water supply



TaiwanICDF and the office of Terre des hommes (Tdh) in India launched a joint project to develop and apply a mobile app aimed at improving the COVID-19 knowledge and skills of health workers at primary healthcare facilities in India.

systems, as they enable nations to respond to health and sanitation challenges as well as improve water access and hygiene in rural areas. Notably, the TaiwanICDF adopted an unconventional approach to guiding local governments, small water companies and financial institutions on this topic. We supported our partners in implementing a pilot plan for capacity building using a blended

finance framework that integrates resources from an assortment of international development institutions, private companies, non-profit organizations and financial institutions. In doing so, we launched an innovative financial mechanism that responds to climate change. The ultimate goal is to provide sustainability-linked loans for rural areas so that they could become self-

sufficient in their water supply and sanitation services.

Risk Prevention

Spreading the net of prevention so that disease will not become a bottomless pit

Public health and medicine projects implement a stratified systematic intervention approach and combine public capabilities to maximize synergy among government, health facilities and communities. Regarding policymaking, the TaiwanICDF prepares epidemiology survey reports to provide partner countries with scientific evidence and feasible policy recommendations, helping them reinforce their overall disease prevention policies. In terms of health facilities, the TaiwanICDF promotes improvement on both the institutional

and individual levels, which improves organizational performance, patient care quality and disease control. In addition to these two areas, the TaiwanICDF supports community development by deepening people's understanding of diseases and risk factors through health screenings and various health education initiatives.

For example, the TaiwanICDF initiated the Capacity Building Project for the Prevention and Control of Chronic Metabolic Disease in St. Kitts and Nevis this year. We organized large-scale health education and screening activities to identify high-risk groups and locate people with undiagnosed illnesses. As a result, we enabled early interventions that

allowed for efficient prevention and control.

In addition, the Project for Promotion of Medical Technology for Improvement of Maternal-Neonatal Health in Guatemala pushed hospitals to fundamentally change their ultrasound monitoring practices. Originally, ultrasounds were reserved for high-risk pregnancies, but they are now a routine inspection item for all pregnant women. This practice allowed us to achieve early diagnosis and treatment of diseases in Guatemala. Hence, these projects all prioritized prevention over treatment, demonstrating the concrete practice of "prevention is better than cure."

1

Example**Cash Assistance Project to Complement the Maternal and Infant Health Care Improvement Project in the Kingdom of Eswatini**

COVID-19 devastated the healthcare and financial systems of Eswatini, Taiwan's allied country in Africa. At the same time, the epidemic caused domestic commodity prices to increase rapidly, further stretching the financial resources of impoverished households. Pregnant women were often forced to subsist on one meal a day, which provided insufficient nutrition for pregnancy. The targeted pregnant women in TaiwanICDF's Maternal and Infant Health Care Improvement Project in the Kingdom of Eswatini (Phase II) were also affected.

Although antenatal care is free in Eswatini, the transportation fee for clinic visits often posed a significant burden that forced them to forego the procedures. This increased childbirth risks, as the expectant mothers could not monitor their own health or that of their babies.

Providing allowances to subsidize nutritious food and antenatal care transportation to protect the health of mothers and babies

In light of this, the TaiwanICDF began jointly implementing the cash assistance project with World Vision Eswatini (WVE) in 2021. This initiative occurred under the Maternal and Infant Health Care Improvement Project. Pregnant women were prioritized based on their household income, pregnancy stage, and household size, and they were given allowances to buy nutritious food and pay for the transportation for four consecutive months. This shows

how the TaiwanICDF takes action to support economically disadvantaged pregnant women.

Thandeka is one of the beneficiaries. She had an onset of acute abdominal pain in the fourth month of her pregnancy, but she chose not to seek medical attention because she could not afford the transportation. When she was six months pregnant, her family's grocery store went out of business due to the COVID19 pandemic, and they almost ran out of food. It was impossible for Thandeka to attend prenatal exams or buy nutritional supplements. Fortunately, with the support of the project, Thandeka was able to receive antenatal care and purchase medications and nutrition supplements. Thandeka has said she is full of gratitude.

The first phase of the cash assistance project concluded on March 2022, and it helped 873 pregnant women by improving their nutritional status during their pregnancy. This figure represents 174.6% of the stated target. The number of women who received antenatal care four times also reached 171.5% of the target, with the final count being 686 women.

In July 2022, Eswatini canceled COVID-19 control measures and restored business and tourism. Still, high inflation, unemployment rates, and political instability during the pandemic continued to impact people's livelihoods. Obtaining daily necessities and healthy foods remained a challenge for many families.



Echoes UN SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture; 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote wellbeing for all at all ages.

To provide ongoing support, the TaiwanICDF continued working with WVE and also invited World Vision Taiwan (WVT) to provide funding for Phase II. The partnership built on prior results by continuing to assist financially vulnerable pregnant women in Eswatini. In addition to antenatal care, postnatal care and nutrition after delivery were also covered by this project to further protect maternal and infant health.

**Thandeka**

Project Beneficiary

I am grateful to the TaiwanICDF for giving me the opportunity to receive antenatal care and buy nutritious food. Your assistance protected me and my child's health.

Outcome

A total of 873 mothers benefited from this project.

2

Example**Capacity Building Project for the Prevention and Control of Chronic Metabolic Disease in St. Kitts and Nevis**

St. Kitts and Nevis is one of Taiwan's Caribbean allies. The average life expectancy of its citizens is 75.6 years, and the leading cause of death is chronic disease. The TaiwanICDF thus collaborated with Taipei Veterans General Hospital in the Capacity Building Project for the Prevention and Control of Chronic Metabolic Disease in St. Kitts and Nevis to export Taiwan's wealth of experience and expertise in chronic disease prevention and control. The collaboration focused on prioritizing prevention over treatment, and the resulting project helped St. Kitts and Nevis strengthen its chronic metabolic disease prevention and control system by supporting its government, health facilities and communities.

Taking the initiative to prevent metabolic disease through multiple channels in daily life

The TaiwanICDF and the Ministry of Health, St. Kitts and Nevis teamed up to visit communities, schools, workplaces and companies to promote screening and health education activities, which encouraged citizens to take exams for chronic metabolic diseases and related indicators. Said indicators included blood sugar, waistline and body mass index (BMI). The team further explained the meaning of each indicator and taught citizens how to control or prevent chronic disease by changing their lifestyles, diets and exercise habits. In addition to helping all people understand their diseases and health, the team

identified high-risk groups and people with undiagnosed illnesses. With this new understanding, these groups were better equipped to prevent or delay disease progression through early intervention.

To promote concepts of chronic disease prevention and control in daily life, the TaiwanICDF and the Ministry of Health, St. Kitts and Nevis produced "In Ya Kitchen," a program that capitalized on locals' fondness for delicious food. The show incorporated information on healthy cooking with local ingredients into its premise. In coordination with the SKN Moves policy, the program's dishes and sauces were compiled into the first cookbook published by the Ministry of Health, which it later publicized in a presentation.

Nowadays, people access the media through many types of channels, so the TaiwanICDF developed new means for promoting chronic metabolic disease prevention and control. For example, we conducted health promotion activities in health-themed holidays like World Kidney Day to reach different groups. In addition, the TaiwanICDF and the Ministry of Health jointly produced health education and promotion clips for disease prevention and control, including "Sports Promotion" (5 episodes), "Healthy Diet" (26 episodes) and "Reduce Salt" (11 episodes). The clips were broadcast on cable TV and the Ministry of Health Health Education Promotion Center's Facebook account and YouTube channel. These outreach efforts comprehensively enhanced

the chronic metabolic disease prevention and control ability of St. Kitts and Nevis.



Echoes UN SDG 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote wellbeing for all at all ages; 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development.



Verne Julius
Project Participant

The workshop organized by the project gave me the knowledge and tools needed to actively manage my health, and I began promoting these tools to help my family and friends achieve their own health goals to lower their risk of chronic disease.

Outcome

A total of 203 health education and screening activities were organized as of September 2022. The activities reached 9,745 people, circulated 13,850 health education leaflets and distributed 100 recipes.

3 Example

Project for Promotion of Medical Technology for Improvement of Maternal-Neonatal Health in Guatemala



Echoes UN SDG 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote wellbeing for all at all ages.

Global healthcare capacity decreased due to the impact of the pandemic, and countries with less-than-ideal care for pregnant women and infants faced even more severe challenges in maternal and neonatal healthcare. Guatemala, Taiwan's allied country in Central America, identified improving maternal-neonatal healthcare as a health priority. In particular, the country wanted to strengthen its abilities in early discovery and risk prevention for high-risk groups.

In April 2019, the TaiwanICDF and National Taiwan University Hospital began collaborating with the Ministry of Public Health and Social Assistance of Guatemala on the Project for Promotion of Medical Technology for Improvement of Maternal-Neonatal Health in Guatemala. The partnership worked together to systematically improve care for local pregnant women and infants, from installing medical equipment and training healthcare personnel to implementing maternal health education projects. The project enhanced software, hardware and knowledge, and it successfully improved women's and children's health in the country.

Establishing a basic care system to safeguard the health of women and children

The project gave basic prenatal exam equipment to two maternity centers. In addition, equipment was given to the intensive care units of two tertiary hospitals in order to provide life support and monitoring

for pregnant women and infants. The project also included a complete training program to improve health workers' abilities to care for pregnant women and infants. Due to the impact of the pandemic on cross-border personnel movement, the project rapidly incorporated flexibility into its training methods.

First, seed instructors studied teaching techniques through Guatemala's e-learning platform. Then, 14 online course videos were recorded for front-line pediatric and obstetric healthcare personnel, with topics including ultrasound, nasal continuous positive airway pressure (NCPAP), and emergency treatment methods for obstetricians. These online courses improved the care abilities of front-line health workers in cooperating hospitals for women and children during the pandemic.

In order to reach the general public directly and increase pregnant women's health knowledge and risk awareness, the project helped design and produce Guatemala's first official maternal handbook, which contained prenatal exam records and health information for pregnant women. Moreover, a series of health education posters were designed through the project and posted in 346 healthcare facilities throughout the country.

In addition, considering that some pregnant women were avoiding the hospital due to the pandemic, the project also produced a series of health education videos covering precautions like child vaccination, the predelivery process of pregnant women with COVID-19, infant care

and breastfeeding during pregnancy, and postpartum care. With these videos, pregnant women and new parents increased their knowledge of maternal and neonatal health. More importantly, they learned to recognize early warning signs to reduce health risks and pursue treatment for maternal and neonatal diseases as soon as possible. The project also helped Guatemala build a basic maternal and neonatal care system during the pandemic by working with health facilities.



Instructor Ivy Nolasco

Physician, Amatitlan Hospital

The knowledge I gained in Taiwan greatly benefited our hospital's Obstetrics and Gynecology Department. Now, we can perform ultrasounds on high-risk pregnant women, and we know how to monitor abnormal fetuses.

Outcome

This project benefited approximately 137,000 pregnant women and their infants by providing 52,000 prenatal exams and 25,000 ultrasounds.

4

Example**Digital Health Innovation for COVID-19 Response in India (Phase II)**

Echoes UN SDG 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote wellbeing for all at all ages.

Mere months after the initial outbreak, COVID-19 rapidly spread throughout the world and immediately became the most significant public health crisis of this century. Over the past three years, nearly 650 million people have been diagnosed with the disease, of which over 6.64 million have died. At over 44.67 million, the number of confirmed cases in India is ranked second in the world, trailing only the United States. Front-line health workers had no choice but to expose themselves to the virus while caring for patients due to the lack of resources, knowledge and training. The Digital Health Innovation for COVID-19 Response in India was implemented in response to these circumstances.

Developing digital healthcare and demonstrating resilience in the face of the pandemic

The TaiwanICDF, Tdh, and India's non-government organization Doctors For You (DFY) developed three apps throughout Phase I of this project, which ran from 2020 to May 2021. These digital tools supported health workers in 75 primary healthcare facilities in Jharkhand state's Ranchi District. Phase II continued leveraging technology to further alleviate local healthcare system burdens.

Phase II was based on three key technologies: a COVID-19 online training app, a chatbot with real-time responses, and a case management app developed in the previous phase. In addition to the public healthcare facilities of the original project, Phase II also helped 45 public healthcare

facilities in Kanke. Vaccination management and tracking functions were later added to the case management app in response to the global trend of combating the pandemic through vaccination. This shows how TaiwanICDF responded to the pandemic's progression through digital technology.

When Phase II concluded, the 120 participating primary healthcare facilities reported utilizing the case management app to track 72,768 suspected cases. Additionally, 95% of health workers used the app for vaccination management and tracking, with 85% reporting satisfaction with this feature. In fact, 89% of health workers agreed that the tool improved healthcare efficiency for COVID-19. This shows the importance of digital technology in alleviating healthcare system burdens while managing the pandemic. In the future, the vaccination management and tracking functions can be applied to other communicable diseases, a feature that demonstrates the inherent transferability advantage of digital tools. Hence, such tools are paramount for building healthcare system resilience to public health crises.

**Shabra Khatoon**

Midwife

The app greatly helped my work. It not only made me more familiar with digital tools but also made tracking vaccinations easier and reduced our healthcare burden.

Outcome

The project benefited 120 primary healthcare facilities, which used the project's app to manage 72,768 suspected cases.

Haiti Earthquake WASH Assistance to Affected Communities and Households Project



Echoes UN SDG 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all.

Haiti has suffered recurrent earthquakes, hurricanes and other natural disasters and has a long history of public health concerns due to lack of clean water, which has even led to cholera epidemic. In August 2021, a magnitude 7.2 shallow earthquake once again struck southwestern Haiti, causing over 2,200 deaths, 12,000 injuries, and extensive damage.

According to the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UN OCHA), at least 300,000 people in Haiti's affected area needed emergency access to safe drinking water. The report also found that around 500,000 people would require immediate and long-term support to access safe water supply services, which would minimize the impact of water shortages on people's lives or reduce other serious public health crises.

Achieving water justice in disaster areas and resolving public health crises

In Grand'Anse, one of the hardest hit areas, at least 7,000 buildings were destroyed, and many shelters were damaged. The earthquake even ruined water storage and health facilities. Most temporary gathering points for emergency shelter lacked water, health equipment and protective services. Some shelters with simple water supplies and medical equipment had crude environments. Waterborne diseases became prevalent as people struggled to maintain personal hygiene.

In light of this, the TaiwanICDF cooperated with CARE Haiti to implement the Haiti Earthquake WASH Assistance to Affected Communities and Households Project from December 2021. The project assisted 17,050 earthquake-affected individuals in the communes of Beaumont, Pestel, and Roseaux, representing 40% of this area. The project helped restore the area's daily life one step at a time by providing emergency water and hygiene kits to help with the post-disaster restoration of WASH infrastructure.

Additionally, the project worked with community health workers through the Potable Water and Sanitation Technicians for the Communes Program, organized 34 community health promotion events to raise personal hygiene awareness, and provided timely information on COVID-19 prevention and vaccination. Furthermore, the project selected 375 households for emergency assistance and distributed hygiene kits which included soap, water purifying agents and buckets, to meet their urgent needs for clean and safe water. The project also promoted water purification and storage methods, assisted three communes in building community water treatment and distribution facilities, formed 12 community Water Management Committees, and provided 375 households with cement, galvanized sheets, and technical guidance for repairing their home water storage and handwashing stations. Taken together, these project outputs

ensured that families continued to have access to safe water.



Jean Julienne

Beneficiaries

After the earthquake, the community's drinking water did not undergo treatment. We are grateful to the TaiwanICDF and CARE for providing supplies and cash to be able to repair our storage reservoir — because water is life.

Outcome

The project benefited 17,050 people, or approximately 40% of the targeted area.

6

Example**Dispatching Nutrition Volunteers to Palau**

Palau, an ally of Taiwan, has relatively low food import prices and poor crop yield. Its people have developed a Western diet with insufficient intake of fruits and vegetables, so they have imbalanced nutrition and a proclivity toward obesity. Hence, the TaiwanICDF Overseas Volunteers Program has worked with Palau's government for years to share healthy diet concepts via nutrition volunteers.

Shiang Huang and Yi-Ting Wu, both of whom hold Taiwanese dietitian certifications, were dispatched by the TaiwanICDF to serve as volunteers at Palau's Ministry of Education and Ministry of Health. They visited every corner of the island country, including its schools, communities and hospitals, to act as missionaries of nutrition. They used different methods to encourage change in people's diets and lifestyles.

Starting with small changes for better health in Palau

"We need to find the problem before we can hope to change the situation. That way, we can find the appropriate methods," Shiang Huang said. She used the Ministry of Education's nutritious lunch project as an opportunity to visit every school kitchen. Besides observing food quality and food safety regulations, she also determined why school cooks underuse certain vegetables and the difficulties encountered during the cooking process. For instance, during her visits she discovered that the cooks dislike using white gourd in school meals.

The vegetable was unwieldy, and its smooth features caused it to often slip from their hands during the peeling process. After defining the underlying difficulty, Huang taught the cooks a peeling method commonly used by Taiwanese mothers. Now, the cooks no longer feel frustrated when they see white gourd. Moreover, Huang adjusted the menu based on her observations of children's eating habits. She found that children were especially fond of spaghetti, noodles, and dishes with sauce, and they were not as picky when such dishes were served.

Yi-Ting Wu served at the noncommunicable diseases unit of the Ministry of Health. She provided personalized diet recommendations and nutrition consultations based on the medical history and test results of chronic disease patients. She helped patients control their conditions and jointly organized health education activities with instructors of the diabetes prevention program. In this way, people with early-stage diabetes or in high-risk groups had the nutrition knowledge they needed to manage their diets. To help related personnel lead by example, she offered nutrition courses to employees of hospitals and the Ministry of Health during lunch breaks, where she shared the importance of a balanced diet.

After years of promotion efforts, most of Palau's people have already developed a basic understanding of nutrition and recognize that whole foods are beneficial to their health. At the same time, they feel like an ideal diet is too far away and lack the

motivation to make changes. Hence, Huang and Wu encouraged everyone to start with simple and practical diet tips, such as halving the seasoning of instant noodles to reduce sodium intake or reducing the frequency and portion size of sweet beverage consumption. People would find that diet adjustments are not that hard if they start from the small things.



Echoes UN SDG 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development.

**Yi-Ting Wu**

Nutrition Volunteer, TaiwanICDF

Perhaps most people who have received counseling or attended lectures will not immediately take action. However, if anyone chooses to make a change after listening, it will be meaningful to me.

Outcome

Shiang Huang reached 1,070 participants in 44 events and Yi-Ting Wu reached 1,165 participants in 91 events. Together, they helped a total of 2,235 participants in 135 events.

3

Special Reports

Women account for over 50% of the workforce in Latin America's service sector, where the majority of businesses are classified as micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs). They have served as the bedrock of social stability as well as a driving force for economic recovery over the years. However, the pandemic has stalled women's progress toward gender equality. In particular, the disease has diminished their opportunities for employment and fair income, slowing recovery speed throughout the region.

The TaiwanICDF has implemented several programs under Taiwan Ministry of Foreign Affairs policies supporting economic recovery in allied countries in Latin America and the Caribbean, and many of these focus on gender economic equality. For example, the TaiwanICDF launched the two-year Assisting the Economic Empowerment of Women Latin America and the Caribbean in the Post COVID-19 Era Project in September 2021. The project spans eight countries (including Guatemala, Paraguay, Haiti, Belize, St. Lucia, St. Kitts and Nevis, and St. Vincent and the Grenadines) and has three themes: "technical assistance for women's employment and entrepreneurship," "financial services and credit guarantees," and "cooperation with like-minded countries to promote international advocacy for women's empowerment." The project supports women and MSMEs in facing their development challenges and raises societal awareness of women's economic empowerment in the post-pandemic era.

Exactly what opportunities has this project provided for women in these countries? And are there any noticeable impacts thus far? To answer these and other questions, we interviewed the Secretary General of the TaiwanICDF, heads and government officials of several partner countries, CEOs of international financial institutions, and program personnel. They shared how the project not only encourages more women to break into fulfilling careers but also persuades countries to make women's empowerment a priority. The project transforms women's ambitions into fuel for driving global progress, and, in doing so, creates momentum for faster economic and social recovery.

The Impact of Taiwan's Women Empowerment Project in Latin America and the Caribbean

UN Secretary General António Guterres once said that achieving gender equality and empowerment of all women and girls is the unfinished business of our time and the greatest human rights challenge in the world.

Women and girls not only make up half of the global population, but they also have the potential to make a tremendous contribution to sustainable development and social equality. The UN sought to overcome gender inequality and protect the rights of women across the world by defining Sustainable Development Goal 5 as "Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls." Moreover, other solutions and goals are now incorporating women into their approaches, recognizing women's key roles in productivity and economic growth, as well as their right to equal status and empowerment.

Some progress has been made toward the elimination of gender bias since the goals were first launched, but

gender bias is still evident in the economic and political domains of many countries. The COVID-19 pandemic not only increased the rate of unemployment among women but also resulted in a high proportion of women leaving the workforce. The accounting firm PwC surveyed the 33 member states of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) for its "PwC Women in Work Index 2022" and found that COVID-19 was a huge setback for global women's empowerment. Not only did the Index see its first decline in ten years, but gender equality at work was also set back by at least two years and the labor gap between genders widened as well. Based on these figures, it will now take 30 years for women to close the gap in the labor force participation rate, 67 years to close the gap in the full-time employment rate, and 63 years to close the pay gap in the workplace.

Project Organizer:

Place Allies on the Path to Sustainable Recovery through Greater Economic Empowerment of Women

COVID-19 repeatedly wreaked havoc on the global economy, and the livelihoods of women and vulnerable groups in Taiwan's Latin American and Caribbean allies all faced challenges in the postpandemic era too.

The UN Comisión Económica para América Latina y el Caribe (CEPAL) reported that Latin America and the Caribbean's GDP growth rate was -6.67% in 2020 and unemployment rates were approximately 10% in 2020 and 2021. In the same period, the women's unemployment rate reached 22%. The International Labour Organization (ILO) estimated that around 118 million women are now

living in poverty. The global economy is in a synchronized slowdown which has made financial institutions tighten their credit policies and demand more collateral, preventing 76% of women and women-led enterprises from accessing the financial services for working capital.

The TaiwanICDF Secretary General Timothy T. Y. Hsiang explained that women accounted for over half of all service sector employees in Latin America. Most were concentrated in MSMEs, which have long been the driving force behind social stability and economic recovery. The current pandemic did not just slow the pace of progress on gender equality or

reduce employment opportunities and income for women — it also affected the pace of recovery in each country. "We are now at a critical turning point. We need to make women the focus of epidemic response and sustainable recovery strategies, as well as accelerating the pace of gender equality," Secretary General Hsiang emphasized.

A related project was therefore launched by the TaiwanICDF in accordance with Taiwan's foreign policy to support the economic recovery of our Latin American and Caribbean allies. In keeping with the spirit of SDG 5 as well as SDG 10 (reduce inequality within and among

countries), financial services were combined with capacity-building for employment and entrepreneurship to expand our cooperation with like-minded countries and bilateral/multilateral development organizations on topics related to the international empowerment of women. Women and MSMEs were provided with substantive support to face their challenges. Greater awareness about the economic empowerment of women beyond the pandemic helped Taiwan become a strong and reliable partner for promoting sustainable development for our allies.

Secretary General Hsiang noted the 2-year Post-Pandemic Assistance for Economic Recovery and Women's Empowerment in Latin America and the Caribbean Project launched in September 2021, spanning eight countries within the region. Assistance focused on three key areas, namely "technical assistance for women's

employment and entrepreneurship," "financial services and credit guarantees," and "cooperation with like-minded countries to become an international advocate for women's empowerment."

In terms of technical assistance for women's employment skills, the mentoring of local vocational training organizations, strengthening the qualifications of cadre teachers and collaborating on vocational training classes all help women train the skills they need at work. Concerning entrepreneurship, training courses were held in partnership with local incubation organizations on food and beverage services, tourism and travel, business management, traditional skills, beauty and make-up, domestic cleaning, healthcare, information technology, and other topics. Angel investments and related competitions were arranged to encourage women to become

involved in MSMEs and expand the scale of their entrepreneurship. In addition, MSMEs facing business difficulties were provided with management training, consulting services, and relief funds to tide them over the pandemic. The project components also included financial services and credit guarantees. On-lending resources were provided to local financial institutions in order to broaden their women financial inclusion. Dedicated credit guarantee mechanisms for women were first brought to the region to mitigate credit risks, which allowed women to raise affordable capital to start their own businesses.

Advocacy for women's empowerment included cooperating with like-minded countries or agencies on organizing women's empowerment initiatives. International, locally-stationed, and domestic women's empowerment organizations were brought together to advocate for the economic empowerment of women, offering training to important women's representatives in allied countries, as well as organizing joint international and regional training on women's empowerment issues. The boost to project capacity and profile helped attract more investment from the public and private sectors which further expanded the scope and reach of the project. Such initiatives increased the international visibility of Taiwan's support for women and post-pandemic recovery as well as the sustainability of its partnerships with Latin American and Caribbean allies.

What opportunities has this project created for women in these countries after one year? To our partners, what are some of the tangible results and effects of the project?



TaiwanICDF projects helped women and micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises overcome their challenges and prepare for economic recovery.

Partner Perspective:**Inspiring More Women to Surpass Themselves and Demonstrate Their Diverse Skills**

Paraguay is one of Taiwan's allied countries in South America. The TaiwanICDF sent its first mission to Paraguay to support Taiwan's foreign development efforts 50 years ago, in 1973. Diverse projects in agriculture, medicine, SME development, medical information management and international higher education sponsorship have established a solid foundation for the cultivation of talent and economic development in Paraguay over the years.

The latest Post-Pandemic Economic Recovery and Empowerment for Women in Paraguay Project (Recuperación Económica y Empoderamiento de las Mujeres de Paraguay, REEMUJERPY) continued to promote the successful experience of Taiwanese MSMEs with a focus on women, who form an important pillar of family livelihoods in Paraguay. A series of women's capacity-building, job-seeking and entrepreneurial counseling courses were developed in partnership with Paraguay's Ministry of Labor, Employment and Social Security, Ministry of Industry and Trade, and Ministry of Women. The provision of comprehensive vocational training, as well as business start-up and microenterprise business management consulting services, encouraged women to enter the workforce and pursue the dream of starting their own businesses.

Dedicated project offices were immediately set up in October last year after a memorandum

of understanding was signed between Taiwan and Paraguay. These included the establishment of entrepreneurship support centers (CAE) in seven of Paraguay's geographical departments, including the capital Asuncion, to help MSMEs obtain micro-financing and corporate diagnosis and advice. Four regional technical service centers (CST) were set up to conduct training courses on business finance management, hotel management, beauty and hairdressing, and textiles. A seed capital micro-loan competition was also held to give women with winning business start-up proposals a helping hand.

Paraguay's Minister of Labor, Employment and Social Security Carla Bacigalupo Planás oversees Paraguay's national employment policy. She has been actively involved in promoting the transformation of the occupational training system, the formalization of employment, and the establishment of unemployment insurance for many years. Such reforms have enhanced the resilience of the labor market by strengthening MSMEs and improving the employability of vulnerable groups. As a professional woman, women's empowerment was an issue particularly close to her heart. Minister Planás pointed to the history of Paraguay as an example of the vital role women have played in recovering from national crises ever since the Guerra de la Triple Alianza in 1865. Now, in the face of the threat

posed by the current COVID-19 pandemic, they have an important part to play in assisting with the nation's economic development as well.

Isaac Godoy, Vice Minister of Small and Medium Enterprises in Paraguay's Ministry of Industry and Trade, noted that his country has a very traditional culture where women mainly play the role of homemaker. It is therefore more difficult for them to join the workforce and take a role in business or politics. Widespread impoverishment due to COVID-19 made it even more difficult for women to leave the home. Paraguay has been actively introducing policies to protect and promote women's rights in recent years. The establishment of mechanisms that support the economic independence of women helps them put their skills to good use, start up their own businesses and play a more proactive role in society while increasing their labor force participation rate. It is hoped that this will lead to more female entrepreneurs in the future. "TaiwanICDF has always been one of our key allies on implementation of MSME policy and our cooperation has always been complementary in nature. The support of our partner Taiwan has been very important to Paraguay during the complex challenges posed by COVID-19. It has been particularly vital for hard-hit female entrepreneurs," Vice Minister Godoy said.

Minister Planás was very grateful

to Taiwan for promoting an important concept like women's empowerment. She praised the start-up consulting services, which covered topics like brand management, marketing, business image management, new market discovery, and raising capital. She also recognized the value of advice received during the seed capital competition. For female entrepreneurs in Paraguay, these robust forms of support opened new doors and opportunities. She cited the example of María del Fátima Morel Acosta, a project participant from the Caaguazú department. María learned a great deal of market knowledge through the project's business training course. She gained a lot of real-world experience that could be applied to her customers. Vice Minister Isaac Godoy referred to the example of Monica Bazán, a woman with three young children. She had been able to feed her family by baking goods and making cheese for sale at home until her livelihood was

disrupted by COVID-19. Thanks to the training and funding provided by the project, she was able to change tracks and develop innovative anti-epidemic foods. She now sees a bright future ahead for her probiotic beverages pitched at boosting the human immune system.

According to Vice Minister Godoy, the courses on basic business management received the most positive feedback from students. These included basic administration and accounting, digital marketing, financial management, and business planning. He felt that soft skills for female entrepreneurs, such as leadership, teamwork, and interpersonal relations, should be emphasized in the next phase. Minister Planás on the other hand hoped that project training would not only focus on traditional fields of female entrepreneurship but also other non-traditional professions such as heavy machinery operation, industrial safety, mechanical and

electrical engineering, electrical work, and architecture to encourage more women to challenge themselves and demonstrate their diverse skills. By embarking on such rich career paths, women can become more independent and gradually narrow the gender gap in social and political participation.

Minister Planás praised the project's efforts in banking services and credit guarantees. She noted that the project has produced two benefits. One was that it encouraged those women willing to start their own businesses or improve their business performances to learn how to use formal financial services, with benefits such as setting up their own accounts and reducing the risk from informal borrowing. The other benefit was increased confidence among financial institutions due to the success of pilot micro-credits targeted at female entrepreneurs in selected regions. For example, Banco Nacional de Fomento has now set aside 2 billion guaraní (NT\$8.82 million) in concessional, unsecured credits for impoverished women looking to start their own businesses and realize their dreams.

Vice Minister Godoy noted that the project's support allowed the Ministry of Industry and Trade to push through legislation promoting a culture of entrepreneurship. This year, for example, they plan to establish 10 CAEs to provide entrepreneurship information, training, and business promotion services. This "triple hélice" concept of industry, government and academic cooperation for the integration of entrepreneurship and innovation resources will hopefully become a role model for local economic development.



Carla Bacigalupo Planás, the Minister of Labor, Employment and Social Security in Paraguay, applauded the project. She stated that it will open up opportunities for women entrepreneurs.

Project Vision:**Using SMEs as Catalysts to Spur Women's Empowerment in Each Country**

The project encouraged women to become involved in small and medium enterprises and create job opportunities to stimulate post-COVID economic growth.

UN Women chose “Gender equality today for a sustainable tomorrow” as this year’s slogan in recognition of the potential of women’s power. This highlighted the leadership and contributions of women in adapting and responding to global climate change and building a sustainable future. UNICEF also called upon all nations to value their women and girls by doing more to promote their economic, public and political participation and provide more opportunities for formal and informal education, as well as investing in Science, Technology, Engineering, Math (STEM) and digital skills training for women in order to bring about gender equality and empower them for a more sustainable future.

During her speech at the Women’s Economic Empowerment Summit in 2019, President Tsai Ingwen of Taiwan said that Taiwan was ranked No.1 in Asia on the women’s economic index, according to a World Bank report. Women are therefore a key pillar of the economy and society. She was very encouraged by this outstanding result and now wants to create a workplace environment that is friendly and supportive of women, and encourage more women to become entrepreneurs. The Taiwanese government’s longstanding efforts in co-hosting forums and projects for women’s empowerment with like-minded countries were based on the belief that “having more women pursue their dreams leads to greater national

prosperity and regional stability.”

Secretary General Hsiang noted that in supporting the government with the Post-Pandemic Assistance for Economic Recovery and Women’s Empowerment in Latin America and the Caribbean Project, the TaiwanICDF set a number of new records. The scope of the project was unprecedented as it involved 18 ministerial departments and 28 executing units from eight allied countries spanning Central/South America and the Caribbean; integrated TaiwanICDF’s overall operations such as technical cooperation, education and training, and financing and guarantee; strengthened partnerships with multilateral and bilateral development

financing institutions; and jointly invited like-minded Western countries and women's organizations in allied countries to speak out to the international community on the issue of women's economic empowerment. And, by helping allied governments strengthen the business constitution of the MSME sector and offering various incentives, women were encouraged to play an active role in running MSMEs in the post-pandemic era, creating new employment opportunities. These jobs in turn helped enhance social stability and promote post-pandemic economic growth for allied countries.

Secretary General Hsiang emphasized that although the project may only be scheduled to run for two years, it will serve as a catalyst for encouraging each nation to take women's empowerment seriously and establish the appropriate implementation frameworks and methods. MSMEs provide a platform for enhancing the functionality of vocational training and incubation organizations, capacity building via occupational training and entrepreneurship counseling for women, establishing credit guarantees for women, encouraging financial institutions to participate in

inclusive financing for women, and providing relief funds for MSMEs. Once the economic and social mechanisms for public services and the promotion of gender equality are progressively put into place, the governments of allied countries can leverage these mechanisms to launch different types of follow-up projects more quickly and effectively to accelerate their economic and social recovery. They can also fan the flames of women power into an unstoppable force for global progress.



Specialist Gan-yu Lin organized a strawberry planting event for the El Clavel women's organization.

Interview

1

Supporting Female Entrepreneurs Through Entrepreneurship Contests and Angel Investments



Prime Minister of Belize
Johnny Briceño

The pandemic severely impacted Belize's economic development. According to a Labour Force survey in September 2021, the local unemployment rate was 9.2%. However, female unemployment nearly doubled that of males, reaching as high as 13%. In fact, Prime Minister Johnny Briceño of Belize directly stated that women faced more severe employment challenges than men during the pandemic.

Females, although making up only one-third of the total labor force, were disproportionately affected, accounting for 63.3% of people who became unemployed due to layoffs or business closures as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic. Even today, the survey shows that MSMEs still face challenges brought on by energy and food price hikes, as well as by climate change. Belize's government has thus called on international partners to collaborate in women's empowerment in recent years in order to strengthen MSMEs and support female entrepreneurs.

Starting a new life through entrepreneurship contests and resolving challenges of female employment

Based on the spirit of international cooperation, the TaiwanICDF

and Belize jointly implemented the Assisting the Economic Empowerment of Women in Latin America and the Caribbean in the Post COVID-19 Era Project in October 2021. The project offers handicraft, food processing, entrepreneurship and digital technology training courses in cooperation with nine government and non-government organizations in the tourism and agriculture sectors, which have been both severely impacted by the pandemic and climate change. So far, 155 women have completed these training courses, and 14 women have received startup funding and set out to realize their MSME blueprint.

Prime Minister Briceño found these efforts to be both exciting and heart-warming. Moreover, he stressed that female-targeted entrepreneurship contests and angel investments have had the most profound impact on encouraging women to pursue different life paths. Some participants in vocational training courses and workshops have also received financial assistance through the program, benefiting women throughout the nation.

Prime Minister Briceño stated that the "government and good people of

Taiwan have continuously supported Belize in periods of emergency and shocks. As such, Belize holds in high regard the bilateral relationship of our two countries and believes that when one prospers, the other can celebrate in that win. With this common position on growth and prosperity, our country looks forward to continued cooperation efforts and active service to one another." He also said that the program has gained enthusiastic support around the country in its second year. However, even though it has inspired more women with skills, ideas and dreams to step out of their comfort zone and think outside the box, they still lack the equipment and tools required for starting a company.

He thus hopes to extend and expand the program and provide financial assistance to even more struggling enterprises, encouraging the women and youth of Belize to pursue their goals as entrepreneurs.

Leveraging Local Higher Education Resources to Lay a Foundation for Women and Youth to Succeed in the Workplace and as Entrepreneurs

Minister of Commerce, Manufacturing, Business Development, Cooperatives and Consumer Affairs, St. Lucia

Hon. Emma Hippolyte



St. Lucia's Ministry of Commerce, Manufacturing, Business Development, Cooperatives and Consumer Affairs is the country's institution responsible for the women's empowerment program. Minister Emma Hippolyte commended members of the Embassy of the Republic of China (Taiwan) in St. Lucia and the Taiwan Technical Mission for their sincerity and friendliness. She also recognized their high level of professionalism and sense of responsibility at work, which contributed to the program's successful implementation and great results.

To date, several hundred young people and women in St. Lucia have studied information technology applications and received commercial course counseling through the program. Additionally, financial assistance from the program has helped many companies successfully endure the vicissitudes brought by the pandemic and lowered the barrier for St. Lucians to start their own businesses, improving the livelihood of many families.

Providing local higher education resources for Taiwan and St. Lucia's joint implementation of the women's empowerment program

It is worth noting that St. Lucia's

women's empowerment program maximizes local higher education resources. It has enabled Sir Arthur Lewis Community College (SALCC) — which offers courses on agriculture, business innovation, continuing education, social science, health science and sustainable tourism — to leverage its diverse staff and abundant teaching resources to provide solid training opportunities for participants. These academic classes strengthen employability among youth and women and lay the foundation for business development.

Vocational training covers four fields: child care, nursing, digital skills and service skills. As for SME guidance and training, SALCC intends to offer courses on information and communications technology (ICT), e-commerce and marketing, which would provide regular workers, entrepreneurs and business owners with a channel for continuing education. These resources would improve their vocational skills and business administration ability. As of the end of October 2022, SALCC has organized eight vocational training courses which have benefited over 200 participants. Furthermore, over 150 start-ups have received entrepreneurship guidance.

Named after St. Lucian economist Sir William Arthur Lewis, winner of the

Nobel Memorial Prize in Economic Sciences, SALCC has undertaken numerous cooperation projects with the TaiwanICDF because of the organizations' shared ideals. Established in 1985, SALCC's achievements have been widely recognized, making it the ideal institution in St. Lucia for implementing the women's empowerment program. Mentee growth is witnessed through graduation ceremonies and result presentations, demonstrating the impact and outcomes of the program. Starting from two-way cooperation between the Ministry of Commerce, Manufacturing, Business Development, Cooperative and Consumer Affairs and the Taiwan Technical Mission, industry, government and academic resources were effectively integrated through SALCC's academic network to expand the program's overall benefits.

Minister Hippolyte hopes to continue building the partnership between the Taiwan and St. Lucia in the future, as well as leverage the camaraderie developed through years of cooperation to increase the impact of the women's empowerment program. She hopes to make good use of Taiwan's experience and resources to lay a solid foundation for strengthening the position of St. Lucia's women, youth and overall economy.

Helping Guatemala Return to the Path of Recovery and Realize Gender Equality

Vice Minister of Development of Micro, Medium and Small Enterprises,
Ministry of Economy, Guatemala
Fernando Escalante



Fernando Escalante, Vice Minister of Development of Micro, Medium and Small Enterprises in Guatemala's Ministry of Economy, is an experienced entrepreneur, mentorship consultant and scholar. When discussing his years of experience working with Taiwan, he said: "Taiwan has maintained good relations with Guatemala over the years and built a strong friendship based on common values, engaging in long-term cooperation in health and agriculture and supporting the incubation of MSMEs and entrepreneurship to create a win-win situation for both sides."

MSMEs in Guatemala were severely impacted during the pandemic, putting many female entrepreneurs and businesses under strain. To help them pull through the crisis, Taiwan and Guatemala jointly implemented the Assisting the Economic Empowerment of Women in Latin America and the Caribbean in the Post COVID-19 Era Project, which provides female entrepreneurs with training, consultation and funding to help them learn, make timely transitions and reach their full potentials. The program granted resources and opportunities to enterprises and helped them weather the storm of the pandemic.

Two countries working together to provide a helping hand in the nick of time

Vice Minister Escalante was pleased to see the positive impact of the program, stating: "Entrepreneurs who participate in the women empowerment program tell inspiring stories with their actions. Their eagerness to learn and efforts have brought hope and promising possibilities for Guatemala's economy!" He shared the example of Karina Urrutia, a street vendor who made handicrafts from palm leaves in San Jacinto, Chiquimula, a municipality in the eastern part of Guatemala. The pandemic caused a sudden drop in her income, and, as she lost her original livelihood, she learned that the program was recruiting students through the incubation center in the eastern campus of the Universidad de San Carlos de Guatemala (USCG) and signed up. Her skills and marketing knowledge improved after a series of entrepreneurship and incubation training courses and professional consultant-led mentorship sessions, and she later received seed funding to start a business.

Karina currently has a booth at the city government's paseo artesanal (handicraft market) and actively participates in handicraft

exhibitions in different provinces around the country to sell her works. The vice minister expressed sincere gratitude on Karina's behalf, as the program allowed the craftswomen to learn entrepreneurial concepts, finance management and, most importantly, life skills for overcoming challenges. She will no longer give up on opportunities due to fear or because she is a woman. Her wish now is to work hard to become the breadwinner in her household.

Vice Minister Escalante said that SMEs have always been the economic lifeline of Guatemala, and women the driving force of social stability and economic recovery in the country. The program implemented by Taiwan and the TaiwanICDF will increase women's employment opportunities and income, which will help Guatemala on the road to recovery and gender equality. He firmly believes that the pandemic will eventually pass and the precious friendship built between Taiwan and Guatemala, impressed upon the hearts of all Guatemalans, will yield abundant results.

Integrating Technical Assistance and Credit Guarantee Funds into the Project to Enable Women to Access Loans from Financial Institutions

CEO,
Eastern Caribbean Partial Credit Guarantee Corporation
Carmen Gomez-Trigg



The Eastern Caribbean Partial Credit Guarantee Corporation (ECPCGC) is a credit guarantee provider in the Eastern Caribbean region. It was jointly established by the Eastern Caribbean Central Bank (ECCB) and World Bank in 2018 in response to credit crunch challenges in the region, and it assists MSMEs in obtaining credits to meet their business development needs.

Tourism-related MSMEs dominate the businesses landscape in the Eastern Caribbean. They play a pivotal role in national economies and are the key drivers of employment. However, many enterprises faced liquidity issues after being impacted by the global financial crisis and the COVID-19 pandemic, which brought down these countries' employment rates and household income. Hence, the TaiwanICDF collaborated with the ECPCGC to jointly launch the women's empowerment project in March 2022, integrating women credit guarantee schemes and technical assistance to financial institutions and MSMEs.

Establishing a credit guarantee mechanism to support economically disadvantaged women entrepreneurs

Carmen Gomez-Trigg, ECPCGC's CEO, emphasized that there was an urgent need for development aid. She believes that women in the region can increase the opportunities to obtain loans from financial institutions through vocational training, such as that provided by the TaiwanICDF, and this credit guarantee mechanism. In the end, these opportunities will help women overcome the difficulties brought on by the pandemic.

Gomez-Trigg therefore engaged in discussions with stakeholders and enterprises through online meetings and in-person promotional events. First, she established two-way communication and surveyed difficulties faced by loan applications, reasons for insufficient collateral, and women's expectations. She then illustrated the related services of partner financial institutions and their application procedures and qualifications to enterprises. Meanwhile, the applicants would also be educated to fulfill their business responsibilities related to social and environmental sustainable development.

Women-friendly financial measures have significant benefits for economic empowerment and equality. She stated that this mechanism has been first implemented in 3 member states, namely St. Vincent and the

Grenadines, St. Kitts and Nevis, and St. Lucia, to provide credit guarantees for women who urgently need financing but do not have sufficient collateral. In sum, this women-focused guarantee could support female entrepreneurs to obtain the funds needed to maintain business operations or purchase materials and equipment that would enhance women employment and entrepreneurial competitiveness after the pandemic.

Recognizing the Development Potential of the Local Beauty and Body Care Market and Helping Women Regain Confidence and Raise Their Status

Instructor, Beauty and Body Care Management Training Course in St. Vincent and the Grenadines

Curlene Cumberbatch



Until recently, women had less rights in the Eastern Caribbean, and they generally lack confidence as a result. This has adversely affected them as children, in school, while career planning, and in family life. Hence, when she saw the Taiwan/CDF and the government of St. Vincent and the Grenadines collaborating on a women's empowerment program, Curlene Cumberbatch, beauty and body care training course instructor for entrepreneurs, felt that "[this program] will raise the status, economic ability, and confidence of women in the Eastern Caribbean."

She said that the women empowerment program was an unprecedented undertaking, as no international organization has ever provided vocational training to women in St. Vincent and the Grenadines. She saw students re-enter the workforce or start their own businesses after learning skills and finding inspiration in the course. The students gradually regained confidence and freed themselves from the idea that women are inferior to men. Change, she found, is quietly happening.

Creating an equal society through women's empowerment

Curlene Cumberbatch laughed and said that her own life provides a good example of the challenges women face. She grew up in a single-parent household and is well aware of how hard it was for her mother to raise six children by herself. This is why she did not follow the local tradition of getting married early and becoming a housewife as other girls her age did. Instead, she saw the growing local beauty and body care market and traveled to the United States to take related courses, hoping to bring back what she learned and help more women change their lives.

Curlene Cumberbatch has been an instructor since 1999, for over two decades now, but she has remained passionate about her work and maintains her original intention. She still returns to Florida every year to update her knowledge base. Now, she has been invited to become the instructor of the beauty and body care training course, a role that fits her status as a leader of women's empowerment. She exerts every effort to share her professional skills and experiences with students, stating: "The faces of students full of confidence and joy are what has kept me going until now."

This is why students visit Curlene Cumberbatch every now and then

to share their joy after finding a job. Her students come from everywhere, from local beauty and body care studios to luxury resorts on offshore islands. One student has even used the program's startup funding to open a studio, taking the first step to realize her dream.

The women empowerment program has created the opportunities needed to change the status of women in St. Vincent and the Grenadines. Curlene Cumberbatch is full of gratitude for this, and she maintains high expectations. She also observed new trends for the program's future: "Over the past two to three years, the traditional beauty and body care market for women is not the only market that has grown — there is surging demand for beauty and body care services for men as well. Foot massage and care for diabetes patients is an emerging market trend with development potential, too, and could be discussed as a possibility for future development programs."

4

Administration

The global climate, economy and international balance are fraught with change. Staying on top of and responding to these evolving situations became the common goal of the TaiwanICDF in 2022 as we strove to conduct our international cooperation activities. To recharge our energy in preparation for the post-pandemic age, we also prioritized developing our personnel's knowledge and competencies on technology and inclusive financing topics to sharpen their abilities and broaden their minds. At the same time, we upgraded our technological assets to protect or rebuild existing systems to cope with growing cybersecurity threats.

We also focused on recharging and optimizing our financial management, accounting management and auditing operations. As we adopted a robust and conservative strategy to ensure the soundness of our institutional finances, we also optimized our budget review process and enhanced our early warning functions to reduce repeated mistakes. We also worked with overseas technical missions to improve their operational efficiency by making recommendations based on remote and on-site audits. Finally, we compiled risk assessment reports for countries and regions at high risk for money laundering and terrorist financing to fulfill our responsibility as a member of the international community.

Financial Management

The COVID-19 pandemic continued to weigh down on the global economy in 2022. Geopolitics also exacerbated fluctuations in energy and food prices, causing the global inflation rate to remain high. Accordingly, many countries tightened their monetary policies and employed aggressive interest rate increases to combat inflation, but these actions led to a slowdown in global economic growth. To secure sufficient cash flow for its operation, the TaiwanICDF has always been conservative in financial management. According to this year's macroeconomic situation, we allocated unutilized funding in diverse financial products and mitigated the exchange rate risk by holding assets in multiple currencies, in order to ensure institutional financial soundness.

Sources of funding

The TaiwanICDF's funding sources include the founding fund, accumulated earnings, operating revenues, revenues from projects commissioned by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA) and donations. The aforementioned funds and income are used for international cooperation and development operations such as lending and investment, technical cooperation, humanitarian assistance and international education and training. The funds are also used for covering the expenditures of overseas missions at each stage of the project cycle, post-evaluation and institutional administration and management. Unutilized funds are allocated to income-generating financial products to increase revenue.

Management of loans and investments for development projects

The TaiwanICDF's reimbursable development projects consist of investment and lending operations, which are fundamentally different from those of profit-oriented commercial banks. These reimbursable projects are aimed at the sustainable development of partner countries and must fulfill the following principles: maintaining the debt sustainability borrowing countries/entities, respecting the development level of partner countries, and complying with the common goals of official development assistances (ODA) and the international community. Thus, the TaiwanICDF adheres strictly to regulations on the appraisal and management of its investment and lending operations. There were six ongoing investment projects in 2022 with a total investment of US\$82 million and NT\$195 million, as well as 7 ongoing lending projects with total loans of US\$77.85 million. In addition, there were 27 lending projects in the repayment stage with outstanding balances of US\$121.99 million, €51.42 million, and AU\$18.91 million.

As the USD LIBOR settings will cease on June 30,

2023, the TaiwanICDF Board has approved a transition plan that considers regulatory requirements and enhances loan customers' awareness of the LIBOR transition and its impacts. In response to the likelihood of sovereign debt crises mentioned in *Global Risks Report 2022*, the disbursements and repayments are carefully managed by the TaiwanICDF so the loan assets are of good quality with no non-performing loans. Corresponding loss provisions were also made to allow such assets to be properly expressed in the financial statements.

Financial management

The purpose of the organization's operations is non-profit. Therefore, the TaiwanICDF makes appropriate financial management with unutilized funds in accordance with the national Foundations Act and relevant financial regulations. The majority of unutilized funds are allocated to fixed-income financial products with time deposits and bonds. In response to the uncertainty of the future global economic situation, we adjusted our Exchange Traded Fund (ETF) investment strategy to gain stable revenues in the medium and long term. As part of our commitment to SDGs, sustainable development bonds and mutual funds are now also designated as potential financial products by the TaiwanICDF. In addition to enhancing the efficiency of the TaiwanICDF's assets via the financial management strategy mentioned above, all funding allocations are simultaneously in compliance with the laws and regulations.

Accounting Management

The TaiwanICDF's revenues are derived predominantly from three main sources: interest accrued on the Fund, interest and revenues from development lending and investment projects, and funding for projects commissioned by all levels of government. Interest and revenues from development lending and investment projects and interest accrued on the Fund mainly go towards routine operations such as technical cooperation projects, humanitarian assistance and scholarship programs, as well as the TaiwanICDF's administrative and management expenses. Income from government-commissioned projects mainly comes from overseas technical cooperation projects commissioned by MOFA. This year, these projects included the Climate and Ocean Risk Vulnerability Index (CORVI) Advocacy Project and the Our Ocean Conference 2022 commissioned by the OAC.

In 2022, operating revenues and non-operating income and gains amounted to NT\$2.49 billion, of which NT\$2.11 billion was allocated for commissioned projects. Revenue generated through the Fund amounted to NT\$382.20

million, with 49% being interest and revenues from lending and investment projects, 45% being accrued interest, 5% coming from other sources and 1% coming from cash dividends.

Total expenditure amounted to NT\$2.45 billion, including NT\$2.11 billion spent on commissioned projects and NT\$332.53 million on expenditures made through the Fund.

Deducting expenditure from revenue produced a surplus of NT\$49.79 million for the financial year. The reasons for the surplus included NT\$50.98 million in currency conversion profits due to USD depreciation against the New Taiwan dollar.

For the 2022 TaiwanICDF Fund income and expenditure structure and figures, please refer to Figures 1 and 2.

Figure 1. Fund Revenue (2022)

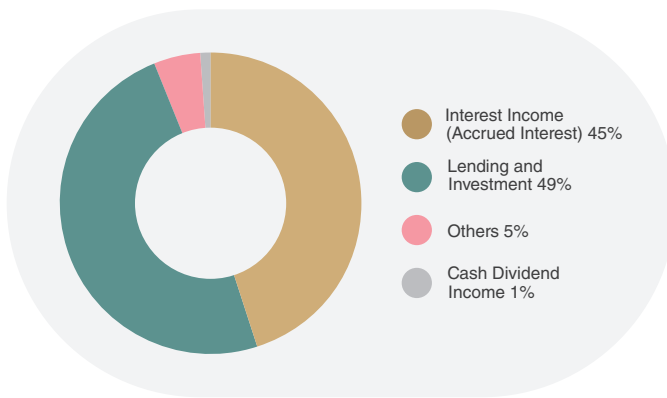
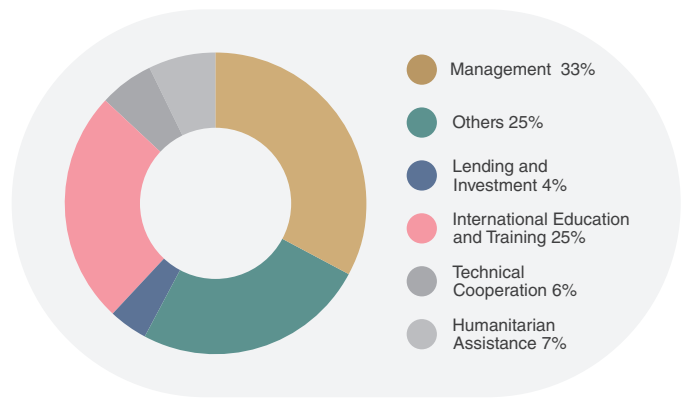


Figure 2. Fund Expenditure (2022)



Fund utilization and net worth

The TaiwanICDF Fund was created in 1996, and as of December 31, 2022, the net balance of the Fund was NT\$15.36 billion. This figure includes NT\$12.47 billion from the founding fund and donated fund, accumulated earnings of NT\$2.86 billion, and other items with a net worth of NT\$26.88 million. This represented an increase of NT\$20.84 million, or 0.14%, from 2021.

As of December 31, 2022, total assets stood at NT\$20.35 billion, of which current assets comprised 38.23%; long-term investments and loans 61.59%; real estate, factories and equipment 0.09%; and other assets 0.09%. The organization's total liabilities were NT\$5 billion and the total balance of all funds amounted to NT\$15.36 billion, including the founding fund, donated fund and accumulated earnings.

Optimization of the budget review process and enhancement of early warnings

In 2022, review recommendations were compiled into the Common Budget Allocation Mistakes Checklist for the TaiwanICDF and Taiwan Technical Missions. The checklist provides an easy reference to confirm budget plans, avoid recurrent mistakes and improve efficiency in budget review processes. Budget execution management

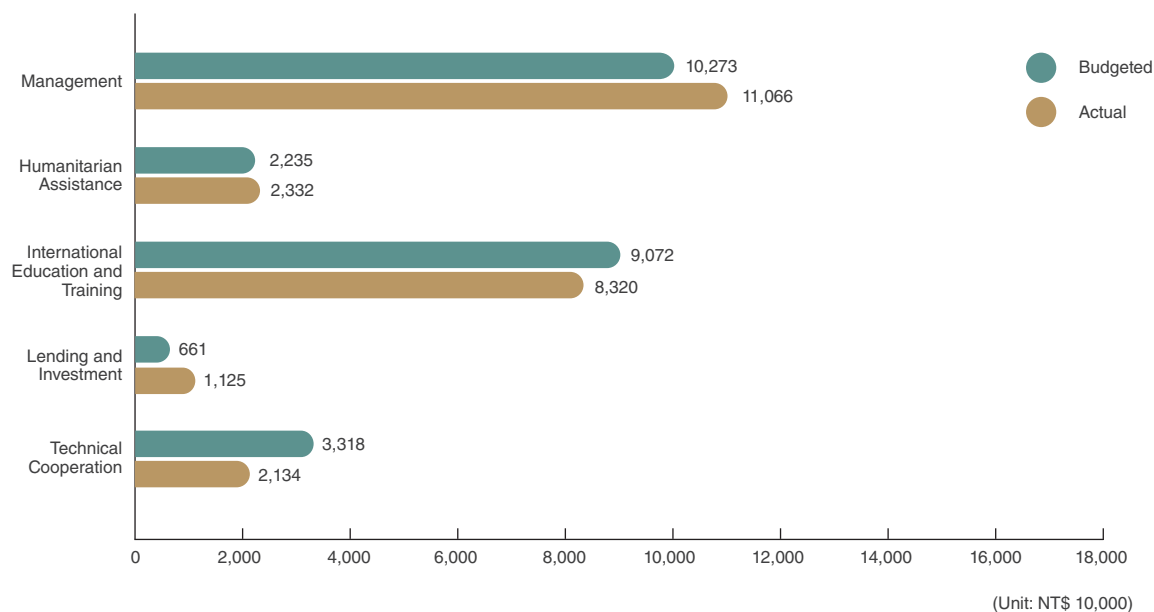
not only disclosed the reasons for discrepancies but also actively offered suggestions to help the technical missions and business management units meet their performance targets.

Budget execution

In 2022, MOFA contracted the TaiwanICDF to carry out overseas operations worth NT\$2.36 billion. The total actual expenditure of the MOFA-commissioned projects was NT\$2.20 billion, so the budget implementation rate was 89.50%.

Operating expenses (excluding expenses for contracted projects) amounted to NT\$249.77 million. Given that the budget was NT\$255.59 million, the implementation rate was 97.72%. Budgeted and actual expenditures in 2022 are shown in Figure 3.

Figure 3. Budgeted and Actual Expenditure (2022)



Auditing

Key auditing operations

Key auditing operations at the TaiwanICDF included:

1. Examining the accuracy of financial and operational information and ensuring the secure management of capital, data and various securities.
2. Examining internal operations and determining whether procedures are in compliance with relevant policies, regulations and procedural guidelines.
3. Determining whether assets at the TaiwanICDF are being utilized effectively and itemized correctly.
4. Determining whether projects met their intended objectives and achieved the anticipated results.
5. Appraising essential operations over recent years and the progress of the organization's annual work plan to ensure objectives and results are achieved efficiently and effectively.

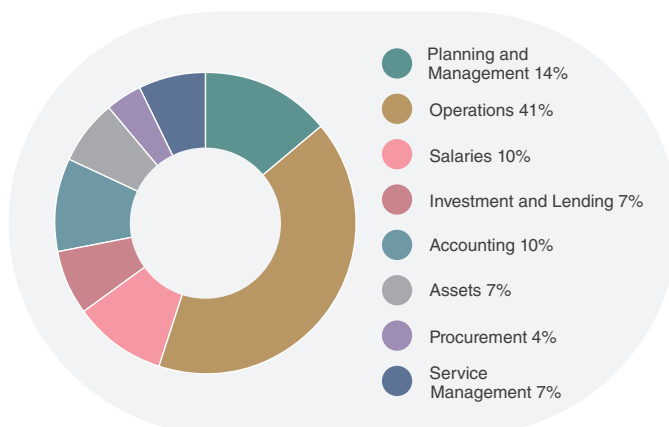
2022 Audits

The TaiwanICDF conducted 27 planned audits during 2022. Audits targeted issues of concern as noted by members of senior management, auditing units and competent authorities. Audit subjects were also selected

based on noted risks and internal auditing schedules.

Audits were sorted by the actual categories of audit conducted: 12 audits in operations, 4 in planning and management, 3 in accounting and cashier, 3 in salary and labors, 2 in investment and lending, 2 in property (assets), and 1 in procurement were conducted. The distribution of audit categories is shown in Figure 4.

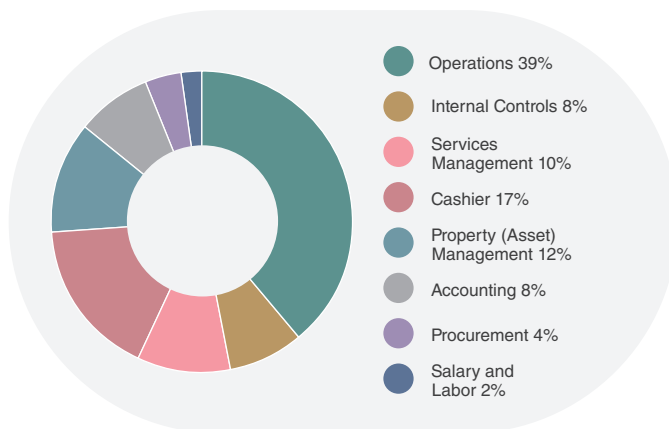
Figure 4. Audits (2022)



Audit results

In 2022, audits yielded a total of 49 recommendations, including 19 for operations, 8 for cashier operations, 6 for assets, 5 for services management, 4 for accounting, 4 for internal controls, 2 for procurement, and 1 for salary and labor. The distribution of audit recommendations is shown in Figure 5.

Figure 5. Audit Recommendations (2022)



Audit results and subsequent recommendations were aimed at strengthening communication within and between departments, raising colleagues' risk awareness, guaranteeing asset safety, and ensuring the reliability and accuracy of financial information.

Remote audits from the previous financial year (2021) were maintained for the first half of 2022 due to the continued impact of COVID-19. Travel to overseas technical missions to audit cooperation projects resumed in August. A combination of remote and on-site audits was employed to evaluate current progress at technical missions. Audit recommendations were produced to strengthen internal controls at the missions. Anomalies were detected via the compilation and analysis of relevant statistics. During the audit of Domestic Procurement by Overseas Technical Missions, for example, auditors examined procurement categories and amounts, restricted export goods procurement values and the proportion of domestic procurement by technical missions.

Boosting operational performance

The 49 recommendations for improvement made by the TaiwanICDF this year can be divided into four categories according to audit findings: operations management, regulatory compliance, risk avoidance and project promotion. Audits related to the TaiwanICDF's new operations and processes in recent years included "Social

media and channel management procedure," as well as workshops held as online symposiums. There were also 13 recommendations related to operational performance. By targeting the audit topics outlined above, we boosted the overall operational performance of the TaiwanICDF.

Human Resources

Environmental and climate issues have been the main focus of the TaiwanICDF's operations and programs in recent years. During 2022, we continued to invite experts and academics to dissect important resolutions such as the Global Methane Pledge, Glasgow Climate Pact and Glasgow Breakthrough Agenda, all of which were signed at the UN Climate Change Conference (COP26), as well as other net-zero policies. These expert discussions enriched domestic and overseas TaiwanICDF personnel's professional knowledge in high-priority operational areas.

We also used the climate change assessment report published by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) to demonstrate how sustainable disaster prevention techniques are being employed by Taiwan to increase resilience in cities and communities in the face of climate change. This understanding will help personnel develop and execute projects that better meet the development needs of Taiwan's allies and align with current global initiatives on climate change, as well as other international trends.

We also organized courses on database system theory and design basics throughout 2022. The courses had the dual benefits of improving operational efficiency through the use of information tools and cultivating a data-oriented mindset in TaiwanICDF personnel. Domestic and overseas staff with an interest in IT learned database system theory, physical correlation models, orthogonalization and database design, despite their lack of database backgrounds or project execution experience. Hands-on exercises were also conducted to enrich employees' competencies in information technology and database analysis.

The TaiwanICDF increased its capacity to help allied countries cope with the COVID-19 pandemic, addressing topics such as citizen livelihood, social stability and economic recovery. To do so, we continued helping domestic and overseas employees develop their competencies in various financial areas. Topics included consolidating development assistance tools and resources, strengthening support for women's employment and entrepreneurship, and partnering with credit-guarantee mechanisms to provide financial support for micro- and small-size entrepreneurship and women-inclusive financial

services. Leading female entrepreneurs were also invited to share the challenges and experiences of starting up micro-enterprises, and their input inspired TaiwanICDF personnel while they planned women's entrepreneurship and employment programs. In particular, this sharing helped staff find innovative approaches for supporting business development in the post-pandemic age.

Information and Communications Management

The TaiwanICDF's information and communication services support the organization's operational requirements and responses to external changes. We adopted innovative technologies to improve our overall information and communications performance. Key ICT projects in 2022 included:

Defense in breadth and depth

The constant evolution of hacker attacks means IT threats are becoming more sophisticated. Accordingly, we introduced next-generation firewall (NGFW) and web application firewall (WAF) technologies this year. By monitoring the network's HTTP traffic and comparing it against a malware database, we filtered and blocked suspicious traffic from accessing the website. Thus, we assured web application safety by proactively combatting external threats. The integrity of the TaiwanICDF's multi-layered cybersecurity architecture was further upgraded through the introduction of managed detection and response (MDR) services. Now, threat reports detected at the terminal are forwarded to the central console for compilation and analysis. Additionally, the system combines AI technology with big data intelligence to identify suspicious activities early and block malicious attacks at the source. The shift from passive defenses to active detection will serve to nip threats in the bud.

Multi-pronged approach

Up-to-date cybersecurity systems are necessary to defend against internal and external threats. Thus, the TaiwanICDF continues to carry out cybersecurity health diagnoses at overseas missions and the head office in accordance with the Cybersecurity Management Act. To overcome time differences and space constraints, we developed a series of preparatory materials and steps based on past experience to aid in the process. For example, we compiled operational handbooks and FAQs, trained technical mission personnel in related skills, and developed tele-education facilities such as remote desktops, to increase test execution efficiency

and speed up repair. For external threats, the TaiwanICDF expanded the scope of cybersecurity management for our information and communication systems this year by contracting external cybersecurity services for the first time. Audit targets selected for these vendors included qualifications, experience, procedures, environment and information communication management measures. We also defined an appropriate auditing process to determine vendors' suitability for managing the TaiwanICDF's information communication services. The overall cybersecurity defenses of the TaiwanICDF were therefore reinforced from the inside out.

Continuing improvement

The primary goals for these information tools were to strengthen business operations, administrative efficiency and management performance. In addition, two systems (Taiwan Technical Mission Procurement Management System and Taiwan Technical Mission Property Management System) were rebuilt this year. The legacy web app-based systems were overhauled with consideration given to operational requirements, user habits, cybersecurity vulnerability and system security. The new systems integrate intuitive processes with role-based permissions in order to support a revamped management scheme and additional review checkpoints. Overall, these systems offer a friendlier and more convenient user interface while also supporting administrative processes, in order to realize the goal of continued operational improvement.

Building on our legacy

The TaiwanICDF now promotes paperless operations in support of government policy and archive management. All files are now managed electronically, from reception and online approval to checking, retrieval and access. Archives embody the development experience of an organization. To provide a comprehensive archival service that includes the organization, informatization, preservation and protection of files, we continued to transcribe printed documents onto online databases and reconfigure records storage this year. After nearly two years of dedicated effort, more than 50,000 documents have now been cataloged. Correspondingly, physical files were removed and destroyed to reduce the need for leased archive space, realizing the project goals of rejuvenating archive value and minimizing physical archival costs.

Legal Compliance

In compliance with Article 25, Paragraph 1 of the Foundations Act, “A risk assessment report shall be attached to the work plan and budget if they are related to the country or areas with high risk in money laundering or financing terrorism,” and Article 11, Paragraph 2 of the Money Laundering Control Act that concerns “high-risk money laundering and terrorist financing countries or regions,” the TaiwanICDF devised the Risk Assessment Report template for active projects or budgets that involve countries or regions falling under the following categories: those declared by international anti-money laundering organizations as having serious issues with money laundering or financing terrorism; those that do not followed or not fully followed with the recommendations of international anti-money laundering organizations; and those deemed to be at high risk due to substantive evidence. The risk assessment reports are not only submitted to the competent authorities for review but also published on the TaiwanICDF website to keep interested parties informed about the potential money laundering or terrorism financing risks that we might face, as well as the control measures we have taken.

Public Relations

Due to the rapid pace of global change, the TaiwanICDF recently focuses on boosting the role of its self-media. Self-media refers to content published independently of traditional outlets directly to online accounts such as blogs or social media. With this strategy, we can leverage comparatively limited resources to monitor operational developments, broadcasting trends and target audience (TA) preferences in order to create or optimize our communication approaches. Traditional media, online communities and other channels serve as our avenue for outward communications. We also utilize publications, image management, exhibitions and external cooperation agreements to boost the brand recognition and visibility of the TaiwanICDF as a professional foreign assistance organization. Our key activities included:

Strengthening the role of self-media and integrated marketing

In 2022, the TaiwanICDF continued to strengthen the role of its self-media. We produced publicity videos for the TA which demonstrated how TaiwanICDF projects employ various assistance tools to help partner countries cope with the pandemic. The videos also showed how we have become a key pillar of support for allies and friendly countries. We also helped Taiwanese people keep

track of international assistance trends with Development Focus Quarterly, a magazine with articles, e-periodicals and extended reports. The publication not only explores international trends but also reinforces our partnerships with media platforms and strengthens our professional influence on the wider field of foreign assistance.

We boosted interactions through current affair social media posts featuring elements targeted at young people. We also searched for new topics and characters to feature in our programming such as “Meet the TaiwanICDF” and “Foreign Assistance Chatroom,” and we continued to build up viewership and provide the programs to all levels of education for online learning.

Strengthening brand packaging and institutional image

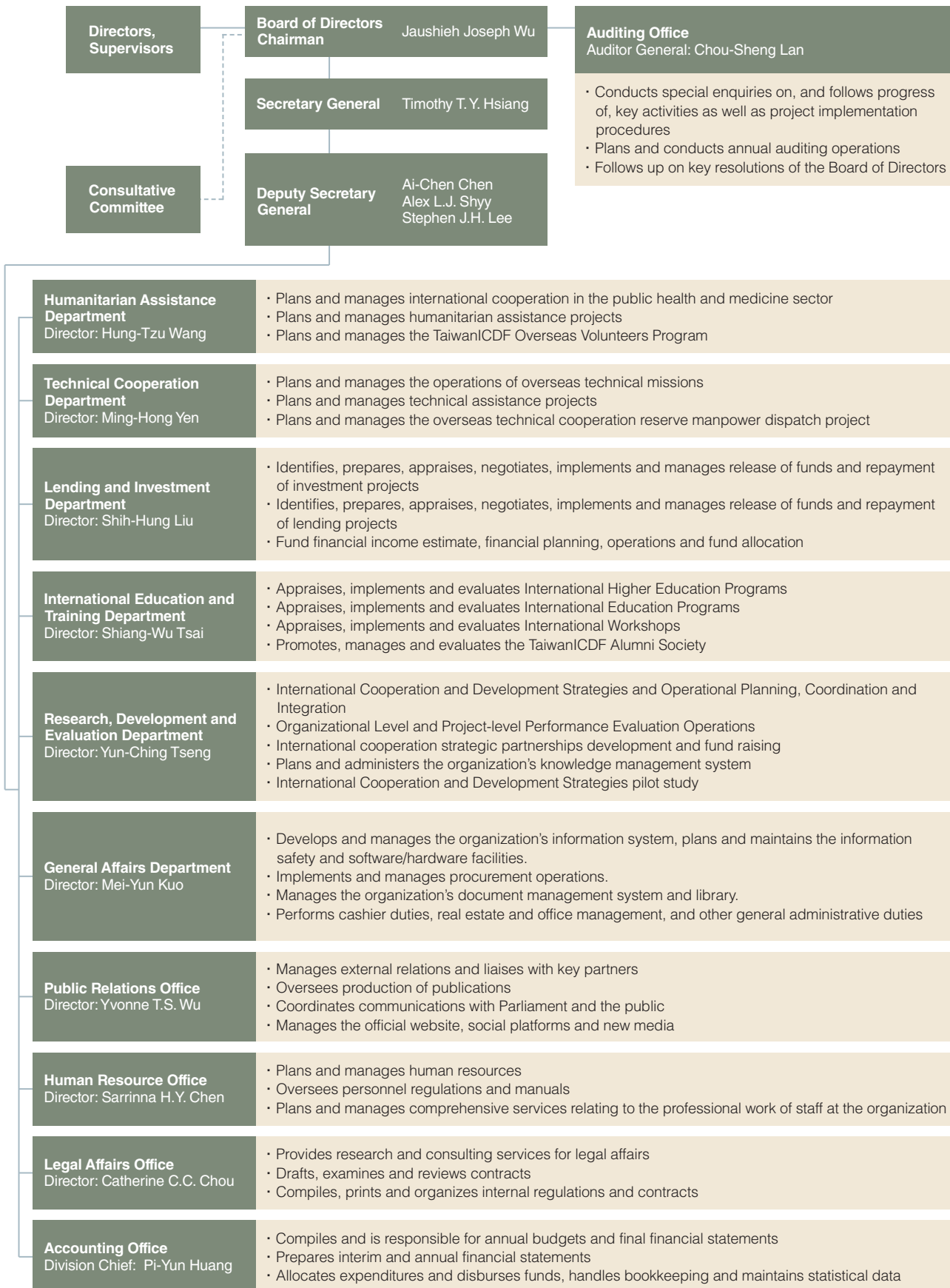
To strengthen the professional image of the TaiwanICDF brand, we revamped and relaunched the Chinese and English versions of the TaiwanICDF website this year. In addition to improving back-end management performance by streamlining the publication process, we also optimized the front-end layout and improved its user-friendliness so that our website can serve as a primary information hub for business development. To connect with young people, we published the first board game in Taiwan to be based on foreign assistance, “Mission Taiwan, Go!” We incorporated foreign assistance into board gaming scenarios to provide an immersive, learning-through-play experience that introduces players to and boosts support for foreign assistance.

Enhancing public-private partnerships, launching a publicity platform and raising the visibility of the TaiwanICDF

In terms of strengthening public-private partnerships, we collaborated with the Center for Space and Remote Sensing Research (CSRSR) at National Central University to produce a calendar featuring project results and satellite terrain imagery from our allies. We also held a joint press conference to highlight the TaiwanICDF’s foreign assistance activities and value. In addition, we developed new partnerships with third parties to expand our messaging. For example, we teamed up with the Changhua County Cultural Affairs Bureau to organize the “Seeing myself in you – Snapshots of international cooperation” exhibition of TaiwanICDF photography. Likewise, we collaborated with Chang Bing Show Chwan Memorial Hospital to organize the Asian Health Literary Association International Conference Exhibition to showcase our accomplishments in the public health sector. Moreover, TaiwanICDF booths were featured at SDGs Asia, Taiwan Science Festival and Taiwan Reading Festival to promote our operations and accomplishments.



Organization Chart*



*Accurate as of December 31, 2022

Board of Directors, Supervisors and Consultative Committee*

Directors and Supervisors

The statutes of the TaiwanICDF provide for a Board of Directors of 11-15 persons and a Board of Supervisors of 3-5 persons. The Executive Yuan appoints these board members.

The Board comprises senior government ministers, heads of other government agencies, distinguished scholars and leading industrialists. One-third of the Board must come from the latter two categories. The duties of the Board include shaping policy, approving specific projects and lending operations, overseeing annual budget allocations, appointing and dismissing senior management and attending to other important affairs relevant to the operation of the organization.

Membership of the Ninth Board of Directors Appointed to the End of June 2023

Chairman	Jaushieh Joseph Wu	Minister, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Directors	Ping-Cheng Lo	Minister without Portfolio, Executive Yuan
	Mei-Hua Wang	Minister, Ministry of Economic Affairs
	Chin-Long Yang	Governor, Central Bank of the Republic of China (Taiwan)
	Jui-Yuan Hsueh	Minister, Ministry of Health and Welfare
	Chi-Chung Chen	Minister, Ministry of Council of Agriculture, Executive Yuan R.O.C
	Tzi-Chin Chang	Minister, Ministry of Environmental Protection Administration
	Alexander Tah-ray Yui	Vice Minister, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
	Li-Fen Lei	Professor, Department of Agricultural Economics, National Taiwan University
	Wei-Wen Chang	Professor, Graduate Institute of International Human Resource Development, National Taiwan Normal University
	Chuang-Chang Chang	Professor, Department of Finance, National Central University
	Yvonne Chiu	Chairman, Taiwan Privacy Consultant Association (TWPCA)
	Hung-Yi Chiou	Professor, Master Program in Applied Epidemiology, College of Public Health, Taipei Medical University
	Lien-Wen Liang	Professor, Department of Banking and Finance, Chinese Culture University
Standing Supervisor	Mei-Ying Chen	Deputy Director, Department of Special Fund Budget, DGBAS, Executive Yuan
Supervisors	Bih-Jane Liu	Adjunct Faculty, Department of Economics, National Taiwan University
	Yeh-Yun Lin	Emeritus Professor, Department of Business Administration, National Chengchi University

Consultative Committee

Article Twelve of the Statute of the Establishment of the TaiwanICDF provides for the formation of the Consultative Committee. The Committee provides consultation and information services related to the operations of the Fund. Committee members include government officials, experts, scholars and persons with specialist knowledge from various sectors. The Board approves and appoints new members of the Consultative Committee.

Members of the Consultative Committee

Timothy T. Y. Hsiang (Convener)	Secretary General, International Cooperation and Development Fund
Santiago Huang	Former Leader, Taiwan Technical Mission to the Republic of Guatemala
Shang-Zhi Huang	Vice Superintendent, Kaohsiung Medical University Chung-Ho Memorial Hospital
Wen-Shan Yang	Adjunct Research Fellow, Institute of Sociology, Academia Sinica
Sheng-Hsiung Huang	Managing Director and CEO, Taiwan Network Information Center
An-Kai Liu	Executive Vice General Manager, EY Transaction Advisory Services Inc.
Jeng-Yi Shiu	Professor, Department of International Business, National Chengchi University
Shu-Fen Cheng	Chief Investment Officer, Cathay Financial Holdings
Hsien-Chen Chiang	Committee Member, Complaint Review Board for Government Procurement, Legal Affairs Department, New Taipei City Government
Wen-Zhong Huang	Mediator and Conciliation Member, Taipei City Government Labor Dispute Mediation Committee
Wei-Sen Li	Chief Secretary, National Science and Technology Center for Disaster Reduction

*Accurate as of March 31, 2023

Report of Independent Accountants

To the INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT FUND

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying balance sheets of International Cooperation and Development Fund (TaiwanICDF) as at December 31, 2022 and 2021, and the related statements of comprehensive income, of changes in fund balances and of cash flows for the years then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the TaiwanICDF as at December 31, 2022 and 2021, and its results of operations and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with the requirements of Regulations Governing Accounting Handling and Preparation of Financial Reports of Foundations established and approved by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, accounting policies of TaiwanICDF, Enterprise Accounting Standards (“EAS”) and related interpretations.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with the Regulations Governing Auditing and Attestation of Financial Statements by Certified Public Accountants and Standards on Auditing of the Republic of China. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor’s Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the TaiwanICDF in accordance with the Norm of Professional Ethics for Certified Public Accountants in the Republic of China, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Emphasis of matter-custodianship of certain assets

As described in Note 11 to the financial statements, certain assets were placed under the custodianship of TaiwanICDF at the request of the owners and these assets are not reflected in the financial statements. The details of these assets are disclosed for reference purposes only.

Responsibilities of management for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the requirements of Regulations Governing Accounting Handling and Preparation of Financial Reports of Foundations established and approved by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, accounting standards of TaiwanICDF, “EAS” and related interpretations, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the TaiwanICDF’s ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the TaiwanICDF or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor’s responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor’s report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the Standards on Auditing of the Republic of China will always detect a material misstatement

when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing of the Republic of China, we exercise professional judgment and professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

1. Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
2. Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
3. Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
4. Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
5. Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
6. Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Company to express an opinion on the financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Chou, Hsiao-Tzu
For and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers, Taiwan
March 25, 2023

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT FUND BALANCE SHEETS

DECEMBER 31, 2022 AND 2021

(Expressed in New Taiwan dollars)

Assets	Notes	2022		2021	
		Amount	%	Amount	%
Current assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	6(1)	\$ 5,329,500,529	26	\$ 4,765,303,484	23
Other receivables	6(4)	961,352,955	5	1,027,168,779	5
Prepayments		211,538,518	1	106,562,140	1
Held-to-maturity financial assets - current	6(3)	800,036,385	4	578,257,837	3
Other current assets		38,710,594	-	41,791,842	-
Current portion of long-term loans receivable	6(5) and 9	439,423,004	2	238,565,573	1
Total current assets		7,780,561,985	38	6,757,649,655	33
Long-term loans and investment					
Available-for-sale financial assets - non-current	6(2)	183,593,200	1	114,508,500	1
Held-to-maturity financial assets - non-current	6(3)	2,009,184,329	10	2,709,776,440	13
Financial assets carried at cost - non-current	6(6) and 9	2,702,359,776	13	2,499,588,521	12
Long-term loans receivable	6(5) and 9	7,640,376,453	38	8,243,048,873	41
Total long-term loans and investment		12,535,513,758	62	13,566,922,334	67
Property, plant and equipment					
	6(7)				
Machinery and equipment		14,856,126	-	13,378,822	-
Transportation equipment		1,976,621	-	1,299,666	-
Miscellaneous equipment		2,112,595	-	1,383,568	-
Leasehold improvements		642,842	-	642,842	-
Net property, plant and equipment		19,588,184	-	16,704,898	-
Other assets					
Deposits-out		285,118	-	322,942	-
Intangible assets		18,368,436	-	12,799,320	-
Total other assets		18,653,554	-	13,122,262	-
TOTAL ASSETS		\$ 20,354,317,481	100	\$ 20,354,399,149	100
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES					
Current liabilities					
Payables	6(8)	\$ 1,376,561,924	7	\$ 1,240,911,290	6
Unearned receipts		-	-	35,090	-
Collections payable		2,530,162	-	13,954,907	-
Current portion of long-term liabilities	6(9)	288,300,000	1	-	-
Other current liabilities		156,090	-	67,200	-
Total current liabilities		1,667,548,176	8	1,254,968,487	6
Long-Term Liabilities					
Long-term liabilities	6(9)	3,315,450,000	17	3,747,900,000	19
Total long-term liabilities		3,315,450,000	17	3,747,900,000	19
Other liabilities					
Other liabilities		12,424,420	-	13,476,420	-
Total other liabilities		12,424,420	-	13,476,420	-
TOTAL LIABILITIES		4,995,422,596	25	5,016,344,907	25
Fund balances					
Funds					
Funds	6(11)				
		12,468,838,072	61	12,468,838,072	61
Accumulated earnings					
Accumulated earnings	6(12)	2,863,177,532	14	2,813,390,246	14
Adjustment for other fund balances					
Other accumulated earnings	6(2)	26,879,281	-	55,825,924	-
TOTAL FUND BALANCES		15,358,894,885	75	15,338,054,242	75
SIGNIFICANT CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND UNRECOGNISED CONTRACT COMMITMENTS	9				
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES		\$ 20,354,317,481	100	\$ 20,354,399,149	100

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT FUND STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022 AND 2021

(Expressed in New Taiwan dollars)

Items	Notes	December 31, 2022		December 31, 2021	
		Amount	%	Amount	%
Operating revenues					
Revenues from banking and finance operations		\$ 186,025,844	8	\$ 133,356,680	6
Revenues from contracted projects	7	2,109,656,553	92	2,012,235,383	94
Other revenues from contracted projects		2,692,112	-	1,761,634	-
Total operating revenues		2,298,374,509	100	2,147,353,697	100
Operating expenses					
Humanitarian assistance expenses		(23,316,407)	(1)	(21,273,871)	(1)
Banking and finance operations		(11,250,113)	-	(1,553,853)	(-)
International human resources		(83,195,968)	(4)	(81,698,915)	(4)
Technical cooperation expenses		(21,339,683)	(1)	(22,773,915)	(1)
General and administrative expenses		(110,663,629)	(5)	(129,337,616)	(6)
Contracted project expenses	6(13)	(2,109,656,553)	(92)	(2,012,235,383)	(94)
Other contracted project expenses		(2,574,746)	-	(1,747,516)	-
Total operating expenses		(2,361,997,099)	(103)	(2,270,621,069)	(106)
Net operating losses		(63,622,590)	(3)	(123,267,372)	(6)
Non-operating income and gains					
Financial income	6(15)	176,134,709	8	106,812,873	5
Other non-operating income	6(16) and 7	20,036,601	1	9,617,811	1
Total non-operating income and gains		196,171,310	9	116,430,684	6
Non-operating expenses and losses					
Financial expenses		(81,724,229)	(4)	(146,790,822)	(7)
Other non-operating expenses		(1,037,205)	-	(752,331)	-
Total non-operating expenses and losses		(82,761,434)	(4)	(147,543,153)	(7)
Deficiency of revenues over expenses		\$ 49,787,286	2	(\$ 154,379,841)	(7)
Other comprehensive income					
Unrealized valuation gains from available-for-sale financial assets	6(2)	(\$ 28,946,643)	(1)	\$ 18,297,750	1
Total comprehensive losses		\$ 20,840,643	1	(\$ 136,082,091)	(6)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT FUND STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE

FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022 AND 2021

(Expressed in New Taiwan dollars)

	Notes	Fund		Accumulated earnings	Accumulated other comprehensive income	Total
		Founding fund	Endowment fund		Unrealized valuation gains from available-for-sale financial assets	
2021						
Balance at January 1, 2021		\$ 11,614,338,576	\$ 854,499,496	\$ 2,967,770,087	\$ 37,528,174	\$ 15,474,136,333
Deficiency of revenues over expenses for 2021		-	-	(154,379,841)	-	(154,379,841)
Other comprehensive income for 2021	6(2)	-	-	-	18,297,750	18,297,750
Balance at December 31, 2021		\$ 11,614,338,576	\$ 854,499,496	\$ 2,813,390,246	\$ 55,825,924	\$ 15,338,054,242
2022						
Balance at January 1, 2022		\$ 11,614,338,576	\$ 854,499,496	\$ 2,813,390,246	\$ 55,825,924	\$ 15,338,054,242
Deficiency of revenues over expenses for 2022		-	-	49,787,286	-	49,787,286
Other comprehensive income for 2022	6(2)	-	-	-	(28,946,643)	(28,946,643)
Balance at December 31, 2022		\$ 11,614,338,576	\$ 854,499,496	\$ 2,863,177,532	\$ 26,879,281	\$ 15,358,894,885

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT FUND STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022 AND 2021

(Expressed in New Taiwan dollars)

	Notes	2022	2021
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Profit (loss) before tax		\$ 49,787,286	(\$ 154,379,841)
Adjustments			
Adjustments to reconcile profit (loss)			
Depreciation	6(7)(14)	3,697,296	3,499,319
Amortization	6(14)	3,176,979	3,408,408
Bad debt expense		1,339,585	-
Reversal of allowance for bad debts	6(16)	-	(4,829,101)
Held-to-maturity financial assets - interest amortization		5,893,406	6,420,087
Loss on disposal of fixed assets	6(7)	600,928	385,176
Gain on disposal of investments	6(15)	(1,840,233)	-
Financial assets carried at cost-impairment loss	6(6)	5,653,745	-
Changes in assets and liabilities			
Receivables		(39,416,881)	11,305,281
Prepayments		11,706,539	(7,763,983)
Other current assets		3,081,248	18,639,200
Accrued expenses		54,606	65,127
Other payables		124,912,035	67,192,292
Unearned receipts		(35,090)	35,090
Collections payable		(11,424,745)	11,657,935
Other current liabilities		88,890	-
Net cash flows from (used in) operating activities		157,275,594	(44,365,010)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Increase in long-term loans receivable	6(5)	(82,196,520)	(1,160,045,987)
Proceeds from long-term loans receivable	6(5)	482,906,028	633,548,621
Increase in available-for-sale financial assets		(98,031,343)	-
Increase in held-to-maturity financial assets		(200,488,317)	(180,279,760)
Proceeds upon maturity of held-to-maturity financial assets		674,248,384	752,864,880
Increase in financial assets carried at cost		(208,425,000)	-
Increase in property, plant and equipment	6(7)	(7,181,510)	(2,955,929)
Decrease (increase) in deposits-out		37,824	(1,939)
Increase in deferred assets		(8,746,095)	(7,957,922)
Net cash flows from investing activities		552,123,451	35,171,964
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds from long-term debt		(144,150,000)	-
Decrease in deposits-in		(1,052,000)	(2,133,000)
Net cash flows used in financing activities		(145,202,000)	(2,133,000)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		564,197,045	(11,326,046)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		4,765,303,484	4,776,629,530
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year		\$ 5,329,500,529	\$ 4,765,303,484

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT FUND

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022 AND 2021

(Expressed in New Taiwan dollars, except as otherwise indicated)

1. HISTORY AND ORGANIZATION

In accordance with the Statute for the Establishment of the International Cooperation and Development Fund, promulgated by the President of the Republic of China, the International Cooperation and Development Fund (TaiwanICDF) was formed and approved by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA) on June 29, 1996. TaiwanICDF was formed to succeed the International Economic Cooperation Development Fund (IECDF) management committee on June 30, 1996.

The mission of the TaiwanICDF is to provide assistance to developing countries to promote economic growth, strengthen international cooperation, develop foreign relations with allies and friendly countries, and advance social progress.

2. THE DATE OF AUTHORISATION FOR ISSUANCE OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND PROCEDURES FOR AUTHORISATION

These financial statements were authorised for issuance by the Board of Directors on March 25, 2023.

3. 3. CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES

None.

4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all reporting periods, unless otherwise stated.

(1) Compliance statement

The financial statements of the TaiwanICDF have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of Regulations Governing Accounting Handling and Preparation of Financial Reports of Foundations established and approved by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, accounting policies of TaiwanICDF (including proposed revision), the relevant laws and regulations formulated by the central government, Enterprise Accounting Standards ("EAS") and related interpretations.

(2) Basis of preparation

Government funding is recognized as revenue at current expenses plus accrual reserved fund as total annual expenses based on matching costs with revenues. Other funding sources are prepared on an accrual basis. In addition, the financial statements of TaiwanICDF adopt an accrual basis, and anything accounted for on a cash basis will be adjusted to an accrual basis during the closing of accounts.

(3) Foreign currency translation

TaiwanICDF maintains its accounts in New Taiwan (NT) dollars. Transactions denominated in foreign currencies are converted into NT dollars at the spot exchange rates prevailing on the transaction dates. Deposits, receivables and the unreimbursed balance of reserves payable by the Central Bank of the Republic of China due to engaged programmes denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the spot exchange rates prevailing at the balance sheet date. Exchange gains or losses are recognized in profit or loss. The other assets denominated in foreign currencies are measured at the historical exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

- (4) Classification of current and non-current items
- A. Assets that meet one of the following criteria are classified as current assets; otherwise they are classified as non-current assets:
- (a) Assets that are expected to be realised, or are intended to be sold or consumed within the normal operating cycle;
 - (b) Assets held mainly for trading purposes;
 - (c) Assets that are expected to be realised within twelve months from the balance sheet date;
 - (d) Cash or cash equivalents, excluding cash and cash equivalents that are restricted from being exchanged, used to settle liabilities for at least twelve months after the balance sheet date or restricted by other factors.
- B. Liabilities that meet one of the following criteria are classified as current liabilities; otherwise they are classified as non-current liabilities:
- (a) Liabilities that are expected to be settled within the normal operating cycle;
 - (b) Liabilities arising mainly from trading activities;
 - (c) Liabilities that are to be settled within twelve months after the balance sheet date;
 - (d) Liabilities for which the repayment date cannot be deferred unconditionally for at least twelve months after the balance sheet date.
- (5) Cash equivalents
- Cash equivalents refer to short-term, highly liquid time deposits or investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.
- (6) Impairment of financial asset
- A. The TaiwanICDF assesses at each balance sheet date whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (a "loss event") and that loss event (or events) has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated.
- B. The criteria that the TaiwanICDF uses to determine whether there is objective evidence of an impairment loss is as follows:
- (a) Significant financial difficulty of the issuer or debtor;
 - (b) A breach of contract, such as a default or delinquency in interest or principal payments;
 - (c) For economic or legal reasons relating to the borrower's financial difficulty, granted the borrower a concession that a lender would not otherwise consider;
 - (d) It becomes probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation;
 - (e) The disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulties;
 - (f) Observable data indicating that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows from a group of financial assets since the initial recognition of those assets, although the decrease cannot yet be identified with the individual financial asset in the group, including adverse changes in the payment status of borrowers in the group or national or local economic conditions that correlate with defaults on the assets in the group;
 - (g) Information about significant changes with an adverse effect that have taken place in the technology, market, economic or legal environment in which the issuer operates, and indicates that the cost of the investment in the equity instrument may not be recovered;
 - (h) A significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of an investment in an equity instrument below its cost.
- C. When the TaiwanICDF assesses that there has been objective evidence of impairment loss of financial assets, the amount of impairment loss is determined as follows according to the category of financial assets:

(a) Financial assets measured at amortised cost

The amount of the impairment loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate, and is recognised in profit or loss. If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognised, the previously recognised impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss to the extent that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its amortised cost that would have been at the date of reversal had the impairment loss not been recognised previously. Impairment loss is recognised and reversed by adjusting the carrying amount of the asset through the use of an impairment allowance account.

(b) Financial assets measured at cost

The amount of the impairment loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at current market return rates of similar financial assets, and is recognised in profit or loss. Impairment loss recognised for this category shall not be reversed subsequently. Impairment loss is recognised by adjusting the carrying amount of the asset through the use of an impairment allowance account.

(c) Available-for-sale financial assets

The amount of the impairment loss is measured as the difference between the asset's acquisition cost (less any principal repayment and amortization) and current fair value, less any impairment loss on that financial asset previously recognized in profit or loss, and is reclassified from "other comprehensive income" to "profit or loss." If, in a subsequent period, the fair value of an investment in a debt instrument increases, and the increase can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognised, such impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss. Impairment loss of an investment in an equity instrument recognised in profit or loss shall not be reversed through profit or loss. Impairment loss is recognised and reversed by adjusting the carrying amount of the asset through the use of an impairment allowance account.

(7) Accounts receivable

Retained money receivable on completed projects

Any unfunded projects that need to be included in the final accounts due to the government budget, or need to be approved to be retained until next year.

(8) Allowance for uncollectible accounts

The provision of reserve for bad debts is made based on their risk levels in accordance with the Regulation for TaiwanICDF Dealings with Past Due/Non-Performing Loans and Bad Debts.

(9) Held-to-maturity financial assets

A. Held-to-maturity financial assets are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturity date that the TaiwanICDF has the positive intention and ability to hold to maturity other than those designated as at fair value through profit or loss or as available-for-sale on initial recognition and those that meet the definition of loans and receivables.

B. If the TaiwanICDF has sold or reclassified more than an insignificant amount of held-to-maturity investments before the maturity date during the current or the two preceding financial years, any financial assets should not be classified as held-to-maturity financial assets and all of its remaining held-to-maturity investments must be reclassified as available-for-sale.

C. On a regular way purchase or sale basis, held-to-maturity financial assets are recognised and derecognised using settlement date accounting.

D. Financial assets are initially recognised at fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial assets, and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less impairment loss. Amortised interest of assets is recognised in profit or loss.

- (10) Available-for-sale financial assets
- A. Available-for-sale financial assets are non-derivatives that are either designated in this category or not classified in any of the other categories.
 - B. On a regular way purchase or sale basis, available-for-sale financial assets are recognised and derecognised using trade date accounting.
 - C. Available-for-sale financial assets are initially recognised at fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial assets. These financial assets are subsequently remeasured and stated at fair value, and any changes in the fair value of these financial assets are recognised in other comprehensive income.
- (11) Financial assets measured at cost
- A. Financial assets measured at cost are equity instruments that do not have a quoted market price in an active market and whose fair value cannot be reliably measured or derivatives that are linked to and must be settled by delivery of such unquoted equity instrument.
 - B. On a regular way purchase or sale basis, financial assets measured at cost are recognised and derecognised using trade date accounting.
 - C. Financial assets measured at cost are initially recognised at fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition and subsequently measured at cost.
- (12) Long-term loans receivable
- Foreign currency loans are stated at historical exchange rates.
- (13) Property, plant and equipment
- A. Property, plant and equipment are initially recorded at cost. Borrowing costs incurred during the construction period are capitalised.
 - B. In case of replacement of one part of the property, plant and equipment, the new part is capitalised to the extent that it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the TaiwanICDF, and the carrying amount of the part replaced is derecognised. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss when incurred.
 - C. Property, plant and equipment are measured at cost model subsequently. Land is not depreciated. Other property, plant and equipment are depreciated using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives. Each part of an item of property, plant and equipment with a cost that is significant in relation to the total cost of the item is depreciated separately, unless it is impracticable. The estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment are as follows:

Machinery and equipment	3 - 10 years
Transportation equipment	2 - 10 years
Miscellaneous equipment	3 - 10 years
Leasehold improvements	5 years
 - D. If expectations for the assets' residual values and useful lives differ from previous estimates or the patterns of consumption of the assets' future economic benefits embodied in the assets have changed significantly, any change is accounted for as a change in estimate under EAS 4, "Accounting policies, estimates and errors," from the date of the change.
- (14) Impairment of non-financial assets
- A. The TaiwanICDF assesses at each balance sheet date the recoverable amounts of those assets where there is an indication that they are impaired. The impairment loss on revalued assets is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of amount of unrealised revaluation surplus; excess is recognised in profit or loss, if any.
 - B. Where the recoverable amount increases in subsequent period, the book value of the asset is adjusted to its recoverable amount. The carrying amount after reversal should not exceed its book value (less depreciation or amortisation amount) that would have been if the impairment had not been recognised. Reversal of impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss, but gain on reversal of

impairment loss on revalued assets is recognised in profit or loss to the extent of impairment loss initially recognised in profit or loss; excess is recognised in other comprehensive income as unrealised revaluation surplus of the asset.

(15) Accounts payable

Retained money payable on completed projects

Any unfunded projects that need to be included in the final accounts due to the government budget, or need to be approved to be retained until next year.

(16) Borrowings

Borrowings are recognised initially at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred at the dates of the transactions and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Interest amortised using the effective interest method is recognised in profit or loss.

(17) Retirement plan

A. TaiwanICDF had a non-contributory pension plan originally, covering all regular employees, which was defined by the Fund. TaiwanICDF contributed monthly an amount based on 7% of the employees' monthly salaries and wages to the retirement fund deposited with a financial institution. This fund balance was not reflected in the financial statements. Effective September 1, 2009, TaiwanICDF has established a funded defined contribution pension plan (the "New Plan") under the Labor Pension Act. Under the New Plan, TaiwanICDF contributes monthly an amount based on 7% of the payroll grades corresponding to the employees' monthly salaries and wages to the employees' individual pension accounts at the Bureau of Labor Insurance. No further contributions are made to TaiwanICDF's retirement fund.

B. Under the defined contribution pension plan, net periodic pension costs are recognized as incurred.

(18) Income tax

Income tax is accounted in accordance with the Standard for Non-profit Organizations Exempt from Income Tax promulgated by the Executive Yuan, and Statement of Financial Accounting Standards. Under- or over-provision of income tax in the previous year is accounted for as an adjustment of income tax expense in the current year.

(19) Revenues, costs and expenses

Revenues (including government donations) are recognized when the earning process is substantially completed and is realized or realizable. Costs and expenses are recognized as incurred.

5. CRITICAL ESTIMATES AND KEY SOURCES OF ASSUMPTION UNCERTAINTY

None.

6. DETAILS OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTS

(1) Cash and cash equivalents

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Petty cash	\$ 110,000	\$ 110,000
Demand deposits	1,123,885,194	738,526,068
Time deposits	4,205,505,335	4,026,667,416
	\$ 5,329,500,529	\$ 4,765,303,484

(2) Available-for-sale financial assets

Items	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Non-current items:		
Exchange traded funds	\$ 156,713,919	\$ 58,682,576
Valuation adjustments	26,879,281	55,825,924
	\$ 183,593,200	\$ 114,508,500

A. For the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, the TaiwanICDF recognized (\$28,946,643) and \$18,297,750 in other comprehensive income for fair value changes, respectively.

B. The fair values of investment in exchange traded funds are based on the closing price in market on balance sheet date.

(3) Held-to-maturity financial assets

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Current items		
Government bonds	\$ -	\$ -
Corporate bonds	800,036,385	578,257,837
	\$ 800,036,385	\$ 578,257,837
Non-current items		
Government bonds	\$ 386,401,633	\$ 388,742,120
Corporate bonds	1,622,782,696	2,321,034,320
	\$ 2,009,184,329	\$ 2,709,776,440

The TaiwanICDF recognised interest income of \$67,370,305 and \$71,283,813 for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

(4) Other receivables

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Retained money receivable on completed projects	\$ 847,318,770	\$ 953,317,694
Interest receivable	96,671,177	69,627,480
Other receivables	18,105,454	4,731,947
	962,095,401	1,027,677,121
Less: Allowance for doubtful accounts	(742,446)	(508,342)
	\$ 961,352,955	\$ 1,027,168,779

(5) Long-term loans receivable

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Current items		
Current portion of long-term loans receivable	\$ 448,324,397	\$ 244,910,031
Less: Allowance for doubtful accounts	(8,901,393)	(6,344,458)
Net	439,423,004	238,565,573
Non-current items		
Long-term loans receivable	\$ 7,732,006,855	\$ 8,336,130,729
Less: Allowance for doubtful accounts	(91,630,402)	(93,081,856)
Net	7,640,376,453	8,243,048,873
Total	\$ 8,079,799,457	\$ 8,481,614,446

A. TaiwanICDF provides long-term loans in accordance with the Regulations for Loans by the International Cooperation and Development Fund as approved by the Executive Yuan. As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the total outstanding loans denominated are as follows:

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Total outstanding loans:		
USD	199,844,332.82	209,616,848.51
AUD	18,908,766.72	19,788,244.24
EUR	51,419,840.35	53,148,458.05

B. Allowances for doubtful accounts were based on the Regulation for TaiwanICDF Dealings with Past Due/Non-Performing Loans and Bad Debts.

C. As Parque Industrial Oriente S.A. (PIO) defaulted on the loan extended for the Industrial Park Development Project in Paraguay amounting to US\$11,003,488.32, TaiwanICDF filed a legal claim against PIO on September 1, 2003. The court in Ciudad del Este ruled in favor of TaiwanICDF in the first trial on March 26, 2004. PIO filed an appeal, which was rejected. Accordingly, it was proposed that the Industrial Park be auctioned off. Under TaiwanICDF's 51st board resolution, TaiwanICDF has agreed, under a term of 20 years, for MOFA to repay the remaining loan balance. Although the MOFA agreed to pay off the remaining balance annually for 3 years beginning 2012 on December 13, 2012, payments of only US\$3,293,162.77 and US\$400,000 were made in years 2012 and 2013, respectively. The MOFA stated in a letter dated April 16, 2014 that there were no payments made by MOFA for year 2014 and installments would resume starting from 2015 through annual budgets. Payments of US\$500,000 were made yearly from 2015 to 2022, for a total of US\$4,000,000. As of December 31, 2022, the MOFA had repaid US\$9,793,162.77, and the remaining balance was US\$1,210,325.55.

D. There was no significant past due loan as of December 31, 2022 and 2021.

E. See Appendix 1 for the statement of changes in long-term loans for the year ended December 31, 2022.

(6) Financial assets measured at cost

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the details of financial assets at cost are as follows:

	December 31, 2022		December 31, 2021	
	Carrying Amount	Ownership	Carrying Amount	Ownership
	(NT\$)		(NT\$)	
Equity investments accounted for using cost method:				
Overseas Investment & Development Corporation	\$ 175,000,000	19.44%	\$ 175,000,000	19.44%
Less: Accumulated Impairment	(6,000,000)		(6,000,000)	
	169,000,000		169,000,000	
Taiwan's Agricultural Development Corporation	20,000,000	8.33%	20,000,000	8.33%
Less: Accumulated Impairment	(12,564,360)		(6,910,615)	
	7,435,640		13,089,385	
	176,435,640		182,089,385	
International institution investment fund:				
FIISF-Small Business Account-Phase III	1,174,490,000		1,174,490,000	
	(=US\$ 38,000,000)		(=US\$ 38,000,000)	
Agribusiness Account	474,630,000		474,630,000	
	(=US\$ 15,000,000)		(=US\$ 15,000,000)	
Innovation and Sustainability in Agribusiness Value Chains	418,670,000		210,245,000	
	(=US\$ 14,000,000)		(=US\$ 7,000,000)	
Less: Accumulated Impairment	(18,165,864)		18,165,864	
	(=US\$ 591,433)		(=US\$ 591,433)	
	2,049,624,136		1,841,199,136	
EBRD Financial Intermediary and Private Enterprises Investment	476,300,000		476,300,000	
Special Fund-Agribusiness Account	(=US\$ 15,000,000)		(=US\$ 15,000,000)	
	2,525,924,136		2,317,499,136	
Total	\$ 2,702,359,776		\$ 2,499,588,521	

- A. TaiwanICDF and the European Bank for Reconstruction Development (EBRD) entered into a contribution agreement dated May 19, 2011 in respect of the Financial Intermediary and Private Enterprises Investment Special Fund (FIPEISF)-Small Business Account III (SBA III), as amended on April 19, 2017 and March 19, 2019, pursuant to which TaiwanICDF had committed US\$50,000,000. The contribution to SBA III is used to co-finance EBRD lending operations with financial intermediaries for on-lending to micro and small enterprises. TaiwanICDF's accumulated contribution amounted to US\$20,000,000 and US\$380,000,000 as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively.
- B. TaiwanICDF and the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) entered into an agreement dated March 27, 2006 in respect of the Specialized Financial Intermediary Development Fund (SFIDF), pursuant to which TaiwanICDF had committed US\$15,000,000. The contribution to the SFIDF is used to co-invest in, or co-finance well-performing microfinance institutions with the LAB of IDB Group. TaiwanICDF's accumulated contribution both amounted to US\$15,000,000 as of December 31, 2022 and 2021.
- C. TaiwanICDF and the EBRD entered into a contribution agreement dated November 18, 2015 in respect of the FIPEISF-Agribusiness Account (ABA), pursuant to which TaiwanICDF had committed US\$15,000,000. The contribution to the ABA is mainly used to co-finance EBRD lending operations for the private enterprises operating in agribusiness sector. TaiwanICDF's accumulated contribution both amounted to US\$15,000,000 as of December 31, 2022 and 2021.

- D. TaiwanICDF and the EBRD entered into a contribution agreement dated November 27, 2019 in respect to the FIPEISF - Innovation and Sustainability in Agribusiness Value Chains Account (ISAVCA), pursuant to which TaiwanICDF had committed US\$20,000,000. The contribution to the ISAVCA is mainly used to co-finance EBRD lending operations for the private enterprises operating in agribusiness sector. TaiwanICDF's accumulated contribution amounted to US\$14,000,000 and US\$7,000,000 as of December 31, 2022 and 2021.
- E. A motion concerning Taiwan's Agricultural Development Corporation passed during the Board of Directors meeting held on August 23, 2022 for the capital reduction of ordinary shares amounting to 15,077,233 to offset the Company's accumulated deficit, and the date of capital reduction was set to September 30, 2022. TaiwanICDF's shareholding decreased from 2,000,000 to 743,564 shares, and the ownership percentage remained unchanged.
- F. The above listed foreign currency investments projects are stated using the historical exchange rate.
- G. See Appendix 2 for the statement of changes in financial assets carried at cost for the year ended December 31, 2022.

(7) Property, plant and equipment

	Machinery and equipment	Transportation equipment	Miscellaneous equipment	Leasehold improvements	Total
At January 1, 2022					
Cost	\$ 40,075,941	\$ 2,955,106	\$ 5,025,262	\$ 3,857,054	\$ 51,913,363
Accumulated depreciation	(26,697,119)	(1,655,440)	(3,641,694)	(3,214,212)	(35,208,465)
2022	\$ 13,378,822	\$ 1,299,666	\$ 1,383,568	\$ 642,842	\$ 16,704,898
Opening net book amount as at January 1	\$ 13,378,822	\$ 1,299,666	\$ 1,383,568	\$ 642,842	\$ 16,704,898
Additions	4,986,190	980,000	1,215,320	-	7,181,510
Disposals	(385,173)	(24,610)	(191,145)	-	(600,928)
Depreciation charge	(3,123,713)	(278,435)	(295,148)	-	(3,697,296)
Closing net book amount as at December 31	14,856,126	\$ 1,976,621	\$ 2,112,595	\$ 642,842	\$ 19,588,184
At December 31, 2022					
Cost	\$ 43,018,122	\$ 3,754,606	\$ 4,832,702	\$ 3,857,054	\$ 55,462,484
Accumulated depreciation	(28,161,996)	(1,777,985)	(2,720,107)	(3,214,212)	(35,874,300)
	\$ 14,856,126	\$ 1,976,621	\$ 2,112,595	\$ 642,842	\$ 19,588,184

	Machinery and equipment	Transportation equipment	Miscellaneous equipment	Leasehold improvements	Total
At January 1, 2021					
Cost	\$ 38,932,552	\$ 3,573,396	\$ 5,378,475	\$ 3,857,054	\$ 51,741,477
Accumulated depreciation	(24,483,215)	(2,570,828)	(3,839,758)	(3,214,212)	(34,108,013)
2021	\$ 14,449,337	\$ 1,002,568	\$ 1,538,717	\$ 642,842	\$ 17,633,464
Opening net book amount as at January 1	\$ 14,449,337	\$ 1,002,568	\$ 1,538,717	\$ 642,842	\$ 17,633,464
Additions	2,087,041	613,460	255,428	-	2,955,929
Disposals	(177,287)	114,761	(93,128)	-	(385,176)
Depreciation charge	(2,980,269)	(201,601)	(317,449)	(-)	(3,499,319)
Closing net book amount as at December 31	13,378,822	\$ 1,299,666	\$ 1,383,568	\$ 642,842	\$ 16,704,898
At December 31, 2021					
Cost	\$ 40,075,941	\$ 2,955,106	\$ 5,025,262	\$ 3,857,054	\$ 51,913,363
Accumulated depreciation	(26,697,119)	(1,655,440)	(3,641,694)	(3,214,212)	(35,208,465)
	\$ 13,378,822	\$ 1,299,666	\$ 1,383,568	\$ 642,842	\$ 16,704,898

(8) Payables

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Interest payable	\$ 10,160,733	\$ 1,181,196
Accrued expenses	34,754,384	43,679,315
Other payables	282,564,009	157,651,974
Retained money payable on completed projects	1,049,082,798	1,038,398,805
	\$ 1,376,561,924	\$ 1,240,911,290

(9) Long-term borrowings

Type of borrowings	Borrowing period and repayment term	Interest rate range	Collateral	December 31, 2022
Bank borrowings				
Long-term borrowings	15-Jun-42	0.40%	-	\$ 3,603,750,000
Less: Current portion				(288,300,000)
				\$ 3,315,450,000
Type of borrowings	Borrowing period and repayment term	Interest rate range	Collateral	December 31, 2021
Bank borrowings				
Long-term borrowings	15-Jun-42	0.40%	-	\$ 3,747,900,000
Less: Current portion				-
				\$ 3,747,900,000

Note: The interest rate is calculated at the six-month LIBOR plus 0.4 percentage points for the first two business days. TaiwanICDF participated in providing credit to finance the Public Sector Operations and Financial Sector Support Facility for MSMEs led by the Central American Bank for Economic Integration (CABEI) in 2020, and received loans from the Bank of Taiwan amounting to US\$50,000,000 and US\$80,000,000. As of December 31, 2022, TaiwanICDF had repaid US\$5,000,000.

(10) Retirement funds

A. TaiwanICDF contributes monthly an amount based on seven percent of the employees' remuneration and deposits it with a financial institution. This fund balance is not reflected in the financial statements. The fund balance with a financial institution was \$96,529,191 and \$93,485,220 as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

B. The details of employees' retirement funds allocated by TaiwanICDF are as follows:

	For the years ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Balance at the beginning of the year	\$ 93,485,220	\$ 91,527,545
Interest income	800,345	663,833
Contribution during the year	4,330,000	8,100,000
Payments during the year	(2,086,374)	(6,806,158)
Balance at the end of the year	\$ 96,529,191	\$ 93,485,220

C. Effective September 1, 2009, TaiwanICDF has been an entity covered by the Labor Standards Law and has adopted the following two schemes:

Scheme A: the pension and severance obligation are settled and the settled amounts are transferred to TaiwanICDF's retirement fund deposited with the financial institution. The employees may claim pension benefits when they retire or reach 55 years old or upon their death.

Scheme B: the pension and severance obligation are not settled and the old pension plan is extended.

Accordingly, TaiwanICDF recognized an accrued pension reserve of \$16,014,156 for the excess of present value of pension benefits for the past and future service years under the old pension plan over the fair value of the pension fund at the measurement date, September 1, 2009 and contributed the amount to the account in 2010.

D. Effective September 1, 2009, TaiwanICDF has established a funded defined contribution pension plan (the "New Plan") under the Labor Pension Act. Under the New Plan, TaiwanICDF contributes monthly depending on the contribution grades an amount based on 7% of the payroll grades corresponding to the employees' monthly salaries and wages to the employees' individual pension accounts at the Bureau of Labor Insurance. The benefits accrued in the employees' individual pension accounts could be received in full or in monthly installments when the employees retire. The pension costs under the New Plan for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 amounted to \$11,735,119 and \$11,754,119, respectively.

(11) Funds

A. The founding fund balance of \$11,614,338,576 (total assets of \$11,634,131,427 less total liabilities of \$19,792,851) was derived from the closure of the IECDF management committee on June 30, 1996. In the official registration with the court, the total property value filed as \$11,634,131,427 was based on the closing balance of assets of the IECDF management committee. As of December 31, 2022, the total amount of the assets registered with TaiwanICDF was \$15,338,054,242.

B. The donated fund of TaiwanICDF consisted of the following items:

(a) The amount of \$4,423,541 from MOFA's Committee of International Technical Cooperation (CITC) was consolidated in TaiwanICDF on July 1, 1997.

(b) The amount of \$600,000,000 was donated by the MOFA on January 16, 1999.

(c) The MOFA provided the amount of \$250,075,955 on December 31, 2001 under the Regulation for TaiwanICDF in Providing Guarantee for Credit Facilities Extended to Private Enterprises Which Invest in Countries with Formal Diplomatic Relationships.

(12) Accumulated earnings

TaiwanICDF is registered as a consortium juridical person with the aim of strengthening international cooperation and enhancing foreign relations by promoting economic development, social progress and

the welfare of the people in partner nations around the world. As TaiwanICDF is a non-profit organization, distribution of income is not permitted in accordance with its Articles of Association.

(13) Contracted project expenses

	For the years ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Personnel expenses	\$ 401,809,396	\$ 411,381,337
Operating expenses	1,456,142,028	1,434,766,596
Travel and transportation expense	57,130,477	24,344,955
Equipment investment expense	194,574,652	141,742,495
Total	\$ 2,109,656,553	\$ 2,012,235,383

(14) Personnel expenses, depreciation and amortization

	For the years ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Personnel expenses (note)		
Salaries	\$ 134,311,715	\$ 132,611,314
Labor and health insurance	12,817,038	12,182,972
Pension	11,735,171	11,754,119
Others	5,104,575	5,034,762
	\$ 163,968,499	\$ 161,583,167
Depreciation	\$ 3,697,296	\$ 3,499,319
Amortization	\$ 3,176,979	\$ 3,408,408

Note: Included technical partners.

(15) Financial income

	For the years ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Interest income	\$ 118,557,183	\$ 104,137,073
Foreign exchange gain	51,381,093	-
Investment income - non-operating	4,356,200	2,675,800
Gain on disposal of investments	1,840,233	-
	\$ 176,134,709	\$ 106,812,873

(16) Other non-operating income

	For the years ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Subsidy and donation income	\$ 18,174,799	\$ 2,723,623
Reversal of allowance for doubtful accounts	-	4,829,101
Others	1,861,802	2,065,087
	\$ 20,036,601	\$ 9,617,811

(17) Income tax

Activities and related expenses of TaiwanICDF are in compliance with Standard for Non-profit Organizations Exempt from Income Tax. Accordingly, TaiwanICDF is exempt from income tax. The income tax returns through 2020 have been assessed and approved by the Tax Authority.

7. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

- (1) Name of subsidiaries and the relationship with the TaiwanICDF

Name of related party	Relationship with the TaiwanICDF
Ministry of Foreign Affairs (The MOFA)	TaiwanICDF is an entity of government relations under its control

- (2) Revenues from contracted projects are all the subsidy received from the contracted projects of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
- (3) For the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, the TaiwanICDF received \$16,338,949 and \$0, respectively, for subsidy from the MOFA.

8. PLEDGED ASSETS

None.

9. SIGNIFICANT CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND UNRECOGNISED CONTRACT COMMITMENTS

- (1) Pursuant to the Regulations for Loans by the International Cooperation and Development Fund, the loan amount in U.S. dollars under the loan agreements entered into by TaiwanICDF amounted to US\$352,654,459.41 and US\$360,654,459.41 as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively. The total amount of loans drawn down amounted to US\$272,654,459.41 and US\$277,702,459.41, and the undisbursed committed balance amounted to US\$80,000,000.00 and US\$82,952,000.00 as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively.
- (2) Pursuant to the Regulations for Investments by the International Cooperation and Development Fund, the committed amounts denominated in U.S. dollars under the outstanding contracts entered into by TaiwanICDF amounted to US\$ 100,000,000, of which US\$ 82,000,000 and US\$ 75,000,000 had been invested as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively. The undisbursed committed balance amounted to US\$ 18,000,000 and US\$ 25,000,000 as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively.
- (3) TaiwanICDF had entered into a lease agreement with the MOFA to lease state-owned real estate properties. As per the lease agreement, the lease period is from October 1, 2020 to September 30, 2025 with the rents charged on a monthly basis. The rents are calculated as follows:
- A. Land: 3% of the most recent official land price per square meter multiplied by the rental area and divided by 12.
- B. Building: 10% of the current taxable building value divided by 12.

10. SIGNIFICANT EVENTS AFTER BALANCE SHEET DATE

None.

11. PROPERTIES UNDER CUSTODIANSHIP

- (1) The government has placed certain assets under TaiwanICDF's custodianship and management. These properties are entered into memo accounts: "Properties under Custodianship" and "Custodianship Property Payable."

The properties under custodianship were accounted for at cost. Expenditures for major procurements, renewals and improvements were debited to "Properties under Custodianship" and credited to "Custodianship Property Payable." Moreover, the repairs and maintenance expenditures shall be treated as revenues and expenditures of these projects. Upon disposal, the cost was deducted from the book amount. As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the book value of fixed assets under custodianship was

\$267,359,426 and \$274,030,537, respectively. In addition, as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the reserve for severance pay for personnel stationed abroad in charge of the government's assignments, which were administered by TaiwanICDF on behalf of government and for contracted assistants of TaiwanICDF amounted to \$18,766,839 and \$22,542,841, respectively.

- (2) The MOFA has engaged TaiwanICDF to manage the Central American Economic Development Fund (ROC-CAEDF). As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the total amount of ROC-CAEDF was NT\$8,081,368,510 and NT\$7,375,101,942, respectively, and the details of the financial assets of the ROC-CAEDF are as follows:

	December 31, 2022	
	US\$	NT\$
Demand deposits	\$ 910,822.55	\$ 27,971,360
Time deposits	220,407,389.15	6,768,710,921
Interest receivable	3,052,744.66	93,749,788
Prepaid expenses	202,490.73	6,207,272
Corporate bonds	39,382,801.36	1,184,729,169
	\$ 263,956,248.45	\$ 8,081,368,510

	December 31, 2021	
	US\$	NT\$
Demand deposits	\$ 1,343,064.20	\$ 37,176,017
Time deposits	221,427,246.03	6,129,106,171
Interest receivable	803,447.34	22,239,423
Prepaid expenses	85,256.66	2,373,119
Corporate bonds	39,367,217.44	1,184,207,212
	\$ 263,026,231.67	\$ 7,375,101,942

International Cooperation and Development Fund Statement of Changes in Long-term Loans

For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

(Expressed in NT\$)

Item	Beginning Balance	Increase in long-term loans	Collection of long-term loans	Ending Balance	Collection Term
Industrial Park Development Project in Paraguay, reimbursed by the guarantor, MOFA	\$ 56,961,616	\$ -	\$ 17,179,802	\$ 39,781,814	May 2010 - May 2029 (Note)
Housing Solidarity Reconstruction Program in Honduras	18,480,000	-	9,240,000	9,240,000	May 2004 - Nov. 2023
Phase I Housing Solidarity Reconstruction Program in Nicaragua	24,525,000	-	9,810,000	14,715,000	Jul. 2004 - Jan. 2024
Phase II Housing Solidarity Reconstruction Program in Nicaragua	32,497,053	-	8,140,712	24,356,341	Mar. 2006 - Sep. 2025
Guatemala Rio Polochic Region Recovery Program	14,032,859	-	3,463,650	10,569,209	Jul. 2004 - Jan. 2024
Technical Education Project in Guatemala	8,717,270	-	8,717,270	-	Aug. 2007 - Feb. 2022
Housing Solidarity Reconstruction Program in El Salvador	16,930,366	-	6,694,366	10,236,000	Nov. 2004 - May 2024
Belize Tourism Development Project / Caracol Road	19,196,262	-	4,158,906	15,037,356	Nov. 2005 - May 2026
Program for Modernizing the National Congress and the Office of the Comptroller General in Dominican Republic	29,307,880	-	6,414,541	22,893,339	Nov. 2004 - May 2026
Drinking Water Distribution Project in Petion-Ville-Lot I in Haiti	16,101,013	-	2,015,138	14,085,875	May 2007 - Nov. 2029
Rural Credit Project in Burkina Faso	7,241,942	-	4,827,958	2,413,984	Nov. 2005 - May 2023
Microfinancing and Capacity Building Project in The Gambia	3,203,001	-	1,067,666	2,135,335	Mar. 2010 - Sep. 2024
Agricultural Production Reactivation Phase II in Nicaragua	60,833,480	-	8,430,608	52,402,872	Mar. 2011 - Sep. 2028
Lower Usuthu Smallholder Irrigation Project in Eswatini	40,036,532	-	8,897,010	31,139,522	Jul. 2009 - Jan. 2026
Information Technology School Project in Honduras	66,441,055	-	7,439,598	59,001,457	Sep. 2014 - Mar. 2031
Technical and Vocational Education and Training Project in The Gambia	36,407,898	-	3,732,470	32,675,428	Jan. 2016 - Jul. 2031
CABEI's Special Fund for the Social Transformation of Central America	80,707,026	-	10,088,378	70,618,648	May 2012 - Nov. 2029
CABEI's Special Fund for the Social Transformation of Central America Phase II	178,858,691	-	17,034,162	161,824,529	Nov. 2014 - May 2032

Item	Beginning Balance	Increase in long-term loans	Collection of long-term loans	Ending Balance	Collection Term
TaiwanICDF-CABEI Technological and Vocational Education and Training Student Loan Fund	18,899,274	-	6,299,758	12,599,516	Jan. 2015 - Jul. 2024
Green Energy Special Fund	1,956,801,730	-	71,599,345	1,885,202,385	The period depends on the sub-projects.
Repair and Upgrade of Bonriki International Airport (Kiribati)	478,060,804	-	22,721,302	455,339,502	Sep. 2021 - Mar.2044
House of Culture and the Downtown Rejuvenation Project (Belize)	129,557,488	-	13,224,071	116,333,417	Mar. 2018 - Sep. 2031
Integral Microfinance Project (El Salvador)	59,052,857	-	13,122,858	45,929,999	Jul. 2019 - Jan. 2026
National Broadband Plan (Belize)	510,965,843	-	59,896,763	451,069,080	Jul. 2021 - Jan. 2030
Home Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Project (Marshall Islands)	30,840,000	-	7,030,496	23,809,504	May 2022 - Nov. 2030
Tuvalu Project Loan	59,673,600	-	7,459,200	52,214,400	Jan. 2020 - Jul. 2029
Nevis Small Enterprises Re-lending Project	26,769,600	26,546,520	-	53,316,120	Jan. 2025 - Jul. 2034
Marshall Project Loan	178,395,620	-	-	178,395,620	Sep. 2026 - Mar. 2052
Women and Youth Entrepreneurs and MSMEs Re-lending Project (Palau)	87,360,000	55,650,000	-	143,010,000	May 2023 - Nov.2039
Financial Sector Support Facility for MSMEs	2,305,600,000	-	144,200,000 -	2,161,400,000	Nov. 2022 - May 2030
Emergency Support and Preparedness Program for COVID-19 and Economic Reactivation – Credit to Finance Public Sector Operations	1,440,000,000	-	-	1,440,000,000	Nov. 2025 - May 2042
Women's Livelihood Loan Project in Southeast and South Asia	86,220,000	-	-	86,220,000	Dec. 2029 - Jun. 2038
MSEs Re-lending Project (Paraguay)	85,440,000 -	-	-	85,440,000	Nov. 2023 - May 2035
Special Fund for the High Impact Partnership on Climate Action	416,925,000	-	-	416,925,000	The period depends on the sub - projects.
	8,581,040,760	\$ 82,196,520	\$ 482,906,028	8,180,331,252	
Less: Allowance for doubtful accounts	(99,426,314)			(100,531,795)	
	\$ 8,481,614,446			\$ 8,079,799,457	

Note: Although the MOFA agreed to pay off the remaining balance annually for 3 years beginning 2012 on December 13, 2012, payments of only US\$3,293,162.77 and US\$400,000 were made in years 2012 and 2013, respectively. There were no payments made by MOFA for year 2014. The MOFA stated in a letter dated on April 16, 2014 that there were no payments made by MOFA for year 2014 and installments would resume starting from 2015 through annual budgets, Payments of US\$500,000 were made yearly from 2015 to 2022, for a total of US\$4,000,000. As of December 31, 2022, the MOFA had repaid US\$9,793,162.77, and the remaining balance was US\$1,210,325.55.

International Cooperation and Development Fund Statement of Changes in Long-term Loans

For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

(Expressed in NT\$)

Item	Beginning Balance		Acquisition of Long-term Investments		Decrease in Long-term Investments		Ending Balance		Note
	Owner-ship	Carrying Amount	Owner-ship	Carrying Amount	Owner-ship	Carrying Amount	Owner-ship	Carrying Amount	
Equity investments accounted for using cost method:									
Overseas Investment & Development Corporation	19.44%	\$ 175,000,000	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	19.44%	\$ 175,000,000	None
Less: Accumulated impairment		(6,000,000)		-		-		(6,000,000)	
		169,000,000		-		-		169,000,000	
Taiwan's Agricultural Development Corporation	8.33%	20,000,000		-		-	8.33%	20,000,000	None
Less: Accumulated impairment		(6,910,615)		(5,653,745)		-		(12,564,360)	
		13,089,385		(5,653,745)		-		7,435,640	
		182,089,385		(5,653,745)		-		176,435,640	
International Institution Investment Fund:									
FIISF-Small Business Account-Phase III		1,174,490,000		-		-		1,174,490,000	None
Agribusiness Account		474,630,000		-		-		474,630,000	None
Innovation and Sustainability in Agribusiness Value Chains Account		210,245,000		208,425,000				418,670,000	None
Less: Accumulated impairment		(18,165,864)		-		-		(18,165,864)	
		1,841,199,136		208,425,000				2,049,624,136	
Financial Intermediary Development Fund		476,300,000		-		-		476,300,000	None
		2,317,499,136		208,425,000		-		2,525,924,136	
Total		\$ 2,499,588,521		\$ 202,771,255		\$ -		\$2,702,359,776	

Note: A motion concerning Taiwan's Agricultural Development Corporation passed during the Board of Directors meeting held on August 23, 2022 for the capital reduction of ordinary shares amounting to 15,077,233 to offset the Company's accumulated deficit, and the date of capital reduction was set to September 30, 2022. TaiwanICDF's sharehold decreased from 2,000,000 to 743,564 shares, and the ownership percentage remained unchanged.

Cooperation Projects in 2022

East Asia and the Pacific

Country	Project	Sector	Type of Assistance	Priority Area
Thailand	Raising Competency of Farmers' Horticultural Produces Project in Thailand	Production (Agriculture)	Technical Assistance	Agriculture
	TaiwanICDF Overseas Volunteers Program	Social Infrastructure and Services (Education)	Technical Assistance (Volunteer)	Education
Indonesia	Expanding High-Quality Rice Seed Production Project in South Sulawesi	Production (Agriculture)	Technical Assistance	Agriculture
	Karawang Horticulture Development Project	Production (Agriculture)	Technical Assistance	Agriculture
Palau	Horticulture Extension Project	Production (Agriculture)	Technical Assistance	Agriculture
	Aquaculture Project	Production (Agriculture)	Technical Assistance	Agriculture
	Poultry and Livestock Project	Production (Agriculture)	Technical Assistance	Agriculture
	Overseas Professional Mandarin Teaching Project	Social Infrastructure and Services (Education)	Technical Assistance	Education
	TaiwanICDF Overseas Volunteers Program	Social Infrastructure and Services (Health)	Technical Assistance (Volunteer)	Public Health and Medicine
	Women and Youth Entrepreneurs and MSMEs Re-lending Project	Economic Infrastructure and Services (Banking and Financial Services)	Lending	Small and Medium Enterprises
Papua New Guinea	Rice Seeds Production Project in Papua New Guinea	Production (Agriculture)	Technical Assistance	Agriculture
Nauru	Dietary Diversity Extension Project in Nauru	Production (Agriculture)	Technical Assistance	Agriculture
	Microfinance Development Fund – Pilot Project	Economic Infrastructure and Services (Banking and Financial Services)	Technical Assistance	Small and Medium Enterprises
Marshall Islands	Enhancing Nutrition Balance Through Agricultural Production Project	Production (Agriculture)	Technical Assistance	Agriculture
	Livestock Expansion Project	Production (Agriculture)	Technical Assistance	Agriculture
	TaiwanICDF Overseas Volunteers Program	Social Infrastructure and Services (Education / Other)	Technical Assistance (Volunteer)	Education / Other
Tuvalu	Fruit and Vegetable Production and Nutrition Enhancement Project	Production (Agriculture)	Technical Assistance	Agriculture
Fiji	Guava and Dragon Fruit Production, Marketing Extension, and Capacity Building Project	Production (Agriculture)	Technical Assistance	Agriculture
	Aquaculture Project (Phase 2)	Production (Agriculture)	Technical Assistance	Agriculture
India	Digital Health Innovation for COVID-19 Response in India (Phase 2)	Social Infrastructure and Services (Health)	Technical Assistance	Public Health and Medicine
Pacific	United States Agency for International Development (USAID)	Multisector / Cross-cutting	Other	Education / ICT / Public Health and Medicine / Environment
Philippines	Southern Leyte Typhoon Rai Livelihoods Early Recovery Support	Humanitarian Aid (Agriculture / Other)	Humanitarian Aid	Agriculture / Other

West Asia and Africa

Country	Project	Sector	Type of Assistance	Priority Area
Turkey	Financial Intermediary and Private Enterprises Investment Special Fund (FIPEISF): Agribusiness Account – Subproject: Yayla Turkey project	Production (Agriculture)	Lending	Agriculture
	Refugees Act and Communicate for Health (REACH): Using Technology to Increase Health Literacy and Health Care Access for Refugees in Turkey (Phase 2)	Humanitarian Aid (Health)	Technical Assistance	Public Health and Medicine
	Overseas Professional Mandarin Teaching Project	Social Infrastructure and Services (Education)	Technical Assistance	Education
Jordan	Overseas Professional Mandarin Teaching Project	Social Infrastructure and Services (Education)	Technical Assistance	Education
Saudi Arabia	Date Palm Cultivation and Tissue Culture Consultant Dispatch Project	Production (Agriculture)	Technical Assistance	Agriculture
	Marine Fish Research Consultant Dispatch Project	Production (Agriculture)	Technical Assistance	Agriculture
	Transport Technical Cooperation Consultant Dispatch Project	Economic Infrastructure and Services (Transport and Storage)	Technical Assistance	Other
Bahrain	Horticultural Crops Development Consultants Dispatch Project	Production (Agriculture)	Technical Assistance	Agriculture
	Aquaculture Development Consultant Dispatch Project	Production (Agriculture)	Technical Assistance	Agriculture
Lebanon	FIPEISF – Phase III – Lebanon Green Economy Financing Facility – Bank Audi Pilot Project	Multisector / Cross-cutting (Environmental Protection)	Lending	Environment
Uganda	TaiwanICDF Overseas Volunteers Program	Production (Agriculture)	Technical Assistance (Volunteer)	Agriculture
Kenya	TaiwanICDF Overseas Volunteers Program	Social Infrastructure and Services (Health)	Technical Assistance (Volunteer)	Public Health and Medicine
Eswatini	Fruit Tree Production and Marketing Project (Phase II)	Production (Agriculture)	Technical Assistance	Agriculture
	Pig Industry Enhancement Project Phase II in Eswatini	Production (Agriculture)	Technical Assistance	Agriculture
	Eswatini Technical and Vocational Skills Certification Enhancement Project	Social Infrastructure and Services (Education)	Technical Assistance	Education
	Capacity Building Project for Microfinance Ecosystem Focusing on Grassroots Women in Eswatini	Small and Medium Enterprises	Technical Assistance	Small and Medium Enterprises
	Eswatini Aquaculture Project	Production (Agriculture)	Technical Assistance	Agriculture
	Maternal and Infant Health Care Improvement Project in the Kingdom of Eswatini (Phase II)	Social Infrastructure and Services (Health)	Technical Assistance	Public Health and Medicine
	Cash Assistance Project to Complement Maternal and Infant Health Care Improvement Project in the Kingdom of Eswatini	Humanitarian Aid (Protection and Support Services)	Humanitarian Aid	Public Health and Medicine / Other
	Cash Assistance Project to Complement Maternal and Infant Health Care Improvement Project in the Kingdom of Eswatini	Humanitarian Aid (Protection and Support Services)	Humanitarian Aid	Public Health and Medicine / Other
	TaiwanICDF Overseas Volunteers Program	Social Infrastructure and Services (Health)	Technical Assistance (Volunteer)	Public Health and Medicine
Healthcare Personnel Training Program	Social Infrastructure and Services (Health)	Technical Assistance	Public Health and Medicine	

Country	Project	Sector	Type of Assistance	Priority Area
Somaliland	Improving Production and Quality of Vegetables and Fruits in Somaliland	Production (Agriculture)	Technical Assistance	Agriculture
	Somaliland E-government Capability Enhancement Project	Economic Infrastructure and Services (Communications)	Technical Assistance	ICT
	Maternal and Infant Health Care Improvement Project in Somaliland	Social Infrastructure and Services (Health)	Technical Assistance	Public Health and Medicine
	Health Information Management Efficiency Enhancement Project in Somaliland	Social Infrastructure and Services (Health)	Technical Assistance	Public Health and Medicine
	Healthcare Personnel Training Program	Social Infrastructure and Services (Health)	Technical Assistance	Public Health and Medicine

Latin America and the Caribbean

Country	Project	Sector	Type of Assistance	Priority Area
Guatemala	The Regional Project for Prevention and Control of Fusarium Oxysporum f.sp. Cubense Tropical Race 4 of Banana in Central America	Production (Agriculture)	Technical Assistance	Agriculture
	Project for the Revitalization of Crafts and Youth Entrepreneurship in Antigua Guatemala and Surrounding Municipalities in Sacatepéquez	Economic Infrastructure and Services (Business)	Technical Assistance	Small and Medium Enterprises
	Project for Promotion of Medical Technology for Improvement of Maternal – Neonatal Health in Guatemala	Social Infrastructure and Services (Health)	Technical Assistance	Public Health and Medicine
	Overseas Professional Mandarin Teaching Project	Social Infrastructure and Services (Education)	Technical Assistance	Education
	Healthcare Personnel Training Program	Social Infrastructure and Services (Health)	Technical Assistance	Public Health and Medicine
Honduras	Honduras Expanding Avocado Seedling	Production (Agriculture)	Technical Assistance	Agriculture
	Honduras Pig Breeding and Reproduction Project	Production (Agriculture)	Technical Assistance	Agriculture
	Farmers' Organization Production and Marketing Enhancement Project in Honduras	Multisector / Cross-cutting (Other Multisector)	Technical Assistance	Agriculture
	Hospital Health Information Management Efficiency Enhancement Project in Honduras	Social Infrastructure and Services (Health)	Technical Assistance	Public Health and Medicine
	Emergency Support and Preparedness Program for COVID-19 and Economic Reactivation – Credit to Finance Public Sector Operations – Emergency Development Policies Operation for COVID-19 in the Republic of Honduras	Social Infrastructure and Services (Health) / General Budget Support	Lending	Public Health and Medicine / Other
	AZURE Mobilization of Technical Services and Capital to Strengthen Community-based and Municipal Operated Water and Sanitation Systems in Honduras	Social Infrastructure and Services (Other)	Technical Assistance	Public Health and Medicine
	Overseas Professional Mandarin Teaching Project	Social Infrastructure and Services (Education)	Technical Assistance	Education
Belize	Breeding Sheep and Goat Production and Guidance System Enhancement Project	Production (Agriculture)	Technical Assistance	Agriculture
	Flood Warning Capacity Improvement for the Belize River Basin Project	Multisector / Cross-cutting	Technical Assistance	Environment

Country	Project	Sector	Type of Assistance	Priority Area
Belize	Project for Strengthening Medical Imaging System in Belize	Social Infrastructure and Services (Health)	Technical Assistance	Public Health and Medicine
	Healthcare Personnel Training Program	Social Infrastructure and Services (Health)	Technical Assistance	Public Health and Medicine
	Overseas Professional Mandarin Teaching Project	Social Infrastructure and Services (Education)	Technical Assistance	Education
	TaiwanICDF Overseas Volunteers Program	Social Infrastructure and Services (Environment)	Technical Assistance (Volunteer)	Environment
Haiti	National Rice Seed Production Enhancement Project in North/North-East, Haiti	Production (Agriculture)	Technical Assistance	Agriculture
	National Rice Seed Production Enhancement Project in Artibonite, Haiti	Production (Agriculture)	Technical Assistance	Agriculture
	National Rice Seed Production Enhancement Project in South, Haiti	Production (Agriculture)	Technical Assistance	Agriculture
	Project for Strengthening Emergency Medical Response Capability in Haiti	Social Infrastructure and Services (Health)	Technical Assistance	Public Health and Medicine
	Haiti Earthquake WASH Assistance to Affected Communities and Households	Humanitarian Aid (Health)	Humanitarian Aid	Public Health and Medicine
	Overseas Professional Mandarin Teaching Project	Social Infrastructure and Services (Education)	Technical Assistance	Education
	Improving Nutritional Status of Households Affected by the Earthquake in South Department, Haiti	Humanitarian Aid (Health)	Humanitarian Aid	Public Health and Medicine
St. Kitts and Nevis	St. Kitts and Nevis Enhancing Agricultural Adaptive Capacity to Climate Variability Project	Production (Agriculture)	Technical Assistance	Agriculture
	St. Kitts and Nevis Land Administration Information System Project	Economic Infrastructure and Services (Communications)	Technical Assistance	ICT
	St. Kitts and Nevis Solid Waste Management and Recycling Project	Multisector / Cross-cutting (Other Multisector)	Technical Assistance	Environment
	St. Kitts and Nevis Renewable Energy Dispatch Special Project	Economic Infrastructure and Services (Other)	Technical Assistance	Environment
	Capacity Building Project for the Prevention and Control of Metabolic Chronic Diseases in St. Kitts and Nevis	Social Infrastructure and Services (Health)	Technical Assistance	Public Health and Medicine
	Nevis Small Enterprises Re-Lending Project	Economic Infrastructure and Services (Banking and Financial Services)	Lending	Small and Medium Enterprises
	Overseas Professional Mandarin Teaching Project	Social Infrastructure and Services (Education)	Technical Assistance	Education
	TaiwanICDF Overseas Volunteers Program	Social Infrastructure and Services (Health / Other)	Technical Assistance (Volunteer)	Public Health and Medicine / Other
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	Banana Revitalization Project in St. Vincent and the Grenadines	Production (Agriculture)	Technical Assistance	Agriculture
	Intelligent Bus Management and Monitoring System Project for St. Vincent and the Grenadines	Social Infrastructure and Services (ICT)	Technical Assistance	ICT

Country	Project	Sector	Type of Assistance	Priority Area
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	Pilot Project for the Implementation of Emergency Management System to Reduce Medical Emergencies in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	Social Infrastructure and Services	Technical Assistance	Other
	Public Health Emergency Response System Enhancement Project in St. Vincent and the Grenadines	Social Infrastructure and Services (Health)	Technical Assistance	Public Health and Medicine
	Response for La Soufrière Volcano Eruption in St. Vincent	Emergency Response	Humanitarian Aid	Other
	Overseas Professional Mandarin Teaching Project	Social Infrastructure and Services (Education)	Technical Assistance	Education
St. Lucia	Project for Enhancing the Efficiency of Production – Distribution Supply Chain in Fruit and Vegetable Sector in St. Lucia (Phase II)	Production (Agriculture)	Technical Assistance	Agriculture
	Banana Productivity Improvement Project in St. Lucia	Production (Agriculture)	Technical Assistance	Agriculture
	Project for ICT in Education in St. Lucia	Economic Infrastructure and Services (Education)	Technical Assistance	Education
	Overseas Professional Mandarin Teaching Project	Social Infrastructure and Services (Education)	Technical Assistance	Education
	Healthcare Personnel Training Program	Social Infrastructure and Services (Health)	Technical Assistance	Public Health and Medicine
	TaiwanICDF Overseas Volunteers Program	Social Infrastructure and Services (ICT / Other)	Technical Assistance (Volunteer)	ICT / Small and Medium Enterprises
Paraguay	Project to Strengthen Capacity for Commercial Production of Orchids	Production (Agriculture)	Technical Assistance	Agriculture
	Project to Strengthen Capacity for Commercial Production and Operation of Orchids	Production (Agriculture)	Technical Assistance	Agriculture
	Project to Strengthen Capacity to Support Development of MSMEs	Production (Industry)	Technical Assistance	Small and Medium Enterprises
	Surubí Fingerling Breeding and Cultivation Project (Paraguay)	Production (Agriculture)	Technical Assistance	Agriculture
	Health Information Management Efficiency Enhancement Project in Paraguay (Phase II)	Social Infrastructure and Services (Health)	Technical Assistance	Public Health and Medicine
	MSEs Re-lending Project (Paraguay)	Economic Infrastructure and Services (Banking and Financial Services)	Lending	Small and Medium Enterprises
	Overseas Professional Mandarin Teaching Project	Social Infrastructure and Services (Education)	Technical Assistance	Education
	TaiwanICDF Overseas Volunteers Program	Social Infrastructure and Services (Health / Education / Other)	Technical Assistance (Volunteer)	Public Health and Medicine / Education / Other
	Healthcare Personnel Training Program	Social Infrastructure and Services (Health)	Technical Assistance	Public Health and Medicine
Assisting the Economic Empowerment of Women in Latin America and the Caribbean in the Post-Pandemic of COVID-19 – Sub Project 3: Women's Economic Empowerment Guarantee Project (Paraguay)	Economic Infrastructure and Services (Banking and Financial Services)	Credit Guarantee	Small and Medium Enterprises	

Central Asia and Central/Eastern Europe

Country	Project	Sector	Type of Assistance	Priority Area
Turkmenistan	FIPEISF – Agribusiness Account – Salty Snacks Project Turkmenistan	Production (Agriculture)	Lending	Agriculture
	FIPEISF – Agribusiness Account – DFF Taze Ay Extension	Production (Agriculture)	Lending	Agriculture
	FIPEISF – Agribusiness Account – Atamyrat Ali Poultry Meat Producer Turkmenistan	Production (Agriculture)	Lending	Agriculture
	FIPEISF – Agribusiness Account – Taze Ay Halal Project	Production (Agriculture)	Lending	Agriculture
	FIPEISF – Agribusiness Account – D Group Turkmenistan	Production (Agriculture)	Lending	Agriculture
Moldova	Green Energy Special Fund – Moldova Chisinau Urban Road Sector Project	Multi / Cross-cutting (Other Multisector, Including Urban and Rural Development Projects)	Lending	Environment
	FIPEISF – Agribusiness Account – Moldova Glass Container Company	Production (Agriculture)	Lending	Agriculture
	FIPEISF – Small Business Account – Phase III – Moldova Express Leasing Microcredit	Economic Infrastructure and Services (Banking and Financial Services)	Lending	Small and Medium Enterprises
Romania	FIPEISF – Small Business Account – Phase III – Romanian Green Economy Finance Facility	Multisector / Cross-cutting / Environmental Protection	Lending	Environment
	Green Energy Special Fund – Romania Bacau Urban Energy Efficiency Project	Multi / Cross-cutting (Other Multisector, Including Urban and Rural Development Projects)	Lending	Environment
	PSS Service Enhancement Project for Ukraine Refugee Children in Suceava, Galati and Constanta, Romania	Humanitarian Aid (Health)	Humanitarian Aid	Public Health and Medicine
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Green Energy Special Fund – BiH Elektrokrajina Power Distribution Upgrade Project	Economic Infrastructure and Services (Energy Generation, Supply and Efficiency)	Lending	Environment
	Green Energy Special Fund – BiH Elektro – Bijeljina Smart Metering Expansion Project	Economic Infrastructure and Services (Energy Generation, Supply and Efficiency)	Lending	Environment
Serbia	Green Energy Special Fund – Serbia Belgrade Solid Waste PPP Project	Economic Infrastructure and Services (Energy Generation, Supply and Efficiency)	Lending	Environment
Ukraine	FIPEISF – Agribusiness Account – Ukraine Grain Company	Production (Agriculture)	Lending	Agriculture
	FIPEISF – Sustainable Agribusiness Value Chain Account – Ukraine E Company	Production (Agriculture)	Lending	Agriculture

Regional Cooperation Projects

Country	Project	Sector	Type of Assistance	Priority Area
Central America	Specialized Financial Intermediary Development Fund	Economic Infrastructure and Services (Banking and Financial Services)	Investment	Small and Medium Enterprises
	Assisting the Economic Empowerment of Women in Latin America and the Caribbean in the Post-Pandemic of COVID-19 – Women's Economic Empowerment Guarantee Project in Central America	Economic Infrastructure and Services (Banking and Financial Services)	Credit Guarantee	Small and Medium Enterprises
	Regional Lending Program for Coffee Rust in Central America	Production (Agriculture)	Lending	Agriculture
	Emergency Support and Preparedness Program for COVID-19 and Economic Reactivation – Credit to Finance Public Sector Operations	Social Infrastructure and Services (Health) / General Budget Support	Lending	Public Health and Medicine / Other
	Emergency Support and Preparedness Program for COVID-19 and Economic Reactivation – Financial Sector Support Facility for MSMEs	Economic Infrastructure and Services (Banking and Financial Services)	Lending	Small and Medium Enterprises
Latin America and the Caribbean	Assisting the Economic Empowerment of Women in Latin America and the Caribbean in the Post-Pandemic of COVID-19 Project	Economic Infrastructure and Services (Other)	Technical Assistance / Credit Guarantee	Small and Medium Enterprises
	Latin America and the Caribbean Countries Vocational Training Project	Social Infrastructure and Services (Education)	Technical Assistance	Education
	Assisting the Economic Empowerment of Women in Latin America and the Caribbean in the Post-Pandemic of COVID-19 – Women's Economic Empowerment Guarantee Project in Eastern Caribbean	Economic Infrastructure and Services (Banking and Financial Services)	Credit Guarantee	Small and Medium Enterprises

Inter-regional Projects

Country	Project	Sector	Type of Assistance	Priority Area
Inter-regional Projects	Overseas Investment & Development Corp.	Production (Industry)	Investment	Other
	Taiwan Agricultural Global Marketing Company	Production (Agriculture)	Investment	Agriculture
	FIPEISF – Small Business Account – Phase III	Economic Infrastructure and Services (Banking and Financial Services)	Investment	Small and Medium Enterprises / Environment
	FIPEISF – Agribusiness Account	Production (Agriculture)	Investment	Agriculture
	FIPEISF – Sustainable Agribusiness Value Chain Account	Production (Agriculture)	Investment	Agriculture
	Special Fund for the High Impact Partnership on Climate Action	Multisector / Cross-cutting (Environmental Protection)	Lending	Environment
	Women's Livelihood Loan Project in Southeast and South Asia	Economic Infrastructure and Services (Banking and Financial Services)	Lending	Small and Medium Enterprises
	Healthcare Personnel Training Program	Social Infrastructure and Services (Health)	Technical Assistance	Public Health and Medicine

Country	Project	Sector	Type of Assistance	Priority Area
Inter-regional Projects	International Human Resources Development Workshop Program	Social Infrastructure and Services (Education)	Technical Assistance (Workshop)	Education
	International Higher Education Scholarship Program	Social Infrastructure and Services (Education)	Technical Assistance (Scholarship)	Education
	Overseas Professional Mandarin Teaching Project	Social Infrastructure and Services (Education)	Technical Assistance	Education
	Taiwan Youth Overseas Service	Social Infrastructure and Services / Economic Infrastructure and Services / Production (Overseas Service)	Technical Assistance (Health / Communications / ICT / Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery)	Other
	TaiwanICDF University Youth Overseas Technical Assistance Internship Program	Social Infrastructure and Services / Economic Infrastructure and Services / Production (TaiwanICDF University Youth Overseas Technical Assistance Internship Program)	Technical Assistance (Health / Communications / ICT / Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery)	Other
	TaiwanICDF Overseas Volunteers Program	Production/Social Infrastructure and Services (Agriculture / Education / Information / Health / Environment / Other)	Technical Assistance (Volunteer)	Agriculture / Education / ICT / Public Health and Medicine / Environment / Small and Medium Enterprises / Other

Cooperation Projects with International Organizations and NGOs in 2022

International Organizations

Organization	Project	Sector	Type of Assistance	Priority Area
Afro-Asian Rural Development Organization, AARDO	International Human Resources Development Workshop Program	International Human Resources Development Workshop Program	Social Infrastructure and Services (Education)	Technical Assistance
European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, EBRD	FIPEISF – Small Business Account – Phase III	Economic Infrastructure and Services (Banking and Financial Services)	Investment	Small and Medium Enterprises / Environment
	FIPEISF – Agribusiness Account	Production (Agriculture)	Investment	Agriculture
	FIPEISF – Sustainable Agribusiness Value Chain Account	Production (Agriculture)	Investment	Agriculture
	Special Fund for the High Impact Partnership on Climate Action	Multisector / Cross-cutting (Environmental Protection)	Lending	Environment

Organization	Project	Sector	Type of Assistance	Priority Area
Central American Bank for Economic Integration, CABEI	Regional Lending Program for Coffee Rust in Central America	Production (Agriculture)	Lending	Agriculture
	Emergency Support and Preparedness Program for COVID-19 and Economic Reactivation – Credit to Finance Public Sector Operations	Social Infrastructure and Services (Health) / General Budget Support	Lending	Public Health and Medicine / Other
	Emergency Support and Preparedness Program for COVID-19 and Economic Reactivation – Financial Sector Support Facility for MSMEs	Economic Infrastructure and Services (Banking and Financial Services)	Lending	Small and Medium Enterprises
	Assisting the Economic Empowerment of Women in Latin America and the Caribbean in the Post-Pandemic of COVID-19 – Women's Economic Empowerment Guarantee Project (Central America)	Economic Infrastructure and Services (Banking and Financial Services)	Credit Guarantee	Small and Medium Enterprises
	International Human Resources Development Workshop Program	International Human Resources Development Workshop Program	Social Infrastructure and Services (Education)	Technical Assistance
Inter-American Development Bank, IDB	Specialized Financial Intermediary Development Fund	Economic Infrastructure and Services (Banking and Financial Services)	Investment	Small and Medium Enterprises
Pan American Development Foundation, PADF	International Human Resources Development Workshop Program	International Human Resources Development Workshop Program	Social Infrastructure and Services (Education)	Technical Assistance (Workshop)
United States Agency for International Development, USAID	Cooperation Projects	Multisector / Cross-cutting	Other	Education / ICT / Public Health and Medicine / Environment

NGOs

Organization	Project	Sector	Type of Assistance	Priority Area
World Farmers Organization, WFO	The Climakers Asia and Pacific Regional Online Workshop	Multisector / Cross-cutting (Other Multisector)	Technical Assistance	Other
World Vision	Cash Assistance Project to Complement Maternal and Infant Health Care Improvement Project in the Kingdom of Eswatini	Humanitarian Aid (Protection and Support Services)	Humanitarian Aid	Public Health and Medicine / Other
	Cash Assistance Project to Complement Maternal and Infant Health Care Improvement Project in the Kingdom of Eswatini	Humanitarian Aid (Protection and Support Services)	Humanitarian Aid	Public Health and Medicine / Other
Food for the Poor, FFTP	Development of the Aquaculture Value-chain in the Village of Tabacal	Production (Agriculture)	Technical Assistance	Agriculture
	The TaiwanICDF Sheep Livelihoods Project	Production (Agriculture)	Technical Assistance	Agriculture
	The Farmers Association Rice Production and Marketing Project – Southern Province of Haiti	Production (Agriculture)	Technical Assistance	Agriculture

Organization	Project	Sector	Type of Assistance	Priority Area
Catholic Relief Services	AZURE Mobilization of Technical Services and Capital to Strengthen Community-based and Municipal Operated Water and Sanitation Systems in Honduras	Social Infrastructure and Services (Other)	Technical Assistance	Public Health and Medicine
	Southern Leyte Typhoon Rai Livelihoods Early Recovery Support	Humanitarian Aid (Agriculture / Other)	Humanitarian Aid	Agriculture / Other
Step 30 International Ministries	TaiwanICDF Overseas Volunteers Program	Social Infrastructure and Services (Health)	Technical Assistance (Volunteer)	Public Health and Medicine
Love Binti International	TaiwanICDF Overseas Volunteers Program	Production (Agriculture)	Technical Assistance (Volunteer)	Agriculture
Stimson Center	The Climate and Ocean Risk Vulnerability Index (CORVI) for the Coastal Cities of St. Kitts and Nevis	Multisector / Cross-cutting	Preliminary Study	Environment
Center for Sustainable Development, Columbia University (CSD)	Refugees Act and Communicate for Health (REACH): Using Technology to Increase Health Literacy and Health Care Access for Refugees in Turkey (Phase 2)	Humanitarian Aid (Health)	Technical Assistance	Public Health and Medicine
	Emerging Stronger after COVID-19: Science, Technology, and Innovation for Sustainable Development	Multisector / Cross-cutting	Other	Other
Terre des hommes Foundation (Tdh)	Digital Health Innovation for COVID-19 response in India (Phase 2)	Social Infrastructure and Services (Health)	Technical Assistance	Public Health and Medicine
CARE International	Haiti Earthquake WASH Assistance to Affected Communities and Households	Humanitarian Aid (Health)	Humanitarian Aid	Public Health and Medicine
Sustainable Travel International	Preliminary Study and Research for Moving Palau Towards a Carbon Neutral Tourism Industry	General Environmental Protection	Other	Environment
Good Neighbors Taiwan, GNT	PSS Service Enhancement Project for Ukraine Refugee Children in Suceava, Galati and Constanta, Romania	Humanitarian Aid (Health)	Humanitarian Aid	Public Health and Medicine
Action Contre La Faim	Improving Nutritional Status of Households Affected by the Earthquake in South Department, Haiti	Humanitarian Aid (Health)	Humanitarian Aid	Public Health and Medicine



International Cooperation and Development Fund

The TaiwanICDF's logo emphasizes our core values of co-prosperity and professionalism. The sprouting leaves illustrate the central areas of our work. Green reflects our focus on agriculture to eradicate poverty and hunger and our growing attention to environmental sustainability; blue represents our use of technology and innovative management to bridge the digital divide and enhance industrial growth; and finally, the white lettering stands for our efforts to ease medical resource shortages in partner countries. As Taiwan's dedicated development assistance body, we are determined to do our utmost working as part of the international community to ensure a better world and a brighter future.

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