2017

International Cooperation and Development Fund

Annual Report



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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 or 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. By utilizing the organization's funds and their yields to engage in direct and indirect investments, and by implementing bilateral and multilateral technical cooperation, humanitarian aid, or educational training programs, the TaiwanICDF's mission is to provide humanitarian assistance for countries that suffer from natural disasters, or for international refugees.



Vision

- Partnerships for progress
  Sustainable development

Mission

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

Strategy

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

History

1959

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

1961

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

1972

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

Cooperating Partners

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

Partner Countries **30**

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, 2017, the total balance of all funds was NT$15.72 billion.

150
Overseas Experts

112
Domestic Personnel

Accurate as of December 31, 2017

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.

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.



1989

At a time when Taiwan enters a period of rapid economic growth, 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 (TaiwanICDF), on July 1. The following year, the CITC is incorporated into the TaiwanICDF.

Preface

Facing Challenges, Taking Responsibility— Taiwan Can Make a Difference in the World

2017 was a breakthrough year for international cooperation and development. In addition to the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and 169 targets, a clearly defined global indicator framework, including 232 indicators, is now in place thanks to the efforts of the United Nations Statistical Commission, which completed its work under a consensus based on global participation. Under the framework, which has been officially adopted by the UN General Assembly, countries around the world are implementing projects in a joint effort to achieve the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

In 2017, the International Cooperation and Development Fund (TaiwanICDF) continued to respond to international development trends. Through Taiwan's comparative advantages and the combined resources from the public and private sectors, we continued to strengthen partnerships with allied and friendly countries to achieve their development priorities. As Taiwan's professional development assistance agency, we integrated trends in global aid with our aim of strengthening cooperation and enhancing foreign relations, achieving bold breakthroughs and actively supporting Taiwan's steadfast diplomacy.

Focusing on sustainable development, engaging with the international community

While the SDGs emphasize inclusiveness and global partnerships with the commitment to leave no one behind, our country has not been granted participation in UN-related meetings and activities. Nevertheless, Taiwan continues to shoulder its responsibilities toward international society and promote various projects that are assisting partners in achieving their development goals. For example, Environmental Protection Administration Minister Ying-Yuan Lee released Taiwan's first Voluntary National Review in New York in September, showing Taiwan's goodwill and our determination to take an active role in achieving the SDGs.

To publicize Taiwan's achievements in foreign aid, the TaiwanICDF uses the Internet and other digital channels and publications to share our work with the development community. In 2017, the focus of Taiwan's development aid gradually shifted toward the promotion of various SDGs in concert with our partner countries. We engaged with the global community through international platforms such as the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development's Global Forum on Development and the UN's HLPF and Climate Change Conference. These and other concrete actions have enhanced domestic and international recognition and support for Taiwan's development work.

Leveraging our advantages, expanding connections

Although Taiwan's delegation faced many challenges in taking part in the 23rd Conference of the Parties of the United Nations Framework on Climate Change in 2017, we were able to share the substantial achievements of the TaiwanICDF's Home Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Loan Project in the Marshall Islands at a side event. The project has reduced carbon dioxide emissions by almost 1,000 tons per year, making a concrete contribution to sustainable development.

Taiwan's contribution to global public health, the prevention of diseases, and the human right to health care has long been widely recognized. In 2017, the TaiwanICDF and Far Eastern Memorial Hospital implemented the first national community survey on the prevalence and risk factors of chronic kidney disease in Belize. Our post-evaluation reports provided scientific evidence that our various horticultural projects in Pacific partner countries had increased participating households' intake of fruit and vegetables by 60 percent. These are just some of the results of Taiwan combining its comparative advantages and experiences to achieve meaningful participation in health-related affairs.

Taiwan also contributes to sustainable development by using its advantages in ICT and soft power. In December, Minister without Portfolio Audrey Tang addressed the 12th UN Internet Governance Forum via a telepresence robot. In her speech, Minister Tang shared examples of the TaiwanICDF's work with partner countries, explaining how our ICT projects are helping landlocked and small island states bridge the digital divide by improving the effectiveness of medical information management and integrating traffic monitoring information services and systems.



Aligning with government policy, creating a win-win situation

Steadfast diplomacy is the heart of our government's foreign policy. Since 2016, our government has promoted the New Southbound Policy to broaden our relationships with partner countries in South and in Southeast Asia. Various measures have been successively implemented with the aim of gradually deepening cooperation and exchanges throughout the region in trade, regional security, climate change, disease prevention, disaster relief, and industrial development.

In line with government policy, the TaiwanICDF has aimed in recent years to promote aid projects that will also benefit the development of Taiwan's agricultural sector. Together with the International Rice Research Institute (IRRI), International Center for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT), and International Potato Center (CIP), projects being carried out in such partner countries as Honduras, Nicaragua, and the Solomon Islands now involve exchanges of germplasm resources, reinforcing our mutually beneficial model of cooperation and development.

Elsewhere, the TaiwanICDF has also used photovoltaic technology and facilities to improve lighting in rural Myanmar. We have also collaborated with World Vision and CARE International on humanitarian aid projects in Nepal that have involved rebuilding health posts in earthquake-affected areas and helping vulnerable households improve their livelihoods. Meanwhile, our professional workshops have targeted New Southbound Policy partner countries and our scholarship program has assisted diplomatic allies in training key talent. We have also made the most of various opportunities to foster exchange among major enterprises and trainees visiting Taiwan, not only echoing the people-centered approach of the New Southbound Policy, but also creating potential business opportunities for Taiwanese companies.

Achieving breakthrough, fostering innovation

Looking back on 2017, we proactively responded to the international situation, adopting a wide range of methods well suited to tackling our various challenges. Looking ahead to 2018, as Einstein so wisely said, "We cannot solve our problems with the same thinking we used when we created them." I hope that guided by a spirit of breakthrough and innovation, the TaiwanICDF will continue to strive tirelessly on the path to sustainable development. We will continue to adapt to domestic and external environmental changes with responsibility. By supporting our government's policies, strengthening partnerships, and acting with determination, we will prove to the world that Taiwan can make an even greater contribution to the international community.



Jaushieh Joseph Wu
Minister of Foreign Affairs
Chairman, TaiwanICDF

1 Strategic Planning and Direction



The global challenge of the Sustainable Development Goals

After the official launch of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by the UN in 2016, many countries around the world have, drawing on their collective wisdom, formulated feasible plans to achieve these goals. Although there has been significant progress in all areas over the last decade, however, according to the pace of development over the past few years, it is unlikely that the SDGs will be achieved by 2030. Pressed for time and with limited resources, countries need to be more proactively involved and develop more effective, inclusive and practical programs with regard to the 17 goals and 169 targets if the benefits of the sustainable development of global governance are to be achieved.

The Sustainable Development Goals Report 2017 issued by the UN in July 2017 presented the results of the joint efforts of various countries. In terms of food security, the SDGs emphasis is on the importance of genetic diversity; although 602 gene banks around the world have preserved 4.7 million seeds and plant genes and the genes of 15 percent of animal species have been preserved, however, the rate of conservation has slowed and the animal material stored is sufficient to reconstitute 7 percent of species only. Therefore, it is necessary to accelerate progress in conservation globally.

In health, there has been significant progress worldwide in reducing infant mortality but there remains a huge gap between different regions. In Sub-Saharan Africa, the mortality rate for children under five years old is almost double the world average. Annually, 2.7 million newborn babies die each year globally, and the majority of deaths can be avoided through measures to improve the quality of maternal and child care, indicating that there is still considerable room for progress.

In education, there has been a large increase in the number of children attending primary school worldwide but 9 percent of children still cannot go to school, most in Sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia. Regional differences remain wide, with some places even lacking trained teachers and basic amenities such as water and electricity in schools, seriously affecting the quality of education. Also, in environments without access to computers or the Internet, students often have little chance to learn about information and communications technology, leaving them unable to keep up with world trends.

On the economic front, globally the average GDP grew by 1.6 percent in 2010-2015, almost double the rate in 2005-2009. However, the growth rate slowed in the least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing states, making it difficult for these countries to pursue sustainable development.

In terms of the environment, the Paris Agreement was adopted in 2015 and entered into force with 174 parties having signed the Agreement; 167 parties have submitted their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and have announced specific objectives, policies and action plans in response to climate change. However, judging by the number of deaths caused by natural disasters, global disaster losses still show a clear upward trend. All countries need to do more in terms of improving post-disaster recovery capacity, mitigating disaster risk factors and reducing potential damage from natural disasters.

Proactively supporting policy, steadfastly promoting mutually beneficial and shared development

Based on Taiwan's development experience and strengths, the TaiwanICDF's core strategy is to respond to international development trends, draw on Taiwan's comparative advantages, integrate public and private sector resources, and strengthen cooperative partnerships as we strive to assist partner countries in achieving the SDGs. In face of a complex and changing international environment, in 2017 we reviewed resources and, with the aim of strengthening international cooperation and enhancing foreign relations, pragmatically adjusted our operational priorities and direction, and actively strengthened various cooperation projects with allies and friendly countries, to support Taiwan's steadfast diplomacy with concrete actions.

In agriculture, using diverse project designs, we assessed the dietary habits, nutrition concepts, health, crop varieties, environmental conditions and other factors of beneficiary households and provided assistance in building capacity, increasing production and establishing production and marketing systems according to the needs of each partner country. Also, in line with the importance accorded to maintaining genetic diversity worldwide, the TaiwanICDF helped our allies with conservation work to optimize crop resistance to disease, heat and drought, thereby increasing food security and responding to SDG 2, to end hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture, through concrete actions with our partner countries. This type of project echoes Taiwan government's important strategy of mutual assistance for mutual benefit. In collaboration with the Council of Agriculture's Agricultural Research and Extension Station, a first

wave of 32 seed varieties will be introduced for use in Taiwan. Through agricultural cooperation programs, we assist other countries while at the same time benefitting the development of agriculture in Taiwan.

In public health and medicine, Taiwan has an internationally-acclaimed health care system, due in great part to our long-term emphasis on research and development and evidence based medicine. Apart from applying the 'three levels and five stages' concept in our projects for the prevention of health issues such as non-communicable diseases, maternal and infant health and medical information management in keeping with the international society, the TaiwanICDF also carries out epidemiological surveys, using scientific methods to clarify the distribution of disease and helping partner countries draw up health policies that are evidence-based. At the same time, we continue to integrate the resources of domestic public and private medical institutions to maximize the results of cooperation. Furthermore, by sharing successful examples, we draw in more potential partners to collaborate on SDG 3, to ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages.

In education, Taiwan's comprehensive higher education and technical and vocational education systems are important drivers of national development. The TaiwanICDF echoes SDG 4, to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all, by assisting partner countries establish mechanisms to overcome difficulties in the education sector, and in doing so increasing employment opportunities for students after graduation. Taking the Swaziland Technical and Vocational Education and Training Enhancement Project as an example, the aim is to assist the country improve technical and vocational education teaching quality from the angle of technology education. Furthermore, our International Higher Education Scholarship Program and professional workshops assist developing countries nurture professional talent in all fields. In alignment with the people-oriented strategy of the government's New Southbound Policy, in 2017 we held special workshops for participants from the initiative's target countries. Through lectures, visits to institutions and business opportunity matching events, the cooperative relations between industry, government and academia in Taiwan and the target nations were deepened.

With respect to the environment, many of Taiwan's allies and friendly countries face a direct threat from climate change; therefore, in addition to technical cooperation, we provide assistance using various other ways including investment and loans and workshops. In cooperation with multilateral development banks and local financial institutions, starting from 2017, we used the Green Energy Financing Facility to drive private sector investment and promote the development of green economy markets, responding to international initiatives on green economy and sustainable energy, while also echoing SDG 8, to promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all.

In information and communications technologies (ICT), the TaiwanICDF brings Taiwan's competitive edge in technology into play, using ICT in various aspects of development aid, with ICT becoming important tools for development in various areas such as e-government, geographical information monitoring and medical information management. As well as digital infrastructure and applications, we also focused on cybersecurity and continued to assist allied and friendly countries align with international security certification standards and improve ICT capacity, forming the foundation for long-term cooperation on ICT projects with these countries.

In addition to development projects in our five priority areas, we have established cooperation with well-known international non-governmental organizations and actively responded to SDG 17, to strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development. Examples of joint projects are the Gorkha District Food Security and Livelihoods Enhancement Program in Nepal with CARE International and Improvement of Solid Waste Management for Host Communities and Syrian Refugees in Azraq Town Project with Action Against Hunger (ACF) in Jordan. In both projects, we work with our partners in post-disaster recovery and rehabilitation, and share our results with the international development assistance community.

Standing strong as a global citizen, continually refining the quality of foreign aid

To effectively track implementation of the SDGs, various countries have successively presented their Voluntary National Review (VNR) to report and share their efforts and contribution



The 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) launched by the UN

towards the goals. As a citizen of the world, Taiwan is naturally no exception. In 2017, Environmental Protection Administration Minister Lee Ying-yuan launched Taiwan's first VNR. It sets out the concrete results Taiwan has achieved for the SDGs including alleviating poverty, zero hunger, health and education on the basis of the experience gained as a past aid recipient and our own efforts: The percentage of low-income households in Taiwan is less than 2 percent, the maternal mortality rate is just 11.6 per 100,000 population, the neonatal mortality rate is just 2.4 per 1,000 live births, and the literacy rate is 98.7 percent, impressive results that are well above the UN standard. The report also puts forth the waste material recycling and reuse technologies and achievements of Taiwan's public and private sectors, demonstrating Taiwan's determination to develop a circular economy and green energy.

As Taiwan's professional development agency responsible for administering the nation's official development assistance (ODA), the TaiwanICDF continues to improve the quality and effectiveness of foreign aid work. For 2015 to 2017, we set six specific goals including ensuring food security, building the human capital required for development or post-disaster recovery, strengthening medical care systems and promoting environmental sustainability, with 13 performance indicators to measure the TaiwanICDF's project results. Performance review in 2017 showed that the achievement rate was up from 69.23 percent in 2015 to 92.31 percent in 2017. In operational effectiveness and organizational efficiency, the TaiwanICDF set eight specific goals including ensuring efficient project management, increasing aid effectiveness, keeping abreast of international development assistance trends and enhancing the skills of TaiwanICDF staff, with 19 performance indicators. The achievement rate increased from 84.21 percent in 2015 to 94.74 percent in 2017, and the percentage of projects on schedule increased from 83.54 to 91.5 percent, showing the results of the organization's continuous improvement in project management.

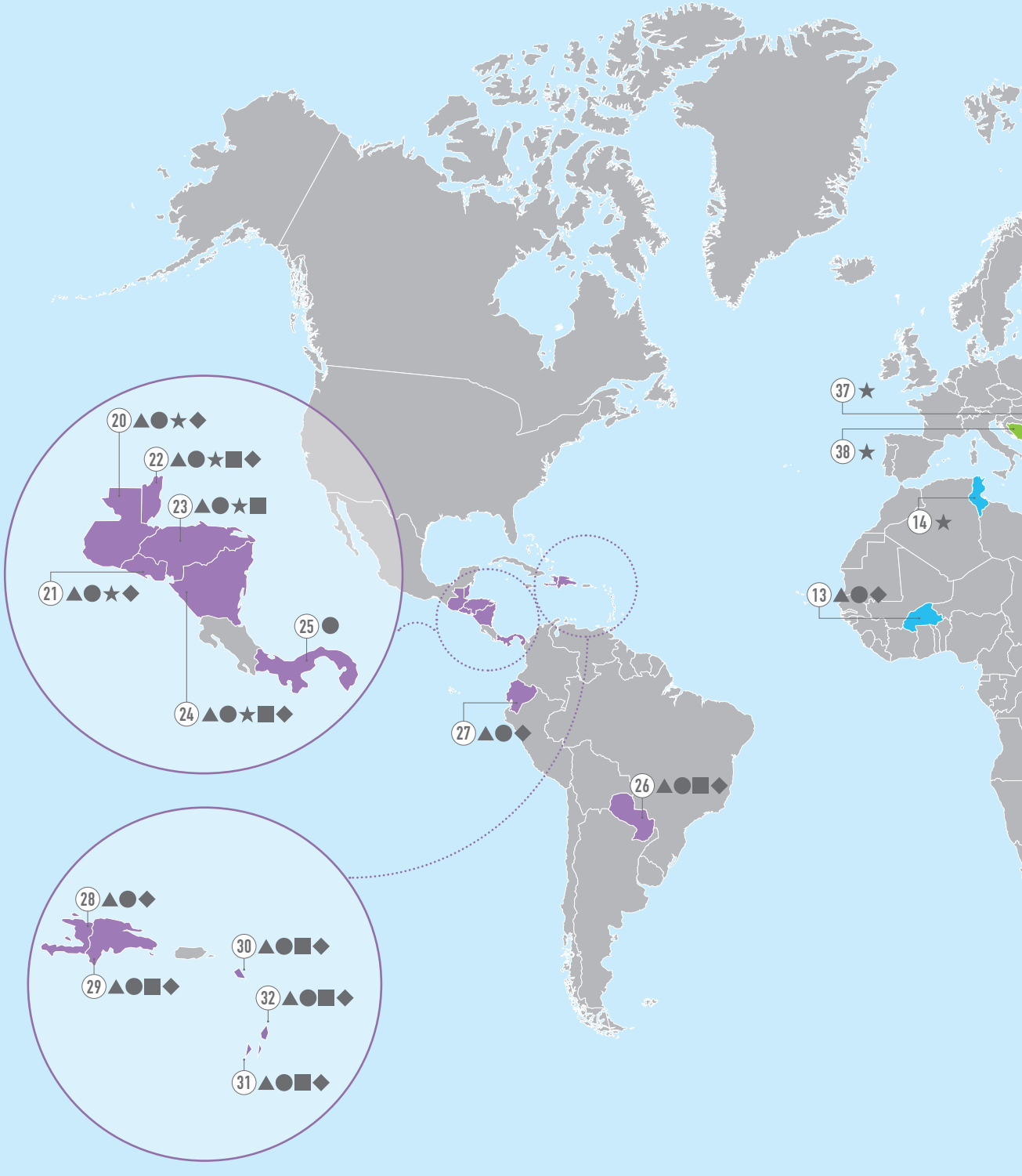
Creative integration of resources, expanding links to the world

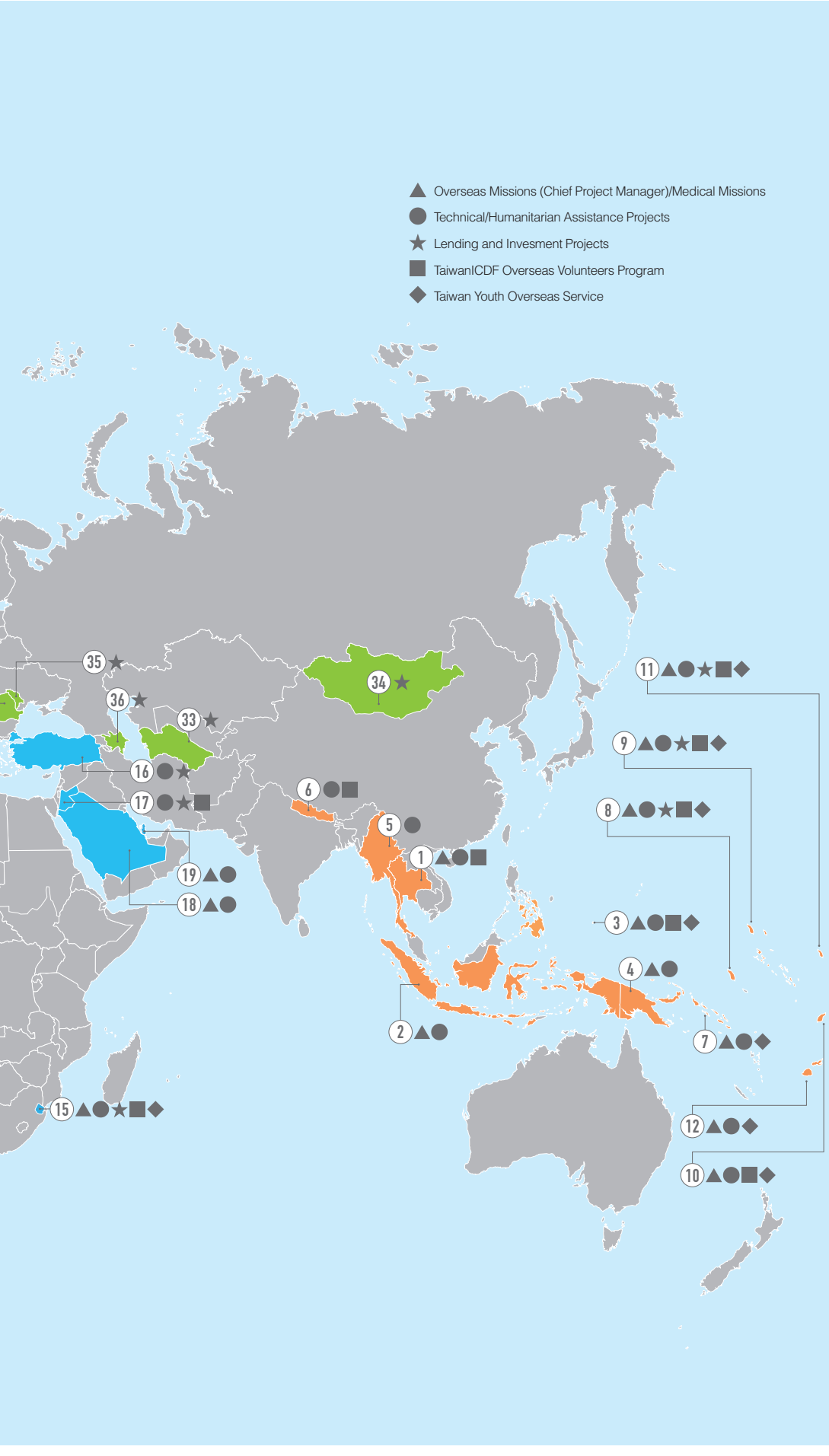
In this era of global governance, sustainable development necessitates the involvement of all sectors. There is, however, a huge gap in the level of involvement and effort to achieve the SDGs between countries globally. Apart from the public sector, non-government organizations and civil groups, the private sector is an indispensable force on the road to sustainable development.

Looking back on 2017, Taiwan stood alongside the international development assistance community. The year 2018 is still full of challenges. The TaiwanICDF will use innovative ways to integrate funds, talent and technology and will strengthen linkages with the private sector, civil society and the international development aid community. We will, internally, continue to expand information dissemination channels and, externally, strive to raise our international profile, aiming, with a more holistic approach, more tenacious attitude, and more ingenious thinking, to share the value of partnerships for progress and sustainable development so that Taiwan becomes an indispensable partner for the international society.

2 Operations

2017 Cooperating Countries and Projects





East Asia and Pacific

1 Thailand
2 Indonesia
3 Palau
4 Papua New Guinea
5 Myanmar
6 Nepal
7 Solomon Islands
8 Nauru
9 Marshall Islands
10 Tuvalu
11 Kiribati
12 Fiji

West Asia and Africa

13 Burkina Faso
14 Tunisia
15 Swaziland
16 Turkey
17 Jordan
18 Saudi Arabia
19 Bahrain

Latin America and the Caribbean

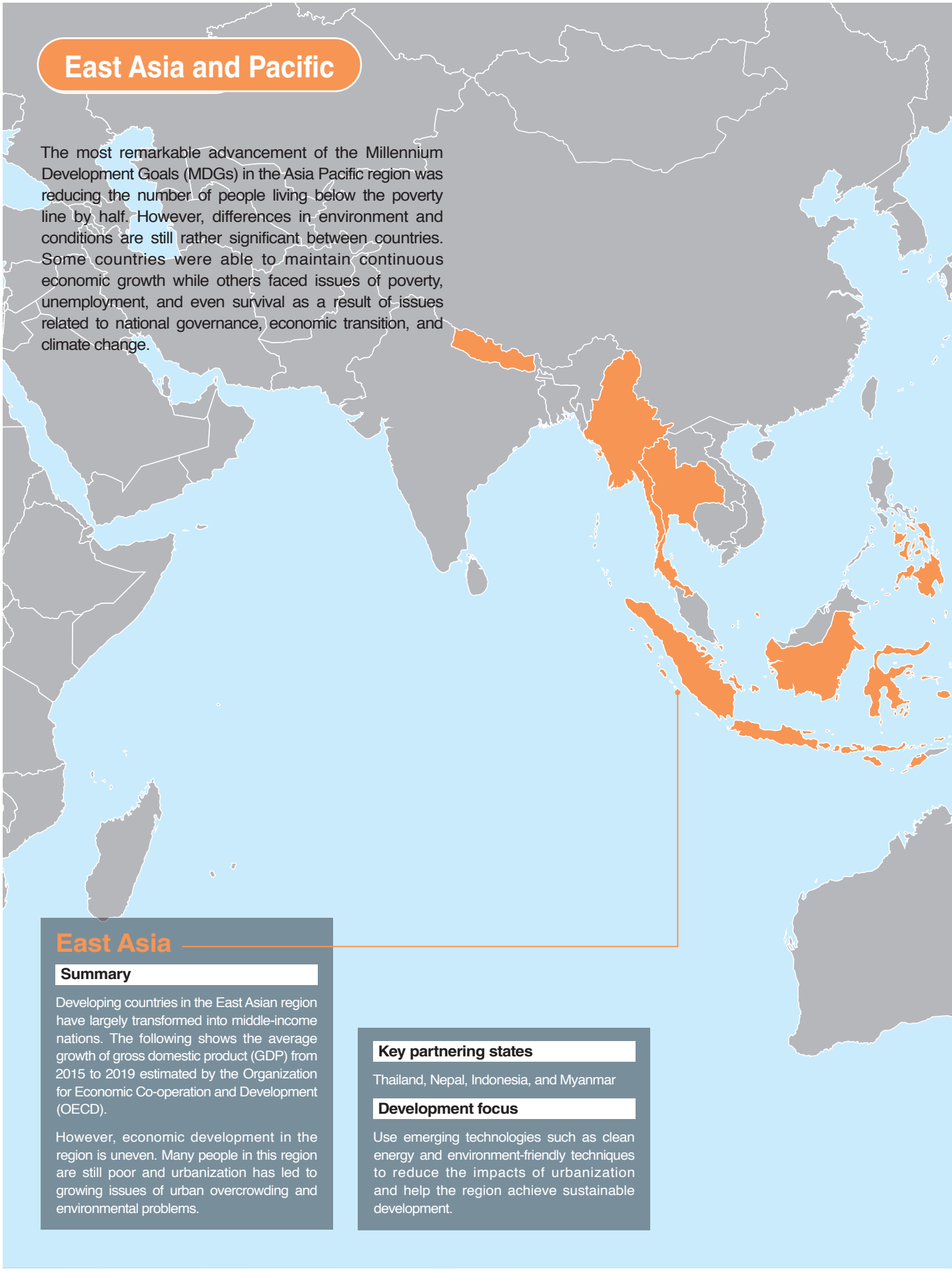
20 Guatemala
21 El Salvador
22 Belize
23 Honduras
24 Nicaragua
25 Panama
26 Paraguay
27 Ecuador
28 Haiti
29 Dominican Republic
30 St. Kitts and Nevis
31 St. Vincent and the Grenadines
32 St. Lucia

Central Asia and Central/Eastern Europe

33 Turkmenistan
34 Mongolia
35 Moldova
36 Azerbaijan
37 Romania
38 Bosnia and Herzegovina

East Asia and Pacific

The most remarkable advancement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in the Asia Pacific region was reducing the number of people living below the poverty line by half. However, differences in environment and conditions are still rather significant between countries. Some countries were able to maintain continuous economic growth while others faced issues of poverty, unemployment, and even survival as a result of issues related to national governance, economic transition, and climate change.



East Asia

Summary

Developing countries in the East Asian region have largely transformed into middle-income nations. The following shows the average growth of gross domestic product (GDP) from 2015 to 2019 estimated by the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

However, economic development in the region is uneven. Many people in this region are still poor and urbanization has led to growing issues of urban overcrowding and environmental problems.

Key partnering states

Thailand, Nepal, Indonesia, and Myanmar

Development focus

Use emerging technologies such as clean energy and environment-friendly techniques to reduce the impacts of urbanization and help the region achieve sustainable development.



Pacific

Summary

United Nations research reports indicate that a relatively high proportion of people in this area suffer from poor nutritional balance and one out of five children under the age of five is underweight.

Other issues that may undermine regional development include local social and cultural customs, and mortality rates from chronic disease (cardiovascular diseases, diabetes, respiratory diseases, and mental disorders) that are higher than the global average.

Most countries in these regions are fragile island states heavily reliant on food imports and financially dependent on foreign aid. Economic activities generally focus on family-based subsistence farming, fishing, and animal rearing that are highly vulnerable to impacts caused by climate extremes, droughts, floods, or other disasters. As a result, key food supplies are unstable and subject to price fluctuations. Various national governments have begun to place greater importance on management and planning of sustainability of national resources.

Key partnering states

Solomon Islands, Marshall Islands, Kiribati, Nauru, Palau, Tuvalu, Fiji, and Papua New Guinea.

Development focus

Continue to promote sustainable agriculture, promote food security, and provide assistance to overcome the fragility of island states while seeking a solution for sustainable development.

1 Case Study

Marshall Islands Horticulture Project

Supports the UN Sustainable Development Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture



Taiwan Technical Mission staff greets customers at farmers' market in Majuro, Marshall Islands.

The Marshall Islands have limited land area and poor soil. Most daily commodities and goods have to be imported. Since fresh vegetables and fruits are perishable, such food products are extremely expensive. The staple food of most people includes canned food, meat, and starch-based food items, as these are cheaper and more filling. Due to long-term consumption of these high glycemic index foods, more people in the nation are suffering from lifestyle diseases such as cardiovascular diseases, diabetes, high blood pressure, uremia, obesity, and other chronic diseases. The outlying isles of the Marshall Islands commonly experience shortage of food supplies compared to the main island due to their geographical location and limitations on shipment. Given these factors, the Marshall Islands requested assistance from the TaiwanICDF for improving productivity of traditional crops, vegetables, and fruits in the local area in order to strengthen food supply and security in the country. The proposal aimed at establishing vegetable and fruit production and consumption as well as changing dietary habits in households of the Marshall Islands to improve quality of life and nutritional intake.

For this Horticulture Project, the TaiwanICDF Taiwan Technical Mission established the Laura Farm as a horticultural demonstration area and selected vegetable, fruit and food crops adapted to the local environment. Quality seedlings for breadfruit, taro, sweet potato, cassava, papaya, banana, lime, and wax apple were cultivated to meet the planting requirements of the main island and the eight outlying islands of the country. Project expansion was supported through education and training and the development of marketing and sales channels.

By 2017, the Laura Farm horticultural demonstration area had cultivated 26 types of vegetable and fruit crops and eight types of staple food crops, and produced a total of 45,164 seedlings.

Creating a farmers' market to provide a creative sales channel

In addition to using Laura Farm to produce seedlings, the TaiwanICDF adopted an assisted production model to support the people of the Marshall Islands to cultivate their own vegetable and fruit crops. We also worked with the Marshall Islands Ministry of Resources and Development to identify sales channels to assist farmers and jointly carry out transportation and sales of fresh produce.

For example, the farmers' market held twice per month is an innovative marketing measure for the Marshall Islands. The project organized a total of 28 farmers' markets in 2017 that successfully sold a total of 27.29 tons of produce. This effectively improved the livelihoods of farmers assisted by the TaiwanICDF and motivated other farmers to engage in horticulture. Vegetable and fruit cooking demonstrations organized at the community level in the Wellness Center further encouraged locals and the younger generation to adopt a dietary habit that consumes more fresh vegetables and fruits.

2015 → 2017

22,991 units ▶ 45,164 units

Total horticultural and staple food crop seedling production

2 Case Study

Solomon Islands Integrated Hog-raising Project

Supports the UN Sustainable Development Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture



Specialist Der-Lon Wang (first from right) explains Solomon Islands Integrated Hog-raising Project to President Ing-Wen Tsai (fifth from right).

Hog-raising is a traditional sector of the Solomon Islands where pigs are a major source of protein for the people. However, the hog-raising sector of the remote and outlying islands of the nation has long faced issues of low levels of technology, limited feed conversion rate, slow growth, and poor economic returns. The sector has been unable to meet public demand for pork.

The TaiwanICDF implemented the Hog-raising Project in the Solomon Islands in 2004. For 10 years, the TaiwanICDF focused on improving livestock quality, breeding, and promoting improved techniques. Small biogas facilities, self-prepared feed, as well as demonstration and training for relevant management methods and technical skills were also provided to support the project. To further enhance the initial project, the TaiwanICDF initiated the Integrated Hog-raising Project in 2015 that primarily aimed at establishing a stable source of breeding boars and piglets. Other supporting measures to improve hog-raising skills of the people of the Solomon Islands include education and technical training for hog nutritional management, and raising awareness in the prevention and control of infectious diseases. Actions were also taken to establish a healthy boar management system, including preparation of a comprehensive hog health management manual, establishment of standard operating procedures for diagnosing diseases, organizing seminars on pig health, basic veterinary training, and environmental safety, and to conduct parasite inspection and prevention tours in three provinces to support development of the hog-raising sector in the main and outlying islands of the Solomon Islands.

In 2015, the first generation of improved hog breed, SOLROC No. 1, was developed. This breed features advantages that include rapid growth, large size, and better adaptation to local hog-raising environments, making it a promising candidate for improving hog-raising. To date, the TaiwanICDF has produced 3,977 pigs for meat in the area and established the capacity for providing a constant supply of piglets. The TaiwanICDF also performed ongoing tests and adjustments to the SOLROC No. 1 breed and provided instructions for feed preparation to ensure a stable source of pig feed and proper nutrition.

Improving well-adapted pig breed for sustainability

To build capacity, the TaiwanICDF provided guidance and consultation to 1,443 farmer households in the local area to improve their hog-raising techniques. A total of two technical interns were trained to establish a foundation for animal farming professionals in the Solomon Islands.

This project also continued to provide demonstrations of small biogas facilities to train pig farmers in the Solomon Islands on using biogas and manure and thereby reduce carbon emissions and limit environmental damages caused by hog-raising. Pig waste is also composted as fertilizers for the crops at the demonstration farm of the technical mission to improve resource recycling and reuse.

For the future, the TaiwanICDF will continue to improve upon local pig breeds according to the farming conditions. Establishing a foundation in the Solomon Islands based on Taiwan's excellent breeding techniques will improve local production of piglets, offer a stable supply of hogs and pork in the country, and ultimately help resolve the issue of inadequate supply of pork in the Solomon Islands.

2015	2017
1,200 pigs ▶	1,896 pigs

Meat piglet production

3 Case Study

Nauru Egg Production Project

Supports the UN Sustainable Development Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture



By establishing the demonstration egg farm, the project introduced quality egg hen breeds from other countries and advocated egg production among the farmers to increase egg supply.

Taiwan's diplomatic ally, the Republic of Nauru, is an island state of the Micronesia in South Pacific. Nauru is the smallest island state and the third smallest country of the world. Due to its isolated geography and lack of land and natural resources, sources of dietary protein for the people of Nauru largely comprise of fish and canned foods. There is a severe lack of poultry-derived protein. Eggs, which are easy to prepare and provide key nutrients required by the human body, are especially lacking in the country.

For many years, the limited poultry farming sector of Nauru have made eggs extremely expensive. This is mainly caused by poor quality of egg-laying hens, poor access to feed, lack of professional poultry farmers, and low levels of poultry farming techniques. To improve upon this situation, the TaiwanICDF initiated the Egg Production Project with the Agriculture Division under the Nauru Department of Commerce, Industry and Environment. In addition to establishing a demonstration egg farm, the TaiwanICDF also introduced quality egg hen breeds from other countries to replace aging egg hens, improved the drinking water dispensing system in the hen houses, and built new hatcheries. Other measures include raising second generation breeding chickens, providing guidance and promoting poultry farming to farmers, organizing training workshops, and performing chicken health diagnostics and treatment tours. The aim is to train a team of professional egg farmers to increase the supply of eggs. As of December 2017, the project has provided 3,000 chicks to the consulted farmers.

Mutually supporting projects to develop healthy eating habits and balanced diets

To improve protein intake for school students in Nauru, the eggs produced by the demonstration farm of this project was provided free to schools to prepare school lunches. This supply of free eggs rose from 3,000 eggs per week in 2015 and 2016 to 3,200 in 2017. This figure is expected to rise to 3,500 eggs per week by 2019 to benefit more students.

The World Health Organization (WHO) pointed out that efforts for alleviating the dire straits of non-communicable diseases in the South Pacific countries must start from balanced diets. Hence, when implementing this project, the TaiwanICDF also worked with the nutrition promotion activities of the Vegetable Production and Nutrition Enhancement Project (Nauru). In addition to providing vegetables to schools for cooking lessons and promoting concepts of balanced diets, charity sales were also organized on a regular basis to offer cheap vegetables and eggs to the people. By promoting egg farming and production, supplying ingredients for school lunches, and organizing nutrition education, the TaiwanICDF hopes to help the locals gradually adopt concepts and habits for healthy diets and balanced nutritional intake.

2015 → 2019 (Estimated)

219,000 eggs ▶ 255,500 eggs

Annual production of the demonstration egg farm

4 Case Study

Solar PV Mini-Grid System for Lighting in Myanmar Rural Areas

Supports the UN Sustainable Development Goal 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all



Villagers help Taiwanese team to set up solar panels.

Myanmar has limited energy consumption and power grid coverage. The situation is worse in rural areas, with two-thirds of the households not connected to the grid electricity in 2016. The Myanmar government has listed rural electrification and lighting as a key poverty alleviation strategy and national development goal. In view of this, the TaiwanICDF offered assistance to develop a suitable rural electrification and lighting project based upon the abundance of sunlight in the country while leveraging Taiwan's well-developed industrial chain and comprehensive technological advancements in the solar photovoltaic (PV) industry.

The Myanmar government designated several remote villages in the Magway Region and Sagaing Region for this pilot project. The TaiwanICDF commissioned experts from the Industrial Technology Research Institute (ITRI) to perform preliminary assessment and propose a design for an off-grid and centralized PV station to power lighting adapted to the local environment.

Welcoming the light with full community engagement

After three onsite surveys conducted by the ITRI, the project was started in December 2016, including three PV power generation systems, distribution grids, and lighting facilities such as energy-efficient lamps based upon the needs of the local residents, providing electricity for illumination to households, temples, streets, and schools. Installation contract for the power supply system and lighting facilities was awarded to a professional Taiwanese company. High-quality key parts and components were used to ensure efficient and stable power generation and supply. During the installation phase of the project, the communities were encouraged to engage in various activities, including positioning, preparing and installing utility poles, organizing a power supply system management committee, designing a user-pay model, and performing power station operations and maintenance. Such participation helped ensure that the villagers acquired key knowledge of electricity and maintenance of the power supply system and established core competence for running the power station independently.

For the villages in Sagaing Region that takes 12 hours by drive from Mandalay, the second largest city of Myanmar, villagers actively participated in every stage of the project, helping the Taiwanese team overcome difficult circumstances. An example of their efforts is the use of ox cart to transport equipment and materials. In addition, village leaders, through the broadcasting system, required the villagers from the fields to attend the training sessions held in the temples. These villagers came wearing their straw hats and carrying farm tools, while the women joined the training with the elderly and children as well.

The installations were completed and inspected by mid-June 2017. After nearly six months of commissioning, stable lighting was provided to 560 households during the night time, giving children a better environment for reading. Villagers can also engage in economic activities such as farm chores or other side businesses during the night, reducing the amount of money spent to buy candles or kerosene for their lamps. The project has therefore achieved the development goals of inclusive growth and protecting the environment through the access to affordable and renewable energy.

560 households

Number of households benefiting from the project in 2017

West Asia and Africa

Although the economy of West Asia and Africa has continued to grow, some of the countries in the region are still struggling with social chaos and conflicts as they undergo political transition. The social and political instability has aggravated economic, social and environmental problems in their development.



Africa

Summary

Although many countries in Africa have achieved stable economic growth from natural resources exploitation, a large portion of the poor population living in rural areas still relies on agriculture, forestry, fishery and livestock for livelihoods. However, due to insufficient infrastructure and lack of technology for small-scale producers, significant room for improvement remains in the quality of agricultural production.

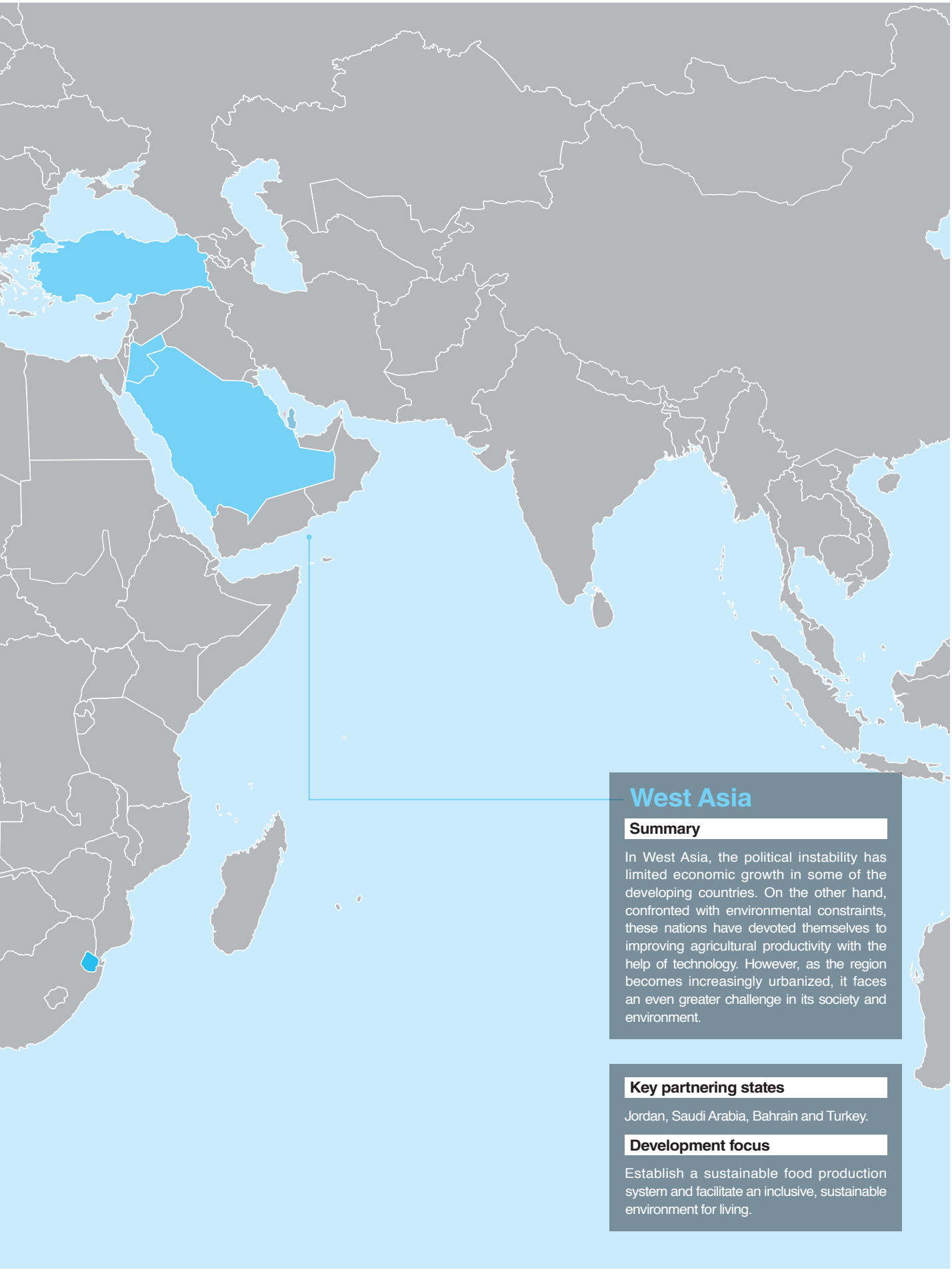
In terms of employment, fragile labor market and informal employment have been serious issues in the region because the growth in full-time job opportunities could not keep up with the rising youth population. For example, even though the regional unemployment rate has declined from 57.7 percent in 2005 to 44.4 percent in 2012, structural challenges that have accompanied the rapid economic growth, such as wealth inequality, hasty urbanization and high unemployment rate, still pose a grave threat to the region.

Key partnering states

Swaziland, Burkina Faso and Tunisia.

Development focus

Taking a place-based approach to elevate the competitiveness of the area and boost rural development. Key elements of our strategy include: 1) Improving production output and value through better education; 2) Promoting local industries to revitalize rural economy; and 3) Fostering the health and well-being of all age groups. According to the Millennium Development Goals Report 2015, the maternal and newborn mortality rates in this region did not reach the desired standards. To help the region meet its goal, the TaiwanICDF will continue its long-term efforts on strengthening the capacity of health personnel and raising public health standards in Africa.



West Asia

Summary

In West Asia, the political instability has limited economic growth in some of the developing countries. On the other hand, confronted with environmental constraints, these nations have devoted themselves to improving agricultural productivity with the help of technology. However, as the region becomes increasingly urbanized, it faces an even greater challenge in its society and environment.

Key partnering states

Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Bahrain and Turkey.

Development focus

Establish a sustainable food production system and facilitate an inclusive, sustainable environment for living.

1 Case Study

Date Palm Tissue Culture and Germplasm Preservation Project

Supports the UN Sustainable Development Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture



Deputy Minister of Saudi Arabia's Ministry of Environment, Water and Agriculture, Dr. Jabber (third from left), inspects work related to the date palm project.

Date palm (*Phoenix dactylifera L.*), the national tree of Saudi Arabia, is the most important economic crop in the Middle East and North Africa region. Saudi Arabia considers this perennial plant as a diplomatic medium, leveraging this resource to help nations like Sudan, Djibouti, Oman and United Arab Emirates restore their lands for growing dates. In the Islamic world, dates are highly valued and respected not only because they are an essential construction and building material, but because they were one of Prophet Muhammad's favorite food.

There are mainly two ways to propagate date palm naturally: seed propagation (sexual) and offshoot propagation (asexual). The seed propagation method is constrained by the nature of the tree. As a dioecious species with great variation within the progeny, it is hard to get the seeds needed and retain desirable characteristics of the parent palm.

As for the offshoot propagation, it takes time to complete the entire process because the offshoot selected for removal must be at least five years old. Additionally, the offshoots can only be produced in a limited number, and consequently the technique is not an effective approach to preserving genetic diversity, nor can it satisfy the needs of mass production. In a bid to achieve large-scale multiplication and increase the production value, Saudi Arabia has adopted tissue culture technique (in vitro propagation), which realizes mass production of dates by cultivating a great deal of parents and using them to produce offshoots.

Date palm has been a key project since Taiwan and Saudi Arabia initiated technical cooperation in agriculture. The TaiwanICDF frequently dispatches consultants specializing in tissue culture technique to the National Agriculture and Animal Resource Research Center in Saudi Arabia. There they work with the local experts to enable micropropagation of the rare and valuable species, hoping to rapidly propagate healthy date palm seedlings, reduce farmers' costs, and increase production value per unit area. Besides, our consultants assist the local researchers to overcome the problems occurred with the low numbers of new species' offshoots by developing inflorescence technique. At the same time, they have established a germplasm bank of date palm to secure the diversity of species.

Building a world-class germplasm bank for date palm

Through a mutual effort to preserve the date palm, the National Agriculture and Animal Resource Research Center in Saudi Arabia built a two-hectare germplasm nursery and kept 200 date palm species in test tubes, making it a world-class germplasm bank for the plant. The research center is capable of breeding three rare species per year with micropropagation technique and producing 1,500 healthy seedlings to local farmers. As for the research on inflorescence technique, the center has successfully used the technique to culture eight species, produce 4,000 somatic embryos annually, and cultivate 100 date palm seedlings, all of which sped up the breeding process.

The TaiwanICDF also works closely with King Saud University (KSU) and Saudi Arabia's Ministry of Environment, Water and Agriculture to offer plant biotechnology courses for KSU undergraduates and to assist in the training and internship program for their postgraduates in related fields of study. By preserving genetic materials and using tissue culture techniques which significantly improve propagation efficiency, the project assists the date palm cultivation industry in Saudi Arabia to adapt to drastic climate change; moreover, the advance of inflorescence technique reduces the time required for breeding new species resistant to red palm weevil. All of these efforts greatly help Saudi Arabia build a sustainable system for its date palm production.

8 species

The number of date palm species successfully cultured through inflorescence technique

2 Case Study

Improvement of Solid Waste Management for Host Communities and Syrian Refugees in Azraq Town Project (Jordan)



Supports the UN Sustainable Development Goal 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable



Jian-Siang Fang (right), a TaiwanICDF overseas volunteer with business administration background, inspects current situation of solid waste management in Azraq Town, Jordan.

The number of refugees fleeing Syria's civil war into neighboring country Jordan has topped 1.3 million people, a number equivalent to one-fifth of Jordan's population. Among 656,000 refugees registered in Jordan, most live in cities; only 140,000 people stay in the camps. The massive inflow of refugees not only puts stress on the country's infrastructure, crowds out Jordanians from social resources and jobs, but also brings in a huge amount of solid waste.

For instance, Azraq, a town in Zarqa Governorate that serves as an important water source for Jordan, was struggling with waste management before the refugees arrived. Now that the registered refugees in Zarqa have reached around 110,000, the expanding population further exacerbates the burden of waste disposal in Azraq. Since the capacity of landfills falls short of the growing demand, people in Azraq have no choice but to leave the trash out on the ground without proper treatment.

Establishing a compost facility to reduce waste, protect the lands, and create new jobs

Ever since the civil war broke out in Syria, the focus of international aid has gradually shifted from offering temporary resettlement to assisting refugees in engaging with local communities. In response to the trend, the TaiwanICDF collaborated with Action Against Hunger (ACF) to launch this two-year project, which started in December 2016. This project aims to help Azraq achieve sustainable development and raise the living standard of native Jordanians and Syrian refugees through improving its solid waste management. Key initiatives for this goal include characterizing waste and assessing its value, setting a waste sorting and compost facility, providing capacity building for related personnel, and disseminating knowledge of waste management to the public.

The establishment and promotion of the compost facility plays an important part in this project. Based on the feasibility study, a large amount of land in Azraq is designated for agricultural use. However, the lands are afflicted by high salinity due to overuse of chemical fertilizers, resulting in decrease in soil fertility and hence a constant need of organic fertilizers. Besides, composting animal manure, vegetable and other organic scraps is a great way to reduce waste and create jobs for the local communities and the Syrian refugees. In December 2017, a project-based volunteer with business background was dispatched to Jordan by the TaiwanICDF to conduct compost market surveys and assist ACF in preparing business plans.

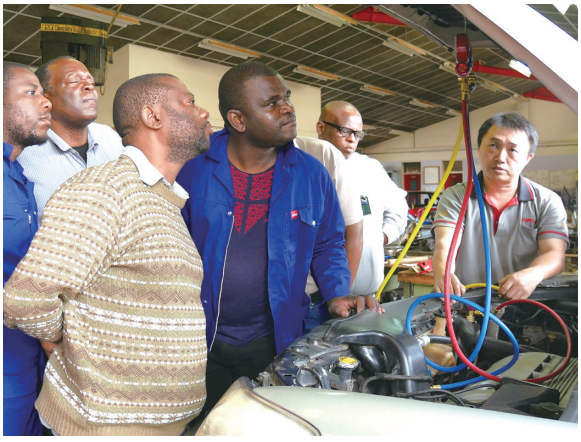
Beneficiaries of the project include members of Azraq's organic compost cooperatives, city government staff who have received training, local farmers, Azraq citizens, and Syrian refugees. The projected number of total beneficiaries is around 12,600 people.

12,600

The projected number of beneficiaries by 2018, when the project will be completed

3 **Case Study**

Technical and Vocational Education and Training Enhancement Project (Swaziland)



Short-term automotive repair expert, Professor Jackie Lui, (first from right) giving a class at VOCTIM.

Supports the UN Sustainable Development Goal 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

Human resources are essential for any country to prosper, and a key driver for economic development. In a bid to help Swaziland nurture talents in a systematic way, the experts sent by the TaiwanICDF conducted onsite research and suggested the following: 1) Emphasize training talents in ICT, electrical control and automotive repair, enhancing students' understanding in both theory and practice to reduce the dependence on foreign specialists; 2) Increase the percentage of self-developed and self-maintained equipment in the manufacturing industries to stimulate industry growth and expand trade ties with neighboring countries.

Starting from November 2015, the TaiwanICDF has collaborated with Swaziland College of Technology (SCOT) and Gwamile Vocational and Commercial Training Institute in Matsapha (VOCTIM) on this project, assisting the schools in creating yearly plans for their technical and vocational and vocational education and training courses.

SCOT focuses on its vocational education program, striving to cultivate high-end talents in ICT and electrical engineering. The graduates may choose to become a faculty member or pursue further education. VOCTIM, on the contrary, emphasizes on vocational training. The courses center on single-tasking works, training specialists in the field of plumbing and electrical engineering, industrial wiring, programmable logic control, automotive engineering, and computer-based diagnosis for motor vehicles.

Expand training system for technical talents

The project has completed five short-term courses in both Taiwan and Swaziland, with 94 trainees in total. In the past two years, the TaiwanICDF has established various laboratories and workshops, offered training to students, lecturers and professionals, and provided timely feedback for their work. The facilities built include two ICT labs, a programmable logic controller lab, an industrial wiring lab, an automotive repair workshop, a computer-based diagnosis training workshop, and a training workshop of industrial automation control. Through this project, a stronger link between industry and academia is forged.

To expand project synergy, the TaiwanICDF helped SCOT and VOCTIM to develop operational guidelines for the Upskilling and Lifelong Training Centre in 2017; in 2018, the schools will expand the training system for technical talents by launching in-service training programs, offering citizens a greater opportunity for lifelong learning and on-the-job training. In a close collaboration with the Swaziland Economic Policy and Analysis Centre and the Ministry of Education and Training of Swaziland, the project conducted a nationwide study on the skills required by the labor market to help the nation come up with its talent development strategy and action plan. In addition, at the end of each semester, the instructional quality assurance committee, an organization founded with the TaiwanICDF's support and with members across academia, industry and government, would review the teaching quality assessment carried out among students and teachers in both SCOT and VOCTIM. The assessment report helps the committee to improve lecturers' competence, refine the courses, and ensure that graduates are adequately prepared to keep up with Swaziland's future development.

94 trainees

The number of people that have participated in the short-term training courses

4 Case Study

Maternal and Neonatal Health Care Improvement Project in Burkina Faso



Medical personnel from Burkina Faso receive training at Hualien Tzu-Chi Hospital.

Supports the UN Sustainable Development Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages; and Goal 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

According to the latest World Health Statistics report (2017) by the World Health Organization (WHO), the neonatal and maternal mortality rates remain high in Burkina Faso, one of Taiwan's diplomatic allies in West Africa. In the face of serious urban-rural gap, inequality in the distribution of health resources, and shortage of medical professionals, Burkina Faso has been plagued by how to improve the quality of maternal and infant health care.

Training seed instructors with Hualien Tzu-Chi Hospital

To nurture health care professionals, the TaiwanICDF launched the project together with Hualien Tzu-Chi Hospital, the SGS benchmark award winner experienced in community health care services and the first medical institution in Taiwan that has been ISO 9001 certified. The project aims to build the capacity of local maternal and infant health care workers and to upgrade the functions of health care units in Manga, a district in the central-south of Burkina Faso.

By the end of this project, 16 medical workers from Burkina Faso will receive trainer training in Taiwan to improve their skills and knowledge of maternal and neonatal clinical care and community health care. Once the participants complete their training and return to their country, they will be the seed instructors and run local workshops to empower more health care workers.

Apart from providing basic maternal and infant care equipment to hospitals and over 30 health care units in Manga, the project also donated ambulances to the health authority governing the central-south region. By building medical professionals' capacity, strengthening the functions of local health care institutions, and improving the feasibility of transferring patients, the project expects to enhance the region's accessibility of maternal and neonatal health care.

In 2017, the TaiwanICDF collaborated with the Hualien Tzu-Chi Hospital to offer trainer training to eight medical personnel in maternal and neonatal health care. The trainees said that they learned a lot from the program, such as how to handle postpartum hemorrhage, perform neonatal resuscitation, and conduct prenatal and postnatal examinations. After returning to Burkina Faso, they enthusiastically passed on what they had learned to others, training 60 medical personnel in their homeland up to now.

In 2018, the project will continue to strengthen the capacity of health care personnel in Burkina Faso and to carry out medical hardware upgrade, which includes offering maternal and infant health care equipment and two more ambulances to the local medical institutions.

Besides, the TaiwanICDF will collaborate with the Ministry of Health of Burkina Faso to research and analyze neonatal and maternal deaths in the central-south region of the country. Through case studies as such, the project aims to identify the risk factors of maternal and neonatal diseases and death, serving as the basis for the government to refine future policies and practices, improve maternal and neonatal health care, and enable an environment for its sustainable development.

The TaiwanICDF will continue working with Burkina Faso to improve maternal and infant health in the country so that mothers and infants can have access to the care that they need.

Latin America and Caribbean

Although this region has achieved the development goal of reducing the number of people living in poverty or suffering from hunger by half, local economic structures remain extremely dependent on basic industrial activities that are costly to the environment and vulnerable to changes in the economics of major trade partners. Low levels of infrastructure and lack of investments in innovation obstruct industrial advancement and economic transformation.



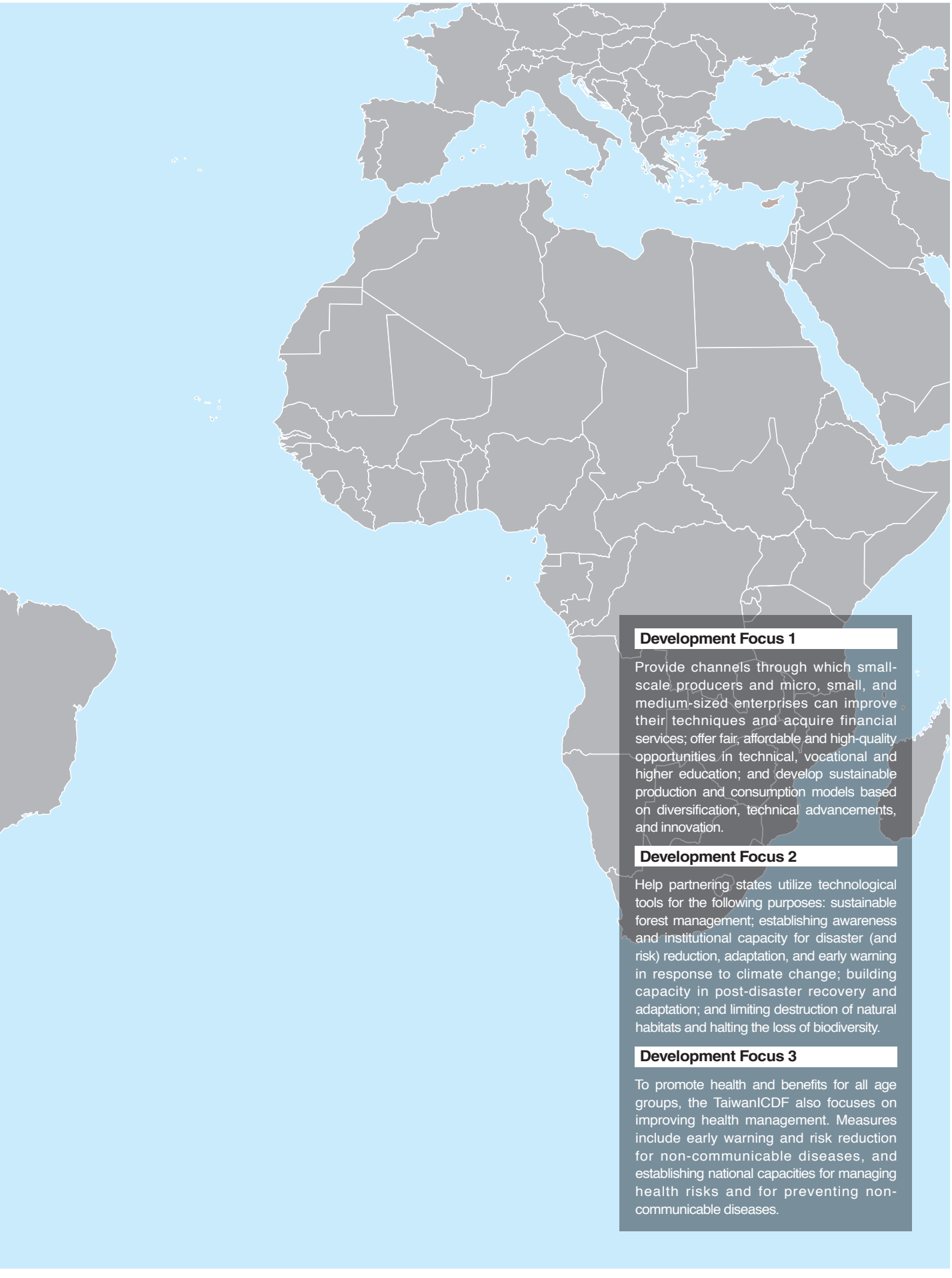
Summary

In the face of large-scale commercialized production models, micro and small-scale producers in the region lack the capacity to engage in market competition. Survival of local industries is becoming increasingly difficult while gaps between rural and urban development and between the rich and poor are widening as well.

Economic development poses significant challenges and impacts to the local natural environment. Deforestation in the region is among the highest in the world, indicating excessive utilization and destruction of the environment that threaten biodiversity.

Key partnering states

Guatemala, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Honduras, St. Kitts and Nevis, Haiti, Ecuador, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, and Belize.



Development Focus 1

Provide channels through which small-scale producers and micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises can improve their techniques and acquire financial services; offer fair, affordable and high-quality opportunities in technical, vocational and higher education; and develop sustainable production and consumption models based on diversification, technical advancements, and innovation.

Development Focus 2

Help partnering states utilize technological tools for the following purposes: sustainable forest management; establishing awareness and institutional capacity for disaster (and risk) reduction, adaptation, and early warning in response to climate change; building capacity in post-disaster recovery and adaptation; and limiting destruction of natural habitats and halting the loss of biodiversity.

Development Focus 3

To promote health and benefits for all age groups, the TaiwanICDF also focuses on improving health management. Measures include early warning and risk reduction for non-communicable diseases, and establishing national capacities for managing health risks and for preventing non-communicable diseases.

1 Case Study

Institutional enforcement project for agribusiness in Guatemala

Supports the UN Sustainable Development Goal 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation



The project provides guidance to farmers in sorting and packing beans.

Agriculture is an important economic activity of Guatemala and employs 30.5 percent of the national population. This project was jointly initiated by the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food of Guatemala (MAGA) and the TaiwanICDF in 2015 to improve the livelihood of farmers, promote economic development in the rural areas, and reduce the number of people living in poverty. The purpose of the project is to support the transformation of farmers' organizations into agribusinesses, improve production capacity, quality, and added value of rural agricultural produce, and enhance marketing efforts for the produce.

This project mainly targets officials of various levels in MAGA, and aims at improving their capacities in offering consultation to their farmers by transferring Taiwan's extensive experiences, knowledge, and techniques in agricultural marketing and consultation.

Project measures include: support the establishment of consultation strategies and standards for pursuing technical support activities; strengthen the professional competences of the consultants; allow consultants to help secure loans for agribusinesses; and support the establishment of an information platform for project management and price monitoring of agricultural products.

As of the end of 2017, the project has provided training for 200 agricultural and livestock officials at various levels of MAGA. Training will continue to be provided in 2018.

Highland exporting organization achieving over 70 percent growth in revenue two years after receiving consultation

After training, the TaiwanICDF also supported MAGA to select qualified consultants and dispatched a consultant team composed of Taiwanese experts to offer joint consultation to 74 key farmers' organizations in the country. Measures include promoting Good Agricultural Practice regulations, acquiring international certification for farm produce, designing product images and packaging, formulating product marketing plans, and consulting local and overseas market development. The highland exporting organization achieved a huge growth of 72 percent in sales revenue in 2017 relative to 2015 after receiving consultation from this project. This figure is expected to keep growing.

In 2016, the TaiwanICDF also began supporting MAGA directives of developing promising aquaculture products. The project leveraged the consultant team to transfer Taiwan's successful experience of building the tilapia sector and to teach households in remote villages on raising tilapia as an excellent source of nutrition. Such measures helped to achieve the goal of key agricultural policies for improving food security and nutrition of rural families of the 2017 Family Farming Program for Strengthening Rural Economy (Programa de Agricultura Familiar para el Fortalecimiento de la Economía, PAFFEC) of Guatemala.

To strengthen information integration and application capacities of MAGA and to enhance project performance and efficiency, this project also completed the establishment of a farmers' organization consultation and management platform in 2016. The smart phone application software for the Guatemala farm produce information platform (MAGA-APP) was developed and launched in 2017, allowing people free access to the latest prices and other information on major agricultural produce.

In addition to continuing to provide training courses and consultation to improve consultation capacity of the Guatemalan officials, the project is expected to help farmers' organizations develop their own brands in the future so that more quality Guatemalan farm produce can be exported to the international market.

2015 2017

US$2.79 million ▶ US$4.80 million

Total sales of the highland exporting organization

2 Case Study

Common Bean Research, Development and Production Extension Project in Nicaragua

Supports the UN Sustainable Development Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture



Engineer Si-Dun Huang (first from left) provides explanations to farmers in the experimental field.

The red common bean is one of the staple foods in Nicaragua, and is rich in protein, micronutrients (iron and zinc), and B vitamins, making it an important source of nutrients for farmers living in the mountainous regions of the country. Data from the Nicaraguan Institute for Agricultural Technology (El Instituto Nicaragüense de Tecnología Agropecuaria, INTA) show that over 280,000 hectares of land is devoted to the cultivation of common beans in Nicaragua, making the country the third largest Central American (including Mexico) grower of common beans with an average annual output of 200,000 tons. Nicaragua is a major Central American exporter of common beans with the entire supply chain providing over 200,000 jobs, making it a critical sector of the country. However, Nicaragua has been affected by droughts since 2010 where average annual production of common beans fell to 140,000 tons. Despite a small recovery in recent years, the impact of the drought has severely affected the livelihoods of many.

The TaiwanICDF therefore began working with INTA in 2016, targeting the central and northern mountainous regions that account for over 80 percent of common bean growing areas in Nicaragua. These regions are subject to fluctuations in climate and environment, and use a wide variety of methods to grow a diverse selection of bean cultivars. Under such pretext, it is crucial to expand common bean research capacity and to improve and develop cultivars adapted to various climates.

Successful development of three new cultivars and expanding production volume and growing area

To accelerate common bean cultivar selection and breeding, and to provide consultation to seed banks to identify cultivars with increased productivity and resilience against climate change, the TaiwanICDF introduced quality cultivars resistant against diseases, heat, and drought developed by the International Center for Tropical Agriculture (Centro Internacional de Agricultura Tropical, CIAT) of Colombia. The TaiwanICDF also supported Nicaragua in conducting comparative trials for introducing and domesticating new cultivars, selecting quality cultivars with improved adaptability. Other important measures include establishing a Banco Comunitario de Semilia (community seed bank) in key common bean growing communities, and organizing training courses for cultivating common beans, producing and preparing bean seedlings, and formulating organic liquid fertilizers and biological pesticides and anti-microbial agents. The TaiwanICDF further provided cultivation information and materials as well as tools for preparing and storing bean seedlings to help farmers in the community actively utilize agricultural waste and limited resources in the villages for production purposes. Such measures help reduce production costs and are friendlier to the environment. Bean growers could reserve quality seeds and offer them to neighboring communities as well.

Since the project was first initiated, the La Compañia test station in central Nicaragua under INTA has established wells and irrigation systems for 14 hectares of land, and successfully released three new common bean cultivars, namely: INTA Rojo Jinotega, INTA Rapido Sequia, and a third cultivar currently being named. These cultivars feature 10 percent greater productivity, resistance against drought and diseases, and improved nutritional contents (zinc and iron). Furthermore, consultation was also provided to farmers to establish 90 seed banks, achieving an outstanding result of harvesting 97 tons of quality seeds that could be used for 2,500 hectares of land.

The expected outcome of the project, set to conclude in 2021, is to provide bean farmers with easy access to quality seeds in Nicaragua and raise quality seed utilization from 1.02 percent to 5.3 percent, and expand cultivation area growing improved cultivars from 121,000 hectares to 629,160 hectares in the country.

2016	2021(Expected)
1.02% ▶	5.3%

Utilization of quality common bean seeds

3 Case Study

Capability Enhancement in Using Geographic Information Systems Project in El Salvador



Supports the UN Sustainable Development Goal 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts; and Goal 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



Lina Pohl (right), minister of Environment and Natural Resources of El Salvador, explains the work of General Directorate of the Environmental Observatory to TaiwanICDF Secretary General Tien-Yie Hsiang (center) and Taiwan ambassador to El Salvador Miao-Hung Hsie (left).

In recent years, Central American countries have been affected by climate change and global warming, and have endured multiple instances of heavy rain, severe droughts, tropical storms, and other extreme weather phenomenon. El Salvador, a partner country of Taiwan, is especially affected by such conditions. Many international organizations and research centers, including the United Nations Office for Disaster Reduction (UNISDR), have issued reports stating that El Salvador is highly vulnerable to the risks imposed by natural disasters. The Central American Institute for Fiscal Studies (Instituto Centroamericano de Estudios Fiscales, ICEFI) estimated that El Salvador experiences losses of up to US$1 billion every year as a result of climate change. Germanwatch, an international non-profit organization, listed El Salvador as the fourth country most affected by climate change in the world. All these revelations lead to an urgency for seeking a solution.

Taiwan previously carried out regional projects in El Salvador from 2015 to 2016 using the latest satellite technologies and Geographic Information Systems (GIS) in the Capability Enhancement in Using Geographic Information Systems in Central America to better monitor changes in land utilization. This project also laid the foundations for further collaboration. The TaiwanICDF then responded to requests from El Salvador to formulate a new project to further enhance the country's ability in national land management and reduce impacts to land utilization caused by climate change.

Improving GIS applications to enhance environmental protection and adaptability to climate change

Project contents such as national land monitoring primarily focus on environment-sensitive regions and agricultural areas of El Salvador, with the TaiwanICDF regularly providing satellite images and analysis reports on the status of land utilization to the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (MARN) and Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAG) of the country. This information will support relevant agencies in meeting environmental construction guidelines and strengthening law enforcement against illegal land use. In the event of natural disasters or emergencies, the project can promptly provide disaster relief organizations with natural disaster or emergency assessment reports, helping the Government of El Salvador evaluate the scope of the disaster and adopt disaster relief measures. Outcomes of the project can also be used to create a national drought map, landslide potential map, and satellite image map that can be used as a reference for emergency response. The TaiwanICDF previously provided analysis reports for the Magdalena sugarcane factory syrup leakage and pine tree pest invasion in the northeastern part of the country. These reports served as a reference for the government to conduct disaster assessments and environmental remediation, and were received with great acclaim by both the government and general public.

2014 1,500 square kilometers ▶ 2017 13,338 square kilometers

Territory under land monitoring

4 Case Study

Project for Strengthening Farmers' Organizations and Improving Fruit and Vegetable Production Technology in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

Supports the UN Sustainable Development Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture



Assistant researcher of Taiwan Agricultural Research Institute, Chu-Chung Chen, (third from left) explains fertilization management in the field to farmers.

Agriculture is an important sector in St. Vincent and the Grenadines (SVG) , a partner country of Taiwan. During the height of agricultural production in the 1980s to the 1990s, the country's exports of bananas and tubers greatly increased, allowing agriculture to account for 19 percent of its gross domestic product. This situation, however, did not last. The country was affected in recent years by the liberalization of global trade while the UK and EU canceled preferential import measures for bananas. Banana growers were also severely affected by pests and diseases and hardly recovered from these disasters. Exports thus continued to decline every year, with the agriculture sector accounting for only 10 percent of the GDP in 2009.

To overcome the bottlenecks of agricultural development, SVG listed modernizing the agriculture sector, improving fruit and vegetable production and sales capacities, and strengthening the functions of farmers' organizations as issues central to its development policies. The government also actively sought methods to help diversify local produce.

Strengthening farmers' organizations and resource utilization in three major dimensions

With the TaiwanICDF's successful past experiences in providing consultation to SVG production and marketing groups for expanding horticultural growing areas and productivity and replacing fresh produce imports, the SVG government therefore decided to work with the TaiwanICDF once more in 2015. By capitalizing on Taiwan's advantages and strengths in agricultural technologies, the project aims to strengthen the technical support system of agricultural service units, establish facilities or field cultivation models for target crops, and strengthen management systems of farmers' organizations to help the country strengthen the functions of its farmers' organizations and improve production quality and quantity.

For strengthening the technical support system of agricultural service units, the focus is on inspecting soil samples, producing probiotics-containing fertilizers, and establishing systems for fertilization management and for diagnosing pests and diseases. The following measures were completed as of mid-2017: furnishing a soil testing lab with various test equipment and performing pH, electrical conductivity, mass, organic matter, nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium, and calcium content analysis for 212 soil samples; establishing a probiotics and fertilizer composting facility; and continuing to produce and supply probiotics-containing fertilizers to the farmers.

For establishing facilities or field cultivation models for target crops, primary measures include establishing facilities or developing models and specifications for field cultivation. Market preferences in SVG were reviewed to select tomato, sweet pepper, carrot, watermelon, and pineapple as the main crops. A total of five cultivation models were composed and workshops were also organized to provide consultation to a total of 200 farmers.

Finally, to strengthen the capacity of farmers' organizations, under the project component of strengthening farmers' organizations management systems, workshops on administrative management of farmers' organizations and on production and marketing cooperatives continued to be held to train farmers to become seed instructors. The eight production and marketing groups that received consultation produced about 353 tons of fruits and vegetables. Since the project began in September 1, 2015, improved soil fertility as well as field cultivation and management techniques and enhanced functions of farmers' organizations have increased sales revenue of fruits and vegetables by 10 percent for farmers from cooperatives that received consultation.

2015 → 2017

29.662 tons ▶ 353.313 tons

Horticultural production volume of cooperatives that received consultation

5 Case Study

Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Project (St. Kitts and Nevis)



Supports the UN Sustainable Development Goal 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable; and Goal 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development



The electronic health ID card allows medical staff to quickly search and acquire a patient's medical records.

In recent years, various countries around the world have actively invested in the development of medical information technology to improve medical care systems, improve health care quality, enhance patient safety, reduce costs, and enhance service accessibility, fairness, and efficiency.

St. Kitts and Nevis is a partner country of Taiwan located in the Caribbean. As of 2013, Joseph N. France General Hospital (JNF Hospital) served as the primary health care institution of the country. However, administrative tasks are still largely carried out manually and medical records still provided in printed form in JNF Hospital. Traditional models of health care procedures and the lack of standard operating procedures and systematic management tools affect the waiting time of people seeking medical attention, increase the workload of health care personnel, and may also lead to health care risks.

To protect patient safety and to improve work efficiency and service quality of health care personnel in the country, the TaiwanICDF collaborated with St. Kitts and Nevis and introduced Taiwan's experience in digitizing health care institutions through this project to help the country establish a standardized hospital information system (HIS).

ICT software and hardware equipment were also introduced to help health care personnel monitor and manage patient diagnostics and treatment information as well as health care administration and management data. This helped to streamline their work and improve efficiency.

Electronic medical records and health ID cards that can be scanned key to improving health care efficiency

This project was implemented in collaboration with regional hospitals in Taiwan as well as ICT service providers to introduce standardized health care procedures and to develop a HIS that offers standardized and ease of operations for the health care personnel. The HIS comprises a range of operational modules that include registration, consultation, pricing, pharmacy, inventory, medical records, diagnostics, X-ray, blood bank, and pharmaceuticals inventory management functions. Issues of network bandwidth and stability in St. Kitts and Nevis were considered as well. The overall system framework adopted a client-server architecture typically used by hospitals around the world to reduce the impact of network instability.

Digitized medical histories and records form an important foundation for achieving the results of this project. Through barcode scanning technology using an application interface, a patient's health ID card issued by this project can be scanned to quickly verify their identity and reduce the chances of identification error. Deputy Minister of Health Nicole Slack-Liburd expressed that the electronic medical records and medical cards established and issued by this project allow health care personnel to quickly search and acquire a patient's health information and to make full use of the golden hour. In addition to the aforementioned application, this project also assisted St. Kitts and Nevis in planning a digital medical records office and electronic medical record indexing. These measures will gradually provide the required capacities for conducting pathological research and big data analysis.

2017 was the final year for implementing this project. To ensure that ICT personnel of St. Kitts and Nevis have the capacity to perform sustainable management, operations, and maintenance, the TaiwanICDF organized ICT training courses and made arrangements for Taiwanese technical personnel to share practical experiences. The aim is to eliminate technical barriers for St. Kitts and Nevis personnel and provide them with the capacity to independently operate and manage the HIS.



6 Case Study

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

Supports the UN Sustainable Development Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages; and Goal 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development



Project manager Tsai Feng-ta (left) explains poster content to nurses.

People of St. Kitts and Nevis have an average life expectancy of 75.6 years. The leading causes of death are non-communicable diseases. As the global population continues to age, chronic and overlapping conditions have become an important issue that can no longer be ignored. Disabilities and other disease-induced problems have greatly increased medical expenses, leading to a growing financial burden to governments and societies.

St. Kitts and Nevis listed the prevention and treatment of non-communicable diseases as a key objective for its National Health Policy 2020.

Taiwan has achieved great results in the prevention and treatment of non-communicable diseases and the Taipei Veterans General Hospital (VGHTPE) was one of the first hospitals to promote the pioneer program in kidney health care. The TaiwanICDF, Minsitry of Health of St. Kitts and Nevis and VGHTPE therefore jointly started this project in April 2017. The project will strengthen the country's disease prevention and control system specifically for chronic kidney disease.

The TaiwanICDF stationed a project manager in St. Kitts and Nevis to implement the project and monitor its progress. VGHTPE, on the other hand, was in charge of arranging training courses in Taiwan for health care personnel from St. Kitts and Nevis and dispatching a consultant team to the nation to assist seed instructors in supervising teaching effectiveness and provide professional counseling.

Integrated preventive care to improve independent management capacities of health care institutions and the public

In 2017, the TaiwanICDF and VGHTPE conducted chronic kidney disease prevention and control seed instructor training for six health care professionals in Taiwan. Contents of this training include: principles of chronic kidney disease prevention and treatment, disease progression and classification, causes and diagnostics, demonstration and observation of dialysis, related knowledge of health education and proper diets, planning and calculation of nutritional intake, and learning about physician-nurse-nutritionist collaboration models in Taiwan. Upon returning to their country, the seed instructors used the knowledge they acquired in Taiwan to design workshop classes and were assigned as trainers for local workshops on the prevention and treatment of chronic kidney diseases. A total of 171 health care personnel learned how to prevent and treat chronic kidney diseases, provide care to chronic kidney disease patients, and offer chronic kidney disease health education at the community level.

During the local workshops, VGHTPE dispatched consultants to provide topic-based seminars and engage in dialog with the trainees to establish future plans for creating case entry and referral procedures, case management information systems, and health education teaching and promotion materials.

By sharing Taiwan's experiences in the prevention and treatment of chronic kidney diseases, this three-year project aims to assist our partner country devise effective integrated care strategies and methods, strengthen the capacity of health personnel and functions of nephrology, improve community self-management capacity for chronic kidney diseases, and help St. Kitts and Nevis reduce the economic burden caused by the condition.

60%

Estimated return rate for chronic kidney disease patients to the nephrology department outpatient services in 2020

7 Case Study

Pre-investment Project for Replacement of Departmental Hospital of Nueva Segovia



Supports the UN Sustainable Development Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages



Blueprint of hospital reconstruction in the Department of Nueva Segovia in Nicaragua.

The Department of Nueva Segovia of Nicaragua is an arid region with poverty. Two-thirds of the people live in nual areas, and most are youths below the age of 19 and women. Only 12 percent of the population is aged 50 or above. Up to 83 percent of the people in the department are classified under high or severe poverty, resulting in a relatively large proportion of vulnerable groups such as children and pregnant women that suffer from malnutrition. Common lack of quality water and sanitation services has also severely affected the health of the people.

However, the equipment, wards and professional medical personnel of the department-level public hospital, Alfonso Moncada Guillén Hospital, are not enough to provide quality health care services.

According to the National Human Development Plan 2012-2016, the Nicaraguan Ministry of Health hopes to expand and improve basic medical infrastructure throughout the country and to offer accessible and free integrated health services to improve public health with particular emphasis on the underprivileged.

Plans were therefore made to rebuild this hospital. The preliminary study for the replacement project and detailed hospital design were funded by the TaiwanICDF Fund for Consulting Service administered by the Central American Bank for Economic Integration (CABEI).

Overall, the new hospital will create an optimal environment with greater comfort and security for all of its users, which include patients, staff and the public. The rebuilt hospital will have functional and ventilated spaces and outdoor areas and parking lots that are easy to access.

Responding to local needs to increase medical care and expand diagnosis and laboratory services

This preliminary study and detailed design was implemented via international procurement by a Taiwanese consulting company. The consultant team first studied the demographics, socioeconomic conditions, environment sanitation, and outpatient and hospitalization data of hospitals and health centers of various levels within the Department of Nueva Segovia. Analysis showed the most common causes of morbidity and mortality in the region are: diseases related to pregnancy, parturition, and neonatal conditions (such as acute diarrhea); respiratory tract infections; cardiovascular diseases; and dengue fever and other communicable diseases. This meant that pregnant women, newborns, and patients of chronic diseases (cardiovascular diseases) are groups with the most urgent needs for medical care.

Based on the analysis results, the consultant team drew up a plan to rebuild the new department-level medical institution with functions of providing health services at the secondary level, teaching, and supporting the medical units at primary level (health centers, health posts and community-based clinics) in Nueva Segovia. The hospital will have five basic specialties, namely: internal medicine, surgery, gynecology and obstetrics, pediatrics, and orthopedics. In addition to the original health care services, the rebuilt hospital will also offer services for gastrointestinal conditions, respiratory tract conditions, psychological health, rehabilitation, outpatient care, and burn treatment for children. Diagnosis and laboratory services will be further expanded to include radiation diagnostics, anatomical pathology, and endoscopic inspections.

The replacement of the hospital is expected to start in 2018. The rebuilt departmental hospital is expected to offer 159 hospital beds and 77 provisional and temporary beds, 1.35 times higher than the original hospital, and a service capacity 2.35 times higher than the original, providing more comprehensive health care services to the department and its population of nearly 270,000 residents.

8 Case Study

Belize City House of Culture and Downtown Rejuvenation Project



The project adopted the concept of eco-museum, reconstructing the city downtown with the House of Culture as the center and integrating aspects of the daily life and culture of citizens.

Supports the UN Sustainable Development Goal 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

Tourism is a top national priority sector for development for Belize, Taiwan's partner country in Central America. Most tourists visiting the old capital of Belize City arrive on holiday cruise ships that dock at the city's harbor. There are many British colonial buildings that offer great tourism potential in the old downtown area. However, these buildings were neither properly preserved nor utilized, and thus appear to be rather dilapidated, hampering the city's ability to attract tourists from the cruise ships and limiting the economic benefits that the city could gain from tourism.

To improve upon this situation, the Government of Belize proposed a plan to the TaiwanICDF for renovating the British governor's mansion (also known as the House of Culture) that was constructed during the colonial era. Results of an onsite survey conducted by Taiwanese experts revealed that single-spot constructions and site improvements may not achieve the expected goal of improving tourism. In the end, the project was revised to become the Belize City House of Culture and Downtown Rejuvenation Project. Adopting the concept of eco-museum, the House of Culture, with over 150 years of history since the colonial era, was designated as the core destination. A belt-shaped area of the old downtown was to undergo urban landscaping to improve the settings of the selected heritage assets while involving community residents. These measures are designed to improve the willingness of tourists to visit the downtown area, extend their stay, and revitalize the local economy.

Implementing both software and hardware improvements to promote sustainable development of tourism

The concept of eco-museum is commonly employed in Taiwan when planning new museums, and feature the incorporation of natural sights, historical events, and items that relate to the entire community and lifestyle. Planning an eco-museum therefore requires considerations of both the software and hardware aspects. Historical buildings must be renovated in such a way to preserve the common memory provided by the physical structure. Overall touring routes and tour-guiding signs for the old downtown area should be planned. Local historical and cultural workers were also invited to participate in the discussion on cultural preservation. Workshops were organized every now and then to promote traditional crafts and further strengthen the residents' historical and cultural identity to the local history.

In 2012, the TaiwanICDF started by assisting in the organization of community planning and cultural and historical preservation workshops. In the following year, officials of the Belize Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation were invited to visit eco-museums in Taiwan. After signing the loan agreement of the project in 2014, the Belize Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation planned numerous arts and cultural events and implemented plans for selecting and renovating historical buildings. In August 2017, the country also passed the National Cultural Heritage Preservation Act 2017 to provide a legal basis for safeguarding the Belizean history and culture.

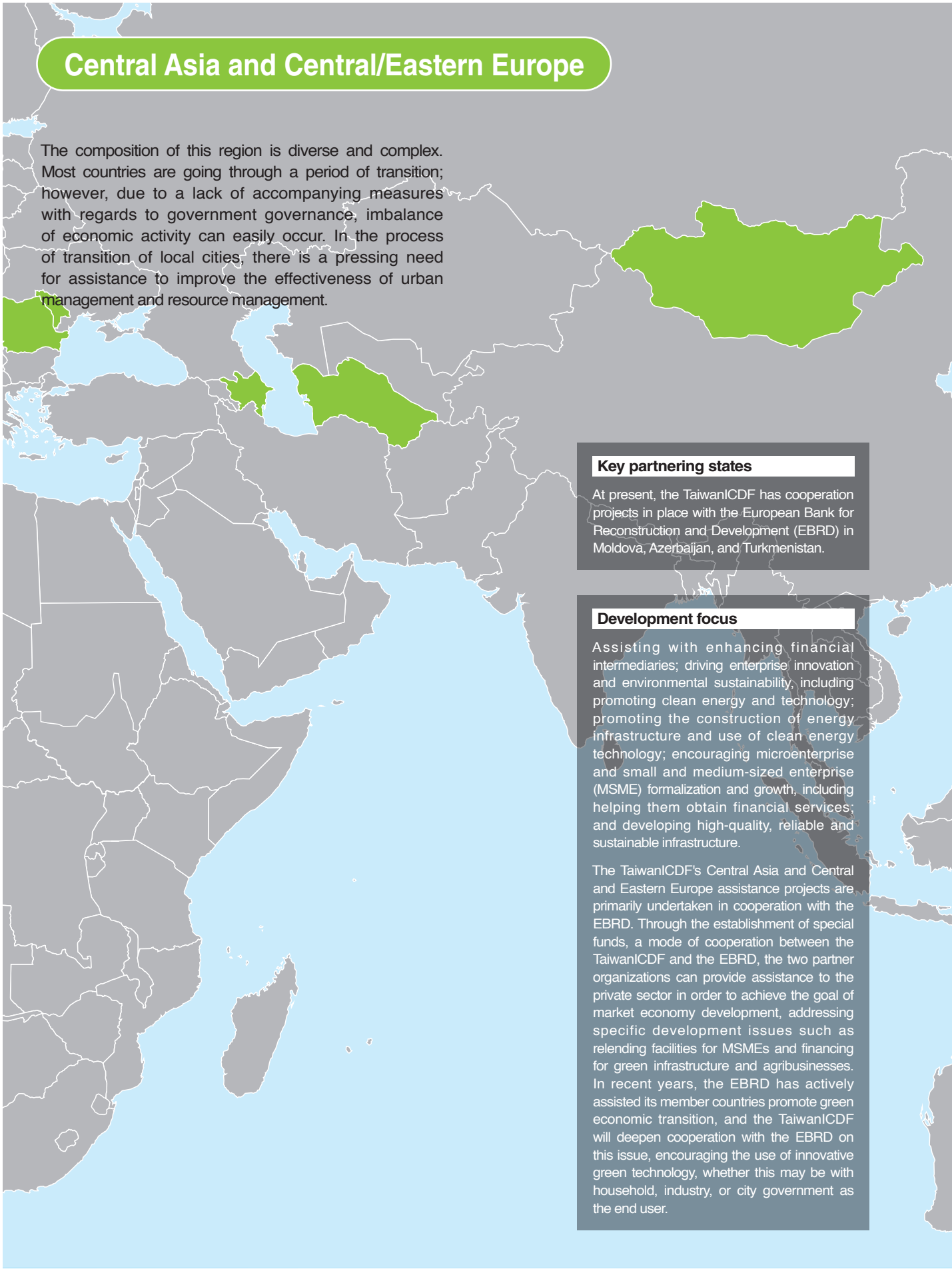
Renovation of the selected historical buildings including House of Culture and improvement of multiple public areas are under way. The project will continue to organize cultural events in the future, and promote awareness and appreciation among the Belizean citizens of colonial heritage and local cultural identity through community participation.

4 buildings

Number of historical buildings expected to be renovated at the end of the project

Central Asia and Central/Eastern Europe

The composition of this region is diverse and complex. Most countries are going through a period of transition; however, due to a lack of accompanying measures with regards to government governance, imbalance of economic activity can easily occur. In the process of transition of local cities, there is a pressing need for assistance to improve the effectiveness of urban management and resource management.



Key partnering states

At present, the TaiwanICDF has cooperation projects in place with the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) in Moldova, Azerbaijan, and Turkmenistan.

Development focus

Assisting with enhancing financial intermediaries; driving enterprise innovation and environmental sustainability, including promoting clean energy and technology; promoting the construction of energy infrastructure and use of clean energy technology; encouraging microenterprise and small and medium-sized enterprise (MSME) formalization and growth, including helping them obtain financial services; and developing high-quality, reliable and sustainable infrastructure.

The TaiwanICDF's Central Asia and Central and Eastern Europe assistance projects are primarily undertaken in cooperation with the EBRD. Through the establishment of special funds, a mode of cooperation between the TaiwanICDF and the EBRD, the two partner organizations can provide assistance to the private sector in order to achieve the goal of market economy development, addressing specific development issues such as relending facilities for MSMEs and financing for green infrastructure and agribusinesses. In recent years, the EBRD has actively assisted its member countries promote green economic transition, and the TaiwanICDF will deepen cooperation with the EBRD on this issue, encouraging the use of innovative green technology, whether this may be with household, industry, or city government as the end user.

1 Case Study

FIPEISF-Agribusiness Account-Sub-project 5: Yayla Agro Turkey project



The TaiwanICDF cooperated with the EBRD to help Yayla Agro, a Turkish agribusiness, transform into a modern company.

Supports the UN Sustainable Development Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security, improve nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture; and Goal 8: Promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth, employment and decent work for all

In 2015, the TaiwanICDF established the Financial Intermediary and Private Enterprises Investment Special Fund (FIPEISF)-Agribusiness Account, in partnership with the EBRD.

This program provides financing to small and medium-sized agricultural enterprises in EBRD member countries, helping them increase operational efficiency and, in doing so, raising the effectiveness of agricultural value chains in Central and Eastern Europe, Central Asia and the Mediterranean coastal region. Turkey is among one target country within the program.

Turkey is the world's seventh largest agricultural producer overall, and is also a major exporter of agricultural products. Agriculture plays an important role in the Turkish economy, and accounts for around 20 percent of the country's employment.

In light of this, the EBRD put forward a comprehensive development strategy for Turkey's agricultural enterprises to improve operational efficiency, corporate governance and competitiveness.

Providing loans to assist transition and development of ready-to-eat market

Taking Turkish agribusiness firm Yayla Agro as an example, this pulse and rice producer is headquartered in the capital, Ankara. With a capacity of 820,000 tons a year, it exports to more than 45 countries. A family-owned and growing business, its turnover has increased three-fold in the last three years and is well-positioned to expand its business. In 2017, the TaiwanICDF put forward a financing sub-project to the company, helping Yayla Agro to improve the effectiveness of operations. Furthermore, the company is able to increase its plan of value-added products, by providing more healthy, delicious and value-added ready-to-eat product range and responding to the consumption habits of the customers.

The EBRD and the TaiwanICDF provided EUR20 million to Yayla Agro to finance its investment and related working-capital need, allowing the company to obtain long-term financing more aligned with growth needs. The loan will also be used to finance the company's plant in Mersin for new production lines. Furthermore, finance provided by the EBRD and the TaiwanICDF also assisted the family-run company to transition to a modern corporation and introduce practices in line with international standards such as product certification. In addition to Turkey, the FIPEISF-Agribusiness Account has implemented various sub-projects in countries such as Turkmenistan, Azerbaijan and Moldova, assisting agribusinesses in improving the production effectiveness along the downstream of the supply chain, and eventually supplying more high-quality agriculture products for local consumption.

100%

Funding from the Agribusiness account fully committed into nine agribusiness sub-projects

2 Case Study

EBRD Financial Intermediary Investment Special Fund—Small Business Account—Phase III— Sub-project 9: Romanian Green Economy Finance Facility

Supports the UN Sustainable Development Goal 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all; and Goal 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable



At a launching ceremony in Bucharest, Romania, Amb. Larry R.L. Tseng of Taipei Representative Office in Slovakia attended on behalf of the TaiwanICDF and shared Taiwan's experience in green growth.

The TaiwanICDF established the Financial Intermediary Investment Special Fund (FIISF) in partnership with the EBRD in 1998, to support financial institutions in EBRD countries of operation in Central and Eastern Europe, the Balkans, and Central Asia improve financing access of the micro and small and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs) in the area. In 2017, the TaiwanICDF went further to incorporate the Green Energy Financing Facility (GEFF) into the scope of the FIISF. Under the GEFF cooperation, the EBRD and the FIISF will jointly extend financing to Participating Financial Institutions which will finance eligible sustainable energy and resource efficiency investments. This program will address multiple market barriers to financing green technologies. It aims to scale up private sector investment in the more sustainable use of energy and other resources and climate resilience projects. It is a concrete display of Taiwan's involvement in the green economy and energy sustainability issues in international society. Romanian Green Economy Finance Facility was the pilot project conducted by the EBRD and the TaiwanICDF under the GEFF.

Romania is an energy-intensive country. Most Romanian residential buildings are generally of older construction with low insulation, and have become one of the main reasons for the country's high energy consumption. The program can provide finance to Romanian households to invest in green products and make their homes more energy efficient and comfortable. On the demand side, people will be more aware of the benefits of green housing, and on the supply side, the affordability of home energy efficiency and green technology is made possible with the provision of loans by local banks, and Romania's overall energy conservation efforts will benefit.

Providing technical advice not just to banks, but to loan recipients as well

This facility is a combination of loan and technical assistance. The TaiwanICDF and EBRD provide loans to participating financial intermediaries to on-lend to individuals or groups of individuals, housing associations and management companies, service providers, and vendors to implement sustainable energy investments in residential dwellings or buildings. Such investments include energy efficient windows, thermal insulation of walls, roofs, floors, boilers, solar thermal water heaters, solar photovoltaic installations, heat pumps, upgrading of heating systems, and household appliances etc. With regards to technical assistance and execution, assistance is executed by the Bucharest-based GEFF team of engineering, financing, and marketing professionals to assist with the assessment and promotion of sub-projects. They help GEFF partner banks and their clients to identify eligible technical solutions. The last link in the package is the creation of a product database. Through a web-based technology selector tool provided by the program, participating companies can quickly and conveniently obtain qualified energy efficient and renewable energy product manuals and product development process guides from the database.

Since its implementation in May 2017, the project has partnered with three financial institutions, namely Banca Transilvania, Unicredit and UniCredit Consumer Financing. The project is expected to help 15,000 households to improve energy efficiency, achieve carbon dioxide emissions reduction by 25,000 tons a year, and save 80,000 MWh of primary energy. The financial institutions will also be able to increase their capacity to provide green financing products to meet market demand.

80,000 MWh

Saving of 80,000 MWh primary energy a year upon completion of the project

3 Case Study

Green Energy Special Fund (GESF)—Sub-project 3: BiH Elektrokrajina Power Distribution Upgrade Project

Supports the UN Sustainable Development Goal 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all; and Goal 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts



Former ambassador of Taipei Representative Office in Hungary, Wen-Lung Tao (third from left), attended the signing ceremony of the project on behalf of the TaiwanICDF.

After Bosnia and Herzegovina became independent in the early 1990s, conflict continued between Croatian, Bosnian and Serbian groups until a peace treaty was signed in 1995. Under the treaty, the country was divided into two political entities, each in control of half the territory of the country; namely, the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and Republika Srpska. The loan recipient under this project was Elektrokrajina, a power distribution company that serves approximately 47 percent of consumers in Republika Srpska. The loan would allow Elektrokrajina to restructure its medium and low voltage distribution network and introduce smart electricity meters that have remote reading and disconnection functions.

Bosnia and Herzegovina has an industrial infrastructure left over from the Communist era, and it also has abundant coal reserves, which makes it highly reliant on thermal power generation, a fact that means it places second for per-capita deaths caused by air pollution globally, behind only North Korea. Carbon intensity (carbon dioxide emission for every unit of GDP) is almost four times the EU average. In addition, the existing electricity distribution system is outdated, causing substantial power wastage and thus increasing the cost of electricity. In response, the EBRD drew up the Bosnia and Herzegovina Country Strategy in July 2017, setting improved energy use, distribution efficiency and increased proportion of renewable energy as the focus of development projects in Bosnia and Herzegovina over the next five years.

Increasing power distribution quality and paving the way for renewable energy

This project is implemented under the EBRD Green Energy Special Fund established by the TaiwanICDF and the EBRD in 2011. Together with the EBRD, the TaiwanICDF has committed to providing US$80 million over 10 years to support the development of green municipal infrastructure through lending operations. The loan interest rate is linked to the estimated carbon dioxide emission reduction of the project, the intention being to encourage beneficiary countries to choose green energy technology that is relatively high cost but also highly efficient, and to give up the traditional facilities that are relatively cheap but inefficient or polluting.

Through this project's emphasis on reconstructing medium and low voltage networks and substations, it is expected that overall distribution loss will be brought down from 14.41 percent to 10 percent, corresponding to an electricity saving of 80 GWh a year. Besides, by using smart meters with a remote disconnection function, the current 60 percent late payment or non-payment rate can be lowered. Not only will power supply quality is improved, but solar, hydropower and other renewable energy generated by small-scale operations can also be fed into the electricity distribution system, reducing reliance on thermal power generation. It is estimated that the project will reduce carbon dioxide emissions by 63,000 tons a year, improving air quality and the health of local people.

63,000 tons

Estimated annual reduction in carbon dioxide emissions after the project is completed

Other Projects

Echoing the sustainable development implementation methods and importance of developing global partnerships highlighted in the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs); as well as taking into account that funds and human resources are important pillars of economic growth in developing countries, the TaiwanICDF assists micro, small and medium-sized enterprises obtain working capital, takes part in assistance construction projects, improves transport facilities, and implements effective and focused capacity building plans. By providing scholarships and holding workshops, we seek to share Taiwan's advantages in specialized areas and development experience, helping partner countries nurture human resources and promote national development.



1 Case Study

Specialized Financial Intermediary Development Fund



Supports the UN Sustainable Development Goal 1: End poverty in all its form everywhere; Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture; Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls; Goal 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all; and Goal 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation



Specialized Financial Intermediary Development Fund helped local food company, La Canasta Products, to branch out through accounts receivable management company in El Salvador.

With regards to the development issues of promoting economic growth and reducing poverty, the private sector has a vital role in sustainable growth. To assist microenterprises and small and medium enterprises in obtaining working capital and help them grow over the long term, a sound financial intermediation institution is needed to provide lending services. To this end, the TaiwanICDF cooperates with the Multilateral Investment Fund (MIF), as part of the Inter-American Development Bank Group, to support microfinance institutions with good performance in Latin America and the Caribbean.

Financial services that support innovation and foster inclusion

In recent years, the MIF has focused in the areas of Knowledge Economy, Climate-Smart Agriculture and Inclusive Cities, matching the TaiwanICDF's priority areas of agriculture and environment. Therefore, when cooperation between the two sides expired in 2016, it was agreed to extend for an additional seven years on the existing foundation and strengthen the promotion of sub-projects.

Take El Salvador as an example. To solve the problem of the financial service system being unwilling to provide financial services to microenterprises for cost reasons, the MIF, in cooperation with Pentagono, a local company providing factoring services, increased financing available to Salvadoran small enterprises. The technical assistance, funded by the MIF and the TaiwanICDF, was provided to Pentagono. External consultants were recruited to assist Pentagono with enhancing corporate governance, building information systems, increasing its accounts receivable risk management capability, and obtaining risk ratings. The MIF took Pentagono as best practice and duplicated this method to other financial institutions in the country, stimulating the development of factoring services and providing small local enterprises with diverse channels for obtaining funds.

The project implemented in Nicaragua was conducted in cooperation with factoring company CrediFactor. The project helped the company in sustainably increasing its factoring portfolio among Salvadorian small enterprises. For example, with smart phones, the microcredit operation information platform became mobile, and through custom-made smart phone software, wholesalers, small shops and financial institutions were connected such that when a small shop has the need to purchase, it does not need to spend time travelling to the big city to handle the remittance or loan; all that is needed is for the wholesaler to confirm that the shop has sufficient credit and the shop can then directly place an order with it. The wholesaler then applies for the funds according to the transaction receipt and then the shop pays the money (plus interest) to the financial institution. All three parties benefit from the program.

500 enterprises

Number of enterprises effectively reached under the four-year Pentagono sub-project

2 Case Study

Overseas Investment & Development Corp – Guatemala CA-9 Highway Construction Project



Supports the UN Sustainable Development Goal 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation; and Goal 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable



The photo shows the mountain blasting work in phase three of the Guatemala CA-9 Highway Construction Project.

The Overseas Investment & Development Corp. (OIDC) was established by some public and private enterprises and began officially operating in 1955. Its overseas subsidiaries support the Taiwan government's foreign assistance policy and whose main business is undertaking the nation's foreign aid construction projects as contractor. The TaiwanICDF is one of the main shareholders of the OIDC.

Guatemala's CA-9 highway is a transport hub, connecting not only major ports in the north and south, but also linking the Atlantic and the Pacific oceans, earning it the nickname of the "Canal on Dry Land". It is also a route that has to be taken when going to the big cities in the center and north of the country from the capital Guatemala City. 60 percent of the country's imports and exports are transported around the country on the highway. In recent years, traffic volume increase has caused frequent traffic jams and also often damaged the tarmac road surface. In light of this, from 2007, Taiwan and Guatemala began implementing a project to expand the CA-9 highway and also change the road surface to a more pressure-resistant rigid concrete. The first and second phases of the project were undertaken by the OECC, with a total stretch of 37.8 kilometers. After the widening component of the project was completed, the Government of Guatemala proceeded with the third phase of the project procurement, and the OECC was again awarded the contract.

Professionalism and determination earn the trust and help of the government and people of Guatemala

The third phase will not only widen the highway to four lanes, but ramps will also be added to some slope sections to shorten driving time and increase road safety. To help raise the level of professionalism in construction of Guatemala, apart from a few managers from Taiwan, the rest of the project team members are local engineers, technicians and workers. In addition, the OECC, by receiving visitors to the sites, shares Taiwan's highway, bridge and slope engineering skills and practical experiences.

General manager of the OECC's Guatemala branch Yun-Yeh Hsiao said that following the establishment of the branch office in 2004, the company has gone through many challenges including economic growth in the country, fluctuating exchange rates, change of political parties, various requirements with regards to process from government agencies, and the impact of the financial crisis on Latin America, among others. The team's relentless efforts to achieve the project's goal have won the affirmation of the people and Government of Guatemala. This facilitated more efficient implementation of the project. The construction of CA-9 highway created around 2,300 job opportunities. The traffic condition of the highway has been significantly improved and the development gaps between rural and urban areas have been reduced. This has directly benefited around 200,000 residents of the towns along the route.

Before the construction projects began in 2007		After phase 3 of construction is completed in 2019
210 minutes	▶	90 minutes (Estimated)

Time required to drive from the capital to El Rancho

3 Case Study

Healthcare Personnel Training Program



Trainee from Guatemala receives training at Department of Pediatrics in National Taiwan University Hospital.

Supports the UN Sustainable Development Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

To continue to strengthen exchange and cooperation with our allies in the medical field and respond to target 3.C, to substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries of UN SDG 3, to ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages, the TaiwanICDF cooperates with several medical institutions and other professional health related agencies to provide one to three months of training for health care personnel from allied and friendly countries. Through these collaborations, we aim to improve the quality of health care in these partner countries by raising their professional capacity as well as increasing technical exchange and experience sharing.

In 2017, a total of 22 trainees from 12 countries completed training at 15 hospitals or universities in Taiwan. Upon completion of training, many trainees became the first professional in their country or hospital in the field they were trained. For example, Lourdes de Ortiz, a registered nurse at Hospital Regional de Cuilapa Santa Rosa in Guatemala, became the first professional at her hospital to have knowledge of pediatric echocardiography. After returning to Guatemala, she assisted the unit of cardiovascular surgery of the Ministry of Health to train 30 physicians in pediatric echocardiography. Marist Apelu, assistant radiologist at Princess Margaret Hospital in Tuvalu, became the country's only medical professional to possess echocardiography, ultrasonography and X-ray equipment operating skills after training. Erick Rechucher, a technician from the Ministry of Health of Palau, became the only technician in Palau with the technical skills for dialysis machine repair and management.

Increasing synergy through complementing public health projects to accelerate communication and capacity building

In order to expand the synergies of projects, the Program complements our public health projects with a focus on subject-specific training. This themed training allows trainees to become future contact persons or seed instructors, to speed up planning and communication before project implementation and to train related health care personnel. One example of this complementary synergy is the Maternal and Neonatal Health Care Improvement Project in Guatemala, for which the identification phase was completed in 2017. Three personnel from potential partner organizations received training at National Taiwan University Hospital. After training, they were able to effectively apply what they had learned in Taiwan to their work. Another example is the Capacity Building Project for the Prevention and Control of Diabetes in St. Vincent and the Grenadines. Two doctors from the country received training at the MacKay Memorial Hospital before project implementation. Diabetes health education materials were designed during the training, allowing related health knowledge to be disseminated and laying down a solid foundation for the follow-up promotion of the project.

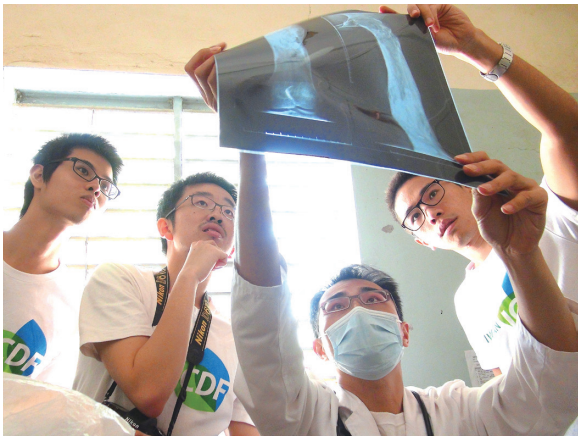
The Healthcare Personnel Training Program is in its 13th year. According to the requirements proposed by cooperating countries and adhering to the TaiwanICDF's regional development plan, the TaiwanICDF will continue to bring medical professionals from other countries in the region to Taiwan for training, thereby gradually building capacity and nurturing local talent to enhance the effectiveness of implementation of related projects.

380 individuals

Total number of medical personnel trained

4 Case Study

Diplomatic Alternative Military Service Project Taiwan Youth Overseas Service (Alternative Military Service)



Conscripts and doctors of Burkina Faso medical team examine patients' X-rays.

In 2001 Taiwan established the Diplomatic Substitute Alternative Military Service Project, with the aim of broadening the global perspectives of Taiwan's youth, promoting civilian-based diplomacy, expanding Taiwan's international outreach and nurturing technical cooperation talent. Under the program, conscripts with expertise in agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry, aquaculture, plant disease, public health and medicine, nutrition, ICT, management, and foreign languages are selected by the TaiwanICDF and posted overseas to help provide assistance.

In 2017, the TaiwanICDF's 16th Program dispatched 95 conscripts (16th group) from January to September, and 86 conscripts (17th group) from October to December, giving a total of 181 conscripts taking part in 2017. The accumulated number of conscripts posted overseas since the program was established is 1,351.

After intensive training at Chenggongling and four weeks of specialized training, conscripts are posted overseas for nine to 11 months. As well as engaging in regular project work, depending on expertise and interests, they also carry out surveys and experiments, collect information on the situation in the country where they are stationed, promote the project and conduct special topic research, effectively taking part in various foreign assistance matters.

This year's conscripts performed outstandingly. One example is Po-Hung Chen, who was posted to Nicaragua. He went from zero Spanish ability to being fluent and able to communicate with locals about the project at exhibitions and other events in just a few months. Posted to St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Chien-Hao Huang and Ming-Hsun Kuo were able to make use of limited resources to bring their ICT expertise into play and helped the government establish an online e-form and property management system that improved staff attendance and equipment efficiency. Shao-Wei Ho, who was posted to St. Kitts and Nevis, used his forestry skills to help local farmers make the first crop suitability map by combining soil testing and climate information. In Tuvalu, Chun-Hsiu Yu and Chi-Liang Hung helped set up a farmers' market and sold the excellent fruit and vegetables grown by the Taiwan Technical Mission there, while also raising the awareness of local people about the health benefits of fruit and vegetables, efforts that even won the praise of the country's prime minister. In Kiribati, nutrition expert Yung-An Jang designed a custom-made weight loss program for local people. In Palau, horticulture expert Yi-Chun Lai used his English and Japanese skills to explain the contribution of Taiwan's technical experts to improving local crops to European, North American and Japanese tourists.

Cradle of foreign affairs talent for public and private sectors

Led by Taiwan's embassies, the Taiwan Technical Missions and project managers, these individuals posted overseas are able to contribute new knowledge and technology that they learned at university to various projects. They also bring a new sense of purpose and inspiration to these projects.

In particular, the rich and diverse experience of life abroad allows the conscripts to markedly improve their foreign language skills, professional knowledge and adaptive capacity. After returning to Taiwan and joining the workforce they often become public and private sector foreign affairs talent. Taking part in the alternative military service also broadens participants' horizons and expertise, attracting quite a few of these young faces to later join Taiwan Technical Missions. In doing so, they become an important source of Taiwan's overseas assistance technical cooperation manpower, fully displaying the concrete contribution of this alternative military service to the nurturing of Taiwan's foreign assistance talent.

1,351 persons

Number of people posted overseas since the program was established

5 Case Study

International Higher Education Scholarship Program

Supports the UN Sustainable Development Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all



Foreign students who study in Taiwan not only learn knowledge but also have a good understanding of Taiwan's culture and the way of thinking of its people. After returning home, they usually become a driving force behind cooperation projects.

Human capital is a key driving force for national and social development and economic prosperity. In accordance with world trends and echoing one of the targets under education of the UN SDGs, to ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university, the TaiwanICDF utilizes Taiwan's higher education resources to assist allied and friendly countries cultivate professional talent in various fields.

The TaiwanICDF has implemented the program in partnership with domestic universities since 1998, not only pioneering fully English taught courses at Taiwan's universities, but also providing full scholarships to approved students who are recommended by allied and friendly developing countries so that they might be able to study in Taiwan. The program not only nurtures high-level policy planning, technical and management skills on the part of the visiting students, but also expands the international vision of Taiwanese students through their interactions with their foreign counterparts.

At present, 21 domestic universities are cooperating in the International Higher Education Scholarship Program and the Taiwan International Cooperation Alliance (TICA) has been established. This year, 520 foreign students from 35 countries are studying bachelor's, master's and doctorate programs in the areas of agriculture, engineering, public health and medicine, and business management. Since the program's inauguration, 1,904 foreign students have benefited. After returning home, students actively assist with the development of their home country.

Expanding the influence of Taiwan's higher education, sowing the seeds of international cooperation and talent exchange

One example is Andres Carlos Quintanilla, from El Salvador, who obtained a master's in tropical agriculture at National Pingtung University of Science and Technology (NPUST). Using what he learned in Taiwan, after returning home he provided guidance to small farmers in El Salvador on ecological farming methods, and on roasting and selling single origin coffee beans. The packaged coffee products were marketed in Asia and appeared at various food and product exhibitions to make them better known. In 2016, Quintanilla was invited to return to NPUST to share with students his experiences studying in Taiwan and career since returning to El Salvador.

Another example is Wourozou Olivier Sanon from Burkina Faso who studied for a master's in international health at National Yang-Ming University. He studied hard to enhance his professional medical knowledge when in Taiwan and showed a strong interest in international medical cooperation projects. After returning to his home country, he first took up an important post in a government medical department. Following that, in 2016, he became director of the hospital Centre hospitalier régional de Koudougou, a key institution part of the ROC (Taiwan) and Burkina Faso Medical Cooperation Project. With abundant professional medical knowledge and, after studying and living in Taiwan, a good understanding of Taiwan's culture and the way of thinking of its people, Sanon became an important driving force behind the ROC (Taiwan) and Burkina Faso Medical Cooperation Project.

By combining scholarship offerings and the advantages of Taiwan's higher education, for many years the program has educated a large number of students and has become an important foundation for development cooperation between Taiwan and its allies.

1,904 Persons

Number of students to have benefitted since the program was launched

3 Special Reports



Taking into account international assistance trends, needs of partner countries and overall regional development conditions, the main priority of TaiwanICDF projects is to achieve the UN Sustainable Development Goals under the effects of climate change and help our allied countries improve their capacity to adapt in agriculture, the economy and energy. In addition, in terms of capacity building and use of human resources, the TaiwanICDF continues to help allied countries strengthen links between industry and academia, and has also made use of domestic private sector experience and momentum to increase overseas assistance resources, echoing the government's New Southbound Policy and expanding business opportunities and regional influence.

Focus 1

Fragile Island States - from assistance-based production to a circular economy

In the Pacific region, the main partner nations of the TaiwanICDF include Palau, Nauru, Tuvalu, Marshall Islands, Solomon Islands, Kiribati, Fiji, and Papua New Guinea. With the exception of Fiji and Papua New Guinea, the other six countries are defined as fragile states by the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). These fragile states either lack or have limited resources. Therefore, technical cooperation projects pursued by the TaiwanICDF in these areas are mainly based upon the assisted production model. Under this model, the Taiwan Technical Missions stationed in these countries would establish demonstration farms and provide guidance to farmers to improve agriculture, animal farming and aquaculture techniques, enhance availability of food and high-quality food proteins in the local area, and mitigate hunger and extreme poverty in these countries or regions.

While reviewing over 30 years of experience in assisted production projects implemented by the TaiwanICDF, in recent years we have considered how to improve our project approach to ensure sufficient supply of food, vegetables and fruit, and protein while also resolving problems caused by limited local resources.

Recycling and reusing resources Ensuring sustainability

Starting from this year, the TaiwanICDF began implementing the biological nutrients concept of circular economy through the demonstration farms of the technical missions in six fragile states. Biological refinement as well as biogas and composting processes were used to convert unusable biomass and raw materials into nutrients that could be returned to the biosphere, ensuring that limited resources can be utilized using methods that allow recycling and sustainable development. The TaiwanICDF hopes that different projects can be linked together, establishing a model where wastes from project A can be recycled and reused as resources for project B, thereby minimizing resource waste, reducing investments required, and limiting damages to the local environment.

An example would be the technical mission stationed in the Solomon Islands. The mission is simultaneously conducting three projects under two categories, namely: the Vegetable and Fruit Improvement Project, the Food Crop Improvement Project, and the Integrated Hog-raising Project. Waste generated by the hog-raising project can be converted, via biogas production facilities and composting, into organic fertilizers and heat. The heat can be used by farm personnel for preparing meals while the fertilizer can be used by the other two projects for growing crops. Plant detritus generated by the Vegetable and Fruit Improvement Project can also be composted to fertilize the field for raising the next batch of crops. This type of recycling method can reduce power and fertilizer usage of the farm, reduce project costs and consumption of local resources, and prevent fragile states from becoming more fragile.

In the future, the TaiwanICDF will continue to promote the circular economy concept in the Pacific region. Demonstration farms of the technical missions will promote feasible methods suitable to the local areas to contribute their fair share towards environmental sustainability.



Interview 1

Hsuan-Ping Hsueh, Chief,
Taiwan Technical Mission in the Solomon Islands

Introducing circular economy to promote sustainable development in the South Pacific



For many years, development in the Solomon Islands was restricted by land rights and ownership. Most arable land exist in the form of scattered parcels or face issues of questionable ownership, while other land plots are infertile and non-conducive to large scale agriculture, leading to low production and inferior quality of food and horticultural crops. These issues are also true for hog-raising and meat packing facilities.

In particular, risk in agriculture is accentuated by the limited infrastructure development, exposure to natural disasters, and social unrest in the country. The occasional heavy rain and storms inflict heavy losses on the farmers, directly affecting the farmers' intent to keep farming. In fact, a number of landlords would rather let the land remain fallow instead of using it to grow crops. The key issues for reinvigorating agricultural development in the Solomon Islands lie in reducing the challenges caused by land-related issues and helping farmers acquire better resilience and responsiveness to extreme weather.

Using 3Rs to provide 'live' teaching material

To resolve the chronic issues faced by the Solomon Islands, Hsuan-Ping Hsueh, chief of Taiwan Technical Mission in the Solomon Islands, pointed out the 3Rs concept in waste management, comprising: Reduce (minimizing resource consumption), Reuse (maximizing resource utilization), and Recycle (using the resources again and again). When implementing the project, various inputs, outputs, and wastes were reviewed to identify the best recycling and reusing method for the local area for improving environmental and resource sustainability.

The TaiwanICDF is currently implementing three projects in the Solomon Islands: (1) Vegetable and Fruit Improvement Project, (2) Food Crop Improvement Project, and (3) Integrated Hog-raising Project. In addition to upholding the country's policy of local food consumption, other goals include improving food security, balanced diets, and stable supply of traditional meat products, and actively promoting circular economy principles.

Hsueh used the demonstration farms established by the TaiwanICDF in the Solomon Islands as an example to devise various measures for implementing a circular economy, including: Creating a workable and profitable farm, providing training materials to farmers, organizing demonstration workshops, and implementing student education. For creating a workable and profitable farm, the method includes reducing waste processing, recycling and composting organic fertilizers, enhancing land utilization and reducing expenses, and producing biogas for cooking. For providing training materials to farmers, the demonstration farm served as a live teaching material for local farmers in building a farm based on the circular economy. For organizing demonstration workshops, key focuses for training include actual demonstration of organic composting, production of organic liquid fertilizers, solid-liquid separation of hog manure, and construction of biogas systems. For implementing student education, the measures include providing training for students from agricultural technical institutions and allowing general students to visit facilities to improve their awareness about circular economy practices and establish the concept of sustainability among the younger generations.

Hsueh emphasized the lack of land resources in Pacific Island nations that placed difficult requirements on environmental and ecological impacts, as well as the necessity of promoting circular economy farms with zero waste. The only solution to providing balanced nutrition while protecting the environment is to help these island countries adopt sustainable management of household vegetable gardens or school campus farms.

Interview 2

Yen-Jen Lin, Chief,
Taiwan Technical Mission in the Marshall Islands

Creating an island with food self-sufficiency



The Marshall Islands is one of the fragile island states in the South Pacific. Such fragile island states commonly face issues of limited arable land, soil infertility, low environmental capacity, and difficulties in pursuing agricultural development. Due to the extreme lack of mineral and other forms of natural resources as well as inconveniences in transport and communications, and high logistics costs, commodity prices are also relatively high. Other factors include weak supply chains for the manufacturing, processing, and distribution sectors as well as severe labor force emigration. Most commodities must be imported, leading to difficulties in pursuing industrial development.

Yen-Jen Lin, the Marshall Islands Taiwan Technical Mission chief, pointed out that the Marshall Islands have reduced the proportion of food imports to address the chronic issue of trade deficits given the environmental limitations of the fragile island state. In 2013, the country promulgated a national food security policy and adopted a national vision for sustainable development with the aim of ensuring access to nutritious, quality, safe and affordable food for all Marshallese people at all times. For the 15-year national strategic development plan framework promulgated in 2003, attaining food security for all people at all times, substituting imports to the best extent possible and developing exports were listed among the priority goals for the national vision for sustainable development of 2018. Locavore (eating local) was adopted as the primary theme for developing traditional crops and marine resources. The center of production and development also shifted to the 23 outer islands to improve the basis for national food security.

To support the food security policy of the Marshall Islands, the TaiwanICDF implemented the Horticulture Project and Livestock Project designed to improve food security and living standards in the outlying islands. For the Livestock Project, high-quality piglets as well as training for feeding and breeding techniques were provided to help residents of outer islands improve pork production, increase sources of food protein, and improve household income. For the Horticulture Project, outer islands were provided with seedlings of traditional crops as well as assistance to improve cultivation and propagation skills. The aim is to enhance productivity and strengthen the security of food supply.

Extending the demonstration farm model to the outlying islands

Lin emphasized that under the sustainable development concept, Laura Farm was utilized in recent project implementation as a demonstration site to gradually put circular economy principles into practice and to recycle and reuse generated wastes with the expected aim of achieving zero waste. This model was much appreciated by the Marshall Islands government. Plans were made in 2018 to establish sub-center farms in outlying islands to replicate the model of TaiwanICDF circular economy demonstration farm with the purpose of expanding the capabilities and role of the outer islands in food production.

Lin further pointed out that under the concept of sustainable development, the circular economy model can be promoted by using the demonstration farm, enhancing horticultural and livestock raising skills, and supporting the establishment of production and marketing models. By establishing environmental protection laws and policies for the hog-raising industry and by continuously expanding relevant facilities, the scale and benefits of the hog-raising and horticultural projects can be further expanded. Furthermore, school vegetable gardens and cooking activities can be implemented to help the Marshall Islands improve self-sufficiency in food and achieve balanced nutrition and other developmental goals.

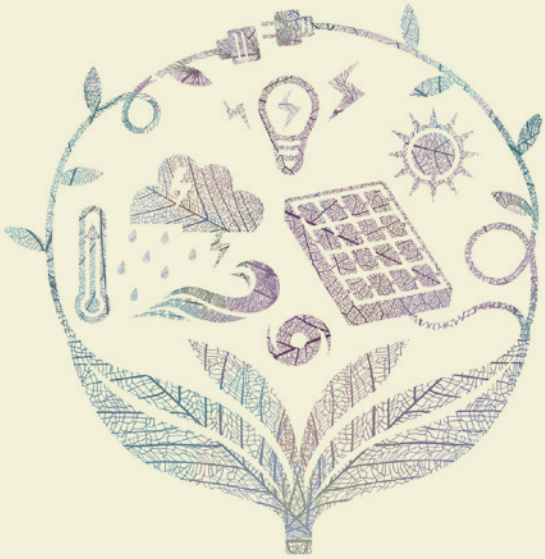
Focus 2

Accelerate agricultural adaptation and energy transition to respond to climate change

To fight against climate change, the TaiwanICDF has worked with the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) for many years, establishing a Green Energy Special Fund and Financial Intermediary Investment Special Fund-Small Business Account (FIISF-SBA) to promote projects for reducing energy consumption and improving resource use efficiency in central and eastern European and Central Asian countries.

Agricultural technical cooperation projects implemented by the TaiwanICDF with its friendly and partner countries have gradually transformed from production-oriented technical guidance into intervention and frameworks for agricultural adaptation measures. Farmers are given support in disease prevention, development of new cultivars, data monitoring, and transition of crops to help the farmers respond to the risks imposed by climate change.

The dimensions and methods of interference by agricultural adaptation measures may differ. For example, the TaiwanICDF implemented the Strengthening the Control of Huanglongbing (HLB) and the Implementation of Integrated Pest Management (IPM) in Citrus Project in Central America in response to rising average global temperatures that led to proliferation of disease vector insects, and increased disease transmission risks and ecological imbalance. A disease-prevention system to reduce vector populations was put in place to ensure sustainable development of the sector. In addition, with climate change exacerbating the coffee rust disease in partner countries in Central America, small-scale coffee farmers can acquire loans to replace the plants with disease-resistant ones and restore coffee production capacity. As for new projects, the St. Kitts and Nevis Enhancing Agricultural Adaptive Capacity to Climate Variability Project involves the application of climate monitoring and information on the agricultural environment. An agricultural information system was used to analyze abnormal changes in climate to achieve early adoption of feasible climate adaptation measures and reduce the farmers' losses. This project will definitely become a key direction for future agricultural aid in island countries of the region.



Additionally, to help friendly and partner nations strengthen their resilience and adaptation capacity to climate change, we specifically organized a Workshop on Clean Energy Development Strategies in 2017, wherein 33 representatives from 24 countries responsible for planning and carrying out energy development strategies were invited to Taiwan for training. The workshop included lectures by Taiwanese professionals in the renewable energy sector, and site tours were also arranged for the trainees to gain a better understanding of implementation and application of energy conservation technologies in industries in Taiwan.

Partnering with a small island state on energy transition - project results that attract global attention

Global collaboration to help small island nations threatened by rising sea levels fight against climate change is becoming one of the most important climate-related issues in the world. In 2017, the 23rd session of the Conference of the Parties (COP 23) of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) held in Bonn, Germany, was presided by the South Pacific island nation of Fiji for the first time. The Home Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Project in the Marshall Islands financed by the TaiwanICDF strongly resonated with the focal points of COP23. In support of the energy policy adopted by the Government of the Marshall Islands for increasing the share of renewable energy utilization, the TaiwanICDF offered low-interest loans to help households replace inefficient devices, lighting, old cables and power lines, and install solar photovoltaic systems.

To verify the environmental benefits of this project, the TaiwanICDF engaged a Taiwanese expert to estimate the expected carbon emission reductions by using globally recognized methodologies. The conclusions found that the project would help reduce carbon emissions by 992 tCO2 (tons of carbon dioxide) per year. This estimated benefit was presented to the international community during a COP23 side event, attracting the attention of the UNFCCC secretariat as well as experts and scholars from multiple countries. This presentation also provided a glimpse for people around the world of how Taiwan's foreign assistance operations contribute to accelerating energy transition.

Interview 1

Ying-Yuan Lee, Minister
Environmental Protection Administration

Becoming an indispensable partner of the international community



Taiwan is an island nation and is extremely affected by climate change. This is especially true for the impacts and hazards brought about by extreme weather such as increasingly powerful typhoons, rainstorms, floods, and abnormally high temperatures. This is the reason why Taiwan has never been absent from climate change related issues despite not being a party to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

Ying-Yuan Lee, minister of Environmental Protection Administration and a member of the TaiwanICDF Board of Directors, pointed out that Taiwan proposed the Adaptation Strategy to Climate Change in Taiwan in June 2012. The Action Plan for Adaptation to Climate Change in Taiwan was compiled in May 2014 while the Greenhouse Gas Reduction and Management Act was promulgated in July 2015, clearly setting a long-term goal of reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions to 50 percent below 2005 levels by the year 2050, making Taiwan one of the few countries in the world that established GHG reductions as a legally stipulated objective. To push for transformation of Taiwan's energy structure, green financing action plans have been actively implemented to support the development of the green technology sector and achieve sustainable energy development.

Minister Lee expressed that despite political intervention that barred the Taiwanese delegation of industry, government, academia and research representatives from gaining entry to the convention venue for the 23rd session of the Convention of Parties (COP23) of the UNFCCC held in Germany in November 2017, several sessions of bilateral talks with friendly states and partner countries, in-depth dialogs with federal parliamentary members of Germany, and special interviews with multiple international and local media companies in Germany allowed Taiwan to fully demonstrate its determination of achieving energy transition and GHG reduction. Many partner nations also lent their voice during summit meetings and wrote letters to the convention president and executive secretary of the UNFCCC secretariat to jointly support Taiwan's substantial participation.

Speaking out at COP23 and helping partner countries reduce greenhouse gas emissions

Minister Lee recognized the TaiwanICDF's efforts in the COP23 side event, during which the TaiwanICDF partnered with the consulting firm YC Consultants, Ltd. and Taiwan Research Institute to jointly present the Home Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Project in the Marshall Islands at the International Emissions Trading Association venue at COP23. The expected results of carbon reduction of the project, determined by scientific estimates, were presented. The results and activities responded to the theme of COP23 in supporting the island countries combat climate change while showcasing Taiwan's efforts in helping partner nations achieve GHG reductions.

In fact, the environment has always been one of the five priority areas of the TaiwanICDF, with the organization sparing no effort in helping friendly and partner countries improve energy efficiency and promoting environmental sustainability for many years. Minister Lee emphasized that no one should be left behind when facing disasters caused by climate change. Therefore, he hopes that the TaiwanICDF can leverage Taiwan's advantages and strengths in green technologies and use our know-how and technical skills to apply such technologies in work related to disaster relief and prevention, environment, health care, public safety, and green energy, to support green production and sustainable development in developing countries and make Taiwan an indispensable partner for the international community.

Interview 2

Lina Dolores Pohl Alfaro
Minister of Environment and Natural Resources of El Salvador

Taiwan as a key supporter for building climate adaptation capacity



According to the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction, El Salvador has long been exposed to high risk of natural disasters as a result of its geographical location and impacts of climate extremes. The country is therefore in desperate need of technological tools to implement effective planning and management in various areas including changes in land use, natural disaster monitoring, disaster prevention policies, and sustainable use of natural resources.

In view of this, the TaiwanICDF made use of its technical capacity and experiences in the application of satellite-based Remote Sensing (RS) and Geographic Information Systems (GIS), and jointly implemented the first phase of the project starting in 2015. Taking an approach based on satellite images and data, technical expertise and capacity building, we successfully helped the El Salvador government strengthen management systems of protected regions and key monitoring areas, train relevant personnel, and improve environmental impact analysis skills. These efforts powered the development of the entire national-level disaster prevention system. In June 2017, the Capability Enhancement in Using Geographic Information Systems in El Salvador was initiated to start the second phase of the partnership.

El Salvador is one of the weaker Central American countries in terms of climate adaptation capabilities, with natural disasters causing losses amounting to 4 percent of the gross domestic product every year. "This project is extremely important to us. It taught us how to properly utilize image data for mapping, which can then be used to assess possible impacts, accurately monitor land use and changes to the state of the land, and implement quick and effective intervention in the early stages of destruction," emphasized Lina Pohl, minister of Environment and Natural Resources of El Salvador.

Open data to expand the scope of applications for GIS

Minister Pohl indicated that the first stage of the project focused on the basic GIS operations and the knowledge needed to perform monitoring and change-point analysis, and the establishment of an online service platform for submitting reports or initiating searches. The system helped the El Salvador government to quickly control illegal discharge of pollutants by a sugarcane factory and assess the resulting environmental impact, and helped with conducting pine pest prevention and treatment procedures in the northern department of Morazan. The second stage, on the other hand, focuses on advanced, theme-based applications, including use of image data provided by the TaiwanICDF to establish national drought maps and landslide potential maps. There are also plans to create a national satellite image map in the future. The training of seed instructors also broadly improved staff's skills and institutional capacity. Image data is opened to external parties to form partnerships between government agencies, academic institutions, organizations, and the public to face challenges and initiate actions together. Minister Pohl also referenced her experiences in visiting the Environmental Protection Administration, Executive Yuan of Taiwan and the Taiwan Typhoon and Flood Research Institute, expressing that in addition to the current applications in agricultural and water resource management, the GIS can be further expanded to resource recycling systems as well as typhoon and flood prediction mechanisms to improve the national capacity of El Salvador in environmental protection, disaster prevention, and sustainable use of natural resources.

Minister Pohl was extremely grateful for Taiwan's efforts to help partner countries respond to climate change, and expressed disappointment for Taiwan's inability to attend the 23rd session of the Conference of the Parties of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. In addition to lending her voice in support of Taiwan's participation, Minister Pohl further stated that she will continue to help raise global awareness of Taiwan's efforts in the future. She said earnestly: "This is not only about justice, but to ensure that Taiwan receives the treatment it deserves for offering, through various means, actual support to other countries for many years."

Interview 3

César Augusto Echagüe, Participant,
Workshop on Clean Energy Development Strategies

Taiwan helped me believe in the future of clean energy



A total of 33 participants from 24 countries gathered in Taiwan in October 2017 to attend the two-week long Workshop on Clean Energy Development Strategies organized by the TaiwanICDF. Promoting sustainable energy development was the main theme of the workshop, which mainly investigated major topics including global trends in clean energy development and development strategies in Taiwan, actual practice and operations of clean energy, and discussions and exchange. Workshop instructors and speakers shared the methods, technological applications, and successful case studies of Taiwan in promoting environmental sustainability and clean energy policy, providing participants with reference for developing their own national policies on clean energy once they return home.

Sustainable energy development experts and professionals from industry, government agencies, academia, and research institutions from Taiwan and other countries were invited to give lectures during this workshop. Arrangements were also made according to the theme of the courses to let participants tour energy saving enterprises, experience local environmental education, and visit 100 percent renewable energy smart ecological communities in Taiwan. The TaiwanICDF also worked together with the ICLEI Kaohsiung Capacity Center established by the ICLEI - Local Governments for Sustainability to jointly organize the 2017 Clean Energy Workshop. City-level local policies were used as the opening guide to share case studies in Taiwan of the successful transition to renewable cities using 100 percent renewable energy sources, and to explore the possible routes and strategies for achieving this, allowing participants to gain an in-depth understanding of the methods and experiences in enforcing clean energy policies, developing new sources of energy, and building resilient and low carbon cities.

Case studies and region-based learning

César Augusto Echagüe has served in the Congress of Paraguay for nearly 10 years, giving him extensive experience and knowledge in drafting laws, legislative processes, and political inquiry. When discussing his motives for attending this workshop, Echagüe said that he hoped to bring knowledge and experiences of Taiwan in developing and utilizing alternative energies back to Paraguay to provide people with a successful case study when formulating policies for expanding the development of clean energy.

Echagüe pointed out that Paraguay is a country with a population of more than six million people and ample water resources. The country primarily relies on hydroelectric dams to generate clean and renewable energy for domestic use. Although this power system is sufficient in meeting current demands, Echagüe has to think ahead. As a developing country, there is a need for Paraguay to look for other forms of clean energy such as solar power panels that can be installed at homes or public buildings. Introducing different forms of energy is the only means to ensure the availability of a steady supply of power for future generations.

In addition to learning about Taiwan's efforts in developing clean and renewable energy sources during the course, the small group case study discussions also benefited Echagüe greatly. Through experiences shared by workshop participants from other countries, he learned about policies designed to meet local demands and potential challenges that may arise when implementing clean energy development plans. Finally, Echagüe said with great certainty: "Taiwan's results in fulfilling its commitments towards the use of clean and renewable energy show that it is feasible to continue advancing countries' national development in equilibrium with the ecosystem and reducing global warming!"

Focus 3

Overcoming challenges in education and skill acquisition for youths

When reviewing overall national resources and planning the best route of economic development, many countries often neglect the issues where expenditure on education only make up a low proportion of the gross domestic product. Countries that lack natural resources, have limited competitive advantages in the market or have low industrialization or market size can still systematically train high quality professionals. These professionals can be retained for local employment according to the needs of the local industries or work overseas to bring in foreign income, helping to establish a healthy foundation for countries hoping to pursue long-term and comprehensive development.

Long-term training system that focuses on frontline personnel

When initiating technical cooperation projects, the TaiwanICDF refers to the German experience of establishing an education system and pursuing technological industrial development while focusing on the acquisition of basic science and vocational skills and competencies. Policy-oriented dialogs, regular technical exchanges, and professional training courses are used to train technical personnel. Examples include preparation of the inflorescence tissue culture facilities for the Saudi Arabia Date Palm Tissue Culture and Local Cultivar Gene Bank Preservation Project and the fish hatchery facilities for the Preliminary Preparation for the Bahrain Aquaculture Breeding Project. In recent years, we have focused on seed instructor training to integrate human resources from partner nations so that frontline personnel can effectively acquire knowledge and techniques offered by Taiwan for capacity building. Examples of such efforts include consultation and establishment of a commercial rice seed production system for the Burkina Faso Quality Seed Production Project and helping agricultural companies integrate production and marketing operations in the Swaziland Fruit Tree Production and Marketing Project.



However, in implementing capacity building training courses in our projects, we often observed that trainees encounter learning difficulties due to inadequate basic knowledge or techniques. We found that root causes include lack of diversity in education channels, quality teachers, and teaching materials and equipment in developing countries. New projects that were recently initiated by the TaiwanICDF therefore aim to make system-oriented improvements and use a different implementation approach to offer knowledge to the people of partner countries.

An example in the agricultural sector would be the Swaziland Seed Potato Production Project. Capacity building measures focused not just on lab functions and technician competency, but also on encouraging small farmers to participate in the production of seed potatoes. A comprehensive training course that includes planting and field inspections as well as production consultation processes for extension personnel allowed participants to personally witness actual yield improvements when using healthy seed potatoes. The hope is that such successes can spread by word of mouth among the farmers to gradually improve production techniques.

In technical education, an example would be the Swaziland Technical and Vocational Education and Training Enhancement Project that focuses on the two major requirements of improving academic systems and renewing the course curriculum in the Swaziland College of Technology (SCOT) and the Gwamile Vocational and Commercial Training Institute (VOCTIM) in Matsapha. Curriculum design and instructional quality assurance systems were integrated to help students present learning outcomes and provide feedback through formal channels. School management can then refer to these inputs to improve instructional quality. In addition, schools will provide customized, short-term training in line with professional requirements of the industry to improve employment opportunities for their graduates.

For the future, the types of courses and training provided by TaiwanICDF projects will no longer focus on the goal of providing a diploma or certificate of completion, but instead aim at offering a system to overcome existing challenges to education and to help the youths of partner nations acquire the skills needed to build a happy life.

Interview 1

Phineas L. Magagula, Minister of Education of Swaziland

Linking education, industry and vocational training to foster talent



"Education, training, and human resource development are necessary investments for a country that lacks natural resources. Efforts made towards technical development is the only way to drive economic development." The words of Dr. Phineas L. Magagula, minister of Education and Training of Swaziland, may sound somber, but they resonate with the directions taken by the TaiwanICDF when implementing relevant projects with the Swaziland government. These projects include the 1973 Skill Training Project, the 2011 Vocational Training Project, and the Technical and Vocational Education and Training Enhancement Project that the TaiwanICDF launched in 2015. The ongoing project focuses on two key institutions: the Swaziland College of Technology (SCOT) and the Gwamile Vocational and Commercial Training Institute (VOCTIM) in Matsapha. The aim is to introduce vocational training into the education system, improving instructional quality and increasing the number of institutions, so as to train more professionals who can then help bring about industrial development.

This project has been ongoing for more than two years, and Minister Magagula was pleased when he reviewed the outcomes. He pointed out that in addition to providing capacity building for SCOT and VOCTIM instructors and procuring the latest equipment, the TaiwanICDF also held meetings with industry representatives, developed courses that meet requirements of the industry, provided assistance to SCOT to become a technical university with degree programs, and drafted an outline for a four-year course curriculum for the subjects of electrical engineering and information and communications technology design. Technical requirements for electrical engineering, vehicle repairs and maintenance, and ICT sectors in the industry were also investigated to establish links between the industry, technical and vocational and institutions, and vocational training agencies.

Strengthening coordination between government agencies and eliminating gaps between academia and industry needs

In the past, the industry often looked for professionals trained by the neighboring country of South Africa due to the lack of cooperation between academic institutions and the industry. "They always said that courses and professionals provided by Swaziland institutions were unable to meet the real demands of the market. I hope that this project can help overcome this longstanding issue!" Minister Magagula called out earnestly. For technical and vocational education, Minister Magagula believes that elevating SCOT to a university of science and technology offering tertiary degree courses will provide a research base for technical and vocational education and strengthen employment opportunities for vocational education training. This will maximize the benefits of a knowledge economy, attract the best students, and bring about a positive feedback supporting industrial and professional development. For vocational training institutions, Minister Magagula hopes to improve employment capacities of graduates in these areas to establish a foundation for economic development.

Minister Magagula emphasized that the project will continue to establish a coordination system between education and training agencies. With the joint participation of the industry, a vocational skills-oriented technical and vocational education and training course and assessment mechanisms will be developed to ensure the quality of students' technical competency. Short-term training programs and long-term scholarship programs are also in place to provide capacity building and improve teaching quality for school instructors. Training facilities will be constantly upgraded to ensure that every Swaziland institution is capable of meeting the needs of its industries.

Interview 2

Ju-Lan Wu, Project Manager, Swaziland Technical and Vocational Education and Training Enhancement Project

Completely transforming the future of the youths, starting from the school system



Swaziland, a diplomatic ally of Taiwan in Africa, is a landlocked country with no special mineral or other forms of natural resources. All living commodities and energy must be imported, making it difficult to pursue any form of industrial development, limiting foreign investments received, and causing chronic lack of employment opportunities. Furthermore, schools and training institutions at various levels have not looked into the professional and technical requirements of the industry, with school curriculum remaining unchanged for over 10 years and largely focusing on theoretical knowledge. The cultivation of talent has been unable to meet the market demand for technical professionals, preventing graduates from getting jobs and leading to an unemployment rate that fluctuated between 27 and 28 percent in recent years.

The Technical and Vocational Education and Training Enhancement Project implemented by the TaiwanICDF in Swaziland since 2015 aims at reducing the gap between school graduates and the needs of the labor market and improving youth employment rates in Swaziland. The demands of the industry for technicians were surveyed to help schools and training institutions revise their curriculum, enhance teaching quality, and improve teaching facilities. Teaching quality assurance systems, laboratory and practical workshop management systems, and continuing education centers were also established to strengthen vocational education in Swaziland.

Project Manager Ju-Lan Wu had primarily focused on education policy and vocational education for her master's and doctorate degrees. Due to her expertise, she found herself extremely committed during the project planning phase and therefore decided to transfer from her original position of TaiwanICDF Technical Cooperation Department specialist to the role of stationed personnel and pursue this project directly from the frontlines.

Patient communication to overcome the first challenge: Trust

"When I arrived two years ago, the first challenge I faced was to secure the trust of our Swaziland partners," said Wu. During the process, Wu communicated with her fellows patiently while fulfilling her commitments to the project and resolving various difficulties, successfully gaining the complete trust of her partners within a year. When facing delays in project progress and potential resistance against the new system, she actively sought solutions and conveyed the project's vision to the relevant personnel so as to mitigate the impact and insecurities caused by implementing the new system. Wu also made good use of vocational education and training resources from Taiwan and fomented regular communication and exchange between Taiwanese and Swaziland teachers, organized short-term professional training courses in both countries, and formulated operational specifications for the Upskilling and Lifelong Learning Centre, thereby improving opportunities for lifelong learning and in-service training for the citizens of Swaziland.

Wu emphasized that many youths of Swaziland have experienced the latest trends in knowledge and technologies outside their country but were subject to a rigid education system and their lecturers' perspectives. Transforming the education sector in Swaziland has to start not from the classroom, but the academic system and the lecturers themselves. "I hope to use this project to improve and acquire new curriculum and equipment and also to enforce new assessment and monitoring systems to help the youth of Swaziland acquire actual skills to transform their future and lives!"

Focus 4

Project-based volunteers in foreign aid programs

Since the establishment of the TaiwanICDF Overseas Volunteers Program in 1996, a total of 717 volunteers have been dispatched to 39 countries and offered their services in the five priority areas of agriculture, public health and medicine, education, ICT, and the environment. In 2017, a total of 34 long-term and project-based volunteers were dispatched, with total service dispatches reaching 56 individuals, 16 of which were volunteers dispatched to assist the needs of TaiwanICDF projects.

To actively support project requirements, the TaiwanICDF has continued to dispatch project-based volunteers to provide additional personnel required at various project phases. In 2017, project-based volunteers were dispatched to support TaiwanICDF projects such as the Capacity Building Project for the Prevention and Control of Chronic Renal Failure in Belize, Common Bean Research, Development and Production Extension Project in Nicaragua, Healthy Seed Potato Production Project in Honduras, Improvement of Solid Waste Management for Host Communities and Syrian Refugees in Azraq Town Project in Jordan, and post-evaluation tasks of the horticulture projects in Pacific Island states. In addition to providing services including market surveys, agricultural marketing, and translation, the volunteers also helped with project post-evaluation tasks that include questionnaire surveys and interviews to collect project outcome evaluations from various stakeholders.

In addition, the TaiwanICDF humanitarian aid project Gorkha Food Security and Livelihoods Enhancement Program in Nepal this year was the first attempt in adopting a model where an expert was dispatched with a project-based volunteer to perform various tasks together, achieving a synergistic effect at project locations. In the past, experts spent relatively little time at project locations and resulting changes were sometimes limited. However, this new type of partnership allows the volunteer to discuss methodologies with the expert during the service period. Furthermore, when the expert concludes his task, the volunteer can continue implementing the expert's recommendations to achieve improved effects.

Future keywords: Flexibility and diversity

The project-based volunteers serving at the frontline of international aid gave positive feedback upon returning to Taiwan, and expressed that in addition to actual participation in TaiwanICDF projects, the experience also provided them with an opportunity to align themselves with the international community and to gain a better understanding of the TaiwanICDF and its contributions and efforts in international assistance.

Project-based volunteer service terms are distinct for the clearly defined tasks, and most have relatively shorter service periods, helping to attract highly specialized professionals who wish to engage in overseas volunteering, allowing better flexibility in terms of time and human resource utilization for both the project and its volunteers. In the future, it is anticipated that project-based volunteers will enjoy even more diverse opportunities to participate in TaiwanICDF projects.



Interview 1

Chih-Cheng Hung, Short-term expert, Gorkha Food Security and Livelihoods Enhancement Program (Nepal)

Experts and volunteers working together for increased impact



The Gorkha Food Security and Livelihoods Enhancement Program (Nepal) is a continuation of the Gorkha Food Security and Livelihoods Support Program (Nepal), in which the latter was initiated at the end of 2015 following a major earthquake disaster in Nepal. The project aims at building capacity in agricultural techniques as well as supporting semi-commercialized production and micro-enterprises to improve food security and livelihoods of local households. As the horticultural expert dispatched in the previous project phase was very well received, the current project also adopted a similar approach. Chih-Cheng Hung, a horticultural expert of the TaiwanICDF Humanitarian Assistance Department with years of experience in overseas technical mission, was dispatched to Nepal to work with CARE Nepal in April 2017. During this one-month period, Hung provided technical support that includes carrying out field surveys and soil testing, and advising the procurement of agricultural resources for the project and consultation for extension staff.

Bringing Taiwan's model of frontline support to the disaster victims

Looking back on the mission, Chih-Cheng Hung mentioned that Nepal had restricted group demonstrations and training activities as the country was organizing local elections after a 20-year hiatus. Following discussions with CARE Nepal, the final decision was to conduct individual field visits and provide core farmers with comprehensive consultation and recommendations. For example, for pest prevention and treatment, explanations were given onsite on the importance of using bioagents for early prevention and of removing diseased plants, as well as problems caused by open-air composting. Furthermore, new bioagent formulas were provided as a follow-up, to be used by the extension staff for the purposes of reducing pest infection rates and improving composting processes.

For CARE Nepal and local NGO Shree Swanra Integrated Community Development Center supporting this project, Hung provided recommendations for extension and technical training for project implementation, such as dividing farmer group training by competencies, providing seven types of simple illustrated instructions for the project extension staff, offering recommended specifications for instruments and equipment, performing soil sampling, and providing subsequent analysis and courses.

Hung expressed that the Nepalese people are warm and welcoming, and beneficiaries of the project expressed sincere gratitude for the assistance. However, when they heard the word “Taiwan”, many non-project beneficiaries asked whether he came from Thailand instead. This made him realize that helping to raise awareness about Taiwan among the locals is also a very important task of this mission.

Another feature of this project was that both horticultural expert and volunteer were dispatched to Nepal at the same time. For the first month, Hung was able to directly share ideas, communicate, and convey his thoughts regarding project implementation with the volunteer both in the office and during field visits. When Hung returned to Taiwan after the one-month period, the volunteer continued to implement his recommendations. E-mail communication ensured that the volunteer continued to provide the recommended support for the project. During Hung's one-month stay and the volunteer's three-month stay, they were able to engage in mutual learning and cultural sharing with the partnering organizations. The Nepalese people also directly experienced the professionalism and assistance offered by Taiwan, deepening the level of TaiwanICDF participation while building a positive reputation for Taiwan as a provider of humanitarian assistance.

Interview 2

Sz-Yi Tsai and Chia-Ying Tu, Volunteers, Horticulture Projects in the Pacific Region

Heading to the remote place to witness the beauty of change



The TaiwanICDF has continued to dispatch project-based volunteers to deploy the manpower needed by the projects at various phases. From June to July 2017, volunteers were sent to the Marshall Islands, Nauru and Kiribati to carry out post-evaluation missions for the horticulture projects in the Pacific, including distributing and collecting questionnaire surveys, interviewing project stakeholders, compiling survey outcomes, and performing preliminary analysis. The purpose of these tasks was to understand how various local stakeholders viewed the project, and then using this information as a reference for project evaluation.

The two project-based volunteers heading to Kiribati were Sz-Yi Tsai, a working professional and a graduate from the National Taiwan University School of Forestry and Resource Conservation as well as a master's degree holder from the National Taiwan Normal University School of Life Science, and Chia-Ying Tu, a fresh graduate from the National Chung Hsing University Department of Horticulture.

When arriving at the island known as the "Edge of the world", Sz-Yi Tsai emphasized that: "It felt somewhat like a dream!" The most important lesson she learned was being content with what she has. Employment opportunities are few and income levels low, and although people only have access to simple foods, they are able to lead rather happy lives. "My task was to visit various households and ask a series of interview questions. Nearly every interviewee was friendly, welcoming us warmly and even treating us to food." As for Chia-Ying Tu, the volunteer regarded Kiribati as her utopia after seeing how people interacted with each other with great sincerity, trying out the natural and delicious food, and witnessing the all-encompassing beauty of the island.

Blending in with the locals with an open mind with help from resident technical mission

Nevertheless, the two volunteers underwent an initial adaptation phase upon their arrival. Looking back, Tsai said that they still had to rely on the Taiwan Technical Mission in Kiribati for support to quickly adapt themselves to the local region despite having made ample preparations beforehand. She was extremely grateful for the two local guides that the technical mission arranged for them. These guides taught them the routes to various villages, introduced them to key individuals, and taught them local terms and languages. After one week of interviews, the two volunteers gained enough familiarity to divide the work between them. Tsai was placed in charge of data compilation and statistical analysis, while Tu was responsible for drafting questions and feedback from the observations. They then organized and filed the questionnaires that they were responsible for, and maintained constant communication with the TaiwanICDF post-evaluation project manager to revise the questionnaires and project directions promptly.

"During the surveys and interviews, we often heard the residents expressing their gratitude towards Taiwan and the TaiwanICDF, and how the project brought real changes and improvements to their lives and health. We felt that all our efforts were worthwhile after hearing these words despite the hot weather, swarms of mosquitoes, or having to carry interview equipment around for an entire day!" exclaimed Tsai.

After their one-month volunteering experience, Tsai became fully aware of the concept of Kiribati time: "At first glance, the locals do not seem to have a strong notion of time and do things quite inefficiently. However, upon closer observation, I discovered that this is simply a manifestation of an easygoing attitude about life." Tu felt that it is important to approach things with an open mind, integrate yourself into the local culture, and follow the local rhythm and adjust to the pace of life. She believes that this process will allow you to answer why you decided to embark on this journey in the first place.

Focus 5

Public health and medical projects for a continuously expanding partnership

In response to rapid changes in the international community and to gradual diversification of global cooperation in the public health care sector, the TaiwanICDF's public health and medical projects focus on meeting the needs of our partner countries. In recent years, we have followed the spirit of empowerment to train our partner countries to assume ownership of the projects while the TaiwanICDF plays a supporting role as a knowledge and technical skills provider. To provide professional and sustainable assistance and to strengthen partnerships, the TaiwanICDF invited public and private medical institutions as well as medical schools to jointly participate in public health and medical projects.

In 2017, the TaiwanICDF continued implementing the Health Information Management Efficiency Enhancement Project in Paraguay with Cathay General Hospital, the Maternal and Infant Health Care Improvement Project in the Kingdom of Swaziland with Chia-Yi Christian Hospital, and the Capacity Building Project for the Prevention and Control of Chronic Renal Failure in Belize with Far Eastern Memorial Hospital.



Furthermore, the TaiwanICDF initiated three new projects to expand the scope of public health and medical partnerships, namely: the ROC (Taiwan) and Burkina Faso Medical Cooperation Project (2017-2019) with National Taiwan University Hospital Yun-Lin Branch (NTUH), the Maternal and Neonatal Health Care Improvement Project in Burkina Faso with Hualien Tzu Chi Hospital, and the Capacity Building Project for the Prevention and Control of Chronic Kidney Disease in St. Kitts and Nevis with Taipei Veterans General Hospital. Remarkable results were achieved for this year thanks to the committed involvement of the partnering hospitals.

These projects not only provided partner countries with assistance, but also gave the collaborating hospitals plenty of experience. For example, Kao Sheng-po, deputy director of the Obstetrics and Gynecology Department of Hualien Tzu Chi Hospital, headed to Burkina Faso to perform site surveys in 2017.

After returning to Taiwan, Kao expressed that the partner country was not the only beneficiary, as the hospital gained experiences and was able to reflect upon project activities through participation, realizing the spirit that helping provides more happiness than being helped.

Forging close partnerships during appraisal phase of new projects

In addition to the Healthcare Personnel Training Program where the TaiwanICDF partnered with 14 hospitals and one medical institution to provide training for 22 medical personnel from 12 countries this year, we also conducted respective identification and appraisal missions with representatives from NTUH and MacKay Memorial Hospital in Guatemala and St. Vincent for new projects.

Preparation for the two new projects was carried out in coordination with the Healthcare Personnel Training Program, wherein qualified health care personnel of partner countries were invited to Taiwan to attend the training related to the project theme. This arrangement enabled these participants to understand operating models in Taiwan, which would then accelerate the progress and enhance the efficiency of activities after project implementation. At the same time, this arrangement allowed the collaborating hospitals in Taiwan to build relationships with partner countries before the project begins. For example, NTUH provided maternal and infant health care training to three Guatemalan health care personnel from March to May 2017. When NTUH dispatched consultants to Guatemala in July to perform project appraisal, these three health care personnel actively provided support by making itineraries and meeting arrangements and by providing a warm welcome to the NTUH consultants. Such close partnerships helped build an effective foundation for implementing future projects.

The TaiwanICDF will continue to uphold our vision of partnerships for progress and sustainable development in initiating new projects with partner countries and collaborating institutions of Taiwan, to help our allies strengthen their health care systems.

Interview 1

Deh-Ming Chang, Superintendent, Taipei Veterans General Hospital

Traveling to the Caribbean to share experiences in prevention and control of kidney diseases



St. Kitts and Nevis, a partner country of Taiwan located in the Caribbean, has recently regarded the prevention and treatment of non-communicable diseases as a key public health care issue, clearly listing the issue as an important objective in its National Health Policy 2020. Over 10 percent of the country's population of more than 52,000 individuals are considered high-risk individuals for chronic kidney diseases. Despite this potentially large figure, only 80 cases were actually listed in the chronic kidney disease registration system, and these patients were assigned to one single nephrology attending physician from Cuba. Failure to take effective action to prevent the worsening of kidney disease will not only negatively impact public health, but also greatly increase health expenses in the future.

In line with the health policy of St. Kitts and Nevis, the TaiwanICDF partnered with Taipei Veterans General Hospital (VGHTPE) to leverage Taiwan's extensive experiences in nephrology and jointly implement the Capacity Building Project for the Prevention and Control of Chronic Kidney Disease in St. Kitts and Nevis with the Ministry of Health of St. Kitts and Nevis. The project includes assisting in planning effective integrated care strategies and practices for the prevention and control of chronic kidney disease, strengthening nephrology treatment functions within the medical care system, and improving community self-management capacities for the prevention and control of chronic kidney disease. The TaiwanICDF therefore stationed a project manager in St. Kitts and Nevis to carry out the project and monitor progress. VGHTPE, on the other hand, was placed in charge of arranging training courses in Taiwan for health care personnel from St. Kitts and Nevis and dispatching a consultant team to St. Kitts and Nevis to assist seed instructors to monitor teaching effectiveness and provide professional counseling. These measures aimed at building the capacity of health care personnel and enhancing the functions of medical institutions to strengthen chronic disease health care systems in St. Kitts and Nevis.

Introducing nutrition and community-based practical training in addition to basic course work

The project was officially initiated on April 1, 2017. Deh-Ming Chang, superintendent of VGHTPE and a key driving force behind this project, expressed that VGHTPE has seven years of experience in global medical partnerships and foreign assistance projects in northern Thailand, India, Nepal, and the South Pacific. “The project with St. Kitts and Nevis was the first public health care project where we worked together with the TaiwanICDF. This was also the first project to be implemented under the Cooperation Agreement in Public Health and Medical Skills, and greatly demonstrated the confidence of St. Kitts and Nevis in the performance of Taiwan's public health care system.”

He further pointed out that in addition to offering consultation to support policy planning, instructing the establishment of a statistical database, and organizing international conferences, VGHTPE also planned basic nephrology training courses for physicians, nurses, and community health education personnel who came to Taiwan for training. Training courses on nutrition, community-level work and other areas were also introduced to improve the health education capacities of the seed instructors so as to enhance chronic kidney disease prevention and control measures and results.

Superintendent Chang emphasized that as Taiwan's largest public medical center, VGHTPE not only holds itself responsible for supporting the government's medical diplomacy, but has also established a merit-based system and tangible rewards to encourage its personnel to participate in foreign aid programs and to recognize the dedication of fellow colleagues. He hopes that this three-year project can pass on Taiwan's excellent achievements and experiences in the prevention and control of kidney diseases to our allies and the rest of the Caribbean region.

Interview 2

Shinn-Zong Lin, Superintendent, Hualien Tzu Chi Hospital

Organizing teams to help protect mothers and newborn children in Africa



In April this year, the TaiwanICDF and Hualien Tzu Chi Hospital worked together for the first time to implement a three-year Maternal and Neonatal Health Care Improvement Project in Burkina Faso, a diplomatic ally of Taiwan located in Africa. Shinn-Zong Lin, superintendent of Hualien Tzu Chi Hospital, expressed that this project focuses on two dimensions – building the capacity of health care personnel and strengthening the functions of health care institutions – to help improve accessibility to maternal and neonatal health care in the central-south region of Burkina Faso.

For capacity building, Hualien Tzu Chi Hospital references the needs of maternal and neonatal health care personnel and community-level health workers, and the current state of local health care systems to formulate seed instructor training courses and course contents in Taiwan. Trainees are given prompt guidance and are required to present a results report to better evaluate learning performance and adjust course contents as needed. To resolve the issue of maternal and neonatal deaths due to lack of timely access to medical treatment, Hualien Tzu Chi Hospital specifically emphasizes maternal and neonatal emergency assessment and treatment skills in the training course. The aim is to reduce health care risks caused by late delivery of the patients and reduce maternal and neonatal death rates.

During training, participants were provided with various learning resources, professional advice, and assistance in creating course materials so that they may start teaching and organizing classes after returning to their country. After the trainees returned to their country, consultants were dispatched to conduct onsite assessment, observe course teaching by the returning trainees, and communicate with local health agencies to learn more about health care quality and the state of health care improvements.

Measures for strengthening the functions of health care institutions include providing ambulances and relevant maternal and neonatal care instruments and equipment, and working with the Burkina Faso Ministry of Health. Analyses of maternal and neonatal deaths in central and southern Burkina Faso were carried out to identify risk factors leading to maternal and neonatal diseases and deaths. These findings would serve as a reference to improve relevant policies and activities.

Teamwork: Placing three major departments in charge and assigning five major departments for support

Shinn-Zong Lin emphasized that project success can only be accomplished through teamwork. Before encouraging various units to participate in the project, considerations must be given to acquire support for the project from said units. The three departments of gynecology, pediatrics, and nursing of Hualien Tzu Chi Hospital were assigned as the primary implementation units of this project. The superintendent therefore discussed with the department directors to first understand the current workload and human resources of the departments. Over five departments were assigned to provide support, namely the community medicine department, traditional Chinese medicine department, family medicine department, information technology office, and general affairs office. Training courses designed by the primary owners, assistance for the needs of the trainees, and arrangements of Tzu Chi health care cultural events not only enriched course contents, but gave opportunities for various departments to fulfill their functions without affecting most of the routine operations of the primary owners. "Additionally, our hospital also proposed a project performance evaluation system and rewards for fellow colleagues to encourage more departments from this hospital to volunteer in the project and jointly achieve sustainable project development!"

Focus 6

Supporting the New Southbound Policy to expand business opportunities and professional links in ASEAN countries

Taiwan offers immense potential in complementing industries of ASEAN and South Asia countries as well as Australia and New Zealand. However, structural factors have led to stagnation and even shrinking of a number of sectors. Efforts must be initiated to integrate the supply chain to spur trade and investment in the future, and establish new supply chain connections in ICT, domestic demand driven industries, energy and petrochemical, new agriculture, and financial service sectors.

To support the New Southbound Policy of the government, the TaiwanICDF has established an objective to build comprehensive ties and relationships between Taiwan, ASEAN and South Asian countries, and adopted President Tsai's strategic essence of talent exchange, economic collaboration, resource sharing, and regional integration as a reference for devising action plans to carry out. These will leverage Taiwan's advantages and experiences in technological development, agricultural cooperation, and small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), and promote exchanges between Taiwan and ASEAN and South Asian countries. Thus, in 2017, the TaiwanICDF implemented four professional workshops for the aforementioned sectors through our International Human Resource Development Workshop Program, namely: Workshop on Women's Enterprises Start-up (Exclusive for ASEAN and South Asian countries), Workshop on Development of Value-Added Agricultural Products (Exclusive for ASEAN and South Asian countries), Workshop on Small and Medium Enterprise Development (Exclusive for Asia), and Workshop on Trade Facilitation (Exclusive for ASEAN and South Asian countries).



For agriculture, the TaiwanICDF organized the Workshop on Development of Value-Added Agricultural Products (Exclusive for ASEAN and South Asian countries) during this year. A total of 28 trainees from six ASEAN and South Asian countries responsible for strategic planning of value-added agricultural products were invited to Taiwan for training. Arrangements were also made to invite academicians and experts from Executive Yuan Office of Trade Negotiations, Executive Yuan Council of Agriculture, Taiwan International Agricultural Development Company, Agricultural Policy Research Center of the Agricultural Technology Research Institute, Biotechnology Industry Study Center of the Taiwan Institute of Economic Research, and Food Industry Research and Development Institute to share value-adding applications and other leading areas of Taiwan's agricultural sector. Trainees also visited agricultural product processing facilities and agricultural equipment and logistics companies to better understand agricultural biotechnology development goals and key activities in Taiwan, to generate potential business opportunities.

Through the aforementioned professional workshops, the TaiwanICDF will continue promoting exchange between Taiwanese companies and countries covered by the New Southbound Policy and establish a communication network with the trainees for the purposes of understanding the current state of industrial development and human resources of partner countries, to jointly expand human capital in ASEAN countries.

Interview 1

Julius H. Barcelona, Participant, Workshop on Development of Value-Added Agricultural Products

Learning from Taiwan to create a blue ocean agricultural industry in the Philippines



Julius H. Barcelona, a product development manager of Harbest Agribusiness Corporation, is a participant of the Workshop on Development of Value-Added Agricultural Products that the TaiwanICDF organized in June 2017 specifically targeting countries covered by the New Southbound Policy. The 14-day workshop and experience sharing included measures adopted by the Taiwanese government to enforce agricultural product value-adding policies, direct academia and industrial research resources to benefit the farmers, support agricultural producers to transform themselves into agribusinesses, and support for agribusiness owners to introduce new technologies or transform technologies, all of which allowed Barcelona to identify a wealth of future opportunities for the Philippines.

Although the Philippines face internal and external challenges, Barcelona analyzed that the national economy of the country has demonstrated remarkable resilience, maintaining a six percent growth for its gross domestic product for several consecutive quarters, making it one of the best performing economic entities in Asia. Due to its proximity to Taiwan, the Philippines has a convenient geographical location for connecting to major consumer markets in Asia. "Introducing Taiwanese technology to the Philippines and fully utilizing the abundant natural resources, land, and labor in the country will achieve spectacular performance, even if only considering the rapidly growing local consumer market. The future looks even brighter if the Philippines can become a base supplier to the Asian agricultural market."

Barcelona's father is a Filipino Chinese and his mother is a Taiwanese, providing him with deep, personal ties with Taiwan since an early age. The agribusiness his father founded has also worked with a renowned seedling company in Taiwan for many years, giving Barcelona an internship opportunity in a Taiwanese company and providing him with extensive knowledge of agricultural technologies in Taiwan. Attending this seminar also broadened his horizons. "Having traveled back and forth between Taiwan and the Philippines for so many years, this was my first systematic visit to actual factories and research centers of many successful businesses. I learned how they worked and how they thought about things. Most importantly, I found chances for further collaboration!"

Using social networks to spark interest for visiting Taiwan among foreign friends

Barcelona pointed out that the business that he and his father operate has a wide scope, and includes everything from seeds, industrial plastics, greenhouses, seedling trays, irrigation systems, fertilizers, to equipment for controlling pests and diseases. Most agribusinesses in the Philippines sell only a single type of goods. Barcelona, however, noticed that the market is growing at 10 percent per year, and constantly expands the scope of products and services offered by his company. "By learning from the Taiwanese experience, I believe that the Philippines can shift from agricultural production to the agribusiness model in five to 10 years' time and transform the domestic market into an export-oriented economy. There will be more and more young farmers who are willing to invest, and by providing farmers with comprehensive services and meeting their needs at various stages of development, we will be able to catch up to the trend and grow together with them!"

While attending the workshop and visiting various places, Barcelona also posted articles and images on Facebook, Instagram and other social networking platforms and grabbed the attention of many friends and fellows in the same industry. Even people from as far as Venezuela expressed interest in visiting Taiwan. Many visiting groups from the Philippines have also designated him as the organizer. Barcelona said with great excitement: "Despite being a small place with many environmental restrictions to agricultural development, Taiwan has found measures to overcome these difficulties. This particular history of development is hard to come by and provides a much-needed reference for developing countries."

Interview 2

Chin-Chu Chen, General Manager of K.K. Orchard

Government support to accelerate formation of agribusinesses



K.K. Orchard is a sweet potato eco-museum located in Sinhua District, Tainan City, and is a Taiwanese tourism factory in Taiwan that integrates farming culture, ecology, DIY marketing, and production processes of sweet potatoes. Among the TaiwanICDF workshops that focus on farmers' organizations and agricultural product operations and marketing, K.K. Orchard stands out as one of the best reviewed destinations by workshop attendants.

In line with the government's New Southbound Policy, the TaiwanICDF held the Workshop on Development of Value-Added Agricultural Products in June 2017 for New Southbound countries. The workshop shared Taiwan's experiences in value-added agricultural product and agricultural biotechnology development. The visit at K.K. Orchard provided 28 government officials and business owners from the Philippines, Indonesia, Vietnam, Malaysia, India, and Sri Lanka with an eye-opening presentation. In addition to learning the means by which the Taiwanese government helped farmers achieve innovation in value-added products, these visitors were also extremely curious about how K.K. Orchard successfully transformed itself into an agribusiness and a leading Taiwanese brand in the production, processing, and exporting of sweet potatoes with outstanding sales performance in over a dozen countries overseas.

Key point for transformation: Brand image and product marketing

Chin-Chu Chen, general manager of K.K. Orchard, reminisced about his humble beginnings in Taipei selling fresh sweet potatoes. During the 1980s, the growing popularity of fast food led to a demand for fries, leading to a moment of inspiration for preparing sweet potatoes in strips and blocks which can then be supplied to local fast food franchises, creating a blue ocean market for his produce. This was followed by the establishment of a sweet potato processing plant as he shifted from the fresh produce to the food processing sector. Chen also participated in the Council of Agriculture and Taiwan External Trade Development Council brand image building program and adopted the name K.K. Orchard in 1992, effectively becoming the first professional sweet potato brand in Taiwan. A contract-based production model was adopted with the help of government consultation. K.K. Orchard partnered with the Sinhua Farmers Production and Marketing Group for Edible Sweet Potatoes and the Production and Marketing Group Processing Station to implement work specialization, in which the production and marketing group conveyed cultivation techniques to the farmers, with the processing station in charge of performing agricultural chemical testing as well as sweet potato grading, packaging, processing, marketing, and other operations, while K.K. Orchard was primarily responsible for new product development and expansion of overseas business.

"Most companies in Taiwan are small and medium-sized enterprises with limited resources, leading to a slow pace in agricultural commercialization. The government can thus serve as an accelerator by helping with research and development of innovative technologies, technology transfers, and overseas trade, effectively helping agribusinesses overcome challenges in production, processing, and sales." Chen emphasized K.K. Orchard was able to acquire a market share in Japan and form partnerships with convenience stores in Taiwan thanks to years of government support and guidance. The company also continuously pursued research and development, released over 30 new products, established local production and marketing facilities, actively participated in local and overseas food exhibits, and acquired both ISO 22000 and HACCP certifications. These efforts helped achieve successful business expansions in the US, Canada, Australia, Singapore, Japan, Korea, Hong Kong, and other cities around the world.

Chen emphasized that government support in the form of policies and provision of resources was instrumental, allowing K.K. Orchard to quickly and efficiently transform into an agribusiness. This success story of the Taiwanese experience may serve as an invaluable teaching material for promoting the New Southbound Policy.

4 Administration



TaiwanICDF is a foundation established in accordance with the Act for the Establishment of the International Cooperation and Development Fund. Sources of funding, financial management, budget execution and various aspects of organizational management are introduced in this chapter.

Financial Management

Affected by political uncertainty and increased geopolitical risks in the major economies, the global financial market was volatile in 2017. Fortunately, the world economy, on the whole, turned out to be in good shape and these events did not have serious consequences. Financial planning in 2017 was focused on securing the principal and maintaining an abundant liquidity of the fund. Our main goal was to achieve stability and continuous income through fixed-income instruments supplemented by risk-bearing instruments.

Any financial investment plan must be set with the priority to provide sufficient funds for the TaiwanICDF's foreign aid development projects. We adhered to the principle of stable and steady asset allocation and controlled the risk-bearing assets with a preset position limit, to make good use of the capital to achieve a stable income from mid-to-long term fixed income investments. This income in turn supports foreign aid development projects on a non-reimbursable basis, ensuring the goal of sustainable development of our operations.

Fund Utilization

The TaiwanICDF's overall fund balances (the Fund) are derived predominantly from two sources: The founding fund and donated fund; and accumulated earnings.

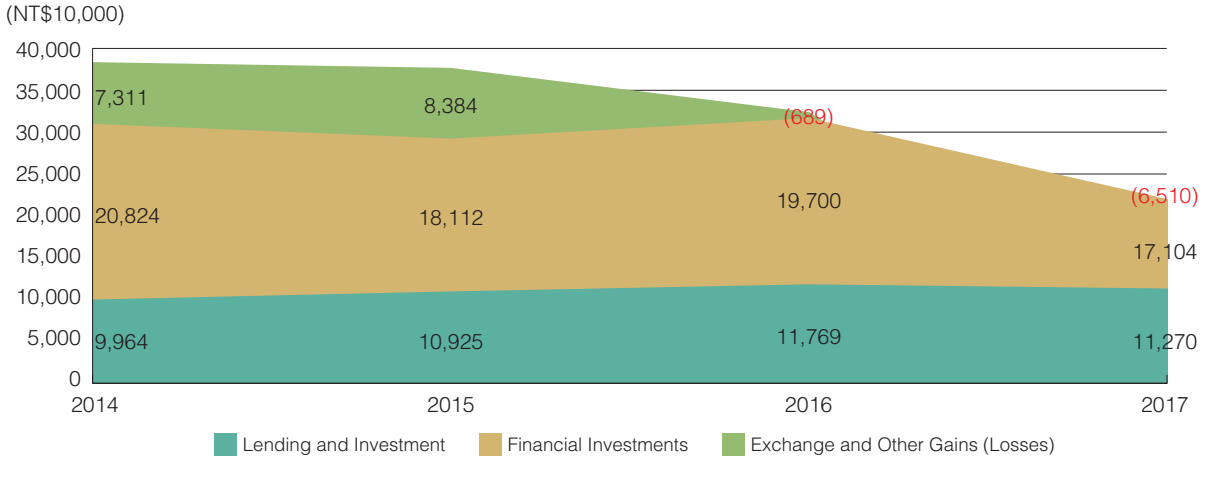
The Fund is used for international cooperation and development projects on a reimbursable basis, such as long-term investment and lending projects. To enhance the effectiveness of fund utilization, a portion of the uncommitted Fund is set aside and invested in a portfolio of financial instruments, including fixed-income instruments such as bonds, bank deposits and short-term investments, and supplemented by risk-bearing instruments such as exchange-traded funds (ETF).

Annual earnings are derived from three main sources: Interests and revenues from lending development projects, revenues from long-term development investment projects, and non-operating income from investments in a portfolio of financial instruments. These are used to finance the TaiwanICDF's projects on a non-reimbursable basis and annual operational expenses.

In 2017, the overall rate of return for the Fund was 1.81 percent excluding foreign exchange gains (losses) and other income (expenses), and 1.38 percent when accounting for foreign exchange gains (losses) and other income (expenses). Benefited from the US Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC) decisions to raise federal funds rate 75 basis points in 2017, income from fixed-income assets rose accordingly. However, affected by massive inflow of foreign capital from abroad, the NT dollar appreciated by 7.72 percent against the US dollar, causing a hefty exchange loss on the year-end financial statements; most will be reported as unrealized exchange losses.

Returns from long-term investment projects contributed to a profit of NT$49.56 million. With the Taiwan Stock Exchange Capitalization Weighted Stock Index (TAIEX) hitting 10,000-point level, the TaiwanICDF had a gain of NT$11.9 million through the disposal of exchange-traded fund investments and the distribution of dividend income, bringing annual income to NT$283.74 million. Taking foreign exchange gains (losses) and other income (expenses) into account, annual income comes to approximately NT$218.64 million. Compared to that of previous years, the 2017 annual revenue (excluding foreign exchange gains (losses) and other income (expenses)) dropped by 9.8 percent from 2016, 2.3 percent from 2015 and 7.8 percent from 2014. Fund revenue distribution from 2014 to 2017 is shown in Figure 1.

Figure 1 Fund Revenue (2014-2017)



Management of Long-term Development Lending and Investments

As of December 31, 2017, the TaiwanICDF was committed to 15 long-term investment projects, for which the balance of investments stood at US$60.97 million and NT$189 million. A total of 86 lending projects were implemented with approved loans of US$526.45 million, €56.55 million and other currencies equivalent to US$18.1 million. Accumulated loan disbursements stood at US$478 million, €20.84 million and other currencies equal to US$18.1 million, equivalent to 84.25 percent of all commitments. Total loan principal repayments stood at US$414.9 million, equivalent to 78.85 percent of all funds extended. The total outstanding balance of long-term investment and lending development projects comprised 34 percent of the Fund. Accounting for commitments made but not yet fulfilled, the value comes to 52 percent of total fund balances, while financial investments accounted for 48 percent. Fund utilization in 2017 is shown in Figure 2.

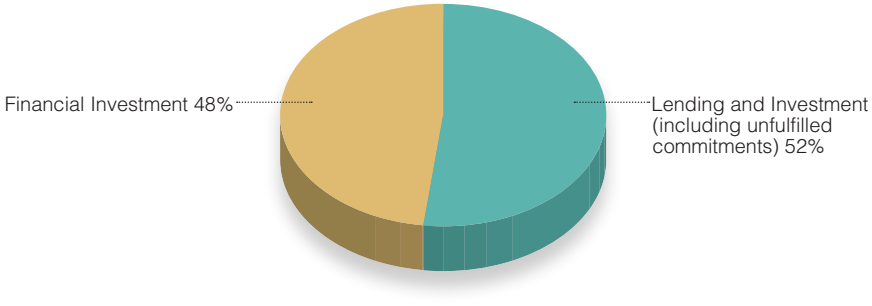
For revenue derived from reimbursable long-term investment and lending development projects, interest earned in 2017 from lending development projects stood at NT$63.14 million (rate of return 1.89 percent), which registers a decline of NT$25.08 million (28 percent) compared to 2016 at NT$88.22 million (rate of return 2.4 percent). Besides, returns from one investment project contributed a profit of NT$49.56 million (rate of return 2.46 percent). Total aggregated revenue on long-term investment and lending development projects was NT$112.7 million with a combined return rate of 2.1 percent. Compared to the total aggregated income in 2016 (NT$117.69 million, aggregated rate of return 2.19 percent), this represents a decline of around NT$4.99 million (0.09 percent); while compared to 2015 (total aggregated income NT$109.25 million, aggregated rate of return 2.03 percent), an increase of NT$3.45 million (0.07 percent). In terms of asset quality, as of December 31, 2017, there were no bad debt or delayed payment, and in compliance with the organization's provisions on long-term loans, receivables and overdue payments, these were recorded as a reserve for allowances for bad debt to provide a fair and objective picture of asset quality.

Management of Uncommitted Funds

Financial investment of the uncommitted portion of the Fund is designed to enhance the efficiency of fund utilization and increase the TaiwanICDF's revenues, so as to maintain a sound financial status and break even. Currently, such investments are focused on fixed-income financial instruments and supplemented by risk-bearing asset in the form of exchange-traded funds by way of mid- to long-term holdings of equities

Fixed-income assets are primarily invested in bonds, time deposits and short-term commercial paper denominated in NT dollars and foreign currencies that are held to maturity. Though the Central Bank of the Republic of China (Taiwan) left interest rates unchanged, Taiwan's interest rates stayed at relatively low levels compared to previous years. However, the US Federal Reserve raised interest rates three times, and interest rates worldwide rose slightly compared to last year. In 2017, we increased our bond holding position to boost revenue. The bond holding position as a percentage of the Fund rose from 19 percent last year to 23.4 percent this year and the bond yields remained relatively stable in the pace of a downward trend in global interest rates. The average rate of return of bond was 2.57 percent in 2015, 2.63 percent in 2016 and 2.32 percent in 2017 respectively. For risk-bearing assets, the TaiwanICDF had a gain of NT$11.9 million through the disposal of exchange-traded fund

Figure 2 Fund Utilization (2017)



investments and the distribution of dividends, equal to a return on investment of 20.7 percent during the investment period.

With our strategy of increasing our bond holding position and disposal of exchange-traded fund investments in 2017, income from uncommitted fund (excluding foreign exchange gains (losses) and other income (expenses)) came to around NT$171.04 million, registering an increase of NT$16.08 million or a budget performance rate of 110 percent, compared with the annual budgeted income target of NT$154.96 million. Due to a 7.72 percent appreciation in the NT dollar to US dollar exchange rate, we suffered a big loss by the end of 2017. Hence, after factoring in foreign exchange gains (losses) and other income (expenses), aggregated revenue from uncommitted fund dropped to NT$105.95 million; most will be reported as unrealized exchange losses.

Affected by meagre returns on NTD-denominated bank deposits and bonds, revenue from uncommitted fund in 2017 (excluding foreign exchange gains (losses) and other income (expenses)) dropped by about NT$25.96 million or 13.2 percent, compared with revenue in 2016 at NT$197million (mainly contributed by disposed exchange-traded funds capital gains of NT$33.66 million). However, the revenue dropped by approximately NT$10.08 million or 5.6 percent compared with the 2015 income at NT$181.12 million. This decline can be attributed to the four-time interest rate cuts enforced by the Central Bank of the Republic of China (Taiwan) and sluggish performance of interest rates worldwide in 2016. In an environment beset by low returns on NTD-denominated assets, the rate of return for the uncommitted fund was 1.64 percent in 2017, 1.91 percent in 2016, 1.74 percent in 2015 and 2.11 percent in 2014. Fund asset allocation in 2017 is shown in Figure 3.

Accounting Management

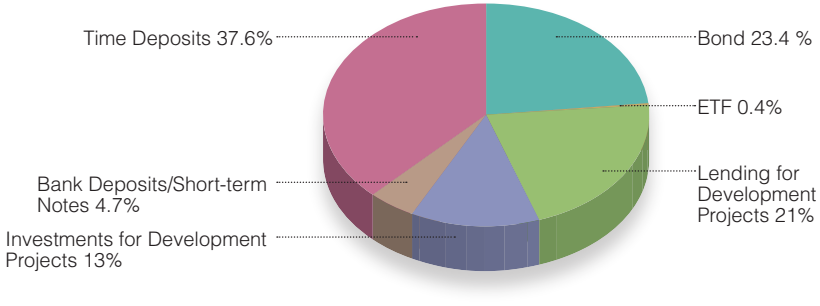
The TaiwanICDF's total revenues are derived predominantly from three main sources: interest and revenues from development lending and investment projects, income from financial investment, and funding for MOFA-commissioned projects. Both interest and revenues from development lending and investment projects, and interest accrued on the Fund are mainly used to support routine operations, including technical cooperation projects, humanitarian assistance and scholarship programs, as well as the TaiwanICDF's administrative and management expenses. Income from MOFA-commissioned projects mainly supports the operation of various overseas MOFA-commissioned technical cooperation projects.

In 2017, operating revenues and non-operating income and gains amounted to NT$1.37 billion, of which NT$1.06 billion was allocated for commissioned projects. Revenue generated through the Fund was NT$305.64 million, of which interest and revenues from lending and investment projects comprised 37 percent, interest on fund investments 52 percent, gains on ETF disposals 3 percent, cash dividend income 1 percent, and other revenues 7 percent.

Total expenditures for 2017 were NT$1.44 billion, of which NT$1.06 billion was for MOFA-commissioned projects, and expenditures made through the Fund were NT$378.34 million. Deducting expenditure from the revenue, the deficit in 2017 was NT$72.7 million, which was mainly due to a loss of NT$85.69 million from US dollar depreciation.

For 2013 to 2017 TaiwanICDF Fund income and expenditure structure and figures, please refer to Figures 4 to 6:

Figure 3 Fund Asset Allocation (2017)



Fund Utilization and Net Worth

As of December 31, 2017, the net balance of the Fund was NT$15.72 billion (including founding and donated funds of NT$12.47 billion, accumulated earnings of NT$3.25 billion). This represents a decrease of NT$73.85 million or 0.47 percent from 2016. Fund and Fund net balance since 1996 are shown in the Figure 7.

As of December 31, 2017, total assets stood at NT$15.83 billion, of which current assets comprised 46.21 percent, long-term investments and loans 53.57 percent, fixed assets 0.13 percent and other assets 0.09 percent. The organization's total liabilities were NT$125.4 million and the total balance of all funds (the Fund plus accumulated earnings) was NT$15.72 billion.

Budget Execution

In 2017, MOFA contracted the TaiwanICDF to carry out overseas operations worth NT$1.18 billion. Overall, the total budget for MOFA-commissioned projects was NT$1.06 billion and the implementation rate was 95.93 percent.

Operating expenses (excluding expenses for contracted projects) amounted to NT$291.34 million. Compared with the budgeted plan of NT$335.79 million, the utilization rate came to 86.76 percent.

Actual budget and expenditures in 2017 are shown in the Figure 8.

Figure 4 Fund Revenue (2017)

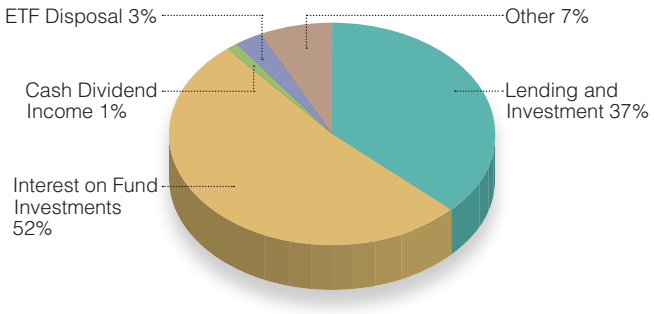


Figure 5 Fund Expenditure (2017)

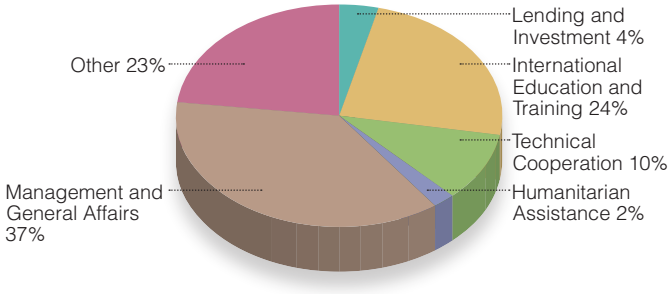


Figure 6 Revenue and Expenditure (2013-2017)

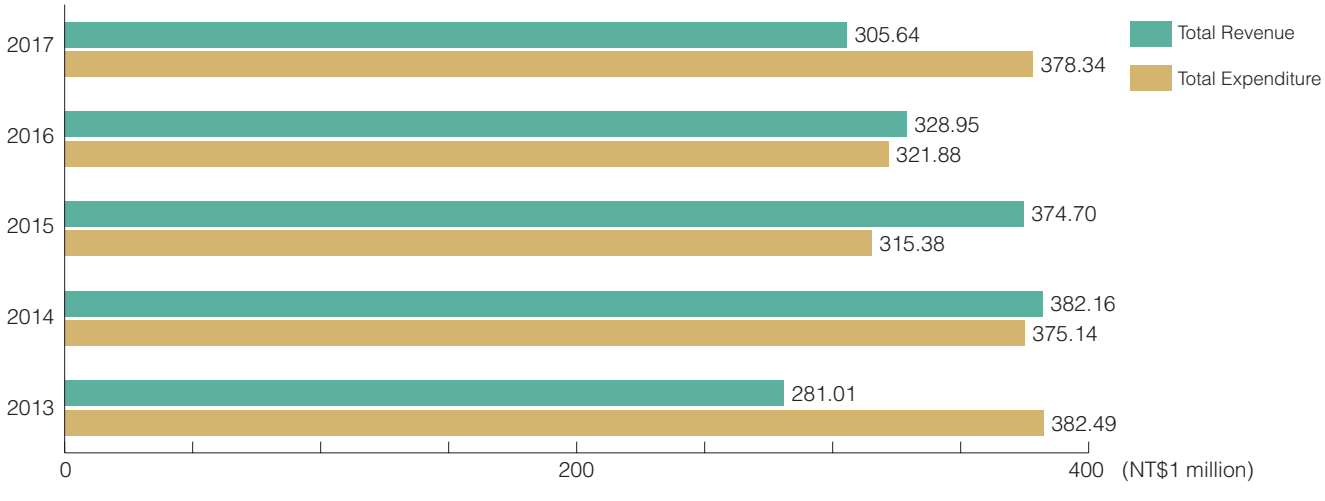


Figure 7 Fund and Fund Balances in Previous Years

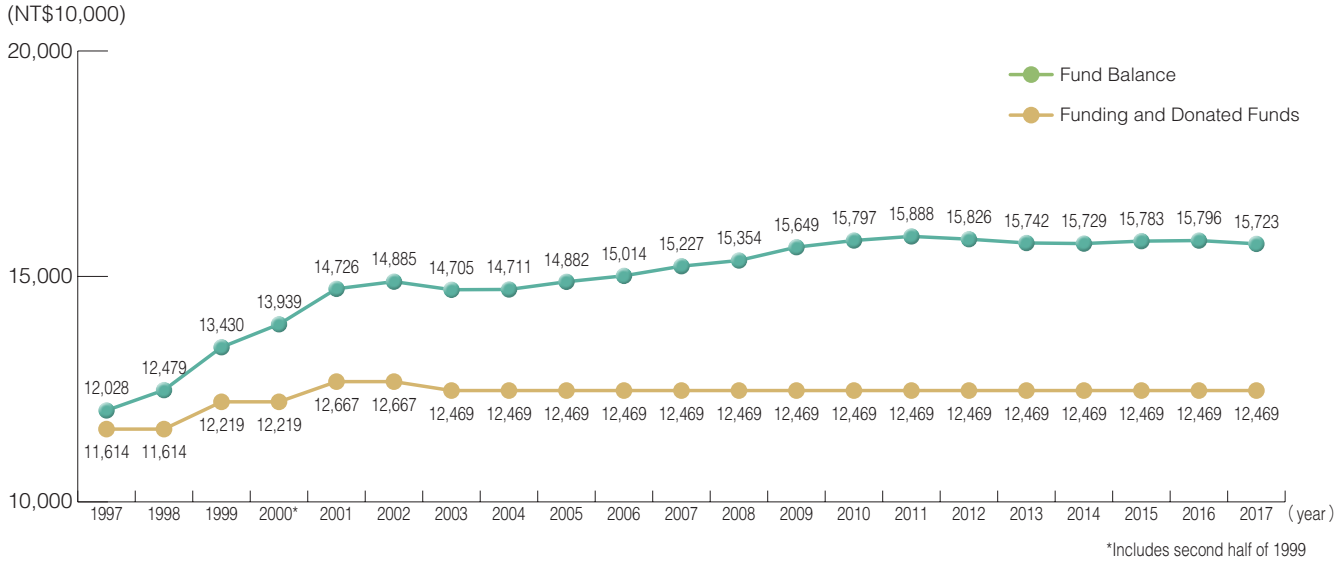
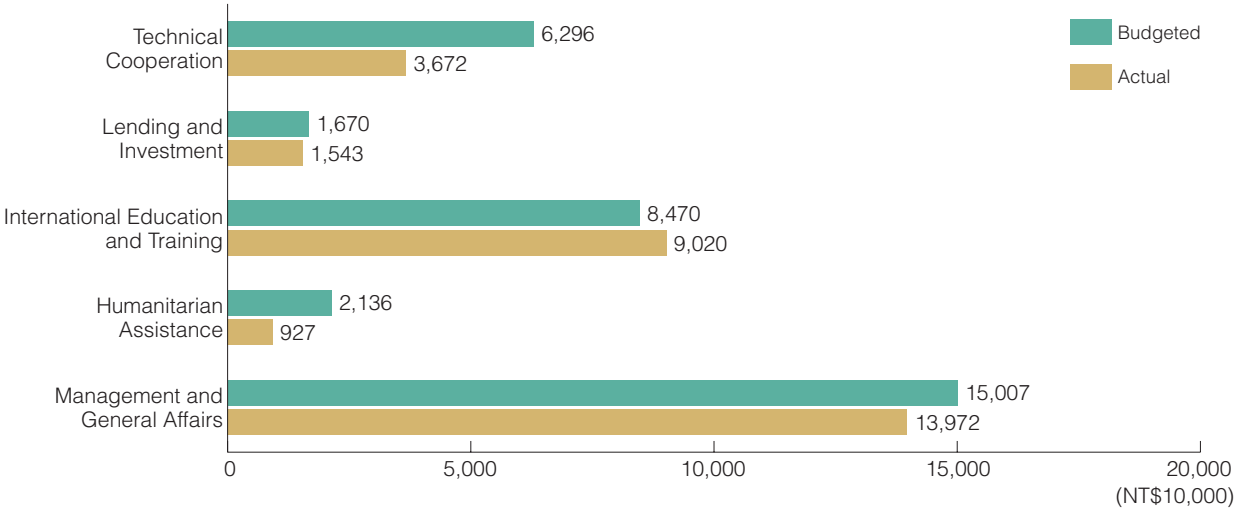


Figure 8 Budgeted and Actual Expenditure (2017)



Human Resources

In human resources, the TaiwanICDF focused on dispatching domestic employees to work at overseas missions and promoting mobility among domestic and overseas employees in 2017. We developed a Dispatch Program for Domestic Employees, in an effort to encourage domestic project managers and technical specialists to work at overseas missions. To help our staff make career plans and master special knowledge and language skills required for working abroad, the TaiwanICDF offers education and training resources to them. Moreover, we also provide field training in partner countries, so that dispatched

technical specialists will be able to generate positive impact. In terms of promotion system, we developed a related mechanism to encourage our domestic employees to work at overseas missions. At the same time, the TaiwanICDF arranged for returned technicians to acquire skills for future management positions. Our goal is to instill vigor and promote creative thinking within the organization by encouraging domestic employees to work at overseas missions.

Digitizing our Organization

The objective of setting up and planning information services is to support the development of operations, reduce operational costs and manage operational risks. To ensure that the TaiwanICDF's information services are up to date, a series of IT projects were implemented in 2017 and are further described in the section below.

Development of Operations

Ten years on, in response to the policy of streamlining the e-document system of National Archives Administration, National Development Council, the TaiwanICDF has upgraded the e-document system and adopted an HTML5-based Browser User Interface (BUI) architecture, aiming to strengthen information system security and overcome system performance bottlenecks. As a result, the architecture offers an enhanced security protection for transmitted documents via the simplified user-end interface and the controlled user-end computer environment.

Raising Efficiency

To maximize the efficiency and stability of system operations, the TaiwanICDF adopted a host load balancing system, which uses "Load balancing" and "Instantaneous backup" functions to dynamically manage the link-up of a front-end personal computer with an e-document system app host. To protect server host and avoid loss of important information as a result of instant power-off in the server room, we extended battery life to provide a power supply for 60 minutes. In the meantime, we also equipped our server room with backup air-conditioning equipment and abnormal electric wave protective devices, in an effort to maintain the ambient temperature in the server room.

Information Security

In 2017, the TaiwanICDF performed a thorough check in five items for the first time: security and health of assets, network architecture, malicious activities on the wired networks, user-end computers, and server host and security settings, with no abnormality detected. We also adopted some improvement measures to strengthen the security and protection of network and information systems.

To maximize the synergies of the information services, we must consolidate internal and external resources to build an integrated system. In future, the TaiwanICDF will accelerate the integration and innovation of various information services and adopt new technologies to generate new opportunities for the development of information services.

PR and Promotional Materials

To enable effective communication, this year the TaiwanICDF has continued to follow developments in mobile marketing. Our goal is to share our vision, mission, operations and project progress with the outside world through a more diverse, focused and structured way on new media platforms such as digital communication platform, mobile web, social networking platform and video streaming platform.

In the creation and distribution of publications, in multimedia we produced 30 short films featuring different themes, and in several languages, and also helped overseas employees design shooting modules, which will be used to collect project-related fodder for short films (for future editing). For print publications, we continued to develop digital publications, such as our e-newsletter and blog Development Focus. We also partnered up with e-book platforms and agencies, in an effort to increase exposure through partial digitalization of the TaiwanICDF at zero-cost.

To strengthen public communications and external liaisons, we not only used self-made short films to present our assistance projects to guests from our allied and friendly countries, but also fielded questions from the Legislative Yuan and media friends. Moreover, we permitted mass media and educational video producers targeted for primary, secondary and vocational students to make and disseminate TaiwanICDF-related TV programs or publications by way of giving them right to use our promotional materials, enabling the idea of international development assistance to take root in people's minds.

Furthermore, in recent years, we have implemented mobile marketing using our official website as the core and supplemented by social platforms, free online media and digital tools. This approach has proven to be very effective, as evidenced by a growing number of followers, visitors and expanding reach of our Facebook community; triple the number of messages received via Facebook platform from last year; and four times the number of visitors to our Flickr page. As a result, we have significantly boosted our visibility and achieved our goal of integrated marketing.

Auditing

Key Auditing Operations

Key auditing operations at the TaiwanICDF include:

1. Examining internal operations and determining whether procedures have followed relevant policies, regulations and procedural guidelines.
2. Examining the accuracy of financial and operational information, and the security of the management of capital, data and various securities.
3. Examining whether assets at the TaiwanICDF, overseas missions and those allocated to projects are being effectively utilized and correctly itemized.
4. Examining whether completed operations and projects met their intended objectives and achieved the results anticipated.
5. Investigating projects and making onsite visits to overseas missions to examine the status of internal controls, as well as the performance of projects under implementation.
6. Appraising operations relating to the TaiwanICDF's key reforms over recent years and examining the progress and performance of the organization's annual work plan to ensure that its objectives are realized efficiently and effectively.

Audits in 2017

A total of 33 audits were conducted in 2017. The content of these audits, representing issues of concern to senior management and auditing units, focused on risks and internal controls.

Audits for 2017 were as follows: 13 audits related to core operations, three to accounting, two to procurement, two to financial management, four to investment and lending, four to planning and management, three to services management and two to salaries. Distribution by audit is shown in Figure 9.

Results of Audits

In 2017, audits yielded a total of 134 suggestions for improvement regarding various matters, including 90 on operations, 13 on personnel, five on accounting, five on asset management, four on cashier operations, six on procurement, six on internal controls and five on services management. The distribution by audit suggestion is shown in Figure 10.

Audits and subsequent conclusions are aimed at strengthening the functions and communication within and between different departments, raising colleagues' awareness of risks, guaranteeing the safety of the organization's assets, and ensuring the reliability and accuracy of financial and operational information, in an effort to boost our operation performance.

Figure 9 Distribution by audit in 2017

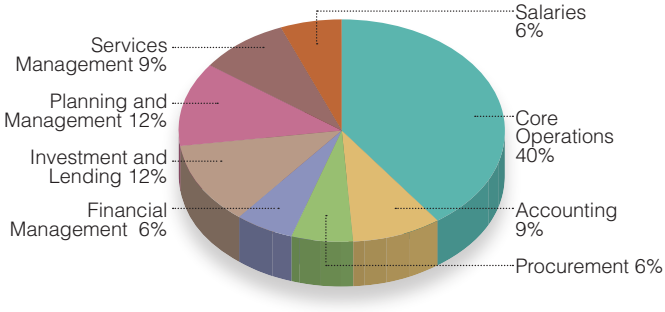
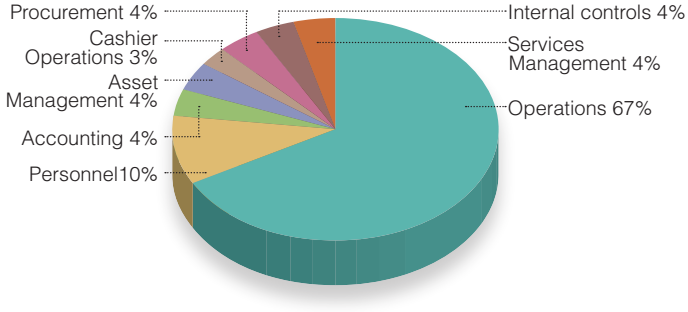
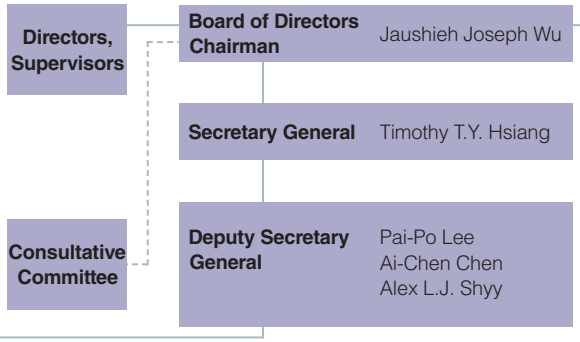


Figure 10 Distribution by audit suggestions in 2017



Appendix

Organization Chart



Auditing Office
Auditor General: Stephen J.H. Lee

- Conducts special audits on the key activities of resource utilization and management of project goals, and makes recommendations for improvement
- Plans and implements internal audit operations
- Organizes meetings of the Board of Supervisors
- Follows up on key resolutions of the Board of Directors or the Board of Supervisors

Technical Cooperation Department Director: Ming-Hong Yen	· Plans and manages operations of overseas technical missions · Plans and manages commissioned projects · Plans and manages the Taiwan Youth Overseas Service
Humanitarian Assistance Department Director: Hung-Tzu Wang	· Plans and manages international cooperation in the health care sector · Plans and manages dispatch of overseas medical missions · Plans and manages humanitarian assistance projects · Plans and manages the TaiwanICDF Overseas Volunteers Program
Lending and Investment Department Director: Hui-Wen Hsu	· Identifies, prepares, appraises, implements and supervises investment projects · Identifies, prepares, appraises, implements and supervises lending projects
International Education and Training Department Director: Shiang-Wu Tsai	· Assesses, evaluates and manages international higher education programs · Assesses, evaluates and manages international education programs · Assesses, evaluates and implements international workshops · Evaluates, promotes and manages the TaiwanICDF Alumni Society
Research, Development and Evaluation Office Director: Yun-Ching Tseng	· Plans, coordinates and consolidates international cooperation and development strategies and operations · Carries out the organization's performance evaluation for operations at both TaiwanICDF and project levels · Plans and administers the organization's knowledge management system · Organizes meetings of the Board of Directors and other strategic meetings · Manages the annual work plan
General Affairs Department Director: Mei-Yun Kuo	· Develops and manages the organization's information system and plans and maintains the information safety and software/hardware facilities · Implements and manages procurement operations · Carries out document processing and manages the file system and library · Manages cashier duties, properties, use of official stamps and general administration
Accounting Office Director: Chou-Sheng Lan	· Carries out budgeting and final accounts · Carries out accounting and statistical operations · Manages and allocates funds
Public Relations Office Director: Yvonne T.S. Wu	· Manages public relations and external communications · Oversees publishing and public relations
Human Resources Office Director: Sarrinna H.Y. Chen	· Plans and manages human resources · Drafts and manages personnel related regulations and procedures · Plans and manages general personnel related affairs
Financial Affairs Office Director: Calvin K. Yin	· Performs financial planning, operations and fund allocation · Manages release of funds and repayment of investment and lending
Legal Affairs Office Director: Catherine C.C. Chou	· Conducts general legal affairs related operations · Drafts, examines and reviews contracts · Compiles various internal regulations and organizes contracts

＊Accurate as of March 31, 2018

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 eighth Board of Directors appointed to the end of June 2020

Chairman	Jaushieh Joseph Wu	Minister of Foreign Affairs
Directors	Jong-Chin Shen	Minister of Economic Affairs
	Tsung-Hsien Lin	Minister, Council of Agriculture, Executive Yuan
	Chin-Long Yang	Governor, Central Bank of the Republic of China (Taiwan)
	Shih-Chung Chen	Minister of Health and Welfare
	Ping-Cheng Lo	Minister without Portfolio, Executive Yuan
	José María Liu	Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs
	Yung-Tung Wu	President, Hsin Kuo Min Hospital
	Chung-Shu Wu	President, Chung-Hua Institution for Economic Research
	Mei-Lie Chu	Professor, Dept. of Economics, National Chengchi University and Director, Central Bank of the Republic of China (Taiwan)
	Mia Twu	Professor, Department of Finance, National Chengchi University
	Ying-Yuan Lee	Minister, Environmental Protection Administration
	Wei-Wen Chang	Professor, Graduate Institute of International Human Resource Development, National Taiwan Normal University
	Li-Fen Lei	Professor, Dept. of Agricultural Economics, National Taiwan University
	Yvonne Chiu	Chairman, Information Service Industry Association of R.O.C
Standing Supervisor	Guo-Shin Lee	Director, Department of General Fund Budget, DGBAS, Executive Yuan
Supervisors	Bih-Jane Liu	Professor, Dept. of Economics, National Taiwan University
	Yeh-Yun Lin	Professor, Dept. 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

Roy Chun Lee	Deputy Director, Taiwan WTO and RTA Center, Chung-Hua Institution for Economic Research
Ching-Shui Lee	Former Leader, Taiwan Technical Mission to the Republic of Paraguay
Chien-Ming Lee	Associate Professor and Head of Institute of Natural Resources Management, National Taipei University
Chih-Jen Lee	Deputy Director, English Taught Program in International Business, Shih Chien University and Deputy Chairman, Microlife Learning Foundation
Tze-Luen Lin	Associate Professor, Dept. of Political Science, National Taiwan University and Deputy Director, Office of Energy and Carbon Reduction, Executive Yuan
Hung-Yi Chiou	Professor, School of Public Health, Taipei Medical University
Eddie M. Chen	Senior specialist, Office of Risk Management, Asian Development Bank
Sheng-Hsiung Huang	Director, Taiwan Network Information Center
Chung-Dar Lei	Chairman, Taiwan Cooperative Bank Co.
Ted S.T. Tsai	Professor, Department of Senior Citizen Welfare and Business, Hungkuang University

＊Accurate as of March 31, 2018

TaiwanICDF 2017 Board of Directors Conferences

The 81st Board Conference (11th meeting of the 7th Board of Directors; March 22, 2017) approved the following:

- Amendments relating to internal control systems.
- Work report and final accounts for 2016 (including an inventory of assets).
- Work plan for 2017 projects commissioned by the MOFA—Capacity Building Project for the Prevention and Control of Chronic Kidney Disease in St. Kitts and Nevis.

The 82nd Board Conference (12th meeting of the 7th Board of Directors; June 28, 2017) approved the following:

- Amendments relating to internal control systems.
- Work plan and budget for 2018.

The Interim Board Conference (Interim Board of Directors meeting; August 25, 2017) approved the following:

- Proposal to take over part of the equity of the Overseas Investment & Development Corp. made available by existing shareholders in order to actively respond to government policy.

The 83rd Board Conference (1st meeting of the 8th Board of Directors; September 20, 2017) approved the following:

- Amendments relating to internal control systems.
- Work plan for new projects commissioned by the MOFA.

The 84th Board Conference (2nd meeting of the 8th Board of Directors; December 13, 2017) approved the following:

- Amendments relating to internal control systems.
- Auditing work plan for 2018.
- Proposal to reduce the loan rate for the " Home Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Loan Project in the Marshall Islands" from 3% to 2%.
- Proposal to provide a loan of US$3 million to the El Salvador SAC Apoyo Integral Microfinance Project.
- Proposal to finance the National Broadband Plan up to a maximum of US$17.50 million.
- Proposal to revise Article 8 and Article 12 of TaiwanICDF Financial Donations charter.

Report of Independent Accountants

PWCR17000171

To the International Cooperation and Development Fund (Taiwan ICDF)

We have audited the accompanying balance sheets of International Cooperation and Development Fund as of December 31, 2017 and 2016, and the related statements of revenues and expenses, of changes in fund balances and of cash flows for the years then ended. These financial statements are the responsibility of Taiwan ICDF' s management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the "Regulations Governing Auditing and Attestation of Financial Statements by Certified Public Accountants" and generally accepted auditing standards in the Republic of China. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Taiwan ICDF as of December 31, 2017 and 2016, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the years then ended, in conformity with the accounting policies described in Note 2.

As described in Note 20 to the financial statements, certain assets were placed under the custodianship of Taiwan ICDF 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.

For and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers, Taiwan

March 14, 2018

The accompanying financial statements are not intended to present the financial position and results of operations and cash flows in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in countries and jurisdictions other than the Republic of China. The standards, procedures and practices in the Republic of China governing the audit of such financial statements may differ from those generally accepted in countries and jurisdictions other than the Republic of China. Accordingly, the accompanying financial statements and report of independent accountants are not intended for use by those who are not informed about the accounting principles or auditing standards generally accepted in the Republic of China, and their applications in practice.

As the financial statements are the responsibility of the management, PricewaterhouseCoopers cannot accept any liability for the use of, or reliance on, the English translation or for any errors or misunderstandings that may derive from the translation.

International Cooperation and Development Fund
Balance Sheets

December 31, 2017 and 2016
(Expressed in New Taiwan dollars)

ASSETS	NOTES	December 31, 2017		December 31, 2016	
		Amount	%	Amount	%
CURRENT ASSETS					
Cash and cash equivalents	4	$ 6,415,799,711	40	$ 6,874,810,197	43
Held-to-maturity financial assets - current	6	355,186,476	2	89,032,316	1
Other receivables	7	106,589,020	1	147,450,601	1
Prepayments		35,065,627	-	42,069,211	-
Other current assets		107,908,357	1	112,158,380	1
Current portion of long-term loans receivable	8,19	291,826,550	2	381,537,597	2
Current Assets		7,312,375,741	46	7,647,058,302	48
LONG-TERM LOANS AND INVESTMENTS					
Long-term loans receivable	8,19	2,781,831,515	18	3,110,756,000	19
Available-for-sale financial assets - noncurrent	5	-	-	58,517,000	-
Held-to-maturity financial assets - noncurrent	6	3,601,358,629	23	3,446,433,334	22
Financial assets carried at cost - noncurrent	9,19	2,094,072,076	13	1,690,104,234	11
		8,477,262,220	54	8,305,810,568	52
FIXED ASSETS	10				
Cost		48,073,936	-	52,155,845	-
Less: Accumulated depreciation		(27,289,437)	-	(27,446,374)	-
		20,784,499	-	24,709,471	-
OTHER ASSETS					
Deposits-out		304,407	-	659,056	-
Deferred expenses		14,378,804	-	17,859,081	-
		14,683,211	-	18,518,137	-
TOTAL ASSETS		$ 15,825,105,671	100	$ 15,996,096,478	100
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES					
CURRENT LIABILITIES					
Payables	11	$ 85,587,362	1	$ 183,121,717	1
Collections payable		2,420,782	-	1,714,792	-
Other current liabilities		67,200	-	394,966	-
		88,075,344	1	185,231,475	1
OTHER LIABILITIES					
Deposits-in		14,270,500	-	13,905,000	-
Other liabilities		193,407	-	547,606	-
		14,463,907	-	14,452,606	-
TOTAL LIABILITIES		102,539,251	1	199,684,081	1
FUND BALANCES					
Funds	14	12,468,838,072	79	12,468,838,072	78
Accumulated earnings	15	3,253,728,348	20	3,326,430,941	21
ADJUSTMENT FOR OTHER FUND BALANCES					
Unrealized gain (loss) on financial instruments		-	-	1,143,384	-
TOTAL FUND BALANCES		15,722,566,420	99	15,796,412,397	99
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES		**$ 15,825,105,671**	**100**	**$ 15,996,096,478**	**100**

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

International Cooperation and Development Fund
Statements of Revenues and Expenses

For the Years Ended December 31, 2017 and 2016

(Expressed in New Taiwan dollars)

ASSETS	NOTES	2017		2016	
		Amount	%	Amount	%
OPERATING REVENUES					
Revenues from contracted projects		$ 1,062,861,803	90	$ 1,154,895,378	91
Revenues from banking and finance operations		112,696,855	10	117,693,489	9
		1,175,558,658	100	1,272,588,867	100
OPERATING EXPENSES	18				
Contracted project expenses	12	(1,062,861,803)	(90)	(1,154,895,378)	(90)
Humanitarian assistance expenses		(9,276,560)	(1)	(10,531,541)	(1)
International human resources		(90,205,713)	(8)	(91,776,701)	(7)
Banking and finance operations	9	(15,429,797)	(1)	(11,525,859)	(1)
Technical cooperation expenses		(36,716,045)	(3)	(49,294,657)	(4)
General and administrative expenses		(139,716,738)	(12)	(137,604,915)	(11)
		(1,354,206,656)	(115)	(1,455,629,051)	(114)
NET OPERATING LOSSES		(178,647,998)	(15)	(183,040,184)	(14)
NON-OPERATING INCOME AND GAINS					
Interest on fund investments		159,139,131	13	163,336,172	13
Investment income		1,956,000	-	-	-
Gain on disposal of investments	5	9,947,002	1	33,662,687	2
Other revenues	16	21,901,664	2	14,259,986	1
Sales Allowance		192,943,797	16	211,258,845	16
NON-OPERATING EXPENSES AND LOSSES					
Loss on disposal of fixed assets		(1,129,270)	-	(909,504)	-
Exchange losses		(85,694,983)	(7)	(20,117,155)	(1)
Other expenses		(174,139)	-	(122,731)	-
		(86,998,392)	(7)	(21,149,390)	(1)
(DEFICIENCY) EXCESS OF REVENUES OVER EXPENSES		**($ 72,702,593)**	**(6)**	**$ 7,069,271**	**1**

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

International Cooperation and Development Fund
Statements of Changes in Fund Balances

For the Years Ended December 31, 2017 and 2016

(Expressed in New Taiwan dollars)

	Fund	Accumulated earnings	Unrealized gain (loss) on financial instruments	Total
2016				
Balance, January 1, 2016	$ 12,468,838,072	$ 3,319,361,670	($ 4,871,023)	$ 15,783,328,719
Excess of revenues over expenses for 2016	-	7,069,271	-	7,069,271
Unrealized gain on financial instruments	-	-	6,014,407	6,014,407
Balance, December 31, 2016	$ 12,468,838,072	$ 3,326,430,941	$ 1,143,384	$ 15,796,412,397
2017				
Balance, January 1, 2017	$ 12,468,838,072	$ 3,326,430,941	$ 1,143,384	$ 15,796,412,397
Deficiency of revenues over expenses for 2017	-	(72,702,593)	-	(72,702,593)
Unrealized loss on financial instruments	-	-	(1,143,384)	(1,143,384)
Balance, December 31, 2017	$ 12,468,838,072	$ 3,253,728,348	$ -	$ 15,722,566,420

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

International Cooperation and Development Fund
Statements of Cash Flows

For The Years Ended December 31, 2017 And 2016

(Expressed in New Taiwan dollars)

	2017	2016
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
(Deficiency) Excess of revenues over expenses	($ 72,702,593)	$ 7,069,271
Adjustments		
Adjustments to reconcile profit (loss)		
Depreciation	4,886,380	4,545,577
Amortization	6,778,622	6,323,170
Reversal of allowance for bad debts	(14,822,044)	(10,078,349)
Write-off of allowance for bad debts	(1,284,600)	-
Held-to-maturity financial assets - interest amortization	5,791,549	6,193,379
Gain on disposal of investment	(9,947,002)	(33,662,687)
Loss on disposal of fixed assets	1,129,270	909,504
Changes in assets and liabilities		
Receivables	5,717,471	9,425,533
Prepayments	3,774,081	(3,112,115)
Other current assets	4,250,023	(19,422,422)
Accrued expenses	(2,258,250)	265,752
Other payables	(54,400,962)	(138,142,533)
Unearned receipts	-	(69,600)
Collections payable	705,990	(2,393)
Other current liabilities	(327,766)	(48,147)
Other liabilities	(354,199)	345,580
Cash outflow generated from operations	(123,064,030)	(169,460,480)
Net cash flows used in operating activities	(123,064,030)	(169,460,480)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Increase in long-term lending	(13,117,749)	(276,465,851)
Proceeds from long-term loans receivable	447,710,346	409,747,510
Acquisition of available-for-sale financial assets	-	(57,373,616)
Proceeds from disposal of available-for-sale financial assets	67,320,618	325,638,210
Acquisition of held-to-maturity financial assets	(518,208,343)	(940,845,878)
Proceeds upon maturity of held-to-maturity financial assets	88,985,388	91,354,387
Acquisition of financial assets carried at cost	(405,270,000)	(134,870,072)
Withdrawal of financial assets carried at cost	1,302,158	-
Acquisition of fixed assets	(2,598,163)	(6,006,527)
Proceeds from disposal of fixed assets	507,485	-
Decrease (increase) in deposits-out	354,649	(345,580)
Increase in deferred assets	(3,298,345)	(7,494,921)
Net cash flows used in investing activities	(336,311,956)	(596,662,338)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Increase in deposits-in	365,500	9,719,000
Net cash flows from financing activities	365,500	9,719,000
NET DECREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(459,010,486)	(756,403,818)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR	6,874,810,197	7,631,214,015
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR	$ 6,415,799,711	$ 6,874,810,197

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

International Cooperation and Development Fund
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND REPORT OF INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANTS

DECEMBER 31, 2017 AND 2016

Expressed in NT$, except as otherwise indicated

1. ORGANIZATION AND HISTORY

(1) 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 (Taiwan ICDF) was formed and approved by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA) on June 29, 1996. Taiwan ICDF was formed to succeed the International Economic Cooperation Development Fund (IECDF) management committee on June 30, 1996.

The mission of Taiwan ICDF is to provide assistance to developing countries to promote economic growth, strengthening international cooperation, developing foreign relations with allies and friendly countries, and advancing social progress.

(2) As of December 31, 2017, Taiwan ICDF had 124 employees.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accompanying financial statements of Taiwan ICDF are prepared in accordance with Taiwan ICDF's accounting policies approved by Ministry of Foreign Affairs, R.O.C.; the relevant laws and regulations formulated by the central government; the Official Letter No. 1050201087 released by Directorate General of Budget Accounting and Statistics, Executive Yuan on December 15, 2016, and the Statement of Financial Accounting Standards. The significant accounting policies are summarized as follows:

(1) Accounting Basis

Government funding are recognised as revenue at current expenses plus accrual reserved fund as total annual expenses based on matching of costs with revenues. Others are accounted at accrual basis. In addition, the financial statements of Taiwan ICDF adopted accrual basis, anything accounted at cash basis will be adjusted to accrual basis during closing of accounts.

(2) Foreign Currency Translation

Taiwan ICDF 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.

(3) 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 arising from operating activities that are expected to be realized or consumed, or are intended to be sold within the normal operating cycle;

(b) Assets held mainly for trading purposes;

(c) Assets that are expected to be realized within twelve months from the balance sheet date;

(d) Cash and cash equivalents, excluding restricted cash and cash equivalents and those that are to be exchanged or used to pay off liabilities more than twelve months after the balance sheet date.

B. Liabilities that meet one of the following criteria are classified as current liabilities; otherwise they are classified as non-current liabilities:

(a) Liabilities arising from operating activities that are expected to be paid off within the normal operating cycle;

(b) Liabilities arising mainly from trading activities;

(c) Liabilities that are to be paid off within twelve months from the balance sheet date;

(d) Liabilities for which the repayment date cannot be extended unconditionally to more than twelve months after the balance sheet date.

(4) Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand and in banks, and other short-term highly liquid investments, which are readily convertible to a fixed amount of cash and which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value resulting from fluctuations in interest rates.

(5) Allowance for Uncollectible Accounts

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

(6) Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities at Fair Value through Profit or Loss

A. Investments in equity instruments are accounted for using trade date accounting. Investments in debt instruments are accounted for using settlement date accounting, and are measured initially at the fair value of the debt instruments.

B. Listed stocks and exchange traded funds are measured at their fair value, and the changes in the fair value are included in profit or loss. The fair value of the listed stocks and exchange traded funds is their closing price at the balance sheet date.

(7) Available-for-Sale Financial Assets

A. Investments in equity instruments are accounted for using trade date accounting. Investments in debt instruments are accounted for using settlement date accounting, and are measured initially at the fair value of the debt instruments. Market value of available-for-sale financial assets is the fair value plus increasing price.

B. Available-for-sale financial assets are evaluated by fair value. Moreover, value changes are recognized into the adjusted net value. The accumulated gain or loss is recognized in net income or loss when the financial assets are sold. Index stock fund is evaluated by fair value based on the closing prices at the balance sheet date.

C. If there is objective evidence of impairment, the accumulated loss previously recognized in net value is reclassified to profit or loss. If the fair value of equity instrument subsequently increases, the impairment loss is reversed to net value.

(8) Held-to-maturity Financial Assets

A. Held-to-maturity financial assets are recorded using settlement date accounting and are stated initially at its fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset.

B. Held-to-maturity financial assets are recorded at amortized cost.

C. If there is any objective evidence that the financial asset is impaired, the impairment loss is recognized in profit or loss. If the fair value of the financial asset subsequently increases and the increase can be objectively related to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognized in profit or loss, the impairment loss shall be reversed to the extent of the loss previously recognized in profit or loss.

(9) Financial Assets Carried at Cost

Financial assets carried at cost are recorded at cost. If there is any objective evidence that the financial asset is impaired, the impairment loss is recognized in profit or loss and is no longer recoverable.

(10) Long-term Loans Receivable

Foreign currency loans are stated at historical exchange rates.

(11) Fixed Assets

Fixed assets are stated at cost. Major improvements and renewals are capitalized and depreciated accordingly. Maintenance and repairs are expensed as incurred. When assets are disposed of, the cost and related accumulated depreciation are removed from the accounts and any gain or loss is credited or charged to income. Depreciation is provided under the straight-line method based on the assets' estimated economic service lives. The service lives of the major fixed assets are 3 to 10 years.

(12) Impairment of Non-financial Assets

Taiwan ICDF recognizes impairment loss when there is indication that the recoverable amount of an asset is less than its book value. The recoverable amount is the higher of the fair value less costs to sell and value in use. The fair value less costs to sell is the amount obtainable from the sale of the asset in an arm's length transaction after deducting any direct incremental disposal costs. The value in use is the present value of estimated future cash flows to be derived from continuing use of the asset and from its disposal at the end of its useful life. When the impairment no longer exists, the impairment loss recognized in prior years may be recovered.

(13) Retirement Plan

A.Taiwan ICDF had a non-contributory pension plan originally, covering all regular employees, which was defined by the Fund. Taiwan ICDF 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, Taiwan ICDF has established a funded defined contribution pension plan (the "New Plan") under the Labor Pension Act. Under the New Plan, Taiwan ICDF 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 Taiwan ICDF's retirement fund.

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

(14) 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.

(15) Reserve for Contingencies of Guarantee Loss

Taiwan ICDF issues guarantees for private enterprises to secure loans in compliance with the Regulation for Taiwan ICDF in Providing Guarantee for Credit Facilities Extended to Private Enterprises which invest in Countries with Formal Diplomatic Relationships promulgated by the MOFA. The reserve is accrued in accordance with the Regulation for Taiwan ICDF Dealings with Past-Due/Non-Performing Loans and Bad Debts.

(16) 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.

(17) Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts of assets and liabilities and the disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those assumptions and estimates.

(18) Settlement Date Accounting

Taiwan ICDF adopted settlement date accounting for the financial assets. For financial asset or financial liability classified as at fair value through profit or loss, the change in fair value is recognized in profit or loss.

3. CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

None.

4. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
Petty cash	$ 110,000	$ 110,000
Demand deposits	455,374,251	727,363,660
Time deposits	5,960,315,460	6,147,336,537
	$ 6,415,799,711	$ 6,874,810,197

5. AVAILABLE FOR SALE FINANCIAL ASSTES – NON-CURRENT

	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
Non-current items		
Exchange Trade Funds	$ -	$ 57,373,616
Valuation adjustments	-	1,143,384
Total	$ -	$ 58,517,000

(1) The Foundation recognised change in fair value of $0 and $1,143,384 for the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively. The disposal of available-for-sale financial assets are recognised as current gains as shown below:

	For the Years ended December 31,	
	2017	2016
Proceeds from sale of available-for-sale financial assets	$ 68,464,002	$ 325,638,210
Book value	(58,517,000)	(291,975,523)
	$ 9,947,002	$ 33,662,687

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

6. HELD-TO-MATURITY FINANCIAL ASSETS

	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
Current items		
Corporate bonds	$ 355,186,476	$ 89,032,316
Non-current items		
Corporate bonds	$ 3,508,529,931	$ 3,352,980,360
Government bonds	92,828,698	93,452,974
	$ 3,601,358,629	$ 3,446,433,334

7. OTHER RECEIVABLES

	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
Accounts receivable	$ -	$ 1,420,816
Interest receivable	95,613,474	98,100,329
Retained money receivable on completed projects	11,008,809	48,654,449
Other receivable	542,151	-
	107,164,434	148,175,594
Less: Allowance for doubtful accounts	(575,414)	(724,993)
	$ 106,589,020	$ 147,450,601

8. LONG-TERM LOANS RECEIVABLE

	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
Current items		
Current portion of long-term loans receivable	$ 300,755,549	$ 391,122,973
Less: Allowance for doubtful accounts	(8,928,999)	(9,585,376)
Net	$ 291,826,550	$ 381,537,597
Non-current items		
Long-term loans receivable	$ 2,848,434,805	$ 3,192,659,978
Less: Allowance for doubtful accounts	(66,603,290)	(81,903,978)
Net	$ 2,781,831,515	$ 3,110,756,000
Total	$ 3,073,658,065	$ 3,492,293,597

(1) Taiwan ICDF 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, 2017 and 2016, the total outstanding loans denominated in U.S. dollars, Australia dollars and Euro dollars amounted to US$56,538,680.82, AU$20,227,983, €20,837,674.52 and US$70,269,407.37, AU$20,227,983 and €20,837,674.52, respectively.

(2) Allowances for doubtful accounts were based on the Regulation for Taiwan ICDF Dealings with Past Due/Non-Performing Loans and Bad Debts.

(3) 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, Taiwan ICDF filed a legal claim against PIO on September 1, 2003. The court in Ciudad del Este ruled in favor of Taiwan ICDF 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. The MOFA had repaid the principal and interest US$2.1 million from 2006 to 2011. Under Taiwan ICDF's 51st board resolution, Taiwan ICDF 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. There were no payments made by MOFA for year 2014. The MOFA stated in a letter dated on April 16, 2014 that installments would resume starting from 2015 through annual budgets, and annual payment of US$500,000 were made in year from 2015 to 2017, respectively. As of December 31, 2017, the MOFA had repaid US$7,293,162.77 and the remaining balance was US$3,710,325.55.

(4) There was no significant past due loan as of December 31, 2017 and 2016.

(5) See Appendix 1 for the statement of changes in long-term loans for the year ended December 31, 2017.

9. FINANCIAL ASSETS CARRIED AT COST

As of December 31, 2017 and 2016, the details of financial assets at cost are as follows:

	December 31, 2017		December 31, 2016	
	Carrying Amount (NT$)	Ownership	Carrying Amount (NT$)	Ownership
Equity investments accounted for using cost method:				
Overseas Investment & Development Corporation	$ 175,000,000	19.44%	$ 1,330,000,000	14.44%
Less: Accumulated Impairment	(6,000,000)		(6,000,000)	
	169,000,000		124,000,000	
BTS India Private Equity Fund Limited	123,791,175	6.80%	125,093,333	6.80%
	(=US$ 3,966,643)		(=US$ 4,007,459)	
Less: Accumulated Impairment	(91,859,099)		(91,859,099)	
	(=US$ 2,995,225)		(=US$ 2,995,225)	
	31,932,076		33,234,234	
Taiwan's Agricultural Development Corporation	20,000,000	8.33%	-	0.00%
	220,932,076		157,234,234	
International institution investment fund:				
FIISF-Small Business Account II	-		330,660,000	
	(=US$ -)		(=US$ 10,000,000)	
FIISF-Small Business Account III	922,210,000		591,550,000	
	(=US$ 30,000,000)		(=US$ 20,000,000)	
Specialized Financial Intermediary Development Fund	476,300,000		476,300,000	
	(=US$ 15,000,000)		(=US$ 15,000,000)	
EBRD Financial Intermediary and Private Enterprises Investment	474,630,000		134,360,000	
Special Fund- Agribusiness Account	(=US$ 15,000,000)		(=US$ 4,000,000)	
	1,873,140,000		1,532,870,000	
	$ 2,094,072,076		$ 1,690,104,234	

(1) Taiwan ICDF engaged the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) to manage the Financial Intermediary Investment Special Fund (FIISF)-Small Business Account II and to jointly provide funds for investments and loans in small businesses. Under the agreement, the total investment amount was US$10,000,000. Taiwan ICDF incorporated the Financial Intermediary Investment Special Fund (FIISF)-Small Business Account II into the Financial Intermediary Investment Special Fund (FIISF)-Small Business Account III in 2017. Taiwan ICDF's accumulated contribution amounted to US$0 and US$10,000,000 as of December 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively.

(2) Taiwan ICDF engaged the EBRD to manage the FIISF-Small Business Account III and to jointly provide funds for investments and loans in small businesses. Under the agreement, the total investment amount was US$20,000,000. Taiwan ICDF incorporated the Financial Intermediary Investment Special Fund (FIISF)-Small Business Account II into the Financial Intermediary Investment Special Fund (FIISF)-Small Business Account III in 2017. Taiwan ICDF's accumulated contribution amounted to US$30,000,000 and US$20,000,000 as of December 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively.

(3) Taiwan ICDF engaged the Multilateral Investment Fund (MIF), which belongs to the Inter-American Development Bank Group, to manage the Specialized Financial Intermediary Development Fund, a financing vehicle co-established by the said two parties. MIF uses its own resources and the fund's resources on a pari-passu basis to directly or indirectly invest in, or make loans to well-performing microfinance institutions. Under the agreement, the total investment amount was US$15,000,000, and Taiwan ICDF's accumulated contribution to the fund both amounted to US$15,000,000 as of December 31, 2017 and 2016.

(4) Taiwan ICDF engaged the Foundation commissioned EBRD for processing EBRD Financial Intermediary and Private Enterprises Investment Special Fund- Agribusiness Account, and promoting agriculture business in joint venture with EBRD. Under the agreement, the total investment amount was US$15,000,000, and Taiwan ICDF's accumulated contribution to the fund amounted to US$15,000,000 and US$4,000,000 as of December 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively.

(5) The above listed foreign currency investments projects are stated using the historical exchange rate.

(6) See Appendix 2 for the statement of changes in financial assets carried at cost for the year ended December 31, 2017.

10. FIXED ASSETS

	December 31, 2017		
	Cost	Accumulated Depreciation	Net Book Value
Mechanical equipment	$ 35,492,832	$ 20,029,243	$ 15,463,589
Communication & transportation equipment	3,489,497	1,892,944	1,596,553
Miscellaneous equipment	5,234,553	2,673,116	2,561,437
Leasehold improvements	3,857,054	2,694,134	1,162,920
	$ 48,073,936	$ 27,289,437	$ 20,784,499

	December 31, 2016		
	Cost	Accumulated Depreciation	Net Book Value
Mechanical equipment	$ 38,758,588	$ 20,409,961	$ 18,348,627
Communication & transportation equipment	4,275,345	1,786,295	2,489,050
Miscellaneous equipment	5,264,858	2,869,448	2,395,410
Leasehold improvements	3,857,054	2,380,670	1,476,384
	$ 52,155,845	$ 27,446,374	$ 24,709,471

See Appendix 3 for the statement of changes in fixed assets for the year ended December 31, 2017.

	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
Accrued expenses	$ 35,063,067	$ 37,321,317
Retained money payable on completed projects	31,509,825	72,384,968
Other payables	19,014,470	73,415,432
	$ 85,587,362	$ 183,121,717

11. PAYABLES

	For the Years ended December 31, 2017	For the Years ended December 31, 2016
Personnel expenses	$ 425,429,683	$ 433,120,844
Operating expenses	531,202,007	546,072,259
Travel and transportation expense	51,174,433	57,014,745
Equipment investment expense	55,055,680	118,687,530
	$ 1,062,861,803	$ 1,154,895,378

13. INCOME TAX

Activities and related expenses of Taiwan ICDF are in compliance with "Standard for Nonprofit Organizations Exempt from Income Tax" . Accordingly, Taiwan ICDF is exempt from income tax. The income tax returns through 2015 have been assessed and approved by the Tax Authority.

14. FUNDS

	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
Founding Fund	$ 11,614,338,576	$ 11,614,338,576
Donated Fund	854,499,496	854,499,496
	$ 12,468,838,072	$ 12,468,838,072

(1) The founding fund balance of NT$11,614,338,576 (Total assets of $11,634,131,427 less total liabilites 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 NT$11,634,131,427 was based on the closing balance of assets of the IECDF management committee. As of November 16, 2018, the total amount of the assets registered with Taiwan ICDF was NT$15,796,412,397.

(2) The donated fund of Taiwan ICDF consisted of the following items:

A. The amount of NT$4,423,541 from MOFA's Committee of International Technical Cooperation (CITC) was consolidated in Taiwan ICDF on July 1, 1997.

B. The amount of NT$600,000,000 was donated by the MOFA on January 16, 1999.

C. The MOFA provided the amount of NT$250,075,955 on December 31, 2001 under the Regulation for Taiwan ICDF in Providing Guarantee for Credit Facilities Extended to Private Enterprises Which Invest in Countries with Formal Diplomatic Relationships. Taiwan ICDF had fulfilled the obligations of the guarantee amounting to NT$152,665,834 as of December 31, 2017.

15. ACCUMULATED EARNINGS

Taiwan ICDF 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 Taiwan ICDF is a non-profit organization, distribution of income is not permitted in accordance with its Articles of Association.

16. OTHER REVENUES

	For the Years ended December 31, 2017	For the Years ended December 31, 2016
Reversal of allowance for doubtful accounts	$ 14,822,044	$ 10,078,349
Subsidy and donation income	1,595,279	-
Others	5,484,341	4,181,637
	$ 21,901,664	$ 14,259,986

17. RETIREMENT FUNDS

(1) Taiwan ICDF 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 financial institution were NT$94,130,724 and NT$97,028,704 as of December 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively.

(2) The details of employees' retirement funds allocated by Taiwan ICDF are as follows:

	For the Years ended December 31, 2017	For the Years ended December 31, 2016
Balance at the beginning of the year	$ 97,028,704	$ 99,438,022
Interest income	1,094,161	1,066,790
Contribution during the year	-	2,566,611
Payments during the year	(3,992,141)	(6,042,719
Balance at the end of the year	$ 94,130,724	$ 97,028,704

(3) Effective September 1, 2009, Taiwan ICDF has been the 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 Taiwan ICDF'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, Taiwan ICDF 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.

(4) Effective September 1, 2009, Taiwan ICDF has established a funded defined contribution pension plan (the "New Plan") under the Labor Pension Act. Under the New Plan, Taiwan ICDF 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, 2017 and 2016 amounted to $6,697,747 and $8,393,304, respectively.

18. PERSONNEL EXPENSES, DEPRECIATION AND AMORTIZATION

Personnel expenses, depreciation and amortization are all classified under operating expenses. Details are as follows:

	For the Years ended December 31,	
	2017	2016
Personnel expenses		
Salaries	$ 141,124,432	$ 123,443,233
Labor and health insurance	10,800,351	9,212,322
Pension	6,697,747	8,393,304
Others	2,968,408	3,152,434
	$ 161,590,938	$ 144,201,293
Depreciation	$ 4,886,380	$ 4,545,577
Amortization	$ 6,778,622	$ 6,323,170

19. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

(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 Taiwan ICDF amounted to US$181,909,063.81 and US$182,139,063.81 as of December 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively. The total amount of loans drawn down amounted to US$177,543,067.09 and US$177,339,063.81, and the undisbursed committed balance amounted to US$4,365,996.72 and US$4,800,000.00 as of December 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively. Additionally, the loan amount in Euro dollars amounted to €56,553,755.54 as of December 31, 2017 and 2016. The total amount of loans drawn down amounted to €20,837,674.52, and the undisbursed committed balance amounted to€35,716,081.02 as of December 31, 2017 and 2016. Moreover, the loan amount in Australia dollars amounted to AU$20,227,983.00 as of December 31, 2017 and 2016. The total amount of loans drawn down amounted to AU$20,227,983.00, and the undisbursed committed balance amounted to AU$0 as of December 31, 2017 and 2016.

(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 Taiwan ICDF amounted to US$65,000,000, of which US$64,215,985 and US$53,215,985 had been invested as of December 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively. The amount committed but not yet disbursed was US$784,015 and US$11,784,015 as of December 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively. Additionally, the committed amounts denominated in NT dollars under the outstanding investment agreement entered into by Taiwan ICDF has been fully disbursed, with the balance of NT$195,000,000 and NT$130,000,000 as of December 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively.

(3) Taiwan ICDF 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, 2015 to September 30, 2020 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.

20. PROPERTIES UNDER CUSTODIANSHIP

(1) The government has placed certain assets under Taiwan ICDF' 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 procurement, 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, 2017 and 2016, the book value of fixed assets under custodianship was NT$247,362,094 and NT$258,289,668, respectively. In addition, as of December 31, 2017 and 2016, the reserve for severance pay for personnel stationed abroad in charge of the government' s assignments, which were administered by Taiwan ICDF on behalf of government and for contracted assistants of Taiwan ICDF amounted to NT$35,356,589 and NT$41,134,462, respectively.

(2) The MOFA has engaged Taiwan ICDF to manage the Central American Economic Development Fund (ROC-CAEDF). As of December 31, 2017 and 2016, the total amount of ROC-CAEDF was NT$7,599,139,025 and NT$8,220,475,939, respectively, and the details of the financial assets of the ROC-CAEDF are as follows:

	December 31, 2017		December 31, 2016	
	US$	NT$	US$	NT$
Demand deposits	$ 688,063	$ 20,476,743	$ 781,203	$ 25,193,798
Time deposits	251,416,632	7,482,158,959	252,012,576	8,127,405,574
Interest receivable	3,019,672	89,865,451	1,900,562	61,293,133
Prepaid expenses	221,299	6,637,872	206,345	6,583,434
	$ 255,345,666	$ 7,599,139,025	$ 254,900,686	$ 8,220,475,939

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

For the Year Ended December 31, 2017

(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	$ 142,702,271	$ -	$ 16,539,500	$ 126,162,771	May. 2010~May. 2029 (Note)
Highway Construction Loan Project in Costa Rica	145,949,945	-	97,299,962	48,649,983	Nov. 2006 ~ May. 2018
Quimistan Valley Irrigation Project in Honduras	91,240,885	-	18,842,646	72,398,239	Nov. 2005 ~ Nov. 2021
Housing Solidarity Reconstruction Program in Honduras	64,680,000	-	9,240,000	55,440,000	May. 2004 ~ Nov. 2023
Phase I Solidarity Reconstruction Program in Nicaragua	74,036,625	-	9,920,790	64,115,835	Jul. 2004 ~ Jan. 2024
Phase II Housing Solidarity Reconstruction Program in Nicaragua	73,366,420	-	8,185,124	65,181,296	Mar. 2006 ~ Sep. 2025
Guatemala Rio Polochic Region Recovery Program	48,645,546	-	6,903,487	41,742,059	Jul. 2004 ~ Jan. 2024
Technical Education Project in Guatemala	96,361,116	-	17,776,446	78,584,670	Aug. 2007 ~ Feb. 2022
Housing Solidarity Reconstruction Program in El Salvador	49,654,162	-	6,618,175	43,035,987	Nov. 2004 ~ May. 2024
Program for Environmental Pollution Control in Critical Areas in El Salvador	76,675,764	-	16,305,784	60,369,980	Nov. 2006 ~ May. 2021
Belize Tourism Development Project / Caracol road	40,086,252	-	4,284,138	35,802,114	Nov. 2005 ~ May. 2026
Belize Southern Highway Rehabilitation Project	53,818,088	-	21,215,602	32,602,486	Aug. 2003 ~ Feb. 2019
Program for Modernizing the National Congress and the Office of the Comptroller General in Dominican Republic	61,789,780	-	6,782,426	55,007,354	Nov. 2004 ~May. 2026
Drinking Water Distribution Project in Petion-Ville-Lot I in Haiti	26,749,844	-	1,914,610	24,835,234	May. 2007 ~ Nov. 2029
Third Urban Water-Supply Project in Papua New Guinea	23,045,338	-	11,170,996	11,874,342	Nov. 2000 ~ Nov. 2018
Two International Roads Project	11,013,427	-	7,342,280	3,671,147	Nov. 2003 ~ May. 2018
Rural Credit Project in Burkina Faso	31,242,806	-	4,779,416	26,463,390	Nov. 2005 ~ May. 2023
Microfinancing and Capacity Building Project in the Gambia	8,541,331	-	1,067,666	7,473,665	Mar. 2010 ~ Sep. 2024
Agricultural Production Reactivation Phase II in Nicaragua	103,561,351	-	8,744,436	94,816,915	Mar. 2011 ~ Sep. 2028
Lower Usuthu Smallholder Irrigation Project in Swaziland	84,521,580	-	8,897,010	75,624,570	Jul. 2009 ~ Jan. 2026
Information Technology School Project	103,639,045	-	7,439,598	96,199,447	Sep. 2014 ~ Mar. 2031
Technical and Vocational Education and Training Project in the Gambia	54,878,023	-	3,664,418	51,213,605	Jan. 2016~Jul. 2031

Item	Beginning Balance	Increase in long-term loans	Collection of long-term loans	Ending Balance	Collection Term
Small Farmholders Loan Project in Belize for Export Papaya Production	6,751,950	-	6,751,950	-	Jan. 2017
CABEI's Special Fund for the Social Transformation of Central America	131,148,920	-	10,088,378	121,060,542	May. 2012~Nov. 2029
CABEI SMME Re-lending Project--Phase II	166,428,571	-	41,607,142	124,821,429	Jan. 2014~Jul. 2020
CABEI's Special Fund for the Social Transformation of Central America Phase II	291,363,502	-	46,594,940	244,768,562	Nov. 2014~May. 2032
Taiwan ICDF-CABEI Technological and Vocational Education and	49,247,475	-	6,019,926	43,227,549	Jan. 2015~Jul. 2024
FINCORP MSME Re-lending Project	104,430,000	-	41,713,500	62,716,500	Jul. 2014~Jan. 2019
Repair and Upgrade of Bonriki International Airport (Kiribati)	489,421,455	-	-	489,421,455	Sep. 2021~Mar.2044
Belize City House of Culture and the Downtown Rejuvenation Project	15,695,000	13,117,749	-	28,812,749	Mar. 2018 ~ Sep. 2031
The Green Energy Special Fund	863,096,479	-	-	863,096,479	The period depends on the sub-projects.
	3,583,782,951	$ 13,117,749	$ 447,710,346	3,149,190,354	
Less: Allowance for doubtful accounts	(91,489,354)			(75,532,289)	
	$ 3,492,293,597			$ 3,073,658,065	

Note: Accordingly, it was proposed that the Industrial Park be auctioned off. The MOFA had repaid the principal and interest US$2.1 million from 2006 to 2011. Under Taiwan ICDF's 51st board resolution, Taiwan ICDF 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. There were no payments made by MOFA for year 2014. The MOFA stated in a letter dated on April 16, 2014 that installments would resume starting from 2015 through annual budgets, and annual payment of US$500,000 were made in year from 2015 to 2017, respectively. As of December 31, 2017, the MOFA had repaid US$7,293,162.77 and the remaining balance was US$3,710,325.55.

International Cooperation and Development Fund
Statement of Changes in Financial Assets Carried at Cost

For the Year Ended December 31, 2017

(Expressed in NT$)

	Beginning Balance		Acquisition of Long-term Investments		Decrease in Long-term Investments		Ending Balance		
	Ownership	Carrying Amount	Ownership	Carrying Amount	Ownership	Carrying Amount	Ownership	Carrying Amount	Note
Equity investments accounted for using cost method:									
Overseas Investment & Development Corporation	14.44%	$ 130,000,000	-	$ 45,000,000	-	$ -	19.44%	$ 175,000,000	None
Less: Accumulated impairment		(6,000,000)		-		-		(6,000,000)	
		124,000,000		45,000,000		-		169,000,000	
BTS Private Equity Fund in India	6.80%	125,093,333	-	-	-	1,302,158	6.80%	123,791,175	None
Less: Accumulated impairment		(91,859,099)		-		-		(91,859,099)	
		33,234,234		-		1,302,158		31,932,076	
Taiwan's Agricultural Development Corporation	0.00%	-		20,000,000		-	8.33%	20,000,000	None
		157,234,234		65,000,000		1,302,158		220,932,076	
International Institution Investment Fund:									
EBRD Financial Intermediary and Private Enterprises Investment Special Fund -Agribusiness Account		134,360,000		340,270,000		-		474,630,000	None
FIISF-Small Business Account-Phase II		330,660,000		-		330,660,000		-	None
FIISF-Small Business Account-Phase III		591,550,000		330,660,000		-		922,210,000	None
Financial Intermediary Development Fund		476,300,000		-		-		476,300,000	None
		1,532,870,000		670,930,000		330,660,000		1,873,140,000	
Total		$ 1,690,104,234		$ 735,930,000		$ 331,962,158		$ 2,094,072,076	

International Cooperation and Development Fund
Statement of Changes in Fixed Assets

For the Year Ended December 31, 2017

(Expressed in NT$)

	Beginning Balance	Acquisition	Disposal	Ending Balance	Note
Cost					
Mechanical equipment	$ 38,758,588	$ 1,531,563	($ 4,797,319)	$ 35,492,832	None
Communication & transportation equipment	4,275,345	109,750	(895,598)	3,489,497	None
Miscellaneous equipment	5,264,858	956,850	(987,155)	5,234,553	None
Leasehold improvements	3,857,054	-	-	3,857,054	None
	52,155,845	$ 2,598,163	($ 6,680,072)	48,073,936	
Accumulated depreciation					
Mechanical equipment	$ 20,409,961	$ 3,621,714	($ 4,002,432)	$ 20,029,243	
Communication & transportation equipment	1,786,295	361,467	(254,818)	1,892,944	
Miscellaneous equipment	2,869,448	589,735	(786,067)	2,673,116	
Leasehold improvements	2,380,670	313,464	-	2,694,134	
	27,446,374	$ 4,886,380	($ 5,043,317)	27,289,437	
Net book value	$ 24,709,471			$ 20,784,499	

Cooperation Projects in 2017

East Asia and Pacific

Country	Project	Sector	Type of Assistance
Thailand	Integrated Pest Management in Vegetable Production and Fruit Flies Control Project in Royal Project Foundation	Production (Agriculture)	Technical Assistance
	Gloriosa,Sweet Potato Virus-Free Seedling and Grape Root Stock Production Project	Production (Agriculture)	Technical Assistance
	TaiwanICDF Overseas Volunteers Program	Social Infrastructure and Services (Education/Health)	Technical Assistance (Volunteer)
Indonesia	Strengthening Incubator Agribusiness with Human Resources Development in Bandung	Production (Agriculture)	Technical Assistance
Palau	Horticulture and Nutrition Enhancement Project	Production (Agriculture)	Technical Assistance
	Overseas Professional Mandarin Teaching Project	Social Infrastructure and Services (Education)	Technical Assistance
	Healthcare Personnel Training Program	Social Infrastructure and Services (Health)	Technical Assistance
	TaiwanICDF Overseas Volunteers Program	Social Infrastructure and Services (Health)	Technical Assistance (Volunteer)
	Vocational Training Project for Youth in the Pacific	Social Infrastructure and Services (Education)	Technical Assistance
Papua New Guinea	Farmers Training Cooperation Project	Production (Agriculture)	Technical Assistance
Myanmar	Solar PV Mini-Grid System for Lighting in Myanmar Rural Areas	Social Infrastructure and Services (Energy generation, supply and efficiency/renewable energy)	Technical Assistance
Nepal	Assisting the Recovery of Nepal Earthquake Affected Health Posts Project	Humanitarian Aid (Reconstruction)	Technical Assistance
	Gorkha Food Security and Livelihoods Enhancement Program	Humanitarian Aid (Reconstruction)	Technical Assistance
	TaiwanICDF Overseas Volunteers Program	Production (Agriculture)	Technical Assistance (Volunteer)
Solomon Islands	Vegetable and Fruit Improvement Project	Production (Agriculture)	Technical Assistance
	Integrated Hog-raising Project	Production (Agriculture)	Technical Assistance
	Food Crop Improvement Project	Production (Agriculture)	Technical Assistance
	Census and Classification of Plant Resources in the Solomon Islands	Multisector/Cross-cutting (Environmental Protection)	Technical Assistance
	Overseas Professional Mandarin Teaching Project	Social Infrastructure and Services (Education)	Technical Assistance
	Healthcare Personnel Training Program	Social Infrastructure and Services (Health)	Technical Assistance
Nauru	Vegetable Production and Nutrition Enhancement Project	Production (Agriculture)	Technical Assistance
	Egg Production Project	Production (Agriculture)	Technical Assistance
	Microfinance Development Fund—Pilot Project	Economic Infrastructure and Services (Banking and Financial Services)	Technical Assistance
	Healthcare Personnel Training Program	Social Infrastructure and Services (Health)	Technical Assistance
	TaiwanICDF Overseas Volunteers Program	Production (Agriculture)	Technical Assistance (Volunteer)
	Vocational Training Project for Youth in the Pacific	Social Infrastructure and Services (Education)	Technical Assistance
Marshall Islands	Horticulture Project	Production (Agriculture)	Technical Assistance
	Livestock Project	Production (Agriculture)	Technical Assistance
	TaiwanICDF Overseas Volunteers Program	Social Infrastructure and Services (Other/Health/Agriculture)	Technical Assistance (Volunteer)
	Home Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Project	Economic Infrastructure and Services (Energy generation, supply and efficiency/renewable energy)	Lending
	Vocational Training Project for Youth in the Pacific	Social Infrastructure and Services (Education)	Technical Assistance
Tuvalu	Horticulture Expansion Project	Production (Agriculture)	Technical Assistance
	Healthcare Personnel Training Program	Social Infrastructure and Services (Health)	Technical Assistance
	TaiwanICDF Overseas Volunteers Program	Social Infrastructure and Services (Education/Health)	Technical Assistance (Volunteer)
	Vocational Training Project for Youth in the Pacific	Social Infrastructure and Services (Education)	Technical Assistance

Country	Project	Sector	Type of Assistance
Kiribati	Repair and Upgrade of Bonriki International Airport	Economic Infrastructure and Services (Transport and Storage)	Lending
	Milkfish Aquaculture Project	Production (Agriculture)	Technical Assistance
	Nutrition Enhancement Project	Production (Agriculture)	Technical Assistance
	Pig rearing Project	Production (Agriculture)	Technical Assistance
	Healthcare Personnel Training Program	Social Infrastructure and Services (Health)	Technical Assistance
	Vocational Training Project for Youth in the Pacific	Social Infrastructure and Services (Education)	Technical Assistance
	TaiwanICDF Overseas Volunteers Program	Production (Agriculture)	Technical Assistance (Volunteer)
Fiji	Vegetable Production, Marketing Extension and Capacity Building Project	Production (Agriculture)	Technical Assistance

West Asia and Africa

Country	Project	Sector	Type of Assistance
Burkina Faso	ROC and Burkina Faso Medical Cooperation Project	Social Infrastructure and Services (Health)	Technical Assistance
	Quality Seed Production Project	Production (Agriculture)	Technical Assistance
	Healthcare Personnel Training Program	Social Infrastructure and Services (Health)	Technical Assistance
	Maternal and Neonatal Health Care Improvement Project in Burkina Faso	Social Infrastructure and Services (Health)	Technical Assistance
Tunisia	EBRD Financial Intermediary Investment Special Fund—Small Business Account—Phase III—Tunisia Leasing S.A. SME Project	Economic Infrastructure and Services (Banking and Financial Services)	Lending
Swaziland	Electronic Document and Records Management System (EDRMS) Development Project	Economic Infrastructure and Services (ICT)	Technical Assistance
	Pig Industry Enhancement Project	Production (Agriculture)	Technical Assistance
	Technical and Vocational Education and Training Enhancement Project	Social Infrastructure and Services (Education)	Technical Assistance
	Seed Potato Production Project	Production (Agriculture)	Technical Assistance
	FINCORP MSME Re-lending Project	Economic Infrastructure and Services (Banking and Financial Services)	Lending
	TaiwanICDF Overseas Volunteers Program	Social Infrastructure and Services (Health/ICT)	Technical Assistance (Volunteer)
	Fruit Tree Production and Marketing Project	Production (Agriculture)	Technical Assistance
	Maternal and Infant Health Care Improvement Project in the Kingdom of Swaziland	Social Infrastructure and Services (Health)	Technical Assistance
Turkey	FIPEISF-Agribusiness Account-Subproject 5: Yayla Turkeyproject	Production (Agriculture)	Lending
	Overseas Professional Mandarin Teaching Project	Social Infrastructure and Services (Education)	Technical Assistance
Jordan	Overseas Professional Mandarin Teaching Project	Social Infrastructure and Services (Education)	Technical Assistance
	Improvement of Solid Waste Management for Host Communities and Syrian Refugees in Azraq Town Project (Jordan)	Humanitarian Aid (Reconstruction)	Technical Assistance
	Green Energy Special Fund—GAM Solid Waste Project	Social Infrastructure and Services (Water Supply and Sanitation)	Lending
	TaiwanICDF Overseas Volunteers Program	Social Infrastructure and Services (Environment)	Technical Assistance (Volunteer)
Saudi Arabia	Plant Tissue Culture Project	Production (Agriculture)	Technical Assistance
	Finfish Mariculture Project	Production (Agriculture)	Technical Assistance
	Transport Technical Cooperation Project	Economic Infrastructure and Services (Transport and Storage)	Technical Assistance

Country	Project	Sector	Type of Assistance
Bahrain	Assisting Bahrain in Horticulture Crops Development Project	Production (Agriculture)	Technical Assistance
	Urban Landscaping Design and Beautification Execution Project	Multisector/Cross-cutting (Other Multisector, including Urban and Rural Development Projects)	Technical Assistance
	Aquaculture Development Project	Production (Agriculture)	Technical Assistance

Latin America and the Caribbean

Country	Project	Sector	Type of Assistance
Guatemala	SME Development Project	Production (Industry)	Technical Assistance
	Bamboo Industries Project	Production (Agriculture)	Technical Assistance
	Institutional enforcement project for agribusiness	Production (Agriculture)	Technical Assistance
	Overseas Professional Mandarin Teaching Project	Social Infrastructure and Services (Education)	Technical Assistance
	TaiwanICDF-CABEI Technological and Vocational Education and Training Student Loan Fund	Social Infrastructure and Services (Education)	Lending
	TaiwanICDF TVET Technical Assistance Fund	Social Infrastructure and Services (Education)	Technical Assistance
	Healthcare Personnel Training Program	Social Infrastructure and Services (Health)	Technical Assistance
El Salvador	One Town, One Product Project	Social Infrastructure and Services/ Other Social Infrastructure and Services	Technical Assistance
	Strengthening Aquaculture Development among Rural Families Project	Production (Agriculture)	Technical Assistance
	Specialized Financial Intermediary Development Fund—Extending Financial Services for Small Enterprises in El Salvador through Factoring	Economic Infrastructure and Services (Banking and Financial Services)	Lending
	TaiwanICDF-CABEI Technological and Vocational Education and Training Student Loan Fund	Social Infrastructure and Services (Education)	Lending
	TaiwanICDF TVET Technical Assistance Fund	Social Infrastructure and Services (Education)	Technical Assistance
	Technical Assistance Project – Extending Financial Services for Small Enterprises in El Salvador through Factoring	Economic Infrastructure and Services (Banking and Financial Services)	Technical Assistance
	Establishment of Mariculture Center Project	Production (Agriculture)	Technical Assistance
	Overseas Professional Mandarin Teaching Project	Social Infrastructure and Services (Education)	Technical Assistance
	Healthy Tropical Fruit and Vegetable Seedling Propagation Center Project	Production (Agriculture)	Technical Assistance
	Farmers' Organization Marketing Capacity Enhancement Project	Production (Agriculture)	Technical Assistance
	Local Characteristic Industries Development Project	Economic Infrastructure and Services (Other)	Technical Assistance
	Capability Enhancement in Using Geographic Information Systems	Multisector (Environmental Protection)	Technical Assistance
Belize	Aquaculture Project	Production (Agriculture)	Technical Assistance
	Genetic Improvement in Sheep and Goat Project	Production (Agriculture)	Technical Assistance
	Information and Communications Technology (ICT) Project	Economic Infrastructure and Services (ICT)	Technical Assistance
	Belize City House of Culture and Downtown Rejuvenation Project	Multisector/cross-cutting (Environmental Protection)	Lending
	Capacity Building Project for the Prevention and Control of Chronic Renal Failure in Belize	Social Infrastructure and Services (Health)	Technical Assistance
	Healthcare Personnel Training Program	Social Infrastructure and Services (Health)	Technical Assistance
	Overseas Professional Mandarin Teaching Project	Social Infrastructure and Services (Education)	Technical Assistance
	TaiwanICDF Overseas Volunteers Program	Social Infrastructure and Services (ICT/ Health/Other)	Technical Assistance (Volunteer)
	Belize Motor Vehicle Registration and License System Project	Social Infrastructure and Services (ICT)	Technical Assistance

Country	Project	Sector	Type of Assistance
Honduras	Healthy Seed Potato Production Project	Production (Agriculture)	Technical Assistance
	Fonseca Net Cage Aquaculture Project	Production (Agriculture)	Technical Assistance
	Healthy Avocado Seedling Production Project	Production (Agriculture)	Technical Assistance
	Overseas Professional Mandarin Teaching Project	Social Infrastructure and Services (Education)	Technical Assistance
	CABEI Special Fund for the Social Transformation of Central America—FETS II-Rural Infrastructure Project	Social Infrastructure and Services (Other Social Infrastructure and Services)	Lending
	CABEI Special Fund for the Social Transformation of Central America—FETS II- "Corredor Quetzal" Phase II Sustainable Development Program	Social Infrastructure and Services (Other Social Infrastructure and Services)	Lending
	TaiwanICDF-CABEI Technological and Vocational Education and Training Student Loan Fund	Social Infrastructure and Services (Education)	Lending
	TaiwanICDF TVET Technical Assistance Fund	Social Infrastructure and Services (Education)	Technical Assistance
	Healthcare Personnel Training Program	Social Infrastructure and Services (Health)	Technical Assistance
	TaiwanICDF Overseas Volunteers Program	Production (Agriculture)	Technical Assistance (Volunteer)
	Improving Community Resilience in the Dry Corridor of Honduras Project (Honduras)	Humanitarian Aid (Reconstruction)	Technical Assistance
Nicaragua	Rice Seed Research, Development and Production Extension Project	Production (Agriculture)	Technical Assistance
	Bamboo Cultivation and Handicraft Production Efficiency Enhancement Project	Production (Agriculture)	Technical Assistance
	Common Bean Research, Development and Production Extension Project	Production (Agriculture)	Technical Assistance
	Plantain Development Project	Production (Agriculture)	Technical Assistance
	Specialized Financial Intermediary Development Fund—Support for Access to Financial Services for Mini-markets (Pulperias), Microenterprises and Small Businesses in Nicaragua	Economic Infrastructure and Services (Banking and Financial Services)	Lending/Investment
	TaiwanICDF-CABEI Technological and Vocational Education and Training Student Loan Fund	Social Infrastructure and Services (Education)	Lending
	TaiwanICDF TVET Technical Assistance Fund	Social Infrastructure and Services (Education)	Technical Assistance
	TaiwanICDF Fund for Consulting Service - Pre-investment Project for Replacement of Departmental Hospital of Nueva Segovia	Social Infrastructure and Services (Health)	Technical Assistance
	Overseas Professional Mandarin Teaching Project	Social Infrastructure and Services (Education)	Technical Assistance
	TaiwanICDF Overseas Volunteers Program	Social Infrastructure and Services (Agriculture/Education/ Health)	Technical Assistance (Volunteer)
	Healthcare Personnel Training Program	Social Infrastructure and Services (Health)	Technical Assistance
Panama	Overseas Professional Mandarin Teaching Project	Social Infrastructure and Services (Education)	Technical Assistance
	Healthcare Personnel Training Program	Social Infrastructure and Services (Health)	Technical Assistance
Paraguay	Feed Production Project	Production (Agriculture)	Technical Assistance
	Health Information Management Efficiency Enhancement Project	Social Infrastructure and Services (Health)	Technical Assistance
	TaiwanICDF Overseas Volunteers Program	Social Infrastructure and Services (Education/ /Environmental Protection/ ICT)	Technical Assistance (Volunteer)
	Overseas Professional Mandarin Teaching Project	Social Infrastructure and Services (Education)	Technical Assistance
	Orchid Industry Development and Tissue Culture Plantlet Propagation Project	Production (Agriculture)	Technical Assistance
	Pacu Fingerling Breeding and Cultivation Project	Production (Agriculture)	Technical Assistance
Ecuador	Santa Elena Province Bamboo Industry Development Project	Production (Agriculture)	Technical Assistance
	Oyster Cultivation Development Project	Production (Agriculture)	Technical Assistance

Country	Project	Sector	Type of Assistance
Haiti	Rice Seed Production Capacity Enhancement Project	Production (Agriculture)	Technical Assistance
	Overseas Professional Mandarin Teaching Project	Social Infrastructure and Services (Education)	Technical Assistance
	Project to Increase Rice Production in Les Cayes, Haiti	Production (Agriculture)	Technical Assistance
Dominican Republic	Overseas Professional Mandarin Teaching Project	Social Infrastructure and Services (Education)	Technical Assistance
	Bamboo Industry Development Project	Production (Agriculture)	Technical Assistance
	Health Management of Greenhouse Vegetables and Product Safety Inspection Project	Production (Agriculture)	Technical Assistance
	TaiwanICDF Overseas Volunteers Program	Production (Agriculture)	Technical Assistance (Volunteer)
	MSME Consulting System Capacity Building Project	Production (Industry)	Technical Assistance
St. Kitts and Nevis	St. Kitts Eco-Park Maintenance Project	Production (Agriculture)	Technical Assistance
	Vegetable, Fruit and Upland Crop Quality and Safety Improvement Project	Production (Agriculture)	Technical Assistance
	Information and Communications (ICT) Project	Social Infrastructure and Services (ICT)	Technical Assistance
	Food Processing Commercial Development Expert Dispatch Project	Production (Agriculture)	Technical Assistance
	TaiwanICDF Overseas Volunteers Program	Social Infrastructure and Services (Tourism/Education)	Technical Assistance (Volunteer)
	Capacity Building Project for the Prevention and Control of Chronic Kidney Disease in St. Kitts and Nevis	Social Infrastructure and Services (Health)	Technical Assistance
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	Electronic Document and Records Management System (EDRMS) project	Social Infrastructure and Services (ICT)	Technical Assistance
	Project for Strengthening Farmers' Organizations and Improving Fruit and Vegetable Production Technology	Production (Agriculture)	Technical Assistance
	Overseas Professional Mandarin Teaching Project	Social Infrastructure and Services (Education)	Technical Assistance
	TaiwanICDF Overseas Volunteers Program	Social Infrastructure and Services (Education)	Technical Assistance (Volunteer)
	Healthcare Personnel Training Program	Social Infrastructure and Services (Health)	Technical Assistance
St. Lucia	Fruit and Vegetable Demonstration and Extension Project - the Second Phase	Production (Agriculture)	Technical Assistance
	Banana Black Sigatoka Disease Prevention and Treatment Project	Production (Agriculture)	Technical Assistance
	TaiwanICDF Overseas Volunteers Program	Social Infrastructure and Services (Education/Other)	Technical Assistance (Volunteer)
	Overseas Professional Mandarin Teaching Project	Social Infrastructure and Services (Education)	Technical Assistance
	Government Island Wide Network Project	Social Infrastructure and Services (ICT)	Technical Assistance
Regional Cooperation Projects	IDB/MIF – Specialized Financial Intermediary Development Fund	Economic Infrastructure and Services (Banking and Financial Services)	Investment
	CABEI Special Fund for the Social Transformation of Central America—FETS II	Social Infrastructure and Services (Other Social Infrastructure and Services)	Lending
	TaiwanICDF-CABEI Technological and Vocational Education and Training Student Loan Fund	Social Infrastructure and Services (Education)	Lending
	Regional Lending Program for Coffee Rust in Central America	Production (Agriculture)	Leading
	TaiwanICDF Fund for Consulting Service	Multisector/Cross-cutting (Other Multisector)	Technical Assistance
	TaiwanICDF TVET Technical Assistance Fund	Social Infrastructure and Services (Education)	Technical Assistance
	Strengthening the Control of Huanglongbing (HLB) and the Implementation of Integrated Pest Management (IPM) in Citrus Project	Production (Agriculture)	Technical Assistance
	Capability Enhancement in Using Geographic Information Systems in Central America	Multisector/Cross-cutting (Environmental Protection)	Technical Assistance
	Regional Lending Program for Coffee Rust in Central America	Production (Agriculture)	Lending
	Specialized Financial Intermediary Development Fund – Prospero Microfinanzas Fund	Economic Infrastructure and Services (Banking and Financial Services)	Investment

Central Asia and Central/Eastern Europe

Country	Project	Sector	Type of Assistance
Turkmenistan	FIPEISF-Agribusiness Account-Salty Snacks Project	Production (Agriculture)	Lending
	FIPEISF-Agribusiness Account-DFF Taze Ay Extension	Production (Agriculture)	Lending
	FIPEISF-Turkmenistan Packaging Company	Production (Agriculture)	Lending
	FIPEISF-Agribusiness Account-Atamyrat Ali poultry meat producer Turkmenistan	Production (Agriculture)	Lending
	FIPEISF-Agribusiness Account-Taze Ay Halal project	Production (Agriculture)	Lending
	FIPEISF-Agribusiness Account-D Group Turkmenistan	Production (Agriculture)	Lending
Mongolia	EBRD Financial Intermediary Investment Special Fund—Small Business Account—Phase III—XacBank	Economic Infrastructure and Services (Banking and Financial Services)	Lending
Moldova	Green Energy Special Fund—Chisinau Urban Road Sector Project	Multi/Cross-cutting (Other Multisector , including Urban and Rural Development Projects)	Lending
	FIPEISF-Agribusiness Account-Moldova Glass Container Company	Production (Agriculture)	Lending
	EBRD Financial Intermediary Investment Special Fund—Small Business Account—Phase III—Moldova Express Leasing Microcredit	Economic Infrastructure and Services (Banking and Financial Services)	Lending
Azerbaijan	EBRD Financial Intermediary Investment Special Fund—Small Business Account—Phase III—TBC Kredit Project	Economic Infrastructure and Services (Banking and Financial Services)	Lending
	EBRD Financial Intermediary Investment Special Fund—Small Business Account—Phase III—Demirbank Syndicated A/B Loan	Economic Infrastructure and Services (Banking and Financial Services)	Lending
	FIPEISF-Agribusiness Account-Azerbaijan V Group	Production (Agriculture)	Lending
Romania	EBRD Financial Intermediary Investment Special Fund—Small Business Account—Phase III—Romanian Green Economy Finance Facility	Multisector/Cross-cutting/Environmental Protection	Lending
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Green Energy Special Fund-BiH Elektrokrajina Power Distribution Upgrade Project	Economic Infrastructure and Services (Energy generation, supply and efficiency)	Lending

Inter-regional Projects

Country	Project	Sector	Type of Assistance
Inter-regional Projects	Overseas Investment & Development Corp.	Production (Industry)	Investment
	Taiwan Agricultural Global Marketing Company	Production (Agriculture)	Investment
	Healthcare Personnel Training Program	Social Infrastructure and Services (Health)	Technical Assistance
	International Human Resources Development Workshop Program	Social Infrastructure and Services (Education)	Technical Assistance (Workshop)
	International Higher Education Scholarship Program	Social Infrastructure and Services (Education)	Technical Assistance (Scholarship)
	Taiwan Youth Overseas Service	Social Infrastructure and Services/ Economic Infrastructure and Services/ Production (Overseas Service)	Technical Assistance (Health/ Communications/ ICT/ Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery)
	TaiwanICDF Overseas Volunteers Program	Production/Social Infrastructure and Services (Agriculture/Education/ICT/ Health/Environmental Protection/Tourism/ Other)	Technical Assistance (Volunteer)
	EBRD Financial Intermediary Investment Special Fund—Small Business Account—Phase III	Economic Infrastructure and Services (Banking and Financial Services)	Investment
	Green Energy Special Fund	Multisector/Cross-cutting (Environmental Protection)	Lending
	EBRD Financial Intermediary and Private Enterprises Investment Special Fund-Agribusiness Account	Production (Agriculture)	Investment

Cooperation Projects with International Organization and NGOs

	Organization	Project	Sector	Type of Assistance
International Organizations	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD)	EBRD Financial Intermediary Investment Special Fund—Small Business Account—Phase III	Economic Infrastructure and Services (Banking and Financial Services)	Investment
		Green Energy Special Fund	Multisector/Cross-cutting (Environmental Protection)	Lending
		EBRD Financial Intermediary and Private Enterprises Investment Special Fund—Agribusiness Account	Production (Agriculture)	Investment
	Central American Bank for Economic Integration (CABEI)	CABEI Special Fund for the Social Transformation of Central America—FETS II	Social Infrastructure and Services (Other Social Infrastructure and Services)	Lending
		TaiwanICDF-CABEI Technological and Vocational Education and Training Student Loan Fund	Social Infrastructure and Services (Education)	Lending
		TaiwanICDF TVET Technical Assistance Fund	Social Infrastructure and Services (Education)	Technical Assistance
		TaiwanICDF Fund for Consulting Service	Multisector/Cross-cutting (Other Multisector)	Technical Assistance
		Regional Lending Program for Coffee Rust in Central America	Production (Agriculture)	Lending
		International Human Resources Development Workshop Program	Social Infrastructure and Services (Education)	Technical Assistance
	Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)	IDB/MIF—Specialized Financial Intermediary Development Fund	Economic Infrastructure and Services (Banking and Financial Services)	Investment
	Pan American Development Foundation (PADF)	International Human Resources Development Workshop Program	Social Infrastructure and Services (Education)	Technical Assistance (Workshop)
	International Regional Organisation for Plant and Animal Health (OIRSA)	Strengthening the Control of Huanglongbing (HLB) and the Implementation of Integrated Pest Management (IPM) in Citrus Project	Production (Agriculture)	Technical Assistance
	Afro-Asian Rural Development Organization (AARDO)	International Human Resources Development Workshop Program	Social Infrastructure and Services (Education)	Technical Assistance

	Organization	Project	Sector	Type of Assistance
NGOs	Mercy Corps	International Human Resources Development Workshop Program	Social Infrastructure and Services (Education)	Technical Assistance
	World Vision	Assisting the Recovery of Nepal Earthquake Affected Health Posts Project	Humanitarian Aid (Reconstruction)	Technical Assistance
	CARE Nepal	Gorkha Food Security and Livelihoods Enhancement Program	Humanitarian Aid (Reconstruction)	Technical Assistance
		TaiwanICDF Overseas Volunteers Program	Production (Agriculture)	Technical Assistance (Volunteer)
		International Human Resources Development Workshop Program	Social Infrastructure and Services (Education)	Technical Assistance
	CARE Honduras	Improving Community Resilience in the Dry Corridor of Honduras Project	Humanitarian Aid (Reconstruction)	Technical Assistance
	Action Against Hunger (ACF)	Improvement of Solid Waste Management for Host Communities and Syrian Refugees in Azraq Town Project (Jordan)	Humanitarian Aid (Reconstruction)	Technical Assistance
		TaiwanICDF Overseas Volunteers Program	Social Infrastructure and Services (Environment)	Technical Assistance (Volunteer)
	ICLEI Local Governments for Sustainability	International Human Resources Development Workshop Program	Social Infrastructure and Services (Education)	Technical Assistance

International Cooperation and Development Fund

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

International Cooperation and Development Fund
Annual Report 2017

Publisher	Jaushieh Joseph Wu
Editorial Committee	Timothy T.Y. Hsiang, Pai-Po Lee, Ai-Chen Chen, Alex L.J. Shyy, Stephen J.H. Lee, Hui-Wen Hsu, Hung-Tzu Wang, Ming-Hong Yen, Shiang-Wu Tsai, Mei-Yun Kuo, Yvonne T.S. Wu, Chou-Sheng Lan, Calvin K. Yin, Catherine C.C. Chou, Yun-Ching Tseng, and Sarrinna H.Y. Chen
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Art Editor	Ya-Fen Chou
Photo Credits	MOFA, members of technical missions and project executive institutions, volunteers and members of cooperative organizations; Shutterstock (P6,64), iStock by Getty Images (P44)
Published by	International Cooperation and Development Fund 12-15F, No.9, Lane 62, Tien Mou West Road Taipei 11157, Taiwan Tel: 886-2-2873-2323 Fax: 886-2-2876-6475 Web site: www.icdf.org.tw
Printed by	Great Corona Print Co.

The cover and contents of this Annual Report have been printed using FSC certified paper
May 2018

Partnerships for Progress and Sustainable Development

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