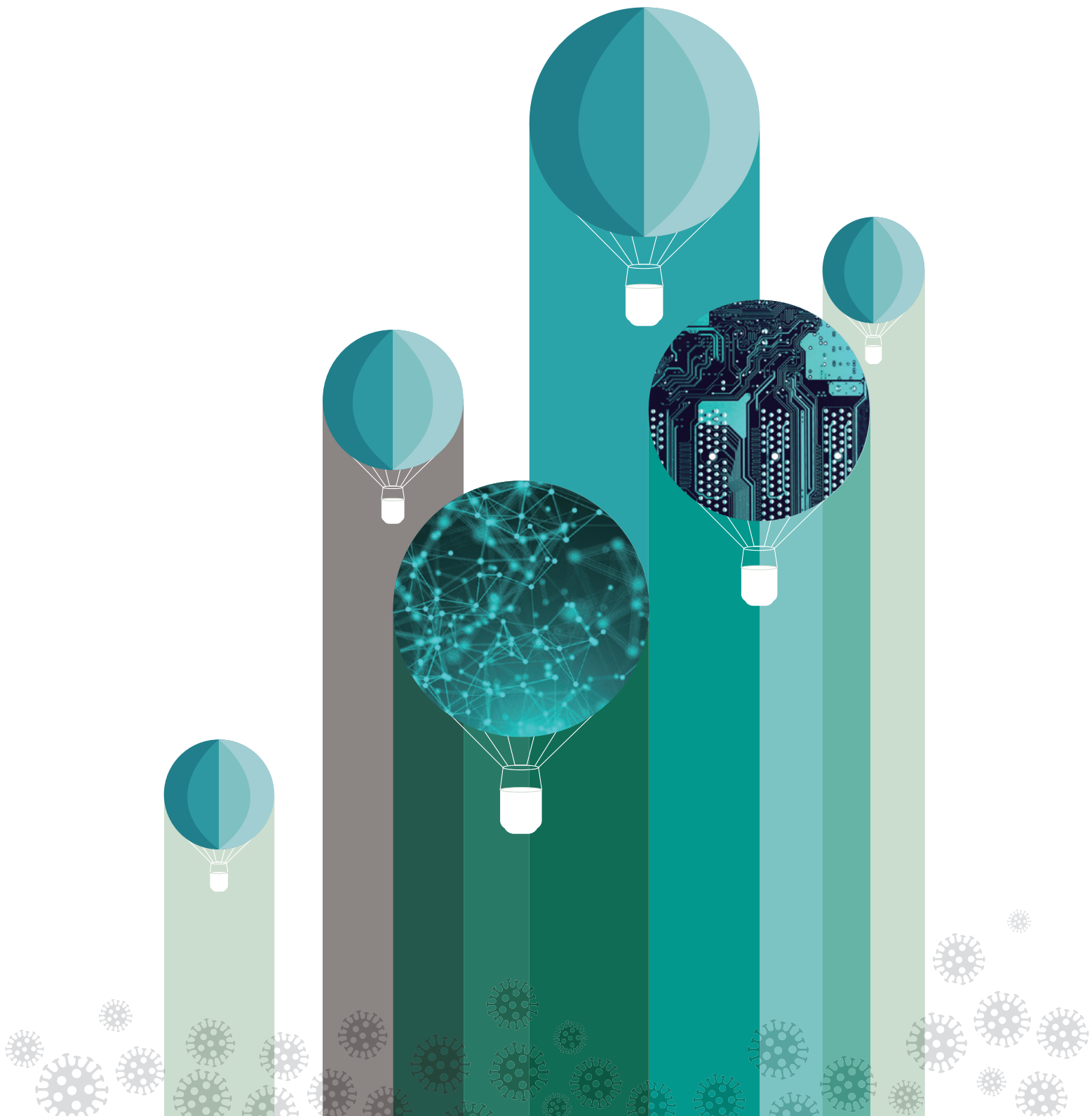


2020

International Cooperation and Development Fund
Annual Report

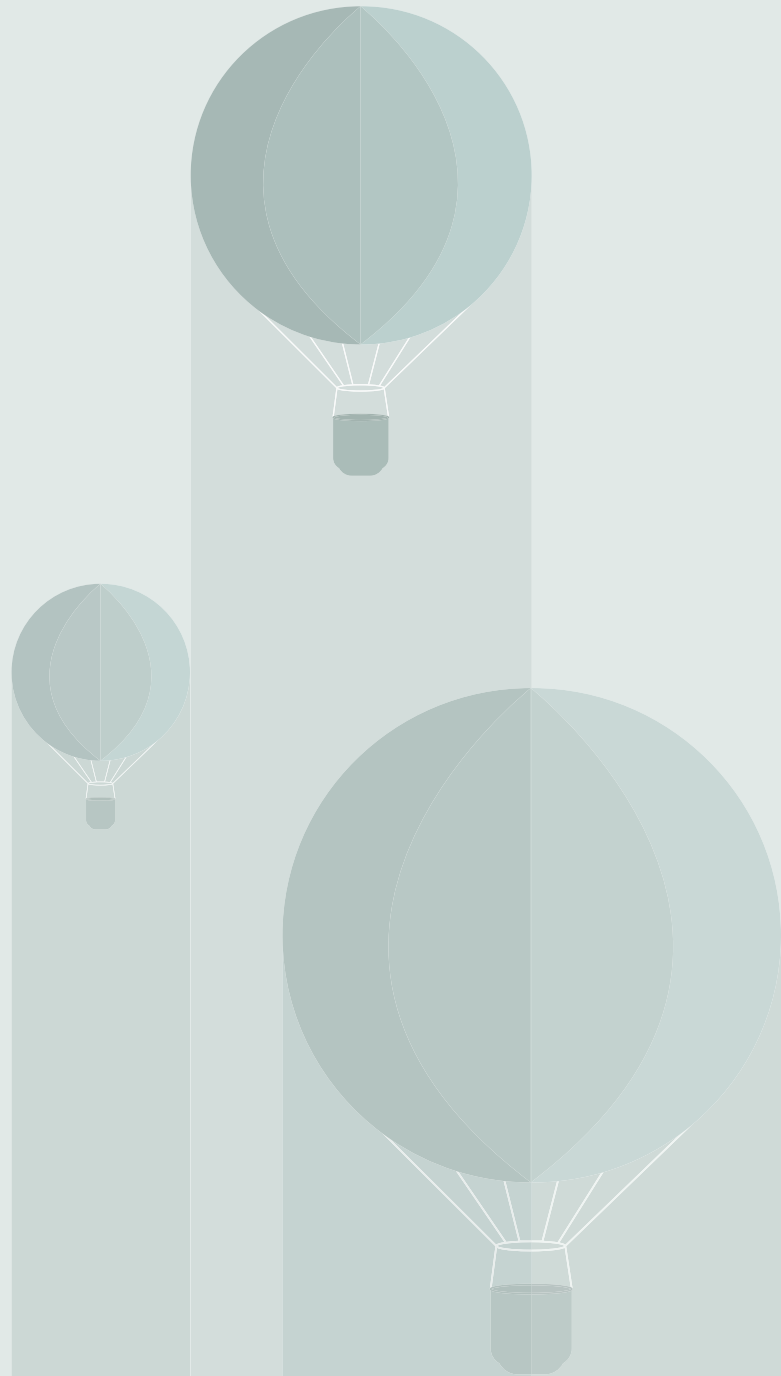


60th Anniversary of Taiwan's Foreign Aid



About the cover

The cover design is inspired by hot air balloons to symbolize freedom, dedication, and hopes for the future. Under the threat of the pandemic, Taiwan has attracted global attention with its outstanding success in combating COVID-19, as well as its excellent healthcare and high-tech deployment. We have utilized this advantage to assist allied and friendly countries with strengthening their resilience through a variety of projects and funding, in hopes of soaring into the sky together like hot air balloons.



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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

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.

Project Planning Principles

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

- Implementing a Project-oriented Methodology
- Replicating Successful Experiences
- Considering Effectiveness and Efficiency
- Coordinating the Use of Resources
- Safeguarding Project Outcomes, Sustainable Development

Sources of Funding

The TaiwanICDF was established with an initial endowment of NT\$11.6 billion, which was the net value of the IECDF's funds at the time of its dissolution. Sources of funding include the general fund, interest, returns on investments and income from commissions by the government or other institutions. As of December 31, 2020, the total balance of all funds was NT\$15.47 billion.

Cooperating Partners

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

Partner Countries

24

151 Overseas Experts



110 Domestic Personnel



Accurate as of December 31, 2020

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.

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.

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, on July 1. The following year, the CITC is incorporated into the TaiwanICDF.

A Golden Beacon of Light—Taiwan is Helping

The year 2020 was fraught with changes and challenges as the COVID-19 pandemic hampered global progress on the United Nations (UN) Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The pandemic devastated vulnerable communities and increased inequality between nations. The UN High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development met to discuss the theme “accelerated action and transformative pathways: realizing the decade of action and delivery for sustainable development.” Participants focused on how science, technology, and innovation can be harnessed to strengthen the postpandemic recovery, ensuring that sustainable development and epidemic prevention run in parallel.

As the pandemic spread around the world, Taiwan effectively controlled COVID-19 and reduced the impact of the disease on the livelihoods of its people through professionalism, trust, and unity. Our government fulfilled its global responsibility concerning epidemic prevention and shared its experience of Taiwan’s antipandemic miracle. In the spirit of steadfast diplomacy, Taiwan worked with the international community under bilateral and multilateral frameworks to fight the pandemic. The transparency and integrity shown through the Taiwan Model as part of our global cooperation is a demonstration of our democracy and resilience; it also received international acclaim. As Taiwan’s professional development aid agency, the International Cooperation and Development Fund (TaiwanICDF) went to greater lengths in 2020 to fulfill the spirit of *Taiwan is helping* by applying its resources and expertise. In addition to making proactive adjustments to projects as the pandemic developed, we also provided rapid, timely assistance to support our partner countries on their path to sustainable development.

Public-private partnerships for sustainable development

According to the *Development Co-operation Report 2020* published by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, through October 2020, US\$12 billion had been mobilized by members of the Development Assistance Committee in response to the pandemic. However, despite an increase in total Official Development Assistance around the world in 2019 over 2018, funding still fell US\$201.5 billion short of global commitments. Resources were constrained worldwide, meaning that the public and private sectors and civil society were needed to meet the shortfall. The TaiwanICDF has demonstrated its value in recent years as a platform connecting government agencies at all levels, the private sector, and civil society in Taiwan with the international

development aid field. This became more important than ever during the COVID-19 pandemic.

This year, our public sector partnerships saw the TaiwanICDF work with the Ocean Affairs Council, six municipalities, and relevant ministries to address how official resources could be used in many areas to boost the effectiveness of foreign aid as well as feasible ways for promoting international cooperation. We also signed memorandums of understanding with national-level research institutions such as the National Applied Research Laboratories, National Science and Technology Center for Disaster Reduction, and Taiwan Design Research Institute. These agreements aim at leveraging our nation’s technological advantages and soft power to promote interdisciplinary assistance projects that help allied and friendly countries cultivate the talent they need.

As to the private sector and civil society, this year, the TaiwanICDF launched innovative crowdfunding projects such as the TWilight Project and Café 3 Volcanes: Where There Is Coffee, There Is Me. The projects connected nearly one hundred businesses, media outlets, and opinion leaders from different fields that support our nation’s foreign aid activities. More than four hundred members of the public also took part, fully demonstrating the strength of the public-private-people partnership in Taiwan. This public participation model not only gave the people of Taiwan a better understanding of our international aid activities, but also illustrated the key values of the Taiwan Model by allowing like-minded citizens to contribute to the development of our partner countries.

Expanding networks and becoming a partner in global cooperation

Taiwan made significant advancements in international relations this year. The TaiwanICDF recruited more partners and expanded its cooperation network on topics of global concern. In Somaliland, for example, the TaiwanICDF supported the establishment of the Taiwan Representative Office by launching Maternal and Infant Health Care Improvement, E-government Capability Enhancement, and Improving Production and Quality of Vegetables and Fruits projects. Through these initiatives, we are leveraging Taiwan’s strengths to help Somaliland create greater capacity for development.

The expansion of international cooperation saw the TaiwanICDF build upon its recent collaboration with the US and join forces with global development partners the US International Development Finance Corporation and Singapore’s Impact Investment Exchange to collectively promote the Women’s Livelihood Bond Series. The initiative aims to encourage more private sector



funding of economic empowerment and sustainable livelihoods for women in Southeast and South Asia. On the environmental front, the TaiwanICDF signed an agreement with the Sustainable Development and Climate Change Department of the Asian Development Bank (ADB) to coorganize the Earth Observation Knowledge Sharing Webinar and establish a common platform between Taiwan's technology sector and the ADB. The platform was used to share Taiwan's best practices in agriculture development and disaster management. On economic development, the TaiwanICDF partnered with the Central American Bank for Economic Integration to jointly promote the Emergency Support and Preparedness Program for COVID-19 and Economic Reactivation. The program assists partner countries affected by COVID-19 to obtain access to financing channels in preparation for postpandemic economic recovery.

In addition, the TaiwanICDF made progress this year in our cooperation with key international NGOs, including Good Neighbors in Korea, the Terre des Hommes Foundation in Switzerland, Catholic Relief Services in the US, and the Polish Center for International Aid. All became important global partners of the TaiwanICDF. Besides integrating efforts on socioeconomic development and humanitarian assistance efforts, this network also allows us to dispatch international volunteers to expand opportunities for Taiwan's youth to volunteer overseas. Substantive collaboration of this sort will strengthen the effectiveness of our respective aid efforts and generate synergies whose effects are greater than the sum of the individual parts.

Achieving new levels of bold international engagement despite the pandemic

The COVID-19 pandemic spread quickly in 2020, but the TaiwanICDF remained undeterred and turned obstacles into bridges. We hosted or were invited to take part in more than 20 important global conferences addressing a diverse range of topics including gender, epidemics, oceans, climate finance, and social innovation. These forums were used to share Taiwan's outstanding development experience with the international community.

At the global level, the TaiwanICDF joined with important international organizations to host side events at the World Health Assembly and the High-level Political Forum, sharing Taiwan's successful experience of promoting high-tech epidemic prevention. At the regional level, the TaiwanICDF participated in a strategic symposium hosted by the Sasakawa Peace Foundation in Japan to discuss how to help Pacific Island countries improve disaster management. At the national level, the TaiwanICDF drew

upon project resources and the expertise of local hospitals to organize a number of online seminars focused on sharing antipandemic experiences to support our allies' efforts to fight COVID-19.

This year, the TaiwanICDF also supported key global initiatives through direct action, and shared contributions and best practices from Taiwan with important international platforms. One example is the Climakers initiative launched by the World Farmers' Organisation. Their publication *Stories from the Field: COVID-19 Special Edition* featured case studies of how Taiwan's technical missions in Latin America are helping farmers fight climate change and supporting epidemic prevention. It was shared with the organization's many member organizations. The TaiwanICDF and the Confederation of Asia-Pacific Chambers of Commerce and Industry also jointly drafted a best practices report on Taiwan's use of technological innovation and public-private sector partnership strategies that was submitted in writing to the 2020 High-level Segment of the United Nations Economic and Social Council. The report called on the UN to review and provide successful experiences and model strategies to other countries around the world to emulate.

We're all in this together, and Taiwan is helping

The global pandemic dealt a serious blow to the world over the past year and had a major impact on sustainable development. But we are all in this together. As a democratic force for good in the world, it is only natural for Taiwan to reach out to our allies as well as like-minded and friendly countries in the postpandemic era and continue strengthening our partnerships. The proactive efforts of the TaiwanICDF over the year not only highlighted the selfless contributions of Taiwan, but also emphasized our national spirit of resilience and determination. In the future, the TaiwanICDF hopes to expand its cooperation with the public and private sectors as well and all Taiwanese people so that we can show the world our desire to help and that Taiwan is helping.

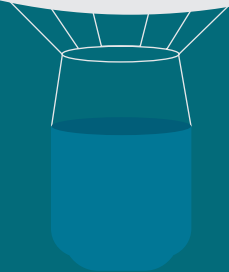
Jaushieh Joseph Wu
Minister of Foreign Affairs
and Chairman, TaiwanICDF

1

Strategic Planning and Direction

COVID-19 has brought unprecedented challenges to the world, creating a series of health, economic, and social crises that have made the path towards sustainable development even more difficult.

At this key moment, the TaiwanICDF has utilized Taiwan's comparative advantages to incorporate epidemic prevention concepts and contingency measures into current projects to help friendly countries become more resilient and overcome this difficult time. We have also utilized our role as a platform to develop diverse collaboration mechanisms between the public and private sectors, and worked together with like-minded international institutions to leverage our combined capabilities and scale in order to fight the crisis and move towards sustainable development without leaving anyone behind.



Building Resilience amid Crisis and Moving Toward Sustainable Development

International aid was instrumental to the economic advancement of Taiwan and is a driving force behind global development. As the organization responsible for Taiwan's development aid, the TaiwanICDF actively promotes projects that align with the development agendas of partner countries in accordance with our country's foreign policy. The COVID-19 pandemic that broke out in 2020 had a serious impact on global health and economic systems and filled the path towards the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) with obstacles. In these challenging times, the TaiwanICDF has adjusted our approach. In addition to developing a variety of cooperation mechanisms with the domestic public and private sectors, we also increased the scale and capabilities of our cooperation with like-minded international organizations. Together, we can follow the path of sustainable development and strive for a future of global stability and harmony.

COVID-19 severely impacts progress on the SDGs and hinders sustainable development

2020 marked the start of the Decade of Action on the SDGs, commencing a 10-year countdown to the realization of the Goals. The international community was to have accelerated the investment of resources from industry, government, academia, research as well as civic groups to draft more sustainable solutions. However, statistics published by the World Health Organization (WHO) showed that 86 million people had been diagnosed with COVID-19 by December 2020. More than 1.8 million people have died due to the virus and the number is still increasing. This has had a serious negative impact on almost all SDGs. The UN Sustainable Development Goals Report 2020 noted that the COVID-19 pandemic is threatening all the progress and accomplishments made in poverty, hunger, health and education over the years, and has exposed many hidden problems as well.

In food security, the economic recession and disruptions to the agricultural value chain caused by the pandemic led to a deterioration in food insecurity. The number of people suffering from hunger worldwide continued to climb, with 35 million people exposed to severe food insecurity in countries facing the desert locust upsurge, and up to 132 million more people suffered from undernourishment.

In terms of health, the highly contagious nature of COVID-19 not only resulted in serious loss of life but also overwhelmed many national health systems and disrupted regular health services. In 2020, mortality among children under five is estimated to have increased by several hundred thousand, and maternal mortality also may have increased by several tens of thousands.

Regarding education, school closures to slow the spread of the pandemic directly affected the education of nearly 1.6 billion children and youth, reversing progress in universal education. Although online courses were provided, children and youth living in remote regions, impoverished or vulnerable countries, and refugee camps did not have access to the same online learning opportunities so the existing gap in education equality continued to widen.

On the gender front, there was an increase in the risk of domestic violence for many women and children as the pandemic forced them to stay at home. Domestic violence cases jumped by 30 percent in some countries. COVID-19 also imposed additional burdens at home for many women as they had to spend more time on household chores and looking after their children and family. With women accounting for nearly 70 percent of health and social workers globally, the pandemic pushed them into the front line of epidemic prevention efforts as well.

In regards to economic systems, the pandemic wreaked havoc on the global economy. Small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), part-time workers, the self-employed, and daily wage workers were among the groups that bore the brunt of the impact. Least developed countries, landlocked developing countries, small island developing states, and other disadvantaged countries were particularly hard hit due to their limited financial resources, overreliance on international trade and vulnerability to external shocks.

In terms of the environment, the economic slowdown caused by travel restrictions and the pandemic reduced greenhouse gas emissions by six percent and improved air quality in 2020 though these were only transitional improvements. Governments as well as industrial and commercial enterprises should learn from the experience and accelerate their fulfillment of the Paris Agreement. The relationship between development and the environment must be redefined and systemic changes

made so that the economy and society can be reshaped to achieve low greenhouse gas emissions and high climate resilience.

The COVID-19 pandemic brought unprecedented challenges to health, the economy, and society. A return to the vicious cycle of extreme poverty and hunger caused by rapid population growth wiped decades of gains made in international development. To ensure steady global growth in the post-pandemic era, the top priority for governments and development partners today is how to stay on the path of sustainable development.

Supporting partner countries in their time of need

In the words of UN Secretary-General António Guterres, “Everything we do during and after this crisis must be with a strong focus on building more equal, inclusive and sustainable economies and societies that are more resilient in the face of pandemics, climate change and the many other global challenges we face.” The TaiwanICDF has long invested in providing friendly countries with assistance in agriculture, healthcare and education. After the outbreak of COVID-19, we immediately incorporated epidemic prevention concepts and practices into our existing projects in order to help partner countries build resilience in these difficult times.

In food security, the TaiwanICDF actively reviewed the difficulties faced by beneficiaries in the project area and their actual needs. Essential resources such as food, fruit and vegetables were supplied to help allied and friendly countries mitigate the impact of supply chains disrupted by the pandemic. We also partnered with the World Farmer’s Organisation (WFO) to co-organize the Farmers’ Solutions to Climate Crisis: Latin American Stories in the Era of COVID-19 Digital Workshop to share strategies for coping with the challenges of COVID-19 and assist farmers to identify best practices for adapting to climate change in the post-pandemic era. On the health front, the TaiwanICDF leveraged information technology to help partner countries track COVID-19 developments. We also organized online networking events that combined project resources with the expertise of domestic partner hospitals to provide allies with assistance based on their COVID-19 situation and epidemic prevention requirements. In education, we integrated virtual and real-time methods to set up online teaching

channels for distance learning courses. The interactive lessons improved the effectiveness of long-distance education and ensured the continuity of learning. For gender issues, the TaiwanICDF organized workshops, scholarships and micro-loans during the pandemic to improve women’s access to education, technology, and funding. These helped bridge gender-related gaps in access to resources. We also attended the Women’s Leadership: Redesigning the Post COVID-19 Era Webinar and other seminars to share our nation’s experience with more development partners. To assist partner countries in maintaining social stability through economic empowerment of women, the TaiwanICDF implemented a number of women-oriented projects such as the Assisting the Economic Empowerment of Women in Latin America and the Caribbean in the Post-Pandemic of COVID-19 Project. In terms of economic development, the TaiwanICDF joined forces with the Central American Bank for Economic Integration (CABEI) to launch the Emergency Support and Preparedness Program for COVID-19 and Economic Reactivation to prepare for economic recovery in the post-pandemic era.

Serving as a platform and adding value to international aid

The global pandemic and border closures should have limited our international aid activities. But as Nietzsche once said, “What doesn’t kill me, makes me stronger.” Taiwan’s exceptional epidemic prevention performance saw the TaiwanICDF draw upon our relative advantages to develop a strategy for public-private-people partnerships. We used our role as a platform to create a leverage effect that strengthened the connection between Taiwan’s public-private-people partnerships and foreign aid affairs.

In terms of the private sector and the general public, the TaiwanICDF launched its first crowdfunding project in May, the TWilight Project, in collaboration with Impact Hub Taipei and Sun Jen Textile out of concern for the welfare of our allies. The people of Taiwan were asked to donate masks for the teachers and students taking part in the Technical and Vocational Education and Training Enhancement Project in Eswatini, which allowed the teachers and students to return to school and weather the pandemic. In October, we furthered collaborations with Just Go Coffee and Impact Hub Taipei to support



During the UN High-level Political Forum, the TaiwanICDF held a webinar in collaboration with the Center for Sustainable Development of Columbia University, and also shared Taiwan's experience with the international community through social media.

the sustainable coffee industry, and implemented the Café 3 Volcanes: Where There Is Coffee, There Is Me crowdfunding project. Based on the successes of our Project for the Strengthening of Marketing Capacity in Family Farming in Guatemala, the TaiwanICDF expanded promotion of the three volcanic coffees that Taiwan assisted in developing to support small farmers in Guatemala. Our nation's international aid projects connected with like-minded people and companies in Taiwan to show our allies that Taiwan is helping.

Regarding greater integration of major domestic research organizations and public sector resources, the TaiwanICDF continued to sign memorandums of understanding with the National Applied Research Laboratories (NARLabs), National Science and Technology Center for Disaster Reduction (NCDR) and Taiwan Design Research Institute (TDRI) to introduce Taiwan's expertise in technology in design for the Pilot Project for the Implementation of Emergency Management System to Reduce Medical Emergencies in St. Vincent and the Grenadines and other international aid projects. The TaiwanICDF and the Ocean Affairs Council also codeveloped a roadmap for global engagement for the first time. We jointly organized side events and exhibitions for the Our Ocean Conference to provide a unified response to international expectations of global ocean issues and maximize the resources of both

parties. In terms of cooperation with the six municipalities in Taiwan, this year the TaiwanICDF strengthened our discussions with local governments on the feasibility of collaborating on international cooperation affairs. In addition to integrating the resources of the public sector and national research institutions to generate synergies for our nation's international development aid efforts, these initiatives were also used to increase the diversity of our activities and boost the Official Development Assistance (ODA) capabilities of Taiwan.

Extending support to strengthen the momentum of friendly countries

With COVID-19 becoming an obstacle to the fulfillment of SDGs, the effective integration, management and application of science, technology and data is now viewed as a key enabler for sustainability initiatives. The TaiwanICDF therefore utilized Taiwan's expertise in innovative technologies and reached out to the international community to jointly invest in scientific, high-tech and innovative solutions. Examples include our partnership with the International Center for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT) to introduce big data and geographic information analytics technology. The data was also integrated with the Harvard Dataverse to make technical knowledge more accessible to farmers. The TaiwanICDF also signed an agreement with the Sustainable

Development and Climate Change Department (SDCC) of Asian Development Bank (ADB) for the first time to co-organize the Earth Observation Knowledge Sharing Webinar. Through the webinar, we shared Taiwan's experience with satellite and GIS technologies to help ADB member states use technology to strengthen their agricultural development and disaster management.

In addition to effective scientific techniques, expansion of partnerships is another important topic in sustainable development. The TaiwanICDF continued to expand our international reach in humanitarian assistance and partnered with Catholic Relief Services (CRS) for the first time on Azure: Mobilization of Technical Services and Capital to Strengthen Community-Based and Municipal-Operated Water and Sanitation Systems in Honduras. The joint project aims to improve remote parts of Honduras that suffer from lack of water and poor sanitation. We also cooperated with the Polish Center for International Aid (PCPM) on the Provision of Assistance to the Most Vulnerable Persons Exposed to Protection-Related Threats as a Result of the COVID-19 Pandemic and the Economic Crisis in Lebanon. The project helped vulnerable households in Lebanon obtain security and basic medical care.

To address the impact of the pandemic on disadvantaged women, the TaiwanICDF made active efforts to expand international partnerships on gender issues and launch gender assistance projects together. Examples include the MSEs Re-lending Project in Paraguay in cooperation with Fundación Paraguaya de Cooperación y Desarrollo, and the Women's Livelihood Loan Project in Southeast and South Asia with Singapore's Impact Investment Exchange (IIX). We connected partners interested in the economic empowerment of women with private sector resources in order to work together and contribute to international women's issues.

Responding to trends and embarking on new initiatives

COVID-19 forced the United Nations and other key international organizations to either postpone or cancel their conferences, which limited Taiwan's opportunities for global engagement. The TaiwanICDF turned this crisis into opportunity to overcome the restrictions on physical attendance at conferences. Due to our advocacy of

diverse cooperative issues on gender, COVID-19, oceans, climate finance and social innovation, we either hosted or were invited to participate in more than 20 important international conferences.

This year, the TaiwanICDF co-organized the Conference on Blue Economy, Ocean Tourism, and Sustainable Blue Financing in Fiji with the Ocean Policy Research Institute (OPRI) of the Sasakawa Peace Foundation, a Japanese think tank, and Asian Development Bank Institute (ADBI). We also partnered with the Center for Sustainable Development (CSD) at Columbia University in the US to host the Emerging Stronger After COVID-19: Science, Technology, and Innovation for Sustainable Development Webinar during the UN High-level Political Forum (HLPF). We used online channels such as YouTube and Facebook to let the international community see and hear about Taiwan's experience.

Through effective use of existing partners and our community, the TaiwanICDF overcame border restrictions during the pandemic and shared Taiwan's key contributions and best practices at major international platforms. For example, the Climakers initiative launched by WFO compiled the efforts of Taiwan Technical Missions in Latin America on helping farmers cope with climate change and COVID-19 with other case studies from around the world. These were published in *Stories from the Field – COVID-19 Special Edition* and shared with its many member organizations. Moreover, the TaiwanICDF and the Confederation of Asia-Pacific Chambers of Commerce and Industry (CACCI) also jointly drafted a best practices report on Taiwan's use of technological innovation and public-private sector partnership strategies that was submitted in writing to the 2020 High-level Segment (HLS) of the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC). The report called on the UN to review and provide successful experiences and model strategies to other countries around the world to emulate.

Despite the pandemic this year, the TaiwanICDF's number of international engagements hit a new high, showing that we were able to turn obstacles into bridges and connect with new like-minded partners by monitoring and adapting to global trends. Thus, we were able to discuss ways to accelerate the promotion of SDGs together and open up new avenues for international engagement during the crisis.

Progressing with the Taiwan Model after six decades of international development aid

The Taiwan Model of international aid has accumulated more than 60 years of experience through exploration, learning, specialization and international alignment, and has reached every corner of the globe. Our frontline aid workers stayed at their posts even as the world battled to bring the pandemic under control. They continued to leverage the project resources at their disposal to contribute to the sustainable development of the planet. Looking ahead to 2021, the TaiwanICDF will continue to act as a force for good on the international stage. Guided by our spirit of resilience and the common value of mutual assistance, we will continue to brave the storm with other like-minded members of the international community and leave no partner behind on the path to sustainable development.



The TaiwanICDF signs memorandums of cooperation with National Applied Research Laboratories (upper left and upper right), National Science and Technology Center for Disaster Reduction (lower right), and Taiwan Design Research Institute (lower left).

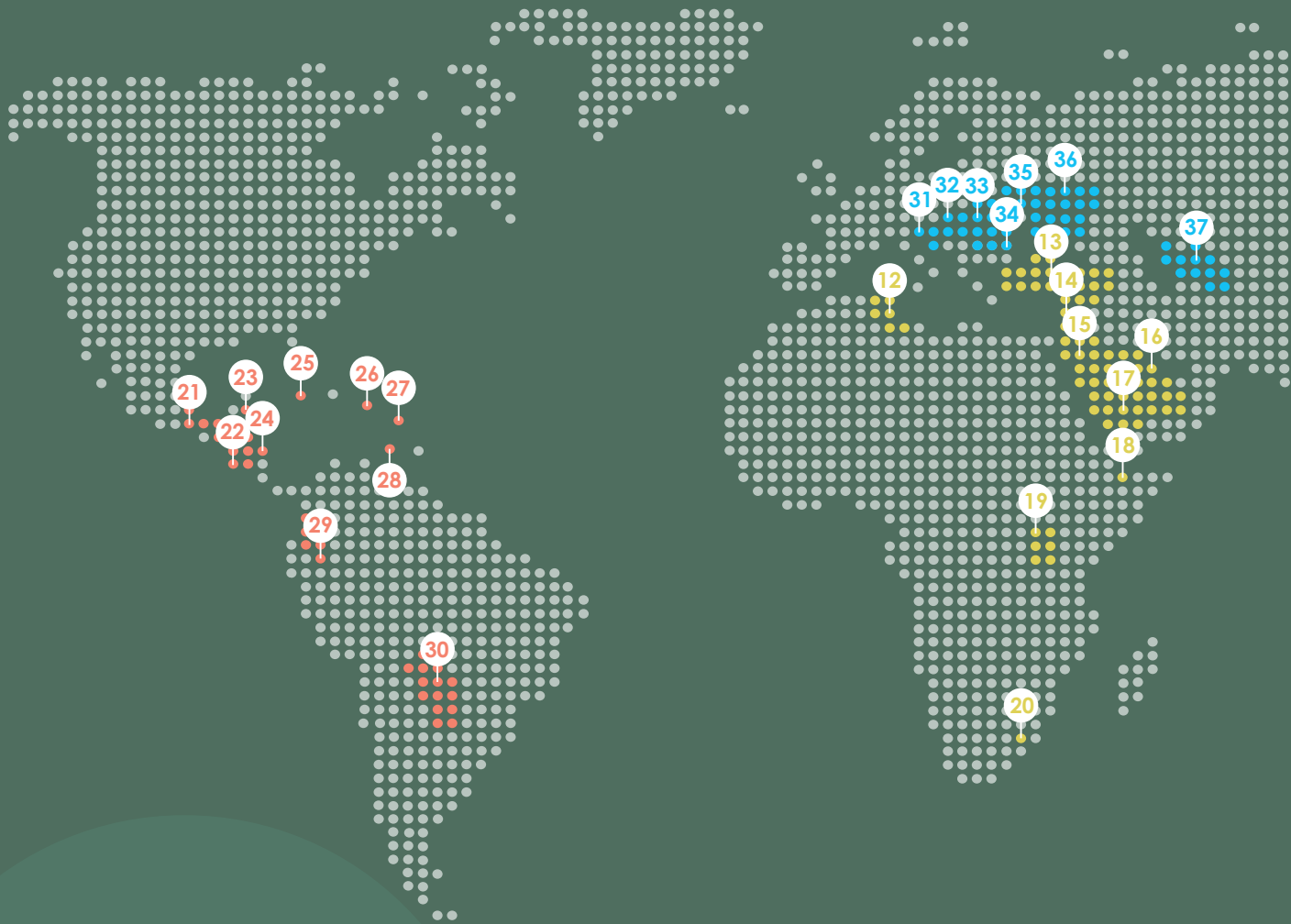


The TaiwanICDF holds a meeting for the TWilight Project crowdfunding plan, sharing the results of development aid with the public.

2

Operations

2029 Cooperating Countries and Projects



Taiwan's successful response in combating COVID-19 has been witnessed by the world, and countries have hoped to learn from Taiwan's experience to strengthen their own epidemic prevention capabilities. This chapter highlights several key points and examples to show how the TaiwanICDF has shared Taiwan's epidemic prevention experience with other nations, and assisted allied and friendly countries in strengthening their food safety, provided them with relief funds, and helped them recover through projects, events, technology, and funding.



East Asia and Pacific

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

West Asia and Africa

12	Tunisia	▨
13	Turkey	● ★ ▼ +
14	Lebanon	★ ● ▨
15	Jordan	▼ ● ▨
16	Bahrain	●
17	Saudi Arabia	● ▨
18	Somaliland	★ ▨ ▨
19	Uganda	+
20	Eswatini	● ★ ▼ + ◆ ▨

Latin America and the Caribbean

21	Guatemala	● ★ ▼ ◆ ▨
22	Nicaragua	● ★ ▼ + ◆ ▨
23	Belize	● ★ ▼ ▨ ● + ◆
24	Honduras	● ★ ▼ ◆ ▨ ▨
25	Haiti	● ★ ▼
26	St. Kitts and Nevis	● ★ ▼ ▨ + ◆ ▨
27	St. Lucia	● ▼ + ◆
28	St. Vincent and the Grenadines	● ★ ▼ ▨ + ◆
29	Ecuador	● ◆
30	Paraguay	● ★ ▼ + ◆ ▨

Central Asia and Central/Eastern Europe

31	Bosnia and Herzegovina	●
32	Serbia	●
33	Romania	●
34	Bulgaria	●
35	Moldova	● ● ▨
36	Ukraine	●
37	Turkmenistan	●

- Agriculture
- ★ Public Health
- ▼ Education
- Environment
- ▨ Information and Communications Technology
- + Taiwan/ICDF Overseas Volunteers Program
- ◆ Taiwan Youth Overseas Service
- ▨ Other

Participating in international society and exporting Taiwan's epidemic prevention experience

International participation is one of the TaiwanICDF's key approaches to promote foreign aid. In recent years, the TaiwanICDF has actively engaged in cooperation and exchanges with major global organizations or institutions, including the World Farmers' Organisation (WFO), Food For The Poor (FFTP), and Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC), which is the predecessor of the US International Development Finance Corporation (DFC). We fully utilize international platforms to share successful experiences from our development aid projects, which gives the world a better understanding of Taiwan. Furthermore, we also integrate our limited resources for the most effective use when working with global organizations or related institutions in order to expand the benefits of development aid.

Taiwan's successful prevention of COVID-19 spread was witnessed by the world, and countries have hoped to learn from the experience to strengthen their own epidemic prevention capabilities. The TaiwanICDF organized numerous webinars and workshops on this topic, and shared our domestic epidemic prevention measures with governments and cooperating units in allied countries.

Aspect 1

Brainstorming with farmers' organizations and international institutions in response to challenges of climate change and the pandemic

Latin America and the Caribbean play a key role in stabilizing global food supply, and agricultural output value accounts for six percent of the region's GDP, with 14 percent of the workforce in agriculture. However, the Agricultural Outlook 2020-2029 of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) indicated that COVID-19 not only lowered short-term demand on food, but also threatened global food security. According to a study by the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), the increasing frequency of extreme weather events and severity of the pandemic will have an even greater negative impact on the international society and economy, which will make it even harder to respond to climate change and water resource related risks.

To help farmers become more resilient to climate change during the pandemic, the TaiwanICDF and WFO jointly organized the Farmers' Solutions to Climate Crisis: Latin American Stories in the era of COVID-19 Digital Workshop, inviting farmers' representatives from six allied countries, namely Guatemala, Nicaragua, Honduras, Belize, Paraguay, and Ecuador, to attend the event. The Taiwan Technical Mission in Nicaragua shared the impact, needs, and responses of farmers facing climate change and COVID-19, and invited agricultural



associations and financial experts and scholars in Central America to jointly explore climate change adaptation measures of farmers in the post-pandemic era.

Aspect 2

Discussing post-pandemic recovery with international experts based on project results and Taiwan's epidemic prevention

The COVID-19 pandemic not only threatened human health, but also greatly impacted the global economy and society. The TaiwanICDF hopes to provide allied and friendly countries with feasible directions for post-pandemic recovery through science, technology, and innovation (STI). Hence, we convened the Emerging Stronger after COVID-19: Science, Technology, and Innovation for Sustainable Development Webinar during the UN High-level Political Forum (HLPF), and invited experts in public health, agriculture, finance, education, and social security from like-minded countries to jointly discuss cross-domain solutions online.

Aspect 3

Demonstrating new cooperations with international partners by assisting the private sector in Latin America with epidemic prevention and recovery

Small and medium enterprise (SME) financing has always been a key point of cooperation between the TaiwanICDF and

Central America. Facing the severe impact of COVID-19 in Central America, SMEs urgently need support to pull through the crisis. The TaiwanICDF thus immediately participated in the Emergency Support and Preparedness Program for COVID-19 and Economic Reactivation, launched by the Central American Bank for Economic Integration (CABEI). In helping SMEs gradually regain stability, we aim to mitigate the impact on the labor market.

This program shows a new partnership between the TaiwanICDF, CABEI, and DFC. In mid-September this year, TaiwanICDF Secretary General Timothy T. Y. Hsiang was invited by the American Enterprise Institute (AEI) to participate in the Economic Growth during COVID-19: Innovative Solutions for Central America Webinar, during which he introduced contents of the micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs) relief program implemented in cooperation with CABEI. He also discussed the post-pandemic recovery actions of Central American countries with DFC Chief Development Officer Andrew M. Herscowitz and CABEI Executive President Dante Mossi, contributing Taiwan's experience and efforts in epidemic prevention.

Aspect 4

Sharing the results and experience from successful epidemic prevention; Assisting allied countries by reviewing infection control policies

Since the start of the COVID-19 pandemic, the TaiwanICDF

has shared Taiwan's epidemic prevention results and assisted allied countries with epidemic prevention through different methods. For example, during the 73rd World Health Assembly (WHA), we co-organized the Contact Tracing Technology Applications in Tackling COVID-19 Webinar with the Swiss-based INGO Terre des hommes (Tdh). Besides sharing with international society Taiwan's practices in effectively controlling the pandemic through ICT, we also exchanged experiences with speakers from the United States, Paraguay, Malawi, India, and Taiwan. Participants learned about the contact tracing technology and platforms developed by different countries and their results, as well as finding a balance between data collection and privacy.

The outcomes of our public health and medicine projects have gained the recognition of allied and partner countries. Project managers stationed in different regions coordinated with cooperating healthcare facilities in Taiwan to provide professional epidemic prevention opinions to our partners. For example, we coordinated with Taipei Veterans General Hospital, the hospital cooperating in the Capacity Building Project for the Prevention and Control of Chronic Kidney Disease in Saint Kitts and Nevis, and Public Health Professor Hung-Yi Chiou, a TaiwanICDF Consultative Committee member. Together, we reviewed the infection control documents of hospitals under the Ministry of Health of Saint Christopher and Nevis, as well as the national epidemic prevention policy, helping the country to fight the pandemic more

effectively. Additionally, the Health Information Management Efficiency Enhancement Project in Paraguay (Phase II), jointly implemented by the TaiwanICDF and Cathay General Hospital, added English and Spanish subtitles to COVID-19

prevention videos produced by the Taiwan Centers for Disease Control. In doing so, we aimed to enable medical personnel in other countries to understand the contents, and help partner countries fight the pandemic.



Guests of the WFO webinar: First row - José Miguel Duro Tamasiunas, Vice Minister of Agriculture, Livestock and Food of Guatemala (left); Jaime Chin-Mu Wu, Taiwan's Ambassador to Nicaragua; Edward Centeno Gadea, Minister of Agriculture and Livestock of Nicaragua (middle); and Moisés Santiago Bertoni, Minister of Agriculture and Livestock of Paraguay (right). Second row - Rubén Espinoza, Vice Minister of the Secretariat for Agriculture and Livestock of Honduras (left); Timothy T. Y. Hsiang, Secretary General of the TaiwanICDF (middle); and Theo De Jager, President of the WFO (right). Third row - Alex L. J. Shyy, Deputy Secretary General of the TaiwanICDF (left); Martien van Nieuwkoop, Global Director for the Agriculture and Food Global Practice in the World Bank's Sustainable Development Practice Group (middle); and Arianna Giuliadori (moderator), Secretary General of the WFO (right).



Example 1

Contact Tracing Technology Applications in Tackling COVID-19 Webinar



In many countries, numerous ICT companies, social enterprises, and NGOs started working together with the government during the pandemic. Besides actively sharing epidemic prevention information, they used smartphones to track people under home isolation and quarantine, as well as to communicate with and contact patients. This shows that contact tracing technology applications are of utmost importance to epidemic prevention.

During the 73rd WHA, the TaiwanICDF co-organized the Contact Tracing Technology Applications in Tackling COVID-19 Webinar with the Swiss-based INGO Terre des hommes (Tdh). The purpose of the webinar was to share with international society Taiwan's practices in effectively controlling the pandemic through ICT when COVID-19 began to spread. We also exchanged experiences with speakers from the United States, Paraguay, Malawi, India, and Taiwan.

Using ICT to successfully control COVID-19

Shih-Chung Chen, Minister of Health and Welfare, gave the opening remarks during the webinar and shared Taiwan's experience and lessons from the outbreak of severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS) in 2003, as well as the proactive preparations made for COVID-19, which integrated big data applications in a way that protected privacy in the fight against the novel coronavirus. Director General I-Ming Parn of the Department of Information Management, Ministry of Health and Welfare (MOHW) shared Taiwan's epidemic prevention

strategy in using technology to link the National Health Insurance database to travel history and the eMask system.

Experts that attended the event shared their own experiences with COVID-19. Mohini Bhavsar, Senior Partnerships Director from US social enterprise Dimagi Inc., detailed how CommCare was used against Ebola and COVID-19. Yuan-An Wu, Project Manager of the TaiwanICDF's Health Information Management Efficiency Enhancement Project in Paraguay (Phase II), shared how the patient care tracing function was developed by the project under the health information system (HIS) structure and helped Paraguay with epidemic prevention. Joseph Wu, Technical Consultant of Luke International, discussed how Malawi's Digital Health Division leveraged technology in the fight against COVID-19. Rahul Matthan, partner of the India-based law firm Trilegal, introduced privacy protection features of India's contact tracing tool Arogya Setu. After each speaker shared their experience, Secretary General Timothy T. Y. Hsiang gave closing remarks, calling on international partners to pay attention to the context of local culture, social and economic development, and information security issues while pursuing the convenience brought by technology applications, in order to find a balance while effectively fighting against COVID-19.

The webinar not only allowed attendees to understand Taiwan's successful experience using ICT to effectively control COVID-19, but also introduced them to the contact tracing technology and platforms developed by different countries

and their respective results through exchanges among speakers from different countries. Participants also reflected on the crucial issue of how to find a balance between data collection and privacy.

COVID-19 Prevention Data

A total of 110 individuals in Taiwan and overseas attended the online event.





Example 2

Emerging Stronger after COVID-19: Science, Technology, and Innovation for Sustainable Development Webinar



The COVID-19 pandemic has greatly impacted vulnerable groups around the world, and widened the inequality within and between countries. The TaiwanICDF co-organized the Emerging Stronger after COVID-19: Science, Technology, and Innovation for Sustainable Development Webinar with the Taipei Economic and Cultural Office in New York and Center for Sustainable Development of Columbia University. The webinar aimed to strengthen the epidemic prevention capabilities of allied and friendly countries, and also review the progress in achieving the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

The webinar was a side event of the UN HLPF, and a total of nine international representatives from the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), Sanitation and Hygiene Fund (SHF) under the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS), Asia South Pacific Association for Basic and Adult Education (ASPBAE), Campaign for Popular Education (CAMPE), and government officials from allied countries were invited. The attendees shared and exchange views on technology, agriculture, healthcare, hygiene, education, and economy for three different phases: when the pandemic first began, during lockdown, and in the post-pandemic era.

Excellent epidemic prevention results achieved through rapid response and real-time monitoring

In terms of complete integration, Deputy Director-General Yi-Chun Lo of the Taiwan Centers for Disease Control introduced Taiwan's successes during early stages of the pandemic through rapid response and real-time monitoring, and emphasized the benefit of integrating the National Health Insurance, mask distribution, and entry quarantine and inspection systems. Guillermo Sequera, Director General of the Health Surveillance Department of Paraguay's Ministry of Public Health and Social Welfare, shared how landlocked countries like Paraguay tightened border controls and carried out epidemic prevention work despite people frequently crossing the border.

As for response measures during the outbreak, Amit Chandra, Senior Emerging Health Challenges Advisor at USAID, shared how Asia utilized digital technology and created a digital ecosystem, and duplicated the experience from infectious diseases such as SARS, Ebola, and Zika virus to help countries strengthen their prevention capabilities. Patrick England, an expert from the SHF, detailed how they developed an app to help the people of Nepal quickly access

clean water resources, making it more convenient to wash their hands and prevent the spread of COVID-19. ASPBAE and CAMPE experts Cecilia Soriano and Enamul Hoque discussed flexibility in using TV, radio, and mobile phones as channels for providing basic education while schools were closed in Bangladesh.

A total of 421 people from 56 countries registered, up to 200 people viewed the webinar live online, and it was viewed over 4,000 times, successfully putting forward Taiwan's epidemic prevention experience. Like-minded countries were invited to share their solutions for the pandemic, which effectively increased Taiwan's global visibility while helping the world fight against COVID-19, letting the world see that "Taiwan is helping."

COVID-19 Prevention Data

A total of 421 people from 56 countries registered, up to 200 people viewed the webinar live online, and it was viewed over 4,000 times.

Partners & Beneficiaries



Amit Chandra

Senior Emerging Health Challenges Advisor at USAID

I am honored to be able to take part in the discussion. This experience is a precious learning opportunity for me, and I would like to thank the TaiwanICDF again for giving me this opportunity to participate.



Example 3

Farmers' Solutions to Climate Crisis: Latin American Stories in the Era of COVID-19 Digital Workshop



The WFO and the TaiwanICDF signed an MOU on May 20, 2019. The two parties will enhance cooperation in guidance for farmers' organizations, climate-smart agriculture, and international initiatives.

We co-organized the Caribbean Regional Workshop with the WFO in St. Kitts and Nevis between August 14 and 16. The WFO summarized the opinions and conclusions of farmers, and published them during a side event of the 25th Conference of the Parties (COP25) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). We were invited to send personnel to attend the international side event and serve as a speaker, showing the visibility of our development aid.

Showing concrete benefits of the Taiwan Model in development aid projects to continue building the image that "Taiwan Can Help"

To continue building the image that "Taiwan Can Help" in the field of climate change, the TaiwanICDF and WFO organized the Farmers' Solutions to Climate Crisis: Latin American Stories in the Era of COVID-19 Digital Workshop in Guatemala on September 30, 2020. Attendees came from 15 countries, including eight farmers' organizations (from six partner countries in Latin America), four international organizations (CABEI, International Regional

Organisation for Plant and Animal Health (OIRSA), World Bank, and Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR)), and companies in the private sector. Attendees shared adaptation measures and challenges of each country in facing climate change and COVID-19. Farmers that received guidance from the Taiwan Technical Missions described the results of assistance from our agricultural technology. The Taiwan Technical Mission in Nicaragua shared project results under the title "Smart Technology-assisted Agricultural Development," and received positive responses from representatives of global organizations in attendance, helping international society better understand the concrete benefits of using the Taiwan Model in development aid projects.

The workshop attracted the attention of allied countries in Latin America. Edward Centeno Gadea, Minister of Agriculture and Forestry of Nicaragua, and Rúben Espinoza, Vice Minister of the Secretariat for Agriculture and Livestock (SAG) of Honduras, personally attended and gave a speech. Moisés Santiago Bertoni, Minister of Agriculture and Livestock of Paraguay, and José Miguel Duro, Vice Minister of Agriculture, Livestock and Food of Guatemala, recorded a video to wish success for the event. Furthermore, the Ministry of Agriculture of

Belize sent Chief Agriculture Officer Andrew Harrison to attend. All of these attendees show the recognition toward cooperation with Taiwan in agricultural technology.

The digital workshop facilitated interactions and exchanges between farmers, governments, and regional farmers' organizations. We streamed the event live in English and Spanish on Facebook and YouTube, so that people concerned about the issue would have the opportunity to participate. The live stream was viewed by over 2,400 people, and was shared on the social media of international organizations and Taiwan's overseas missions, expanding the promotion of our development aid results.

Results of the workshop will be published by WFO during a side event of the UNFCCC COP 26. Besides reporting results of the workshop, our contributions to allied countries with regard to climate change and COVID-19 responses will be shared in an important international event.

COVID-19 Prevention Data

Attendees came from 15 countries and included farmers' organizations from 8 countries, 4 international organizations, and companies from the private sector. The live stream was viewed by over 2,400 people.

Partners & Beneficiaries



Theo De Jager
WFO President

The TaiwanICDF has accumulated an abundance of practical experience in climate-smart agriculture and guidance for farmers' organizations, which farmers around the world should learn from. The WFO will continue to speak out for farmers, and will gather resources of other NGOs to provide farmers with necessary assistance.

Strengthening the epidemic prevention capabilities of allied and friendly countries

Some allied and friendly countries have limited epidemic prevention capabilities due to relatively insufficient infrastructure and public health and medicine resources. The TaiwanICDF mobilizes technical missions and project resources to help partner countries strengthen their epidemic prevention capabilities and safeguard the health of their citizens. We are also providing humanitarian assistance to countries severely impacted by the pandemic in collaboration with international non-governmental organizations (INGOs).

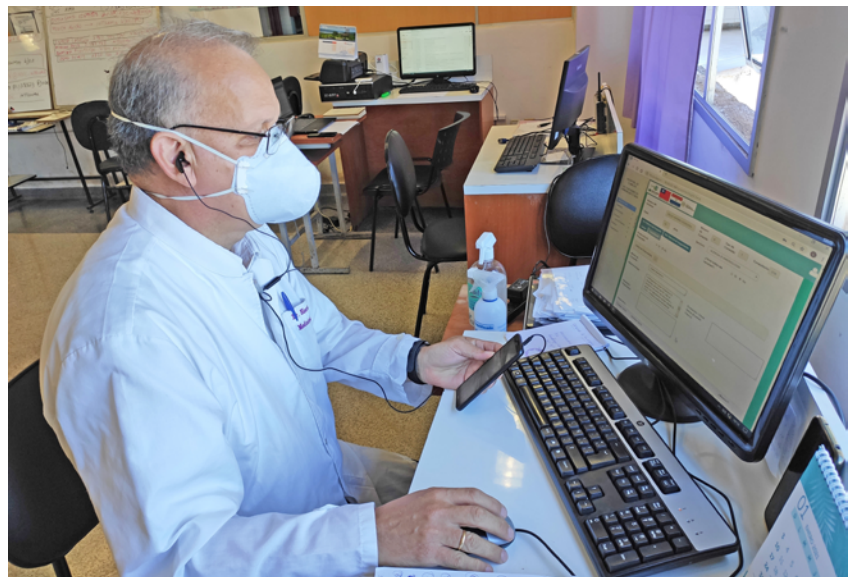
Aspect 1

Sourcing materials locally to assist in mask production, and actively increasing people's knowledge for self-protection

The TaiwanICDF and National

Taiwan University Hospital jointly implemented the Project for Promotion of Medical Technology for Improvement of Maternal-Neonatal Health in Guatemala. The two cooperating hospitals both had confirmed cases and a shortage of epidemic prevention supplies during the pandemic, which left health workers exposed to high risk of infection. The project sourced local materials and project manager Chu-Chun Cheng, along with Taiwan Youth Overseas Servicemen (alternative military servicemen) Teng-Chieh Ko and Hsiang-Han Hsu, assisted in making 200 face shields for frontline health workers.

The Maternal and Infant Health Care Improvement Project in the Kingdom of Eswatini (Phase II), jointly implemented by the TaiwanICDF with Chia-Yi Christian Hospital and Hualien Tzu Chi Hospital, provided liquid soap to five cooperating hospitals in Eswatini



Health Information Management Efficiency Enhancement Project in Paraguay (Phase II) – Teleconsultation.



The Provision of Assistance to the Most Vulnerable Persons Exposed to Protection-Related Threats as a Result of COVID-19 Pandemic and the Economic Crisis in Lebanon provides PPE to primary healthcare facilities to protect the safety of patients and health workers.

and taught proper handwashing techniques. These actions increased the ability of health workers to protect themselves and lowered the risk of infection for pregnant women and children during hospital check-ups or childbirths.

The COVID-19 pandemic has affected people's willingness to go to health facilities, so we added a patient care function in the HIS under the Health Information Management Efficiency Enhancement Project in Paraguay (Phase II), which was jointly implemented with Cathay General Hospital. The function allows health facilities in Paraguay to provide outpatient services remotely, which not only lowers the risk of healthcare-associated infections, but also allows patients that need to regularly refill their prescription, e.g., due to chronic disease, to normally obtain medications and meet their medical needs.

Besides strengthening the response ability of frontline health workers through public health and medicine related projects, volunteers of the TaiwanICDF Overseas Volunteers Program are also actively promoting epidemic prevention knowledge to the public. For example, Ya-Chen Lin, public health volunteer

in St. Kitts and Nevis, taught chronic disease patients how and when to wear masks while they sought medical advice at the clinic. While masks were still in severe shortage, Lin coordinated with the Taiwan Technical Mission to collect old clothes to make masks and donate them to local vulnerable groups and street vendors. She also held a workshop on fabric mask making at the Department of Agriculture of St. Kitts and Nevis. Nutrition volunteer Zi-Xuan Lin, stationed in Palau, not only taught students how to wash their hands, but also prepared diet-related health education materials, helping locals improve their immunity through a healthy diet.

Vulnerable, low income countries and countries currently in a humanitarian crisis are at even greater risk due to COVID-19. The United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) thus proposed the Global Humanitarian Response Plan for COVID-19 in March 2020, and called on international society to invest resources in response to the pandemic, in order to ensure that other humanitarian assistance actions can still be successfully carried out.

Aspect 2

Humanitarian assistance for vulnerable groups in Lebanon; Improving infection prevention and control abilities in the Middle East

The TaiwanICDF showed the spirit of humanitarian assistance by jointly implementing the Provision of Assistance to the Most Vulnerable Persons Exposed to Protection-Related Threats as a Result of COVID-19 Pandemic and the Economic Crisis in Lebanon together with the Polish Center for International Aid. We aimed to help Syrian refugees, local households, and other vulnerable groups in Lebanon respond to the COVID-19 and economic crisis, as well as the damage caused by the massive Beirut explosion in August 2020. The project ensures the right to adequate housing of Syrian and Lebanese vulnerable households through cash for rent, distributing emergency cash assistance to vulnerable households, and providing supplies for infection prevention and control (IPC). In addition, it assists with the improvement of standard operating procedures of primary healthcare (PHC) facilities

for COVID-19 infection control, as well as furnishing such facilities with personal protective equipment (PPE).

We also facilitated online exchanges between a doctor at Taipei Municipal Wanfang Hospital and health workers in Lebanon, sharing Taiwan's epidemic prevention experience to strengthen our bond with partner countries.

Aspect 3

Utilizing project resources to help produce simple anti-epidemic products and donating supplies to assist with epidemic prevention in schools

According to estimates of the International Labour Organization (ILO), COVID-19 has caused the loss of approximately 500 million full-time jobs so far, and statistics of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) show that over 1.6 billion students in over 190 countries were forced to suspend their studies. The spread of COVID-19 has impacted the livelihood of people from all walks of life, caused students to lose education opportunities, and directly or indirectly impacted the long-term development of human capital in countries. Keeping schools open and maintaining normal operations at the workplace during the pandemic has become a complex issue for governments around the world.

Taiwan Technical Missions utilized project resources to help produce simple anti-epidemic products in response to the threat of the pandemic, strengthening the

capabilities of the country they are stationed in, and raising the health awareness of teachers and students in schools through education. We donated a variety of supplies to help schools with epidemic prevention, and built a positive image in the hearts of local governments and people, showing the world that "Taiwan Can Help."

Aspect 4

Providing governments of allied countries with financial support, improving relevant policies and regulations, and strengthening cross-departmental coordination

Developing countries need to strengthen interdepartmental coordination ability, preparedness for emergency public health incidents, and regulations and measures for border control. These contribute to early discovery and timely control of COVID-19 outbreaks.

Hence, we worked together with CABEL to provide governments of allied countries in Central America with financial support, helping the governments perfect relevant policies and regulations in accordance with the COVID-19 Strategic Preparedness and Response Plan and related guidelines issued by the World Health Organization (WHO). This includes establishing early detection, monitoring, and response mechanisms; strengthening border quarantine measures; and improving national-level coordination mechanisms and establishing a sub-national operational plan, in order to hone the preparedness

and response ability of local units with regard to emergency health incidents, such as COVID-19 and natural disasters.



Example 1

Digital Health Innovation for COVID-19 Response in India



As COVID-19 spread throughout the world, the crisis has been severe in India, which has the highest number of confirmed cases in Asia and the second highest worldwide. This posed a great challenge to the country's public health and medicine system.

Even though India's Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW) has provided public hospital health workers with training in patient triage, testing, and correct use of PPE, most health workers still lack sufficient support and capacity in the fight against COVID-19 in India's vast territory. Jharkhand State has a fragile healthcare system, and the large number of migrant workers that returned to their hometown after losing their jobs due to COVID-19 put an even greater burden on local healthcare systems. Hence, India's government requested international NGOs and development institutions to provide resources to the state.

Building capabilities to respond to COVID-19 and providing better medical services

In response to India's needs, we jointly implemented the project on Digital Health Innovation for COVID-19 Response in India together with Tdh, aiming to help health workers in Ranchi District, Jharkhand State utilize digital technology to provide better

healthcare services, and also gain related IPC knowledge and skills.

During the project period, we have worked together with Tdh, the health authority in Jharkhand State, 75 PHC facilities in Ranchi District, India's local NGO Doctors for You (DFY), and US-based social enterprise Dimagi Inc. Through this cooperation, we built the capabilities of health workers to respond to COVID-19 by providing an online training app and chatbots to answer questions in real time, and training personnel to use the COVID-19 screening and triage app. The project is expected to directly and indirectly benefit nearly 400 thousand people, including health workers and residents in the target areas.

Our senior IT specialist participated in the project's app optimization process, and invited an infectious disease specialist from Cathay General Hospital to jointly examine contents of the project's app on epidemic prevention, deepening Taiwan's involvement and strengthening bilateral exchanges between Taiwan and India.

We hope the project will effectively help health workers in Ranchi District, Jharkhand State use digital technologies to build capabilities to respond to COVID-19, and further provide local residents with better medical services.

COVID-19 Prevention Data

The project is expected to directly and indirectly benefit 400,000 people, including health workers and residents in the target areas.

Partners & Beneficiaries



Anita Kochappu

Community health worker in Ranchi District

The project brought new methods and innovation to our routine work, and the tablets and COVID-19 management app provided by the project significantly increased the convenience of managing patient information.



Example 2

Project for the Strengthening of Marketing Capacity in Family Farming in Guatemala



Guatemala announced that it would be closing its land, sea, and air borders on March 13, 2020 to control the spread of COVID-19. After the country declared a state of emergency, Patzún, Chimaltenango, Guatemala's center of high altitude vegetable cultivation for exports to the US and Europe, became the country's first city to be locked down. Due to the government ban on activities and the sudden drop in purchase orders from international markets, several goods collection and packaging plants for vegetable export announced a temporary shutdown, impacting the economic activity that local residents rely on for a living.

Assisting the continued operation of vegetable production and marketing groups to lower the economic impact of lockdown

The Project for the Strengthening of Marketing Capacity in Family Farming in Guatemala implemented by the Taiwan Technical Mission in the country was originally providing guidance in Patzún to the high altitude vegetable production and marketing groups of Alianza Agroindustrial y Artesanal Rural (ALIAR) and Asociación de Productores Unidos de Patzún (ASUDEPA). During the pandemic, the technical mission first ensured that related personnel had necessary PPE, and continued

to assist the two production and marketing groups. We provided support in strengthening hygiene and sterilization measures at the goods collection and packaging plants, counseling on establishing hygiene regulations in compliance with government regulations, and renovating the packaging plant to increase its processing capacity. ALIAR's production and marketing group successfully obtained a health certificate from the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food for its packaging plant, and continued to operate throughout the pandemic, purchasing agricultural products from members of the production and marketing group, and providing goods collection and packaging services. When demand in the international market began to return, it was able to source goods and rapidly respond to market demand. The output value of its exports reached US\$226,643.25 between April and August, and was only down 13 percent compared with the same period last year. Revenue from exports reached US\$100,000 in June, the highest compared with the same period in the past three years. ASUDEPA's production and marketing group utilized the renovated goods collection and packaging plant and successfully seized the opportunity to export vegetables to El Salvador after Guatemala's land borders were opened.

Guatemala proposed a local agricultural production policy to ensure stable domestic food supply. The Taiwan Technical Mission thus assisted local governments with implementing family garden projects, in which the Bamboo Industries Project counsels households on building bamboo structures for agriculture, and the Project for the Strengthening of Marketing Capacity in Family Farming provides guidance in vegetable cultivation skills.

With the COVID-19 outbreak still severe worldwide, the TaiwanICDF will continue to help partner countries improve their epidemic prevention capabilities. In response to a contactless economy in the post-pandemic era, we will utilize Taiwan's ICT advantages to assist the development of smart agriculture and e-commerce, promote industry transformation, and increase resilience against epidemics.

COVID-19 Prevention Data

ALIAR's production and marketing group maintained its vegetable export volume during the peak of the COVID-19 pandemic between April and August, with output value of exports reaching US\$226,643.25.

Partners & Beneficiaries



Josue Raxtu

President of ALIAR farmer's cooperative in Guatemala

The Taiwan Technical Mission in Guatemala helped improve health and sterilization facilities in goods collection and packaging plants, so that operators can work in a safe environment. This allowed the production and marketing groups to maintain a steady supply of vegetables for exports during the pandemic, and reduced the impact of COVID-19 on farmers.



Example 3

Improving epidemic prevention education in schools of allied countries



The WHO recommends wearing masks and washing hands in schools during the pandemic to provide a safe teaching environment. However, as COVID-19 continued to spread globally, it affected border control measures of countries, and also limited the channels available for obtaining anti-epidemic supplies. To keep schools open in allied and partner countries, Taiwan Technical Missions utilized project resources to help the teachers and students obtain important anti-epidemic supplies. The technical missions also taught students epidemic prevention knowledge and strengthened domestic capabilities to fight against COVID-19.

Preventing the spread of COVID-19 and lowering the risk of other infectious diseases

Nauru is an allied country in the Pacific Ocean that has yet to close any schools due to the pandemic. However, the pandemic is still not under control internationally, and after considering the prevalence of non-communicable diseases (NCDs) within the nation, precautionary measures still need to be taken because the risk of death will rapidly increase once a patient is infected with COVID-19.

To mitigate NCDs through a balanced diet, we worked together with Nauru's government in implementing the Dietary Diversity Extension Project during the

pandemic, encouraging students to regularly wash their hands and imparting personal hygiene concepts as a precautionary measure. The technical mission also organized food education events for teachers and students in schools, as well as an Easter egg charity sale. All proceeds from the event were donated to Rotary Nauru to purchase portable washing devices for schools, which not only prevents the spread of COVID-19 that people are currently most worried about, but also lowers the risk of trachoma, influenza, and other diseases among local students.

The Kingdom of Eswatini, an allied country in Africa, closed schools starting on March 17, 2020 to protect teachers and students from COVID-19. However, most vocational education and training courses are practical courses, and closing schools severely affected students' learning effectiveness. To help students at the Eswatini College of Technology (ECOT) and Gwamile Vocational and Commercial Training Institute in Matsapha (VOCTIM), which are cooperating in the Technical and Vocational Education and Training Enhancement Project, successfully resume classes, the Taiwan Technical Mission donated forehead thermometers and liquid soap to the two schools. We also utilized the innovative cooperation model of public-private-people partnerships (4P) to launch the

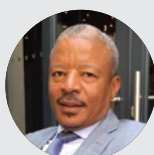
Twilight Project on a crowdfunding platform. The project invited Taiwanese citizens and domestic companies to become partners in development aid and donate waterproof fabric masks, so that students in the two institutions could learn in a safe environment with significantly lower risk of infection.

The pandemic showed the world that "Taiwan Can Help." In the future, the Taiwan Technical Mission will continue to serve various roles relating to food and agriculture education and vocational training in school and daily life, so that allied countries will not fall behind in learning. We will pass on Taiwan's epidemic prevention experience and jointly combat COVID-19 with our allied countries.

COVID-19 Prevention Data

- Donated 4 forehead thermometers, 20 barrels containing 25L of liquid soap each, and 2,300 fabric masks to ECOT and VOCTIM, benefiting 350 teachers and students.
- The Taiwan Technical Mission in Nauru donated proceeds of AU\$3,000 from the Easter egg charity sale to purchase 187 portable hand washing devices.

Partners & Beneficiaries



Bertram Steward
Principal Secretary of
Education and Training
of Eswatini

We are grateful to the TaiwanICDF for providing epidemic prevention supplies to ECOT and VOCTIM, allowing teachers and students at the two schools to go to class in a safe environment.

Example 4

TWilight Project Crowdfunding Plan



In addition to citizens being fully aware of the effectiveness of masks in epidemic prevention, people's participation is also an important reason why Taiwan was successful in combating COVID-19. This shows that besides participation between public and private sectors, public-private-people partnership (4P) is an important strategy for the sustainable development of a country and society. Hence, we invited government, companies, citizens, and actors from other sectors to jointly help allied countries combat COVID-19.

Understanding the epidemic situation in allied countries and rapidly responding to anti-epidemic needs

Eswatini has a relatively fragile medical system and therefore must take even stricter measures to control COVID-19. This is to prevent a breakdown of medical system functions and operations when a severe outbreak occurs. Eswatini declared a state of national emergency on March 17, 2020, and the number of confirmed cases rapidly increased to over 4,000 between June and August. The country urgently needed an effective epidemic prevention strategy and supplies. In light of this, we proposed the TWilight Project on June 20 for crowdfunding, and invited all citizens to donate masks for teachers and students participating in the Technical and Vocational Education

and Training Enhancement Project (Eswatini), in order to strengthen their epidemic prevention ability and let them feel safe when returning to school.

The TWilight Project is the first crowdfunding campaign organized by the TaiwanICDF. To successfully achieve our goal, we searched for like-minded partners in hopes of maximizing benefits of development aid despite our limited resources. We chose to work with Sun Jen Textile Co., Ltd., which has experience providing aid in the form of masks, and Impact Hub Taipei, which specializes in marketing and initiatives, to design light, thin, and breathable dual-purpose masks made in Taiwan that meet the needs of Eswatini.

Furthermore, we not only promoted the fundraising campaign on Facebook, but also actively contacted government agencies, key opinion leaders, YouTubers and influencers to use their credibility and influence to share our 4P strategy and increase people's intent to participate. Audrey Tang, Minister without Portfolio, was the first to be invited to film a promotional video and briefly explain the meaning of the TWilight Project. The project was subsequently promoted by key opinion leader Vivi Lin, current Taipei City councilor and YouTuber Froggy (Wei-Chieh Chiu), African American entertainer Dooley, and influencer Leila Chiang. The intensive publicity rapidly expanded

Taiwan's development aid network.

The project gained the full support of the Embassy of the Kingdom of Eswatini in the Republic of China (Taiwan), and His Royal Highness Prince Buhlebenkhosi Dlamini not only filmed a promotional video for the fundraising campaign, but also signed postcards to express his gratitude to the people of Taiwan for the donations.

The project raised anti-epidemic funds and supplies worth NT\$391,144, and 4,000 masks were delivered into the hands of teachers and students in Eswatini on October 23, 2020. The general public accounted for 94.76 percent of donors and 47.93 percent of the total donation amount, far higher than a donation by any single enterprise. People who chose to donate without a reward accounted for 34.04 percent of all donors, higher than other support programs, showing that Taiwanese people did not make donations to obtain products, but because they recognized our development aid results and wanted to support our work.

COVID-19 Prevention Data

Raised anti-epidemic funds and supplies worth NT\$391,144, and delivered 4,000 masks to teachers and students in Eswatini.

Partners & Beneficiaries



Buhlebenkhosi Dlamini
Prince of Eswatini

The TaiwanICDF's TWilight Project not only shows that Taiwanese people truly care about our people, but also assisted in preventing the spread of COVID-19 in my country, and made us feel warm inside!

Key point

3

Providing supplies and technologies to strengthen local food security

Food security is an extremely important issue to countries around the world. FAO publishes a report each year and zero hunger is listed as the second goal in the UN Sustainable Development Goals announced in 2015. After COVID-19 began to sweep the world, many countries adopted border control measures for people and goods. This further affected the food supply chain and impacted vulnerable countries and groups even more severely in terms of food security. Hence, we focused on vulnerable groups and provided aid through the increased production of long shelf-life vegetables and fruits; provided seeds, seedlings, and agricultural materials free of charge; implemented a purchase program that provides guidance to farmers for producing agricultural products and distributes the products to remote areas; and provided subsidies to farmers for agricultural materials and seedlings.

Aspect 1

Increasing production of long shelf-life vegetables and fruits; providing seeds, seedlings, piglets, and agricultural materials; and improving food security

The World Food Programme (WFP) stated in the Global Report on Food Crises 2020 that the Middle East, Sahara, and Caribbean might encounter a severe food crisis due to the pandemic.

Facing COVID-19's impact on food supply, farmers in our partner countries were directly or indirectly affected to different degrees. The Taiwan Technical Mission and

cooperating units used results of current agricultural collaboration projects to provide partner countries with timely assistance in the form of vegetable and fruit seeds, seedlings, piglets, and a variety of urgently needed agricultural materials. For example, the Horticulture Project and Livestock Project in the Marshall Islands cultivated vegetable and fruit seedlings during the pandemic for local farmers, and also gave pigs to communities in Majuro, maintaining supply from the local food production chain. Also, the Horticulture Expansion Project in Tuvalu increased the ratio of seedling production for long shelf-life vegetables and fruits during the pandemic due to the potential risk of imported supplies being cut off. The project was promoted in offshore islands to strengthen the resilience of people to maintain their livelihood during the pandemic. The St. Kitts and Nevis Enhancing Agricultural Adaptive Capacity to Climate Variability Project provided sweet potato seedlings and increased production of root and tuber crops by 9.5 metric tons, which helped underprivileged households survive the food crisis during the pandemic.

Aspect 2

Assisting farmers with sales to maintain their livelihoods and giving vegetables and fruits to mitigate the food crisis among vulnerable groups

The South Pacific region has a shortage of daily necessities and mainly relies on imports. Border controls during the pandemic made life even more difficult for local vulnerable groups. Even though



Southeast Asia has slightly better food production capacity than South Pacific island countries, since the pandemic caused a rise in unemployment in urban areas, the livelihood of families was affected as farmers could not successfully sell their crops.

The Taiwan Technical Missions have provided allied and friendly countries with excellent seedlings and related technical training for years, helping local farmers improve the quality and increase the quantity of crops. In response to the impact of the pandemic, the technical missions in Indonesia and Thailand provided materials or assisted in improving simple cultivation facilities to stabilize the production of local farmers. The Taiwan Technical Mission in Indonesia helped farmers pull through the difficult situation by providing assistance with cold storage, transportation, and marketing after harvest. The vegetables purchased at a guaranteed price were donated to local orphanages and low income households. The Taiwan Technical Missions in Palau and Tuvalu provided guidance to locals to produce vegetables and fruits, or donated vegetables and fruits produced in their demonstration farms to hospital patients, nursing homes, and the Red Cross, spreading warmth with the assistance of the technical missions.

Aspect 3

Stabilizing seedling supply and crop production and increasing resilience against COVID-19

According to an FAO survey, increasing the resilience of local

food systems against the pandemic has become an important issue to central and local governments around the world.

Thus, we are actively helping allied countries ensure that farmers can still obtain seedlings and seeds during the pandemic. For example, the Nicaraguan Institute of Agricultural Technology (INTA) established a seed bank in remote areas that have trouble obtaining bean seeds, and stabilized seedling supply and crop production during the pandemic. Eswatini faced the difficulty of severely insufficient vegetable seedlings due to the closure of its border with South Africa. The Taiwan Technical Mission in Eswatini actively contacted their Ministry of Agriculture and assisted in the emergency production of cabbage, tomato, and green pepper seedlings. Besides resolving the issue of vegetable production during the pandemic, this will also help Eswatini use self-produced winter vegetable seedlings instead of imports, and strengthen the long-term resilience of its food system.

Besides helping allied countries cultivate high quality seedlings, plant suitable varieties, stabilize domestic production of allied countries, and lower their dependency on imports in recent years, we have also expanded our assistance to the promotion and marketing of agricultural products, and promoted the establishment of an agricultural value chain. Under the impact of COVID-19, our projects have fully utilized Taiwan's superior breeding technologies and guidance for production and marketing, and provided farmers in allied countries with seedlings and assisted in the establishment of a production

and marketing supply chain. For instance, the Taiwan Technical Mission in Honduras subsidized the purchase of agricultural materials such as seedlings and fertilizer for avocado farmers. The Project for Enhancing the Efficiency of the Production-Distribution Supply Chain in the Fruit and Vegetable Sector assisted farmers in St. Lucia to improve their packaging, reduce vegetable and fruit waste, and increase sales volume.



Example 1

Horticulture Expansion Project in Tuvalu, Horticulture Project and Livestock Project in the Marshall Islands, and Enhancing Agricultural Adaptive Capacity to Climate Variability Project in St. Kitts and Nevis



Taiwan has dedicated years of effort to helping allied countries in the Pacific and Caribbean establish sustainable agriculture that can adapt to climate change in order to ensure food security. Concrete measures include implementing the Horticulture Expansion Project in Tuvalu; jointly establishing demonstration farms on the main island and outer islands in collaboration with Tuvalu's government; strengthening training in horticulture production techniques for local promotion personnel, farmers, schools, and hospitals; and organizing nutrition and food and agriculture events to promote a balanced diet. The Horticulture Project and Livestock Project in the Marshall Islands established a comprehensive demonstration farm for circular agriculture, and provided guidance to farmers to produce the food that is needed. The projects increase the supply of crop seedlings and swine for outer islands, increasing food security and sources of protein on outer islands. The Enhancing Agricultural Adaptive Capacity to Climate Variability Project in St. Kitts and Nevis helps the country's Department of Agriculture establish adaptation measures for climate change, and strengthens the resilience of domestic farming for sustainable development.

Projects are not suspended during the pandemic; Continued support for recovery and development of agriculture in allied countries

To help allied countries pull through the crisis caused by COVID-19, the TaiwanICDF not only continued agriculture projects in Tuvalu, Marshall Islands, and St. Kitts and Nevis, but also invested even more resources under the framework of current projects, supporting the recovery and development of agriculture in these nations.

During the pandemic, the Horticulture Expansion Project in Tuvalu and Horticulture Project in the Marshall Islands helped the two countries increase production of long shelf-life vegetables and fruits by 8.2 metric tons, donated seeds and seedlings to farmers, and increased fertilizer production for use by their citizens. The Taiwan Technical Mission in Tuvalu further assisted Princess Margaret Hospital in establishing a farm, which will serve as an important source of vegetables and fruits for patients and lower the burden of food supply on the hospital. The Livestock Project in the Marshall Islands produced a total of 1,297 piglets as of 2020, meeting the demand for piglets on the main island and outer islands while stabilizing the source of meat products. The St. Kitts and Nevis: Enhancing Agricultural

Adaptive Capacity to Climate Variability Project provided sweet potato seedlings and increased production of root and tuber crops by 9.5 metric tons, which helped underprivileged households get through the food shortage crisis during the pandemic.

COVID-19 has become a major factor influencing industrial development worldwide. To mitigate the impact on global food and agriculture industrial chains, agricultural adaptation projects must become a core task even more closely connected with the circular agriculture system. To this end, the TaiwanICDF will continue to dedicate its efforts to properly maintaining farmland resources.

COVID-19 Prevention Data

- Increased production of long shelf-life food: Tuvalu: 6,228.13 kg; Marshall Islands: 1,930.27 kg; St. Kitts and Nevis: 9,500 kg.
- Donated 196 piglets during the COVID-19 pandemic and benefited a total of 98 households.

Partners & Beneficiaries



Risa Kabua Myazoe

Chief of Agriculture of the Marshall Islands

The Taiwan Technical Mission has made significant contributions to the livelihood of our citizens, and provided high quality crop seedlings and piglets to combat food security and nutrition issues. Furthermore, the technical mission continues to engage in exchanges with the Ministry of Natural Resources and Commerce as well as local governments to combat COVID-19, ensuring that agriculture can continue to develop on outer islands. The technical mission has served an important role during this period of time.



Example 2

Strengthening Incubator Agribusiness with Human Development in Bandung Project and Karawang Horticulture Development Project Relief Plans in Indonesia



Indonesia's government implemented Large Scale Social Restriction (Pembatasan Sosial Berskala Besar, PSBB) control measures in the Jakarta metropolitan area in response to COVID-19. This caused markets to close and blocked transportation routes. As a result, farmers were unable to successfully deliver their vegetables and fruits to certain sales channels, and some workers in urban areas lost their jobs due to the drastic decrease in economic activity. This greatly impacted the livelihood of many families.

Securing the basic livelihoods of farmers and vulnerable families to mitigate the impact of the pandemic

The Taiwan Technical Mission and cooperating units in Indonesia jointly rolled out relief plans to secure the basic livelihoods of farmers and vulnerable families, and subsidized agricultural materials (e.g., seeds, simple tools, pesticides, fertilizers, bamboo poles, soil mixes, and simple facilities) for the farmers to continue production. Certain crops were purchased at guaranteed prices and community food events were co-organized with local governments. The technical mission also used the projects to provide farmers with vegetable production guidance, and informed locals about the nutritional value

of vegetables, hoping that while mitigating the impact of the pandemic, cooperating farmers and vulnerable groups would also gain basic knowledge of a healthy diet.

The technical mission in Indonesia implemented the relief plan of delivering meals to vulnerable groups, and provided nutritious meals to approximately 6,900 people in Karawang. The plan also assisted approximately 2,000 people in Bandung, including local farmers, charities, and vulnerable groups. Furthermore, the technical team helped farmers endure the difficult situation by providing agricultural materials; assistance with cold storage, transportation, and marketing after harvest; and guidance for the development of high unit price crops, such as melons and tomatoes. Vegetables purchased by the technical team at guaranteed prices were donated to orphanages and vulnerable families.

Darul Inayah, the principal of a boarding school in Bandung, said that they desperately needed donations of vegetables and fruits during the pandemic to maintain the food security of students and staff members. He also hopes to use the opportunity to cultivate students' horticulture skills and increase their food self-sufficiency rate, for which it is anticipated that the Taiwan Technical Mission will teach students basic cultivation knowledge and skills.

This year, the technical mission was matched with aid recipients by the local government, and also worked with local charities to effectively utilize its resources. The technical mission also used public-private partnerships to increase its presence in the areas.

COVID-19 Prevention Data

- The meals provided in Karawang benefited 6,900 people.
- The project also benefited 2,000 people in Bandung, including farmers, charities, and vulnerable groups.

Partners & Beneficiaries



Sutrisno

Director of SOS Children's Villages

Most of the children we take care of are from impoverished families. Their family members lack the ability to make a living, so being able to receive actual supplies during the pandemic is of great assistance. We hope to have the opportunity to receive this type of aid in the future.



Example 3

Subsidizing farmers to produce agricultural materials and seedlings; Reducing production costs and stabilizing agricultural production



Several allied countries in Central America and the Caribbean banned interprovincial travel due to COVID-19, which restricted the transportation of agricultural materials, such as seedlings and fertilizer, as well as the supply of grains, vegetables, and fruits, affecting farmers' cultivation timeline and source of income. To address this issue, we subsidized farmers' production materials and seedlings during the pandemic in coordination with the promotion efforts by the Taiwan Technical Missions under existing agriculture projects, helping farmers stabilize their production. We also enhanced guidance for agricultural product packaging and sales, in hopes of increasing sales volume.

We rolled out relief plans to help farmers in Honduras obtain seedlings and fertilizer necessary for production. The Taiwan Technical Mission in Honduras successfully assisted over 630 avocado farmers and five private nurseries obtain approximately 1,700 bags of fertilizer in 2020, allowing farmers in Honduras to continue growing avocado during the pandemic.

Providing relief plans and technical guidance to overcome insufficient seedling supply and blocked transportation and marketing

The Taiwan Technical Mission in St. Lucia assisted the St. Lucia Marketing Board (SLMB) in

strengthening the functions of its goods collection and packaging center, and also provided staff training to effectively reduce vegetable and fruit loss and increase sales volume. The technical mission introduced and actively counseled farmers on new packaging materials and techniques suitable for local vegetables and fruits. These activities extended the shelf life of agricultural products, improved the efficiency of the agricultural product supply chain, increased the added value of agricultural products, significantly raised vegetable and fruit sales by 50 percent, and encouraged farmers to continue production during the pandemic.

The relief plans and technical guidance provided by Taiwan helped allied countries mitigate the issues of insufficient seedling supply and blocked transportation and sales during the pandemic. By focusing on the main goals of uninterrupted production and increased sales, we aimed to help farmers maintain their income without affecting family livelihoods. The Taiwan ICDF will fully utilize Taiwan's superior agricultural technology, and actively help farmers in allied countries become more resilient through agricultural aid projects, so that they can face the challenges of the post-pandemic era.

COVID-19 Prevention Data



- Relief plan of the Taiwan Technical Mission in Honduras for avocado farmers (free fertilizer upon purchase of seedlings): Distributed 1,700 bags of fertilizer to more than 630 avocado farmers in 2020.
- The Project for Enhancing the Efficiency of the Production-Distribution Supply Chain in the Fruit and Vegetable Sector of the Taiwan Technical Mission in Saint Lucia: Introduced new packaging materials and techniques to the packaging center under the SLMB, which increased vegetable and fruit sales by 50%.

Partners & Beneficiaries



Máximo Velásquez
Avocado farmer in Honduras

I am grateful to the technical mission for providing fertilizer and pesticides necessary for cultivating avocado and intercropping red beans, as they allow crops to continue growing. I successfully harvested red beans and fed my family.

Providing funds for relief and social and economic recovery

Lending and investment are important instruments of the TaiwanICDF for providing development aid. Even though the global economy was severely impacted by the pandemic, it did not affect our lending operations. For example, at the end of August 2020, the TaiwanICDF signed two loan agreements to finance two components of the Emergency Support and Preparedness Program for COVID-19 and Economic Reactivation launched by CABEL: "Credit to Finance Public Sector Operations" and "Financial Sector Support Facility for MSMEs." These two projects are expected to increase the budget of our allied countries, so that they can take necessary actions to combat COVID-19.

Aspect 1

Maintaining operations of MSMEs and financial intermediation to survive the economic recession

Countries around the world closed their borders or imposed lockdowns in response to COVID-19. This caused economic activity to rapidly decrease, and MSMEs were the first to be impacted. Many companies were forced to suspend their business operations, which greatly impacted their cash flow. The impact of the pandemic also reached the financial sector, and financial intermediaries inevitably encountered business difficulties as customers became unable to repay their loans, significantly increasing systemic risk. Hence, countries around the world had to consider emergency measures to maintain the

operation of financial intermediaries and help their customers respond to the pandemic.

We immediately joined CABEL's Emergency Support and Preparedness Program for COVID-19 and Economic Reactivation, and rapidly integrated aid resources through the program's "Financial Sector Support Facility for MSMEs." This allowed MSMEs impacted by the pandemic to continue to obtain loans from financial intermediaries during and after the pandemic, strengthening the operational ability of MSMEs and serving as a foundation for economic reactivation.

Aspect 2

Supporting the government budget of allied countries and adopting emergency containment and relief measures to mitigate the impact of the pandemic

As COVID-19 spread throughout the world, the number of confirmed cases and deaths in Latin America and the Caribbean rapidly increased. While the region has a relatively young population, it lacks strong health systems. As a result, the increase in cases has put even greater pressure on the already fragile health systems in many countries.

Countries began to close their borders and strictly restrict social activities domestically as they entered a state of emergency in response to the pandemic. Stores, schools, and companies closed; incomes significantly decreased and many workers even lost their jobs; international and domestic



transportation was halted; and global production and supply chains were broken, causing a massive impact on society and the economy. This increased the vulnerability of people in poverty and workers.

The United Nations expects Latin America and the Caribbean to face a severe economic recession due to the impact of COVID-19. Remittances will significantly decrease and many families will therefore lose their main source of income that affords their food, health, and basic necessities, further aggravating poverty. Facing severe health, social, and economic challenges, it is imperative that governments react swiftly to contain the spread of COVID-19, protect the most vulnerable (e.g., people in poverty, women, and informal workers), maintain macroeconomic stability, and support businesses. Yet, most countries in Latin America and the Caribbean already had limited fiscal space before the pandemic. Combined with the suspension of economic activity, the countries will not be able to cope with the large expenditures on health care, social protection, and business relief. Thus, coordination and collaboration among international institutions, multilateral development banks, and bilateral institutions are urgently needed to rapidly finance the countries to help them overcome financial difficulties.

For this reason, we participated in the "Credit to Finance Public Sector Operations" of CABEL's Emergency Support and Preparedness Program for COVID-19 and Economic Reactivation, and provided concessional loans to allied countries in Central America, helping bridge governments' financing

gaps resulting from COVID-19. This allowed public sectors to implement emergency containment and relief measures to mitigate the negative impact of COVID-19 on people's health, vulnerable groups, and businesses.

Aspect 3

Collaborating with social impact micro-finance institutions to support MSEs and strengthen women's financial resilience

During the COVID-19 pandemic, many banks became even more cautious when reviewing loan applications of micro- and small enterprises (MSEs), making it even harder for the already disadvantaged MSEs to obtain loans. Meanwhile, many micro-finance institutions serving women and vulnerable groups have had rising default rates, deteriorating loan quality, and poor financial performance. These factors have all affected the ability of micro-finance institutions to obtain external funding.

The TaiwanICDF worked together with social impact micro-finance institutions, such as Fundación Paraguaya de Cooperación y Desarrollo, to build long-term relationships with local women's organizations and other partners. Understanding how MSMEs operate, we continued to provide loans to them during the pandemic to help the enterprises and women maintain their livelihoods.

Furthermore, we began working with Impact Investment Exchange (IIX). Their investment projects not only seek to achieve financial

goals, but also attach importance to social impact. Our flexibility in the financial covenants set for micro-finance institutions in the context of the pandemic enabled them to continue obtaining funds to maintain operations, so they could continue to provide loan services to women and women-owned enterprises. These endeavors have strengthened women's financial resilience to similar economic impacts in the future, and helped break the cycle of poverty.



Example 1

Emergency Support and Preparedness Program for COVID-19 and Economic Reactivation: Financial Sector Support Facility for MSMEs



As the outbreak in Central America became more severe, governments began to close their borders or impose lockdowns, which resulted in a rapid decline in economic activity, and severely impacted the backbone of economic activity—MSMEs. Economic reports show that most MSMEs were forced to suspend business activities, and the unemployment rate in Latin America and the Caribbean is expected to rise from 8.1 percent in 2019 to 11.5 percent. The impact on job opportunities and income will force countries in the region to face the challenge of growing income inequality and deterioration of poverty.

Injecting funding to support MSMEs and restore regional stability

Taiwan has exerted great effort to support Central America in combating the pandemic. Besides working with the General Affairs Department of the Central American Integration System (SICA), we shared Taiwan's epidemic prevention experience with eight member states. The TaiwanICDF further participated in a regional emergency response program launched by a multilateral development finance institution within SICA - CABEL's Emergency Support and Preparedness Program for COVID-19 and Economic Reactivation, committing a total

amount exceeding US\$1.9 billion to help countries combat the pandemic.

We took part in the program's "Financial Sector Support Facility for MSMEs," which is a lending mechanism framework capable of rapidly integrating aid resources for the revival of countries' economies. It provides MSMEs the opportunity to access the loans from financial intermediation, mitigating the impact of the pandemic while strengthening the operational capabilities of enterprises, which will lay the foundation for economic reactivation. The mechanism will include different financial products such as loans, guarantee funds, startup funding, and technical capacity building. We provided a loan to CABEL, and CABEL then re-lends the funding to MSMEs through its local financial intermediary network.

The TaiwanICDF was one of the initial respondents to CABEL's public health assistance and SME relief plan due to the severity of the pandemic and urgency of needs. We aimed to share Taiwan's experience with other countries and show Taiwan's care for Central America. Dante Mossi, Executive President of CABEL, expressed that the support of the TaiwanICDF is one of the main reasons why CABEL was able to rapidly implement the program within five months.

As of the end of this year, the program has approved MSME

financing lines for 21 financial institutions in six countries, including allied countries Honduras, Guatemala and Nicaragua. Loans are being approved at full speed in response to the urgent demand of MSMEs in the region for relief funds. Of the loan amount approved, more than 60 percent has been disbursed. As we took part in the program, aid institutions in the US, Germany, and Spain also joined the mechanism, combining international efforts to assist in regional stability and recovery work.

COVID-19 Prevention Data

Successfully worked with 21 financial institutions in 6 countries and rapidly approved emergency relief loans for MSMEs.

Partners & Beneficiaries



Cinthia Zamuria
Corea

SME owner and loan beneficiary in Nicaragua

We received assistance and funds from CABEL and BANPRO, which allowed our company to continue uninterrupted operations and actively seek transformation. We used the funds to purchase machinery and acquire local businesses.



Example 2

Emergency Support and Preparedness Program for COVID-19 and Economic Reactivation: Credit to Finance Public Sector Operations



As a main development financial institution for SICA countries, CABEL initiated the Emergency Support and Preparedness Program for COVID-19 and Economic Reactivation in March this year in response to the rapid spread of COVID-19 in Central America. The program helped member countries implement containment and relief measures and actively sought the participation of international society.

Taiwan is a member country of CABEL. Committed to assisting the economic development and social stability of friendly countries in Central America, and also to contribute to the health and well-being of international society, the TaiwanICDF participated in the program's "Credit to Finance Public Sector Operations." With the facility aiming to provide CABEL members with loans to cover their fiscal shortfall, our funds were used to support the policy and actions implemented by the government of Honduras in response to the emergency crisis.

Supporting emergency policy actions of allied countries to prevent the spread of COVID-19 and protect vulnerable groups

The government of Honduras announced prevention measures in February and declared a state of emergency to slow the spread of COVID-19. It also established a prevention plan according to

the strategic preparedness and response plan announced by WHO. COVID-19 devastated Honduras's society and economy, unemployment and a decrease in income caused an increase in poverty, and the middle class was also greatly impacted. The government of Honduras took numerous economic and fiscal measures, including authorizing borrowings to obtain additional financial support to meet urgent needs of balance of payments and the additional expenses for increased health care, social assistance, and support for businesses.

Our funds were used to support 10 policy actions taken by the government of Honduras after a state of emergency was declared, including maintaining a healthy financial system and the sustainability of government debt; implementing monetary easing to maintain the liquidity of the financial market; passing administrative decrees to prevent and respond to epidemics and emergency health incidents; publishing guidelines to prevent and respond to COVID-19; providing food to vulnerable families and relief to workers; temporarily freezing the prices of basic grains and supplies for protection against the virus; and authorizing the state-owned bank to provide productive sectors with more flexible financial services. These policy actions aim

to prevent the spread of COVID-19, protect vulnerable groups, and maintain macroeconomic stability, in order to combat the pandemic and drive the country's economy to recover post-pandemic.

As of the end of 2020, the Credit to Finance Public Sector Operations has supported public sectors of three countries including Honduras. Bilateral development agencies of Germany and South Korea also joined the efforts to help countries in the region to combat the pandemic and reactivate their economies.

COVID-19 Prevention Data

Supported emergency containment and relief measures implemented in 3 countries, including 10 emergency policy actions implemented by the government of Honduras.

Partners & Beneficiaries



Dante Mossi
Executive President of CABEL

CABEL supports the efforts of its member countries in dealing with the COVID-19 crisis, reaffirming its commitment and support to do everything possible during the health emergency to help member countries overcome this global economic challenge.



Example 3

MSEs Re-lending Project in Paraguay



The structure of Paraguay's economy is similar to Taiwan's. SMEs employ the most workers in the country and account for the highest percentage of industries. However, due to limitations of its diffused guidance system and resources not being fully integrated and utilized, SMEs in Paraguay have not been able to show the same agility and flexibility as their counterparts in Taiwan, and have been unable to bring about an economic miracle. We began working with Paraguay's Ministry of Industry and Commerce in 2019, and implemented the Project to Strengthen Capacity to Support Development of MSMEs (hereinafter referred to as the "Counseling Project") to aid the development of MSMEs in Paraguay by linking them with industrial associations to benefit even more enterprises.

The Counseling Project achieved excellent results, but we found that an issue common in other developing countries was also present in Paraguay—it was difficult for MSEs assisted by the project to obtain loans necessary for their continued growth through formal channels. This was mainly due to their inability to afford the high interest rates on the loans and meet collateral requirements, and lack of credit history from conventional banks and the capital market. As a result, their accessibility to capital for improving

or expanding their businesses was constrained. To further enhance the effectiveness of the Counseling Project, the TaiwanICDF signed a loan agreement with Fundación Paraguaya de Cooperación y Desarrollo (FP), a well-known social enterprise in Paraguay, on October 21 this year to jointly implement the MSEs Re-lending Project in Paraguay, so that MSEs will be provided with access to finance from the formal financial market.

Combining technical cooperation with lending for the first time to aid the development of MSEs

This project marks the first time the TaiwanICDF has combined technical cooperation and lending, two important development aid instruments, in Paraguay. To aid the development of beneficiary enterprises from the Counseling Project more effectively, we cooperated with FP. With a wealth of experience in micro-financing and a nationwide network, FP re-lends to the MSEs with terms tailored to their financial demands and business cycles. In addition to beneficiary MSEs from the Counseling Project, the project also targets women-owned MSEs.

The COVID-19 pandemic has created economic uncertainties and this has caused MSEs in Paraguay to encounter severe challenges. The project not only helps MSEs

and women micro-enterprises in Paraguay continue to operate during the pandemic by increasing their resilience to crises, but also attaches importance to overcoming financial inequality and social intervention results induced by the project implementation process.

The project echoes SDG Target 8.3 to "encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services," and Target 9.3 to "increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services."

COVID-19 Prevention Data

An estimated 250 formal MSEs obtained loans for the first time during the project implementation period.

Partners & Beneficiaries



Martin Burt
CEO of Fundación Paraguaya

Due to the impact of COVID-19, many banks became even more conservative when lending to MSEs, and the project was like timely rain during a drought.



Example 4

Women's Livelihood Loan Project in Southeast and South Asia



Singapore-based Impact Investment Exchange's (IIX) Women's Livelihood Bond Series (WLB Series) are innovative debt securities that create sustainable livelihoods and build financial resilience for underserved women across Southeast and South Asia and beyond. IIX launched the first bond in the series (WLB1) in 2017, and the second (WLB2) and third (WLB3) bonds in 2020. We began working with IIX on women's empowerment for Southeast and South Asia in 2020, and provided concessional loans to assist IIX in continuing to issue the following series of WLBs, designed to combine the resources of development partners and the private sector that value women's economic empowerment to increase access to financial services and provide sustainable livelihoods for women.

Supporting the issuance of WLBs for women's economic empowerment

The COVID-19 pandemic impacted economies around the world this year. Unemployment rate surveys in the United States and India show that female unemployment caused by COVID-19 was 1.8 times higher than male unemployment, which further highlighted the value of the WLBs: Women who obtain funds can actively respond to the pandemic and meet their basic needs, such as healthcare, food, and

energy. Furthermore, the WLB Series supports those enterprises that provide key services to communities and aims to impact society by allowing them to continue operating. As they do not need to suspend services due to the pandemic, vulnerable communities will not be affected in their course toward sustainable development during the health crisis.

The proceeds of the WLB Series are used to make loans to microfinance institutions (MFIs) and impact enterprises (IEs), providing funds to support the operations of these institutions that mainly serve women, while enhancing their rapid response capacity, resilience, and ability to resume after the pandemic. This further contributes to women's economic empowerment, so that women are able to rebuild their community and economy, and quickly return to their normal life before the pandemic. Maria, who obtained a micro-loan from the Negros Women for Tomorrow Foundation (NMTF) in the Philippines, said that the project allowed her to stop worrying about the future of her children and their financial situation, made her feel more secure about life, and strengthened her resilience to economic impacts.

To continue serving disadvantaged women in communities, IIX has been devoted to the development of MFIs, sustainable agriculture enterprises,

and the energy industry over the years. This is because MFIs provide women with affordable microfinance, insurance, and savings services. The selected agriculture enterprises allow women to be integrated into agricultural supply chains, which increases their income, strengthens their financial security, and gives them access to markets, contributing to women's economic empowerment and further increasing their resilience to the pandemic. The project's geographic scope of influence spans South and Southeast Asia, including India, Indonesia, and Cambodia, among other developing countries. The project is expected to benefit approximately 180,000 women, and IIX estimates that every US\$1 invested will create a social return of US\$4, responding to SDG Target 5.a to "undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources," while also addressing 11 other SDGs.

COVID-19 Prevention Data

WLB3 has a duration of 4 years (2020-2024) and is expected to benefit approximately 180,000 women and girls.

Partners & Beneficiaries



Maria
A beneficiary in the Philippines

The micro-loan saved me from the burden of informal loans with high interest rates, and allowed me to pay for the medical expenses, so that I can calmly face the economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Expanding business opportunities from epidemic prevention

The pandemic impacted global commercial activity to different extents. Most of our allied countries have developing economies, and are relatively vulnerable to external changes. Using Central America as an example, a survey report of CABEL pointed out that the pandemic devastated the region and will cause its economic growth rate to decline by 2.5-4.9 percent in 2020. We have provided guidance to SMEs in Central America for many years, and seek to mitigate the impact on their operations and transform the crisis into an opportunity. We thus added digital transformation and anti-epidemic products as elements of ongoing projects to seize new business opportunities.

Assisting in online marketing and providing guidance to develop anti-epidemic products

A survey published by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) in October 2020 also showed that COVID-19 indeed accelerated digitalization, and online consumption increased 6-10 percent for most products. This trend led to the digital transformation of producers and physical channels, transforming crises into business opportunities.

Our agricultural development aid has gradually expanded from breeding and cultivation to agricultural product marketing. The pandemic impacted conventional transportation and channels for production and marketing, so we provided assistance and guidance for companies to transition into online marketing. For instance, in the Project to Strengthen Capacity for Commercial Production of Orchids in Paraguay, the Taiwan Technical

Mission provided guidance in managing a Facebook page, and used a product map and partnership with delivery services to significantly increase orchid sales volume.

We also leveraged Taiwan's superior technologies to help companies in allied and partner countries seize new business opportunities. For example, the livelihood of 200,000 textile related providers and MSME business owners in Paraguay was severely impacted by the pandemic. The team of the Project to Strengthen Capacity to Support Development of MSMEs found that wearing masks had become a basic measure for epidemic prevention. Therefore, we worked together with the Asociación Industrial de Confeccionistas del Paraguay (AICP) in establishing good fabric mask manufacturing practices and implementing a set of standards from fabric selection to mask production, with AICP personnel supervising production sites. We also provided technical guidance to companies interested in mask production, in order to ensure production quality. This approach not only achieved the temporary transformation of companies, but also provided the companies with relief. It also gained the support of Paraguay's Minister of Industry and Commerce and Minister of Public Health and Social Welfare.

The Project for the Revitalization of Crafts and Youth Entrepreneurship in Antigua Guatemala and Surrounding Municipalities in Sacatepéquez, implemented by the Taiwan Technical Mission in Guatemala, also developed anti-epidemic products with characteristics of local traditional weaving, creating new business opportunities for companies receiving guidance.





Example 1

Project to Strengthen Capacity to Support Development of MSMEs and Project to Strengthen Capacity for Commercial Production of Orchids



COVID-19 began to spread in South America in March 2020. To prevent the outbreak from getting out of control, Paraguay's government immediately announced a curfew and lockdown. Except for essential businesses, such as banks and supermarkets, all schools and businesses were closed, many people were subjected to home isolation, and economic activity was halted across the country, bringing major impact and challenges to all industries. The Taiwan Technical Mission in Paraguay immediately launched a series of contingency measures to help locals cope with the challenges.

Good manufacturing practices and labels for cloth masks; Contributing to anti-epidemic efforts and entering new markets

Local mask prices skyrocketed as the number of domestic confirmed cases increased in Paraguay, and the Project to Strengthen Capacity to Support Development of MSMEs immediately established good manufacturing practices and labels for cloth masks together with AICP. Starting from raw material processing, the project established standard operating procedures for fabric mask production, cleaning, and processing, and conducted production quality inspections, so that consumers in Paraguay would have confidence in the effectiveness

of non-medical masks that comply with the good manufacturing practices against COVID-19. It also successfully separated the masks from those of unknown origins in the market. Paraguay has produced over three million non-medical masks so far, not only helping the clothing industry find a new product market during the pandemic, but also contributing to Paraguay's anti-epidemic efforts.

Another example is the rising demand of Paraguayans toward horticulture products for garden beautification under the home isolation policy. The Project to Strengthen Capacity for Commercial Production of Orchids has long provided guidance to flower growers in Paraguay for growing butterfly orchids and oncidiums. Production and sales of flower growers significantly increased during the pandemic. Sales volume of potted butterfly orchids tripled compared with the monthly average of the first four months of this year, while the sales volume of oncidium cut flowers grew five times. The surge in sales volume significantly increased the income of flower growers that have received guidance from the Taiwan Technical Mission over the years. Moreover, in response to market uncertainties and sales challenges that might be encountered in the post-pandemic era, the technical mission in Paraguay used Facebook for online marketing, and sought a

partnership with a delivery company to help flower growers sell orchids online. The product map developed by the technical team discloses nearby locations that sell orchids and product data, and effectively increased orchid sales volume in Paraguay. The guidance allowed the orchid industry to grow during the pandemic, against all odds.

COVID-19 brought huge challenges to Paraguay's society and economy. The technical team has engaged locals for years and started by providing guidance in daily life and accurately providing assistance for encountered issues, while promoting the Taiwan Model in South America. Besides producing fabric masks that meet specifications to satisfy the demand of locals for anti-epidemic products, the orchids produced with the guidance of the Taiwan Technical Mission helped people in Paraguay survive the pandemic.

COVID-19 Prevention Data



Paraguay has produced and sold over 3 million non-medical masks.



Partners & Beneficiaries



Adriana Chaparro
General Manager of AICP

When COVID-19 began to spread in Paraguay, the Taiwan Technical Mission worked together with us in promoting good manufacturing practices and labels for non-medical masks, and provided Paraguay with a stable supply of masks for epidemic prevention.



Example 2

Project for the Revitalization of Crafts and Youth Entrepreneurship in Antigua Guatemala and Surrounding Municipalities in Sacatepéquez



Antigua Guatemala is a famous colonial city that tourists must visit when they travel to Guatemala. However, according to statistics of the Guatemalan Institute of Tourism, the outbreak of COVID-19 at the beginning of this year devastated the local culture and tourism industries. Losses sustained by related industries reached US\$200 million and impacted approximately 180,000 direct workers and one million indirect workers.

Combining traditional crafts for epidemic prevention while developing business opportunities

To mitigate the impact of COVID-19 on the local tourism industry, the TaiwanICDF's Project for the Revitalization of Crafts and Youth Entrepreneurship in Antigua Guatemala and Surrounding Municipalities in Sacatepéquez assisted with the development of three anti-epidemic products that integrate Guatemala's traditional crafts, i.e., hand sanitizer covers, handwoven fabric masks, and removable face shield hats, thus developing epidemic prevention business opportunities for the local handicrafts industry.

Hand sanitizer covers are designed to be fastened to a bag or belt to prevent hands that have not been sanitized from touching the bag. This prevents objects in

the bag from being contaminated. Handwoven fabric masks bear traditional Mayan patterns and are the perfect combination of traditional crafts with daily necessities. Removable face shield hats incorporate handwoven fabric hats and serve both for sun protection and anti-epidemic functions.

Products developed for epidemic prevention incorporate local features and traditional culture, and uplift spirits during these hard times. They are not only eye-catching, attractive purchases, but have also become growing products in the market by taking a new path of their own.

Furthermore, the project also provided guidance to three local companies to sell their products on online stores, and helped businesses enter the international airport in Guatemala's capital, assisting them with product marketing by expanding both digital and physical channels. With the cultural and creative sector and tourism industries both severely impacted by the pandemic, we will continue to help companies find a way to maintain their industry and stay by their side through this economic recession.

COVID-19 Prevention Data

Developed 3 anti-epidemic products that integrate Guatemala's traditional crafts, i.e., hand sanitizer covers, handwoven fabric masks, and removable face shield hats.

Partners & Beneficiaries



**César Sánchez
Martínez**

Textile store owner in Antigua Guatemala and project beneficiary

We could not do business due to COVID-19 and are grateful for the opportunities and new business ideas provided by the project. I will continue to adjust my product lines based on market feedback and believe that the future will only get better.

Introducing diverse forms of online teaching

COVID-19 completely changed daily life, and also posed dilemmas to teaching in classrooms. Countries around the world rapidly responded to the ongoing pandemic and demand for distance education continued to increase, making digital technologies the new standard platform for learning.

Capacity building is a key element of TaiwanICDF projects. As health worker and occupational trainings and Mandarin language teaching were all impacted by the pandemic, we began to promote distance learning and online exchanges with the assistance of digital technology so that our talent training would not be suspended. Education and experience sharing were used to strengthen global resilience in the post-pandemic era.

Aspect 1

Comprehensively deploying digital technology to strengthen talent training and capacity building

To help allied countries continue to learn during the pandemic, we utilized digital technologies for teaching this year and established the YouTube channel "TaiwanICDF School" to promote online learning, strengthening the ability of allied countries to use digital tools. We also offered digital courses for vocational training and Mandarin language learning. These online teaching resources can be flexibly utilized to increase users' learning effectiveness, and also serve as an excellent promotional medium for Taiwan Technical Missions to reach potential participants. The TaiwanICDF used online courses

and tests to screen participants willing to receive training, and were thus able to reach our target audience.

Furthermore, maintaining education despite the suspension of classes became a major challenge to Mandarin language teachers dispatched by the TaiwanICDF to various locations. They had to overcome the limitations on classroom teaching due to the pandemic, and also continue providing students in allied countries with the opportunity to learn Mandarin. After beginning to provide distance education, the teachers began to use different teaching strategies than in classrooms. Mandarin language instructors also used the YouTube channel "TaiwanICDF School" to organize a cross-national team, and expanded language learning channels for youths in allied countries by producing a series of Mandarin language teaching videos in English, Spanish, and French.

For allied countries in the Caribbean, we provided training courses via distance education to teachers in St. Lucia, and also worked with Galen University in providing an online learning pre-vet program. In addition, we used distance education to provide guidance for family gardens. Numerous technical missions, including the Taiwan Technical Mission in St. Kitts and Nevis, produced easily comprehensible videos and uploaded them to YouTube, providing guidance for people in allied countries to grow essential vegetables during the pandemic.



Aspect 2

Sharing Taiwan's epidemic prevention experience and providing health worker training through webinars

Taiwan utilized its experience from the severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS) in 2003 and built a complete public health prevention system over more than a decade. This is what allowed Taiwan to achieve excellent epidemic prevention during the COVID-19 pandemic. As a result, many countries and allies around the world have all consulted Taiwan for its experience. In response to the epidemic prevention needs of partner countries, we organized webinars for National Taiwan University Hospital, Far Eastern Memorial Hospital, Cathay General Hospital, Taipei Municipal Wanfang Hospital, MacKay Memorial Hospital, and Chi Mei Hospital to share

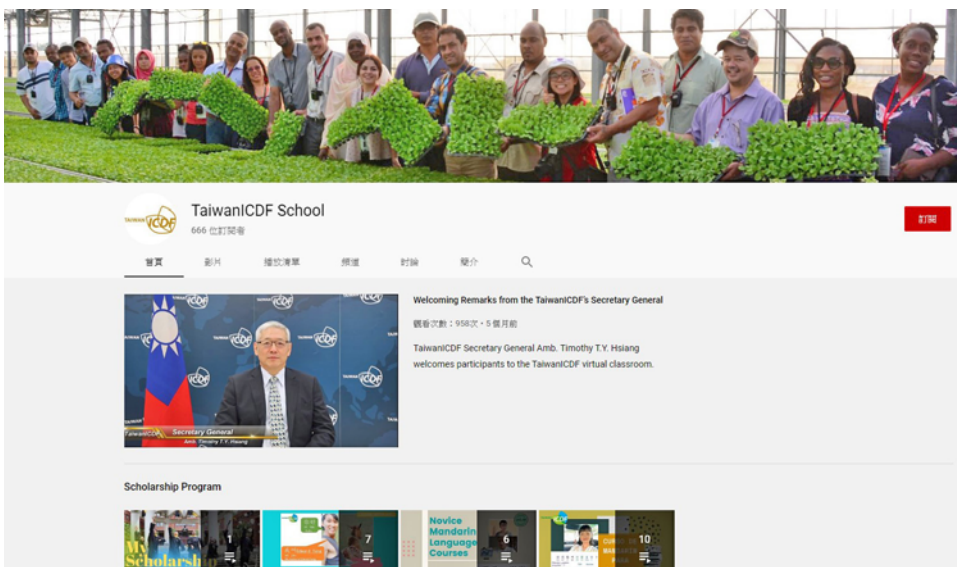
Taiwan's anti-epidemic measures, health education, and infection control experience. Attendees included 10 countries in Latin America and the Caribbean, helping them strengthen their epidemic prevention capabilities.

Furthermore, many countries imposed strict social distancing measures during the pandemic. For example, our allied country Paraguay implemented the policy of split operations, and training originally planned for the system development technicians and users of the HIS in the Health Information Management Efficiency Enhancement Project in Paraguay (Phase II), implemented in cooperation with Cathay General Hospital, could not be carried out. The project immediately used various ICT and software to provide training courses online, allowing system promotion to continue.

With regard to health worker

training, in response to the development trend of online teaching and with consideration to the current demand on chronic disease courses in the projects, we jointly planned online courses on chronic kidney disease (CKD) together with the Taiwan Society of Nephrology. The courses help health workers in partner countries increase their theoretical knowledge before receiving training in Taiwan, in order to improve their training results.

Online learning will become even more widespread in the future due to the pandemic. Classroom teaching combined with digital courses will become the new norm, and online-physical integration and digital learning are inevitable trends in education. We will continue to utilize digital technology in talent training and capacity building to strengthen global resilience in the post-pandemic era via education.

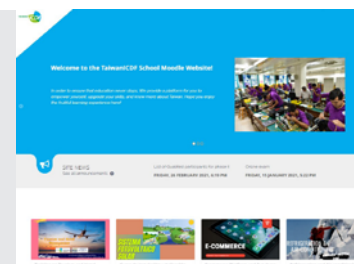


We created the YouTube channel "TaiwanICDF School" to fully implement digital education to strengthen the ability of allied countries to use digital tools (screenshot of the YouTube channel).



Example 1

Online preparatory courses for the Vocational Training Projects for Pacific, Latin American and Caribbean Countries



The TaiwanICDF originally planned to jointly offer training courses with domestic companies through public-private partnerships this year. Besides helping the companies understand the current status of industries and needs of society in allied countries, the trainings would also provide an entry point if the companies plan to expand overseas markets in the future. However, participants from allied countries could not come to Taiwan due to the pandemic, and vocational training courses that were originally scheduled were all put on hold. Yet, we were undeterred and actively searched for alternatives instead. We created the teaching channel "TaiwanICDF School," produced teaching videos, and invited participants around the world to engage in study and teaching activities on the video platform, overcoming barriers of time and space to meet the needs of participants in allied countries for vocational training.

Breaking through limitations of the pandemic: E-learning enables participants in allied countries to enhance their professional abilities

Online courses of the "TaiwanICDF School" create an environment for participants to learn by themselves using both digital and physical channels. Courses this year not only included conventional online videos,

but also broke through the limitations of distance education being only one-sided. Teaching material packs were added to educational activities to increase interactions between instructors and participants. The experience of being led by a teacher prepares students for learning in a classroom in the future. By increasing two-way interactions and exchanges, we hope to enhance the effectiveness of distance teaching through four methods: maintaining learning motivation; creating a diverse, interactive experience; setting short-term or long-term educational objectives; and increasing interactions.

In the case of the Vocational Training Program for Latin America and the Caribbean, nine groups took part in preparatory course design and planning in 2020, and produced over 600 teaching videos in English and Spanish. The Food Processing and Packaging Design Program included courses on coffee roasting, beer brewing, dried fruit production, and food safety analysis. The Chinese Cooking and Franchise Program covered a range of topics including food procurement techniques, Chinese chef knife skills, classic dishes, and fruit carving technique demonstration. In terms of ICT, the Cloud Commerce Platform and Database Application Program contained courses on information security management system, online marketing planning,

and e-commerce models. Lastly, the Green Energy PV System Installation and Application Technology Program explained PV system wiring, power distribution, installation, and testing. We also launched an online community platform to increase interactions between participants so they can engage in real-time exchanges on the message board during courses and the learning process.

The vocational training projects this year used digital technology and broke through limitations via distance education, allowing participants to quickly adapt to the training course and continue to improve their professional abilities during the pandemic.

COVID-19 Prevention Data

Produced over 600 online teaching videos in English and Spanish.

Partners & Beneficiaries



Marcelo Jiménez
Participant of the Chinese Cooking and Franchise Program in Paraguay

I am grateful for the online courses provided by the TaiwanICDF's vocational training program. It let me take my mind off the threat of the pandemic, and I was able to feel the love from Taiwan and the world while I was learning Chinese cooking techniques.



Example 2

Integrating resources of the Mandarin Teaching Project



Governments around the world banned large gatherings or temporarily suspended work and closed schools in response to COVID-19. Our Mandarin teacher service units around the world were all temporarily shut down. Continuing to improve the effectiveness of Mandarin language learning by students in allied countries and suspending classes without delaying learning during the pandemic have become major challenges to our instructors this year. Hence, we revolutionized the way our language teachers impart education in classrooms through distance teaching strategies, and unveiled a new model for the Overseas Professional Mandarin Teaching Project.

After considering their respective national environments, TaiwanICDF Mandarin language teachers used video conferencing systems and streaming media, using tools such as cloud-based classrooms for young students in allied countries to learn, take tests, turn in their homework, and engage in discussions remotely without affecting their learning effectiveness. Highly interactive video conferencing allows Mandarin instructors to monitor students' learning condition, and see and listen to feedback from students in real time. Streaming media is widespread but does not allow real-time interactions. Nevertheless, exchanges are possible by leaving

comments, making it suitable for government officials, military personnel, and police participants of allied countries that are unable to take the online courses due to the pandemic.

Utilizing Mandarin language teaching resources of universities in Taiwan to improve learning effectiveness

We utilized the resources of Mandarin language teaching departments of universities in Taiwan, and encouraged Taiwanese students from such departments to become online learning partners with participants in allied countries through video conferencing technology, allowing them to learn together through language exchanges. We will continue to use this approach to benefit students on both sides and improve their learning effectiveness. This leap towards distance education not only gives Mandarin teachers new teaching skills, but also changes the conventional way of teaching face-to-face to a limited audience. It also provides a safe environment that makes students even more willing to express themselves and speak out. Students can watch the teaching videos repeatedly after class to achieve even better learning outcomes.

Under the framework of distance education, Mandarin instructors formed a cross-national teaching

team to achieve better educational results. Over 100 Mandarin language teaching videos were produced in three versions—English, Spanish, and French, providing multilingual resources rarely seen on current language learning platforms. The platform can not only used by Mandarin language teachers of the TaiwanICDF, but also scholarship recipients and vocational training program and workshop participants, giving them a chance to better understand Taiwan before they arrive. We provided the teaching resources on the YouTube channel "TaiwanICDF School," giving people around the world the opportunity to learn Mandarin, while increasing the visibility of our operations.

The development of e-learning was accelerated by the pandemic. In the future, our Mandarin teachers will use different tools and techniques to produce more creative teaching methods that will keep students interested in learning the Mandarin language, and will also create a lifelong learning environment unrestricted by time and space.

COVID-19 Prevention Data

Produced over 100 Mandarin language teaching videos in three languages—English, Spanish, and French.

Partners & Beneficiaries



Abdi Isai Bochub

A student in Belize

The Mandarin language course allowed me to learn a new language and culture, and I have already reached beginner level for listening, speaking, reading, and writing abilities. I enjoy spending time learning, and despite the severe pandemic, e-learning creates unlimited possibilities.



Example 3

Project for ICT in Education in St. Lucia



The importance attached by the government of St. Lucia to national education is clear from educational expenditures, which accounted for approximately 3.7 percent of GDP in 2019 (approximately 5 percent in Taiwan). Furthermore, the country stressed the importance of information technology (IT) education in the ICT in Education Policy and Strategy for Saint Lucia 2017-2020, and thus contacted Taiwan to help it incorporate IT elements into the teaching environment of middle and elementary schools.

The Project for ICT in Education in St. Lucia was launched in November 2019, with enhancing the IT abilities of middle and elementary school teachers as one of its main objectives. However, the project was impacted by COVID-19 right after it was implemented, as St. Lucia announced the emergency closure of all schools. Schools were only open a total of 85 days in 2020, and teaching was carried out online in the remaining days. Teacher education and on-the-job teacher training courses also shifted from face-to-face to video conferencing.

The project adjusted the training method in response to the pandemic and transformed the crisis into an opportunity for incorporating IT into the core concepts of teaching, in which Taiwanese experts engaged in two-way online exchanges with seed teachers stationed in St.

Lucia. When St. Lucia announced a nationwide lockdown in early May this year, the Taiwan Technical Mission in St. Lucia invited Dr. Yu-Ju Lan at National Taiwan Normal University to provide guidance to seed teachers online, including knowledge on e-book production, animation design, video editing, and online education platform applications. Furthermore, the project also offered courses on Commonwealth Digital Education Leadership Training in Action (C-Delta); science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) education; the E-Learning Academy for Educators; and teaching platforms and software (e.g., Google Classroom, Moodle, etc.), encouraging teachers in St. Lucia to use ICT tools to update the design of their teaching plans.

Developing specific online teaching materials through interdisciplinary integration

Abegail Jean-Joseph is an English teacher at Sir Ira Simmons Secondary School, which is receiving guidance from this project. She has participated in training courses offered by this project numerous times and is very enthusiastic about digital teaching. However, there was rarely an opportunity to receive training for incorporating IT into teaching before the outbreak of COVID-19, so she continued to use the conventional

teaching method with a blackboard. After this project offered teaching media creation and online platform application courses, she began trying to create digital teaching plans, and said excitedly: "What makes me most glad is that I became the person who proposed the first digital teaching plan to be accepted by the school. This was an important breakthrough for both the school and me!"

The project was jointly implemented with the Ministry of Education of St. Lucia and developed interdisciplinary integration and team-teaching methods in 2020. Teaching shifted from individual instruction on-site to interdisciplinary integration. Teachers are encouraged to work in groups for online creation, in hopes of fully utilizing the expertise of teachers of different subjects. They can then put their heads together to produce unique online teaching materials for students to enjoy learning.

COVID-19 Prevention Data

Jointly offered an online teacher training course on Facebook with Sir Arthur Lewis Community College; the course had 19,217 views.

Partners & Beneficiaries



Abegail Jean-Joseph

An English teacher at Sir Ira Simmons Secondary School

Participating in the training course offered by the project allowed me to learn about digital teaching around the world, and become familiar with operating online teaching platforms and teaching software. I was able to use my creativity and focus on students when preparing teaching materials suitable for different ages.



Example 4

Health Information Management Efficiency Enhancement Project in Paraguay (Phase II)



Since the pandemic began at the end of December 2019, the spread of COVID-19 has severely impacted healthcare systems and economic activity worldwide. In the Health Information Management Efficiency Enhancement Project (Phase II) jointly implemented by the TaiwanICDF and Cathay General Hospital in Paraguay, an allied country in South America, the adoption of the HIS in medical institutions stagnated. This was a result of the lockdown in Paraguay, some hospitals suspending consultations, and people becoming unwilling to visit the hospital. Statistics of the HIS show that outpatient services dropped from 170,000 in February before the outbreak of COVID-19 to 40,000 in April. This was mainly due to chronic disease patients becoming unwilling to go to the hospital in fear of being infected with COVID-19, making them unable to continue taking medications to control their condition.

New function for providing outpatient services remotely to help hospitals become more efficient and follow up on patients

The project team immediately developed a teleconsultation function for providing outpatient services remotely, and combined it with the system's original booking function, allowing chronic disease

patients to be diagnosed over the phone, after which the doctor would write a prescription for them. When the new function was added, video conferences were held to explain how to use the function step by step, and invited doctors at hospitals that have begun using the function to share their experience. From after the function was introduced in May to the end of December, a total of 26,367 patients received outpatient services with the teleconsultation function.

The new teleconsultation function developed by the project can effectively help healthcare facilities improve their efficiency and follow up on chronic disease patients. As COVID-19 continues to spread, it will further highlight the benefits offered by the HIS to medical institutions, and many hospitals in Paraguay thus look forward to introducing the HIS as soon as possible.

In another aspect, Paraguay announced the policy of split operations in response to the pandemic, so training of system developers and system consultants of this project could not be carried out. To lower the impact of the pandemic on project implementation, the project team used ICT and software to continue offering online training courses. For instance, hospitals were encouraged to adopt video conferencing for system use training, and remote desktop software was used for IT

personnel education and training, in hopes of immediately correcting any errors in the system development process.

As the COVID-19 pandemic is still not under control, the project will continue to use IT tools to help healthcare facilities in Paraguay strengthen their anti-epidemic mechanisms.

COVID-19 Prevention Data

From the end of May to the end of December 2020, a total of 26,367 patients received outpatient services remotely.

Partners & Beneficiaries



Héctor Dami

IT Director at the Faculty of Medical Sciences, National University of Asunción

The teleconsultation can reduce the number of people waiting in hospitals, which reduces the risk of cluster infection therein. It also helps underprivileged patients by reducing transportation expenses.



Example 5

Jointly offering online courses on chronic kidney disease together with the Taiwan Society of Nephrology



We assisted allied countries in resolving the issue of healthcare personnel not having sufficient ability to care for chronic disease patients. We have dedicated considerable effort to non-infectious disease prevention and control in recent years, and focused on integrated care for chronic kidney disease (CKD) and related complications. We worked together with numerous public and private healthcare facilities in Taiwan, including Taipei Veterans General Hospital, Far Eastern Memorial Hospital, and MacKay Memorial Hospital, in public health and medicine projects for chronic disease prevention and control. These projects provide healthcare personnel from partner countries with training opportunities in Taiwan, improve their theoretical knowledge and expertise, and enhance their capacity building. The healthcare personnel become seed instructors after returning to their countries, and share what they learned in Taiwan with their co-workers, which strengthens the abilities of all health workers at their healthcare facility.

Showing Taiwan's expertise in chronic disease prevention and control to increase our international visibility

In light of the limited time healthcare personnel from partner countries have to receive training in Taiwan, we jointly developed an online course on CKD with the Taiwan Society of Nephrology, allowing participants to improve their theoretical knowledge through the online course before coming to Taiwan. This will give them more time to focus on practice and observation courses in Taiwan.

After conducting a preliminary investigation, we found that in countries implementing the aforementioned project, existing online courses lack systematic planning and most are not free of charge. Also, there currently are no online course series related to CKD designed for developing countries. To solve this problem, in cooperation with the Taiwan Society of Nephrology, we compiled previous experiences and contents of training courses offered together with healthcare facilities. We aimed to produce a series of course videos that met the needs of developing countries using the society's expertise and abundant experience, as well as their lineup of outstanding lecturers.

The designed course content includes basic renal physiology, pathology, risk factors, CKD diagnosis, complication treatments, and end stage renal treatment. A total of 13 speakers cover 14 CKD related topics over 16 hours. The online course allows participants to gain new knowledge whenever they want, without any constraints on time, geographic location, and transportation. Our cross-sector collaboration with the Taiwan Society of Nephrology not only shows Taiwan's expertise in chronic disease prevention and control, but also increases our international visibility.

The online course is expected to be formally released at the end of April 2021. It is currently provided to health workers of partner countries in the field of chronic diseases. We will expand courses to encompass other diseases in the future, and will work together with even more public health and medicine related

societies and sectors in Taiwan across different fields, in order to provide a wider range of content.

COVID-19 Prevention Data



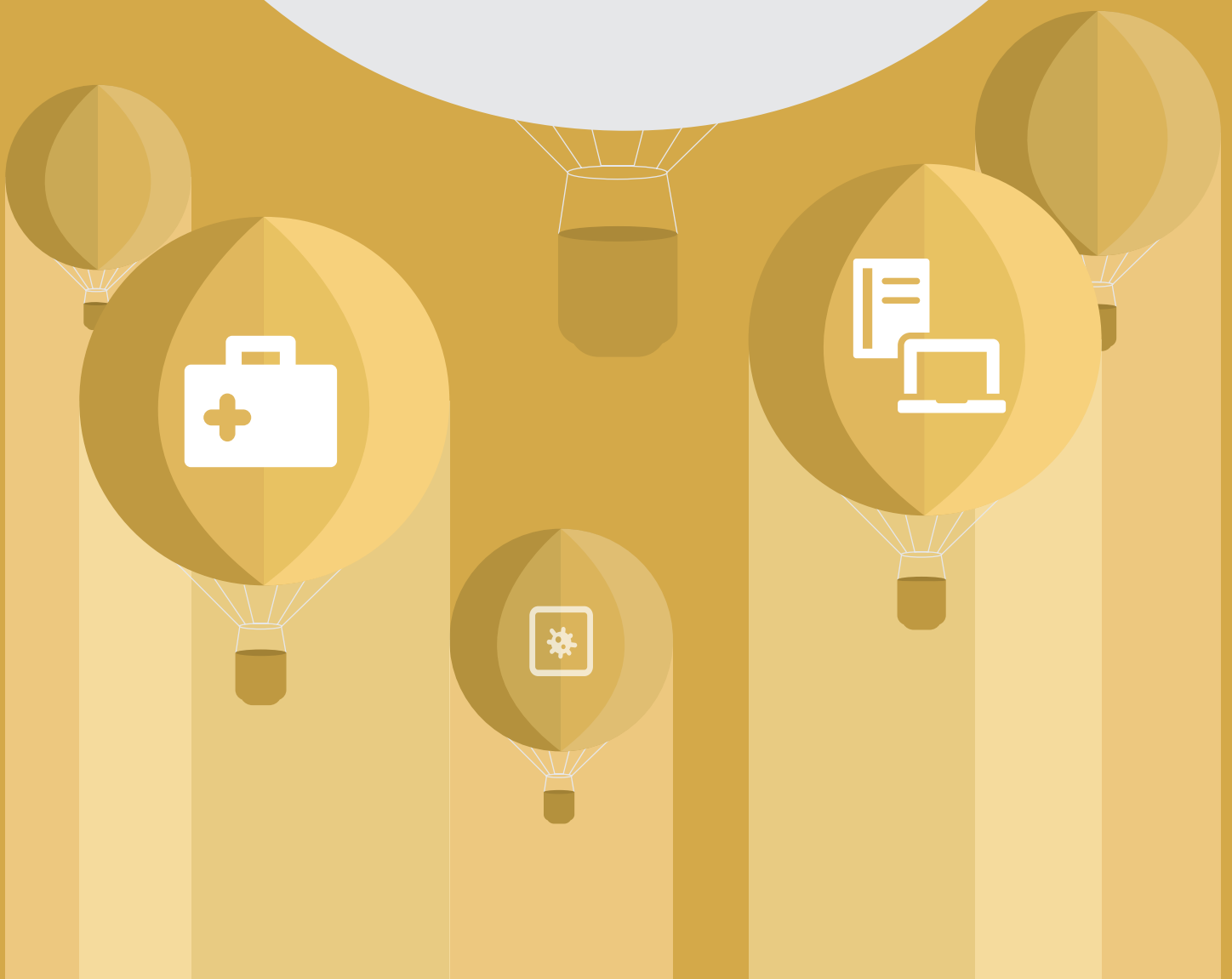
The online course on CKD covers 14 topics and is 16 hours in total.



3

60 Years of Foreign Aid: The Past and Future of Taiwan's Development Assistance

2020 marks the 60th anniversary since Taiwan began providing foreign aid. Looking back, we endured great hardships in pioneer work, and have assisted Latin America and the Caribbean, Africa, Asia-Pacific, Europe, Central Asia, and West Asia. We learned along the way until we became experts, following our own course until we became aligned with international trends. Our efforts in development aid not only laid the foundation for international cooperation, but also impressed global society as our allied and friendly countries gradually flourished. The TaiwanICDF thus publishes this special issue to discuss the challenges and opportunities faced by Taiwan in providing foreign aid over the past 60 years. We also organized related commemorative events to share the core values and precious assets of Taiwan's experience.



International development aid began with the Marshall Plan proposed by the United States in 1947, as well as the United Nations and related international organizations such as the World Bank and International Monetary Fund (IMF). Taiwan began receiving economic, public health, financing, and talent training aid from advanced countries and global organizations in 1949. Under the collective efforts of the government and all citizens, Taiwan transformed from a recipient country to a donor country in only 10 years, and formally joined the ranks of aid providers in 1959, when it sent personnel to implement an agriculture project in Vietnam.

Examining the progress of our development assistance, Taiwan was able to keep pace with the times and remain aligned with global trends despite the difficult diplomatic situation and limited resources. We set four important milestones that became pillars for our international cooperation and development, and gradually forged our own path.

Setting four milestones while overcoming challenges

Milestone 1

Making major advances in development aid through Operation Vanguard

Even though the first step to providing foreign aid was in 1959 when Taiwan sent a small team of agricultural technicians to Saigon, Vietnam (now Ho Chi Minh City) to provide technical aid in the Rice Production Project, real progress in development assistance was made the following year in Operation Vanguard.

A wave of independence swept across Africa after World War II—19 countries declared independence in 1960 alone. To win representation of the Republic of China in the United Nations, Operation Vanguard, with partial funding support from the US Government, sought support in the United Nations General Assembly by inviting governments of African countries to send agricultural and industrial leaders to visit Taiwan. At the same time, Taiwan also sent experts to look into technical assistance possibilities in African countries and dispatched a team to emerging African countries for agricultural assistance, which achieved grand-scale agricultural development.

We sent an agricultural team to Liberia in October 1961, our first such team to be stationed in Africa. We dispatched a second team to Libya in March of the following year to demonstrate rice cultivation, and successfully planted rice in the Sahara Desert, spreading Taiwan's reputation for agricultural technology and attracting the attention of many African countries.

The newly independent nations still faced a long road ahead to rebuild, and they urgently needed food. Upper Volta (now Burkina Faso), Ivory Coast, Niger, and Dahomey (now Benin) all expressed their willingness to cooperate, and hoped that Taiwan would send agricultural teams to assist them with rice production. Operation



Members of the agricultural technical mission in Vietnam distribute corn seeds to farmers.



Group photo of visiting participants from African countries after attending a workshop in Taiwan.

Vanguard achieved excellent results in its debut, and 12 African countries established diplomatic relations with Taiwan in just over a year. In response to needs of allied countries doubling, the government expanded the provisional Operation Vanguard into the Sino-Africa Technical Cooperation Committee (SATCC) in April 1962. Under the policy for diplomacy in rural areas and agriculture overseas, we recruited a large number of members for agricultural teams, over 1,200 members at the peak. Agricultural teams were stationed in over 20 African countries, including Chad, Niger, Liberia, Malawi, and Swaziland (now Eswatini).

As agricultural teams in Africa matured, our foreign aid operation expanded from Africa to Latin America in 1963. We first engaged in rice variety development in the Dominican Republic, and then went to Honduras in 1974 to assist with the development of aquaculture, gradually increasing Taiwan's influence.

Operation Vanguard was carried out from 1960 to 1974 and profoundly affected Taiwan's development aid. Before Operation Vanguard, only 20 percent of allied countries in Africa supported us in the United Nations. Our support increased to 75 percent in 1961, the first year of Operation Vanguard, and we gained the full support of allied countries in Africa the following year. Even after Taiwan formally withdrew from the United Nations in 1971, 15 allied countries still voted against the "Restoration of the lawful rights of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations" (United Nations General Assembly Resolution 2758). Operation Vanguard represented sincere aid and delayed the PRC's attempt to push us out of Africa. The success of Operation Vanguard increased our confidence in providing foreign aid, and became a powerful force in enhancing various aspects of technical assistance and cultivating large numbers of professional talent.

Milestone 2

Establishing the TaiwanICDF to become more transparent, professional, and institutionalized

In response to Taiwan's withdrawal from the United Nations in 1972, the SATCC and the Committee of International Technical Cooperation under the Ministry of Foreign Affairs were combined into the Committee of International Technical Cooperation (CITC). Along with the shifting diplomatic landscape, development aid was expanded from Africa to Latin America and the Caribbean, Asia-Pacific, and West Asia. Cooperation fields also diversified from agriculture to fisheries, veterinary medicine, handicrafts, healthcare, and transportation, and delegations transformed from agricultural teams into missions and consulting groups.

Following its economic takeoff in the 1980s, Taiwan's wealth rapidly increased, and economic and trade diplomacy became the new approach for securing alliances. In coordination with the Southbound Policy and initiatives of economic and trade agencies, Taiwan hoped to maximize its interests through foreign aid. The Ministry of Economic Affairs (MOEA) established the International Economic Cooperation Development Fund (IECDF) in October 1989 to provide friendly developing countries with development loans and economic and

technical assistance. It also led Taiwanese businesses in search of emerging markets—Taiwan was once the largest investor in countries such as Vietnam and the Philippines. After the Soviet Union collapsed in 1991, Eastern European countries transitioned from planned economies to market economies. The IECDF also played a role in assisting the transition of their systems and economies by providing economic and trade guidance following the model of SMEs in Taiwan.

The global situation changed greatly after the Cold War ended in the 1990s, and foreign aid gradually shifted towards partnerships for development cooperation. However, the CITC, which mainly engaged in international technical cooperation under the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and IECDF, which mainly engaged in international economic cooperation under the Ministry of Economic Affairs, were not established according to legislative procedures, and lacked transparency and supervisory mechanisms. As development aid became increasingly specialized, the Executive Yuan requested that the Legislative Yuan pass the third reading of the Act for the Establishment of the International Cooperation and Development Fund, in order to combine foreign aid resources. The act took effect after the President issued a decree on January 15, 1996 and the International Cooperation and Development Fund (TaiwanICDF) was formally established on July 1 of that year. Both the IECDF and CITC were then dissolved. When the TaiwanICDF was first established, Mr. Ping-Cheung Loh, Senior Consultant of the World Bank for Latin America at the time, was recruited to serve as the first Secretary General, using his 30-plus years of experience serving at the World Bank to establish a system for development aid operations. He introduced the project life cycle methodology commonly used around the world to evaluate project effectiveness, and systematically cultivated professional talent. Directors and supervisors were appointed, and internal control and audit mechanisms were adopted to gradually make the TaiwanICDF more transparent, professional, and institutionalized. Besides organizing technical and medical missions and international human resources trainings commissioned by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs over the years, the TaiwanICDF also uses its own fund to implement and develop related investment and lending projects. Interest from the fund is used to provide technical assistance, overseas volunteers, humanitarian aid, international workshops, and scholarships, making the TaiwanICDF a specialized development aid institution that meets global standards.

Milestone 3
Developing foreign aid legislation in line with international trends

Taiwan provides foreign aid according to Article 141 of the Constitution of the Republic of China (Taiwan), which stipulates that our nation should "cultivate good-neighborliness with other nations,...promote international cooperation, advance international justice and ensure world peace." The article does not specify the scope of international cooperation. Taiwan's development assistance has been labeled "dollar diplomacy" and "cash-for-friendship diplomacy" in the past due to the lack of transparency in the decision-



The CITC's technical cooperation training course.



Press conference on the establishment of the TaiwanICDF.



Former Minister of Foreign Affairs John Hsiao-Yen Chang (left) hosts a reception for the establishment of the TaiwanICDF.



The White Paper on Foreign Aid Policy, published in 2009, defines Taiwan's MfDR-based development aid model.



The TaiwanICDF and IDB cooperate for the first time to finance the Belize Southern Highway Rehabilitation Project.

making process and unspecified scope of development aid. Hence, the legislation of foreign aid would allow the competent authority to perform administrative duties according to law, establish a professional development aid system, and regulate decision-making and execution. It would also bring more transparency, prevent under-the-table deals, and avoid unnecessary stigmatization.

In fact, most member states of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) had long enacted laws on development cooperation, which was listed as one of their main policies for national development. The laws made foreign aid transparent, clearly defined duties and responsibilities, and set clear goals.

The US was the first to pass the Foreign Assistance Act in 1961. Denmark followed in 1971 by passing the Act on International Development Cooperation 1971, and other countries enacted related laws between 2002 and 2003. This was a result of the United Nations International Conference on Financing for Development in 2002 calling on countries to pass related laws to establish their overall goals for foreign aid, strengthen international development and cooperation, facilitate overall policy enactment, and meet the United Nations requirements on percentage of GDP accounted for by Official Development Assistance.

Taiwan's government published the White Paper on Foreign Aid Policy in 2009 in line with global trends, implemented the five principles of the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness under the theme "Partnerships for Progress and Sustainable Development," and established an effective model of Managing for Development Results (MfDR). The International Cooperation and Development Act was promulgated and took effect in June 2010, and stipulates the objectives, principles, scope, methods, and partners for international cooperation and development, providing a legal basis as well as transparent procedures for foreign aid.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs subsequently enacted six sub-laws for the International Cooperation and Development Act in December 2011, in order to further regulate necessary procedures for international cooperation and development. The TaiwanICDF cooperates with administrative supervision by the competent authority in accordance with the "Operation Directions for Administrative Supervision of Government-Donated Foundations" and "Operational Directions for Performance Evaluation of Government-Donated Foundations," formulated by the Executive Yuan, in order to ensure that foreign aid complies with the principles of openness, transparency, and accountability. Furthermore, the TaiwanICDF sets annual goals and conducts annual performance evaluations according to its mission, and carries out tasks in accordance with the "Regulations Governing the Planning, Appraisal, Implementation, Supervision and Performance Evaluation of International Cooperation and Development Affairs," which is one of the six sub-laws of the International Cooperation and Development Act. This ensures that the direction of our operations, management methods, operating performance, and effectiveness of aid provided to partner countries is satisfactory to the competent authority, major related parties, and the

general public.

Milestone 4

Become an essential partner to countries around the world under the theme of sustainable development

To build on the successes of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), the United Nations formally established the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) with 169 Targets and 231 Indicators in 2016. The SDGs are based on the core concept of "leaving no one behind" to ensure that developed countries, developing countries, and least developed countries all share the responsibility of sustainable development.

The MDGs mainly called for human development and focused on reducing poverty and the effectiveness of resources invested in foreign aid. The new SDGs emphasize global public goods and propose universal strategies with a macro perspective as a driving factor for human development. Therefore, the SDGs follow two lines of thought: In development, global public goods drive results, and human development is the ultimate goal. This direction is an opportunity for Taiwan to contribute to and profoundly influence international society as a responsible stakeholder.

Taiwan's Environmental Protection Administration (EPA) published a Voluntary National Review (VNR) during the United Nations General Assembly in September 2017, showing Taiwan's public policies and progress, as well as concrete contributions to partner countries. With regard to climate change—an issue of global concern, the EPA published a key report on Taiwan's implementation of the UN SDGs in September 2018, and shared Taiwan's development results and vision for smart water resource management, transition to sustainable energy, clean air, sustainable materials management and circular economy, green network for ecological conservation, and international partnerships under the SDGs. The report shows Taiwan's determination to become an important partner of global society to achieve sustainable development.

As Taiwan's professional development aid institution, the TaiwanICDF analyzed the spirit of the SDGs and adopted the common language and standards of international society to improve our operations. From a strategic perspective, the principal objectives of SDGs for areas in which the TaiwanICDF has advantages were internalized into strategy documents, and serve as the direction for standard operations. Other SDGs were then included based on regional characteristics and the needs of partner countries, so as to ensure that implementation of projects is consistent with the progress of international development aid.

In response to global climate governance issues, besides reviewing current projects and the Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) documents submitted by partner countries, the TaiwanICDF determines the direction for future projects and assists allied and friendly countries in establishing resilient infrastructure, promotes the use of renewable energy, improves energy efficiency, and leverages technology to increase agricultural productivity alongside aid recipients. The TaiwanICDF jointly examines the results of operations



Taiwan for the first time dispatches Taiwan Youth Overseas Servicemen to serve in technical missions abroad.



The TaiwanICDF begins providing humanitarian assistance and works together with INGO Mercy Corps for the first time.



Former Deputy Minister of the Environmental Protection Administration Thomas Shun-Kuei Chan publishes a key report on Taiwan's sustainable development.



In line with the New Southbound Policy, the TaiwanICDF implemented a cooperation project in Bandung, Indonesia's main agricultural area, and built a smart greenhouse with an environmental control system.

with cooperating countries, making Taiwan an indispensable partner of international society by precisely responding to the SDGs and using tracking mechanisms of the Paris Agreement.

The TaiwanICDF continues to transform and improve

One of the TaiwanICDF's core strategies is responding to global development trends and using areas of comparative advantage. Due to our limited resources, we have prioritized our work in Taiwan's areas of strength including agriculture, public health, education, information and communications technology (ICT), and the environment. This seeks to ensure resources are reasonably and efficiently invested to achieve project objectives and visions. After years of change and transformation, we have summarized the following adjustments and directions that highlight the value we provide as a professional development aid agency.

Agriculture projects shift to applying technology and establishing industrial chains

Agriculture projects have always played an important role since Taiwan began providing development aid in 1959, and were mainly production projects in the past. In recent years, projects have been intervening by improving the production, shipping, and marketing abilities of partner countries, and have also addressed regional characteristics and the needs of countries in their development stage. Current projects provide suitable solutions, develop innovative concepts, and apply technologies to integrate resources and achieve better efficiency and flexibility.

As partner countries become more developed, their requirements from agriculture projects change. Seeking to increase agricultural self-sufficiency and reduce production costs for farmers, we started from crop breeding and assisted allied countries in finding suitable varieties to increase their productivity. To satisfy their increasing demand for the quality and nutritional value of crops, we also introduced Taiwan's pesticide residue rapid detection system, which makes agricultural products safer, and promoted the concept of a balanced diet, addressing the issues of nutritional imbalance and food security.

The cost and scale of small farmers in developing countries make it difficult to standardize the quality of agricultural products, and the combination of inadequate management and marketing capabilities also lead to insufficient competitiveness and difficulty in raising prices. Hence, for years, we have focused on developing a solution for farmers to enhance their industrial value chain. This includes providing guidance to help farmers yield products that meet market needs using better technologies. We encourage agricultural enterprises to adopt innovative technologies, establish stable sales channels, improve their shipping and marketing efficiency, and comply with international regulations for agricultural product import and export.

Integrating the upstream and downstream industrial value chain and creating employment opportunities in agriculture help drive social and economic growth.

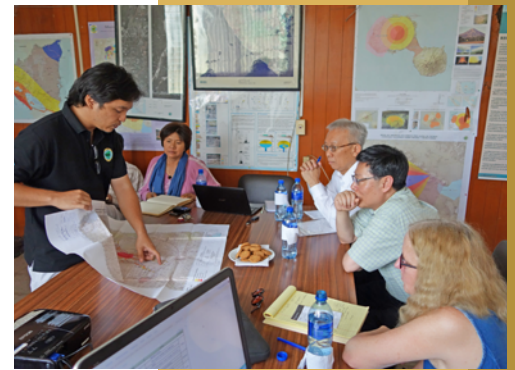
Furthermore, in response to global initiatives to combat climate change and achieve the SDGs, the TaiwanICDF has added agriculture adaptation measures and frameworks into technical cooperation projects with allied and partner countries. We use epidemic prevention, variety development, information monitoring, and crop transition as entry points, and utilize sensors, IoT, big data analytics, and smart devices on the basis of Taiwan's biotechnology, ICT, and automated instruments, so as to help agriculture projects achieve systematic management of high added value.

Examples of using technology to help improve the results of agriculture projects include introducing Taiwan's smart greenhouse environment control system to automatically control the growth environment of crops and using ICT to accurately collect field crop disease information, shortening the time for farmers to obtain prevention information. Additionally, we have utilized Taiwan's satellite resources and geographic information system (GIS) to help partner countries monitor their national land changes, strengthen their environmental management system, and use the GIS on fields to generate graphic soil data. In order to reduce farmers' losses, we proposed the concept of agricultural environment and climate monitoring-based response, which uses the agricultural information system to analyze abnormal climate changes and take feasible climate adaptation measures to mitigate the impact of climate change. These are powerful tools for helping allied and friendly countries formulate their agricultural policies and enhance their competitiveness.

Enhancing public health with resources and strengths of Taiwan's public and private sectors

After the TaiwanICDF was established, we were commissioned by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to implement the Medical Mission Project to assist in medical aid. Domestic healthcare facilities were commissioned to handle operations after 2000 to provide a stable source of professionals for medical missions. We began working with domestic healthcare facilities in implementing numerous regular projects in 2005, including the Healthcare Personnel Training Program which began in October of the same year. This program provides health workers in allied and friendly countries with tailored, professional on-site training for one to three months in Taiwan. We sent the first Mobile Medical Mission (MMM) to North India in December of the same year. The MMM possessed high mobility and could actively provide medical services in different areas over a short period of time. In 2010, we cooperated in the Taiwanese government's Global Medical Instruments Support and Service (GMISS) Program and implemented the Donation and Training of Used Medical Equipment Program, which repairs used medical devices donated by domestic healthcare facilities and donates them to allied countries to meet their needs for medical devices.

In response to the UN MDGs and to help the medical systems of partner countries achieve sustainable development, we evaluated



Taiwan's satellite resources and geographic information system (GIS) are utilized to help partner countries monitor their national land changes and strengthen their environmental management system (the image shows GIS education and training in Nicaragua).



Members of the Taiwan Technical Mission build an agricultural weather station in the agricultural demonstration zone in St. Kitts and Nevis.



Taiwan began implementing the Healthcare Personnel Training Program in 2005, providing health workers in friendly countries with the opportunity to receive clinical training in Taiwan. (the image shows the opening ceremony in 2006).



Attendees from Tuvalu receive training in the laboratory of Chung Shan Medical University Hospital.



The TaiwanICDF holds the Taiwan International Cooperation Alliance (TICA) Cup every year, allowing foreign scholarship recipients to engage in intercollegiate exchanges through sports.



The scholarship program uses Taiwan's higher education resources to assist allied countries in cultivating policy, technology, and management talents.

the advantages and weaknesses of the four aforementioned projects. Besides continuing to implement the Healthcare Personnel Training Program, only the medical mission in Burkina Faso was retained after considering language and cultural customs. All other medical missions were gradually terminated. After breaking off diplomatic ties with Burkina Faso, none of our medical missions are permanently stationed.

The United Nations established the SDGs after the MDGs, and global public health and medical cooperation shifted from medicine to public health. The TaiwanICDF started actively implementing the transformation to public health projects, and expanded its singular focus on medical services to assisting partner countries in strengthening healthcare systems. In terms of implementation, resources from Taiwan's public and private health systems have been deployed through technical cooperation. The TaiwanICDF, working with health agencies of partner countries, has come up with specialized, effective solutions, especially in building the professional capabilities of relevant staff and addressing issues with a solution orientation. We have also extended project themes to health information system (HIS) promotion, chronic disease prevention and control, infectious disease prevention and control, and emergency public health and medical care response, in line with the spirit of universal health coverage (UHC). Furthermore, in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, the TaiwanICDF is collaborating with healthcare facilities in Taiwan, and sharing experiences and recommendations for fighting the pandemic based on the local conditions of allies.

The TaiwanICDF and healthcare facilities in Taiwan, with abundant experiences of foreign aid, will assist partner countries in strengthening their emergency care systems. We will continue to develop new public health and medical care projects, in hopes of letting the world see Taiwan's strength in public health and medical care, and to increase Taiwan's international visibility.

Providing diverse education models to cultivate professional talent for allied countries

The World Bank once stated that "education is the most important and most fundamental means for eliminating uneven allocation of resources." Over the years, the TaiwanICDF has provided diverse learning models to help allied and friendly countries cultivate professional talent through the International Higher Education Scholarship Program, International Human Resources Training Workshop Program, and vocational training projects, in response to the UN SDGs.

Starting in 1998, the TaiwanICDF and domestic universities began to jointly implement the International Higher Education Scholarship Program, which provides full scholarships for top students recommended by allied and friendly countries to study in Taiwan. This not only set the precedent of domestic universities offering courses taught entirely in English, but also utilizes Taiwan's higher education resources to help allied countries cultivate policy planning, technology, and management talent. Moreover, students in Taiwan also broaden their global perspectives as they study alongside

scholarship recipients. The International Human Resources Training Workshop Program aims to assist allied and partner countries in cultivating professionals in policy planning and related fields required for economic and social development. Theme selection is in line with the allied countries' needs and international trends, for which Taiwan's advantages and experiences are integrated and shared. We also offer programs for cultivating policy planning and technology talents required by recipient countries in coordination with related projects implemented by the TaiwanICDF and other organizations. There are global, regional, and individual country programs. In coordination with the evolution of projects implemented by technical missions as well as core projects of the TaiwanICDF, we plan related workshops and invite participants to receive training in Taiwan, or hire domestic experts to teach how to use instruments and equipment in the allied country.

The vocational training projects encompass 11 categories and provide assistance to youths in allied countries so that they can receive two to three months of intensive training courses in Taiwan. Courses include both theory and practice, as well as field visits and case studies, and enhance the employability and entrepreneurship abilities of youths in allied countries. The courses also promote gender equality by giving female participants an opportunity to enter the workplace.

ICT: Transitioning from IT center development to e-government

Information and communications technology (ICT) rapidly developed following the rise of Internet applications and services in 2000. The TaiwanICDF implemented ICT cooperation projects in allied countries in the Caribbean (Saint Christopher and Nevis, Belize, Saint Lucia, and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines) for the first time in 2006. We mainly assisted with establishing e-government ICT centers during this stage, which were used as strategy centers and computer classrooms.

According to recommendations of the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) and International Telecommunication Union (ITU), if e-government is included in development aid, it can help governments of developing countries improve their governance performance, increase administrative transparency, build stronger connections with civil society, and improve citizens' satisfaction with the service quality of government agencies.

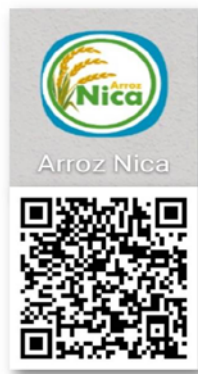
Due to the relatively mature e-government related technologies of Taiwan, such as e-signature technology applications, online services of government websites, National Health Insurance information, motor vehicle registration, and customs clearance systems, we have valuable experience that is worth sharing. Therefore, Taiwan assisted Belize in developing an electronic import/export system, and assisted St. Lucia and St. Vincent and the Grenadines with developing an e-Document system. We also utilized Taiwan's superior ICT to continue helping Eswatini, an allied country in Africa, with electronic document and records management system (EDRMS) development. We brought together industry, government, and academia to systematically cultivate high-end ICT talent for enterprises and the government of



Participants of vocational training projects receive intensive training at the Taichung-Changhua-Nantou Regional Branch of the Workforce Development Agency under the Ministry of Labor.



Electronic document experts and the project manager of the EDRMS Project in St. Vincent and the Grenadines instruct attendees from the Treasury Department on how to use the electronic document system.



The Taiwan Technical Mission in Nicaragua designed a mobile app to provide farmers with information on crop calendars, climate, soil maps, and pests.



The TaiwanICDF assisted Nicaragua in promoting the GIS project to serve as an analytic tool for natural disaster monitoring and emergency disaster prevention and relief.

Eswatini.

We are also actively introducing ICT tools into various projects, such as agricultural production and marketing, public health, basic education, technical training, technology-based disaster prevention, and smart applications, so as to promote cross-domain integrated applications. In particular, small yet powerful smartphones and various application software (apps) are under constant innovation and can help to provide many services and information to users. For example, in the Intelligent Bus Management and Monitoring System Project in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, smartphones and smart station displays were used to shorten public transportation waiting times, and enable the government to effectively monitor traffic situations. The app Arroz Nica, developed by the Climate Change Adaptation Research on Upland Rice Project in Nicaragua, provides real-time cultivation advice and many useful functions that can be used offline, benefiting small farmers in rural areas.

Increasing resilience to disasters caused by climate change

Climate change is dangerously approaching a point of no return. In December 2015, the Paris Agreement—the landmark global climate change deal—was adopted at the 21st Conference of the Parties (COP21) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). The agreement urges all signatories to assist least developed countries in fighting climate change.

Over the years, the TaiwanICDF has utilized Taiwan's experience in water management, disaster early warning, and post-disaster recovery to implement natural disaster early warning projects in allied countries. These projects have helped partner countries apply science and technology in their disaster prevention plans and strengthened their natural disaster information management. For example, the TaiwanICDF implemented the Capability Enhancement in Using Geographic Information Systems in Nicaragua, an allied country in Central America, between 2009 and 2016. The project integrated Taiwan's advanced space and remote sensing technologies, GIS, and GPS for all-weather monitoring of the natural environment. Besides monitoring large scale damage to the environment caused by natural disasters, it also allowed for monitoring of land use and changes to national land, providing important analysis tools for natural disaster monitoring and prevention and control of disasters and emergencies. Belize, another allied country in Central America, is in a hurricane-prone region that is often struck by tropical storms and floods. Moreover, extreme rainfall caused by climate change in recent years, as well as rapid urban development, have changed the country's water cycle characteristics. The Belize government asked Taiwan to use its GIS technology to develop an early flood warning system and improve the efficiency of emergency response before and during disasters. The project would also carry out basic engineering improvement measures at the demonstration site. The hope was that integrating a flood warning system into the Belize disaster prevention and rescue system would increase urban resilience to disasters. A severe bark beetle outbreak occurred in Honduras due to climate change and a drought, and caused immense economic losses in

forestry. We thus combined the resources of public and private sectors in Taiwan, in which the Taiwan Forestry Research Institute helped Honduras establish forest resources, forest management, and pest analysis; and collect data on rainfall, soil and other information. This shed light on pest outbreaks and proliferation processes based on scientific and quantitative results. National Central University's Center for Space and Remote Sensing Research used remote sensing technology to confirm the location and extent of pest infestation, and utilized GIS in coordination with front-line forestry personnel and government official notification mechanisms to improve the accuracy of pest information.

Measures to tackle climate change have evolved from reducing carbon emissions and improving energy efficiency to sustainable use of resources and eco-friendly development models. Hence, the TaiwanICDF will continue to engage in bilateral cooperation with international organizations in projects to improve environmental resilience and utilize green technologies. For instance, the TaiwanICDF participates in green technology projects of member states of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) through the Green Energy Special Fund (GESF), which assists city governments or the private sector (e.g., steel mills) of member states through loans. The loans are used to implement green city projects or to purchase new equipment that complies with EU standards, reducing CO₂, SO_x, and NO_x emissions. This will drive economic development, bring environmental benefits, and improve citizens' living quality.

Actively engaging in international participation, exploring partnership opportunities, and deepening cooperation

In recent years, the state of international relations has changed significantly. In order to successfully fulfill its role and deliver value, the TaiwanICDF has proactively created opportunities for global participation. We engage the local and international industries, government, and academic partners from allied, friendly, and like-minded countries. In addition to continuously improving project implementation and operations, we also incorporate elements for global cooperation and strive to share Taiwan's contributions in important international arenas such as United Nations events.

Due to our limited budget, we will continue to seek external resources, step up cooperation with similar international organizations or NGOs, increase the number and scale of cooperation projects, and use financial tools and consultancy services to provide partner countries with loans and technical assistance, which will create greater benefits and expand our international participation.

In terms of working with international multilateral development banks, the TaiwanICDF has built a partnership with the EBRD for over



The TaiwanICDF and the EBRD jointly implement the Green Economy Financing Facility in Romania, and hold an opening ceremony in Bucharest, Romania.



The TaiwanICDF holds a seminar on flood prevention technology in Belize, where Secretary General Timothy T. Y. Hsiang delivers a speech.



The Forest Pest Management Project in Honduras sets up bark beetle traps to monitor the number of pests, improving its forest health management ability.

60th



The TaiwanICDF and EBRD have built a long-term partnership, leveraging their combined resources and expertise to expand international participation.



The TaiwanICDF and CABEL jointly established the TVET Student Loan Fund to give students in member countries the opportunity to receive high-quality higher education.



The TaiwanICDF and CIAT co-organize an international kidney bean professional workshop in Colombia, which attracts 20 participants from 7 countries in Latin America.

20 years and counting. Both parties began to work closely together on MSMEs development, and jointly established the GESF in 2011. The GESF provides project financing and green technologies that are optimal solutions for the public and private sectors of recipient countries. The TaiwanICDF consolidated its resources in the EBRD Financial Intermediary Investment Special Fund (FIISF) to support the EBRD's Green Economy Financing Facilities (GEFF) in 2017, aiming to increase the willingness of MSMEs and households to use renewable energy and improve their energy efficiency. We also created the Technology Catalogue to connect supply and demand and encourage more companies to engage in low carbon production. Furthermore, we have also established a long-term partnership with the Central American Bank for Economic Integration (CABEI), with cooperation projects in a wide range of fields, including technical and vocational education, in which we provide loans to students through the CABEI Technological and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) Student Loan, and provide schools/institutions participating in the program with technical assistance through the TaiwanICDF TVET Technical Assistance Fund to improve their curriculum planning, job placement service for students, and software/hardware. For rural infrastructure, besides jointly providing concessional loans with CABEI, we also connect financing in the form of loans and grants from World Bank and the Global Environment Facility (GEF), respectively, along with funds of the recipient country's local government, to improve the provision of infrastructure services (roads, water and sanitation, and electricity) in rural areas, improving the basic living conditions of locals.

We are working together with international organizations and academia, and jointly assist partner countries in creating sustainable food production systems, developing related courses and promotion tools, and improving crop sustainability techniques and productivity. For example, we jointly offered a program together with the International Potato Center (CIP), Zamorano University, and the International Center for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT). The program improved the understanding of participants from various countries of each stage in the potato and bean production and marketing chain in Latin America, so that participants can work together to find solutions. CIAT has been actively developing a big data platform in recent years. The TaiwanICDF works closely with CIAT in the areas of climate change and sci-tech agriculture, using technology to develop agricultural promotion tools suitable for developing countries. For example, the successful introduction of the rice cultivation app Arroz Nica has enabled small-scale farmers in rural areas to enjoy the benefits of farming technology. The TaiwanICDF and the World Farmers' Organisation (WFO) jointly organized the Caribbean Regional Workshop in St. Kitts and Nevis in 2019, and invited farmers from six countries in the region to participate in the event. The workshop facilitated direct exchanges among farmers, governments, and regional agricultural organizations, bringing together concrete programs and best practices for adapting to climate change.

Furthermore, to share the depth and breadth of our development aid with the rest of the world, we co-organize forums with international organizations during global events, and invite domestic and

foreign experts, scholars, and representatives of international non-governmental organizations (INGOs) to attend the forums. We also utilize our years of technical cooperation experience and subsequent evaluation results to publish academic papers and successful cases in international journals, and actively participate in global and regional-level conferences with the intention of sharing our project results. For example, we co-organized public health related seminars with governments of partner countries or INGOs in Geneva during the World Health Assembly (WHA) in the past two years. COVID-19 devastated the world in 2020. Despite facing barriers from the pandemic, the TaiwanICDF still shared Taiwan's epidemic prevention experience through webinars, actively showing global society Taiwan's contribution to international development.

Looking back at Taiwan's development aid over the past 60 years, we went through exploration and learning until becoming a specialist, and followed our own path until becoming aligned with international trends. These six decades have not only laid the foundation for international cooperation and development, but also produced an abundance of results. However, as we look towards the future, Taiwan's foreign aid seems to face severe challenges with climate change, anti-globalization, the impact of COVID-19, China-Taiwan diplomatic competition, decrease in allied countries, budget deficits, insufficient talent, and public misunderstanding of development assistance. Regardless, there are many possibilities for breakthrough. As President Tsai Ing-wen has said, Taiwan is keen to contribute to international society, and is committed to its foreign policy approach of steadfast diplomacy and mutual assistance for mutual benefits, in which cooperation is the overriding core principle.

Hence, the TaiwanICDF serves the role of Taiwan's professional development aid institution and shoulders the responsibility of continuing to improve our country's diplomatic relations, expanding cooperation opportunities with like-minded countries and institutions around the world. We select strategic partners to expand the project scale and improve outcomes, which helps Taiwan further increase development aid visibility and broaden our international space. We will utilize Taiwan's comparative advantages, which have gained global recognition, to develop essential innovations. We will also make preparations for potential risks and opportunities to become an indispensable partner to international society.



The TaiwanICDF's representatives actively interact with various sectors through side events and bilateral talks during the UNFCCC COP25.



The TaiwanICDF co-organizes a public health seminar with partner countries and INGOs during the WHA to share Taiwan's development aid experience with the international community.

Dr. Eugene Chien

Chairman of Taiwan Institute for Sustainable Energy

Creating a new strategy for development aid focusing on issues of global concern

Formerly the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Chairman of the TaiwanICDF, Dr. Eugene Chien is currently the Chairman of the Taiwan Institute for Sustainable Energy (TAISE). Over the years, he has engaged in climate change and sustainable development related public welfare initiatives, and has particularly focused on the sustainability of Taiwan's energy, companies and universities. He recalls visiting various allied countries while serving as the Minister of Foreign Affairs and witnessing the bountiful results of Taiwan's development aid, which had a significant effect on the nations and greatly benefited the securing of diplomatic relations.

Finding new approaches for Taiwan under anti-globalization politics

In analyzing the current international situation, Chairman Chien noted how Donald Trump's calls for "America First" and "Made in America" after assuming office led to a wave of protectionism and anti-globalization politics. Furthermore, countries began to restructure their global supply chains after the pandemic this year, which only accelerated the trend of anti-globalization.

With the Trump administration's withdrawal from the Paris Agreement and World Health Organization (WHO), Chairman Chien believes that the shift from globalization to anti-globalization and the US exit from international political, economic, cultural, and technology systems has left a massive gap in global cooperation, which countries are competing to fill. This has also increased Taiwan's space for global cooperation. However, he stressed that international cooperation and development are not just a matter of funding. Professional thinking and experience are equally important, and Taiwan will be able to seize this new opportunity if it can identify the most beneficial international cooperation projects with its outstanding expertise, without influence from any ideologies.

With regard to climate change, Chairman Chien pointed out that the chief response methods can be divided into mitigation and adaptation. Mitigation mainly refers to measures that directly reduce greenhouse gas emissions, while adaptation refers to preventive measures that reduce damages or develop favorable opportunities based on evaluations of potential impact. He believes that in terms of adaptation, Taiwan's strengths are disaster prevention and relief, and Taiwan's experience with disaster prevention can be used as an entry point for providing development aid, allowing Taiwan to exert crucial influence.

Support from the private sector amplifies the TaiwanICDF's role

Furthermore, Chairman Chien expressed that the TaiwanICDF can also serve the role of consultant and bring in support from the private sector, helping allied countries gain funding and technology from international financial organizations to respond to climate change, and developing large scale projects to resolve the country's major issues. This may be able to lower the amount of development aid resources required from Taiwan, making greater contributions to allied countries while leading Taiwan's private sector into international markets—a win-win situation.



"If climate change is a chronic disease, then COVID-19 is an acute disease that the globe is currently facing!" Chairman Chien's metaphor accurately describes two of the most pressing issues of concern internationally. Chairman Chien further stated that the most difficult part, whether it may be the UN SDGs or the urgent situation of countries facing the pandemic, is finding best practices. Hence, the TaiwanICDF should summarize best practices of its operations over the years, and publish them in international journals and conferences, or even propose new initiatives for global cooperation and development to attract the attention of the rest of the world. In doing so, Taiwan can gain the support of other countries, cooperate with international organizations, and even attract investments to achieve sustainable development.

Chairman Chien also cautioned that as the number of allied countries that are developing nations gradually decreases, the model of foreign aid reciprocity can be considered when expanding cooperation and development with new countries. Attempting to build new cooperation models with European and North American countries may yield unexpected results.

Finding a new way: Calling on large enterprises to engage in international cooperation and development

Addressing the insufficient budget for development aid, Chairman Chien exclaimed, "Almost every government has a budget deficit!" He believes that the government must think about how to strengthen its partnerships with the private sector to resolve this issue. The government should utilize Taiwan's soft power to establish a business model for development aid that will attract the participation of enterprises. He recommended that the TaiwanICDF may play the role of leader and attempt to find commercial value in the UN SDGs. In coordination with government promotion of corporate sustainability and social responsibility, the TaiwanICDF can seek large enterprises to contribute to allied countries, and jointly engage in international cooperation and development.

Furthermore, the power of NGOs at home and abroad cannot be overlooked. He indicated that the government can utilize professional abilities of private organizations to show Taiwan's soft power in developing countries and create a common paradigm of public diplomacy. The government can also provide guidance to establish an international contact center for NGOs in the Asia-Pacific and offer work permits and tax exemptions to combine the resources of different countries. This will expand the scale of projects to exert greater influence while cultivating international talent in Taiwan. He especially advised that projects must be planned with financial sustainability in mind, and a long-term implementation model needs to be established so as to be able to overcome restrictions from insufficient financial resources.

Dr. Chih-Cheng Lo
Member of the Legislative Yuan

Finding the key to innovation and creating unlimited possibilities despite harsh conditions

Dr. Chih-Cheng Lo served as board member of the TaiwanICDF for many years. Now a member of the Legislative Yuan, he has paid close attention to diplomatic and defense affairs over a long period of time, and has a unique perspective of Taiwan's foreign aid. He believes Taiwan has a unique background compared with Western countries, having also been a recipient of development aid in the past. Over the years, this experience has transformed into a unique advantage of Taiwan.

Legislator Lo said that Taiwan generally shows greater empathy in the cooperation process because of its past experience as development aid recipient, and knows how to better meet the needs of other nations. In addition, many allied countries are medium and small-sized states, similar in size to Taiwan. As a result, Taiwan is able to use its SME, agriculture, and fishery development experience for more efficient assistance. This is an advantage Taiwan has over highly industrialized Western countries that are more experienced at guiding large enterprises. Moreover, due to Taiwan's unique international situation, aid provided by Taiwan rarely comes with political conditions, unlike Western countries that have a history of colonization and the neocolonialism of China, which raises suspicion. Taiwan's outlook in viewing other countries as equals is often able to gain greater trust.

Public health and national health insurance information systems central to development aid

Facing the volatile global situation, Legislator Lo cautioned that Taiwan's foreign aid faces severe challenges, such as climate change, anti-globalization, impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, competition from China, decrease in allied countries, budget deficit, insufficient talent, and public misunderstanding of development aid. Every issue seems to be complex and filled with obstacles, but finding key innovations will most assuredly create unlimited possibilities despite harsh circumstances.

The unpredictability of the pandemic has fundamentally affected international interactions and exchanges. He believes that Taiwan's strengths in public health have already been noticed by the world during this period of time. If the public health system with preparatory measures and excellent national health insurance information system become central to development aid, it will raise the interest of many countries. Therefore, the government should promote Taiwan's epidemic prevention model and success stories during this phase, and the TaiwanICDF can use it in projects, such as relocating spare equipment of the Taiwan National Face Mask Team to allied countries in Africa, and utilizing resources of Taiwanese businesses to build a production base to supply Africa with masks. The TaiwanICDF can also serve as a promotion platform for experience sharing, and arrange for domestic and foreign government officials, scholars, and experts to engage in exchanges via video conferencing or by traveling to Taiwan, as to increase visibility.

With regard to allied countries ending diplomatic relations with Taiwan, Legislator Lo explained that China is a permanent member of the United Nations Security Council, and has been appealing to developing countries



through the Belt and Road Initiative and Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank. China has put great pressure on Taiwan's government due to ample resources and larger size, as well as decisive and bold actions. Hence, Taiwan can refine and make agriculture, public health, education, and environment related projects more in-depth, and must take an unprecedented innovative approach that makes our foreign aid indispensable when facing the changes in China's capabilities.

He stressed that innovation makes country size irrelevant and does not require high cost. For instance, big data is an emerging tool and direction for providing ICT development aid. Taiwan's sophisticated supervision, household administration, and national health insurance systems have the potential to play a key role in the governance of many countries. He recommended the TaiwanICDF to establish a department that focuses on innovation and specializes in the R&D and integration of key technologies. Resources of Taiwan's IT industry should be included to develop trailblazing cross-sector projects, such as projects centered on big data. If the project involves public health, then the focus should not be upgrading medical devices, but rather making the right decisions by analyzing big data.

Improving citizens' understanding to gain support from society

Taiwan's international cooperation and development activities that meet the definition of official development assistance (ODA) according to OECD standards accounted for 0.051 percent of Taiwan's gross national income (GNI) in 2019. This was not only slightly lower than in the previous year, but also far lower than Japan's 0.29 percent and South Korea's 0.15 percent. It is also significantly lower than the ideal standard of 0.7 percent set by the United Nations.

Even so, Legislator Lo pointed out that according to some elected representatives and public opinion, the budget for development aid is too high. It is clear that there is a misunderstanding and people do not understand that international cooperation and development is a two-way street: it is mutually beneficial and creates win-win situations. It is even possible that Taiwan might benefit more in the long run. Hence, he hopes that in the future, the TaiwanICDF will let society understand what development aid is, lay the foundation for gaining support from society, and shape public opinion to advocate for foreign aid.

Talent cultivation for development aid has special meaning to Legislator Lo as he was the one to promote the Taiwan Youth Overseas Service (alternative military service) in the past. He hopes to let Taiwanese talent go overseas to gain courage and an international perspective, which will not only contribute to development aid or be utilized in the private sector, but also help gain support from society and show Taiwan's national power. Hence, he believes that even though political feedback is important when providing development aid, if we can look at the big picture and cultivate top talent for partner countries, these people will recognize Taiwan and our efforts will pay off in the long run. This is also more consistent with the nature of international cooperation and development.

Dr. Dante Mossi
Executive President of CABI

Taiwan: A solid partner of Central America in development, fighting the pandemic, and recovery

On the near 30-year partnership between the CABI and Taiwan, Dr. Dante Mossi, Executive President of CABI, stressed that Taiwan is not only CABI's first partner outside the region, but also its largest shareholder. In particular, Taiwan has made great contributions to CABI's efforts in aiding the development of Central America.

He pointed out that CABI and the TaiwanICDF have cooperated in numerous key sectors starting in 1994, including education, MSME development, economic and social infrastructure, and agriculture (coffee). CABI has issued bonds in Taiwan to raise funds for over 20 years; bonds have been issued a total of 19 times since 1997. These bonds have gained the support of Taiwan's private sector and raised a total of US\$1.899 billion. Facing the rapid spread of COVID-19, the TaiwanICDF has actively participated in CABI's Emergency Support and Preparedness Program for COVID-19 and Economic Reactivation. Dr. Mossi said: "Taiwan's unwavering support was of utmost importance for preventing and mitigating the impact of COVID-19, as well as for the economic recovery of Central America."

Providing aid in key sectors for mutual benefits with Central America

Dr. Mossi majored in public finance and has a Ph.D in economics from Vanderbilt University. He formerly served as an economist for the public sector in Honduras, a consultant in the private sector, a professor at the Catholic University of Honduras, and later entered the World Bank, where he started his career in development.

During the 15 years he worked at the World Bank, he gained a wealth of experience from serving in Africa, South America, and Central America. This caused him to focus on increasing the resilience of Africa and Central America, because these two regions are particularly vulnerable to climate change and health risks. The regions need to implement multi-sectoral and holistic solutions that better equip governments and institutions to address potential economic and social crises.

Hence, he greatly values Taiwan's technological expertise and sector knowledge. For years, Taiwan has provided countries in Central America with financial and technical assistance to the key sectors of development. Combined with the human resources trained by related projects, this has facilitated cultural exchanges and a mutually beneficial partnership between Taiwan and Central America.

Continued participation in important projects and rapid response to emergency support and preparedness programs

He used the TaiwanICDF's Regional Lending Program for Coffee Rust in Central America as an example. Coffee has always been one of the most important industries in Central America. Due to increasingly severe climate change and the outbreak of coffee rust in recent years, the TaiwanICDF pitched the idea to combine pest control measures with financial services to CABI and the International Regional Organisation for Plant and Animal Health (OIRSA). We aimed to integrate the strengths of different organizations



into a regional program that would reduce the damage caused by coffee rust. The program helped coffee farmers that were severely affected by the pandemic and promoted practices for sustainable coffee farming, providing coffee producers with techniques and knowledge, as well as necessary tools and financing that would allow them to become competitive in the local, regional, or international market.

Executive President Mossi specially thanked Taiwan for rapidly responding to the COVID-19 crisis in Central America. Taiwan was one of the first countries to support CABEI's Emergency Support and Preparedness Program for COVID-19 and Economic Reactivation, providing urgently needed funds within an extremely short amount of time to help the public sector of Central American countries carry out measures for epidemic prevention and relief. The financing allowed CABEI member countries to renovate and build shelters and hospitals, and procure equipment and medical supplies, and the MSMEs that were affected by COVID-19 to gain working capital and funds needed for investment. This recovered and created new jobs, which further stimulated economic activity in Central America.

Strengthening the partnership with Taiwan and capitalizing on Taiwan's strengths and expertise

He further pointed out that CABEI will open an office in Taiwan in the near future to strengthen its partnership with Taiwan, expanding its operations in Taiwan and utilizing our competitive advantages and professional knowledge to continue promoting investment in Central America. This includes working together to promote ICT related projects, utilizing Taiwan's experience with developing new technologies, reducing greenhouse gas emissions, helping Central America adapt to the impact of climate change, and promoting education related projects and initiatives to increase the opportunity for locals to access higher education. CABEI hopes to thereby reduce poverty and wealth inequality in Central America, and drive inclusive growth.

Santiago Huang

Member of the TaiwanICDF's Consultative Committee

Contributing expertise to allied and friendly countries with Taiwan's support

Santiago Huang retired from his position of head of the Taiwan Technical Mission in Guatemala in June of this year and became a member of the TaiwanICDF's Consultative Committee. During his 37 years of service, he served in Nicaragua, Ecuador, Costa Rica, Honduras, Panama, El Salvador, and Guatemala, and held numerous positions including technician, expert, head of mission, and regional project manager. The projects under his charge ranged from pig, vegetable, and tilapia farming in a single country, to regional programs for disease control in crops. He was able to handle the planning and integration of pig breeding and farming, demonstration, promotion, production and marketing, lending, farmers' organizations, agricultural enterprises, and regional programs.

When the TaiwanICDF and OIRSA jointly implemented the Strengthening the Control of Huanglongbing (HLB) and the Implementation of Integrated Pest Management (IPM) in Citrus Project against HLB, otherwise known as the "black death" of citrus, Guillermo Alvarado Downing, CEO of OIRSA at the time, asked for Huang to take over the project because he saw the extraordinary achievements of the many projects he implemented during his 11 years of service in Honduras; some measures were even imitated by numerous other countries. Hence, he felt that Huang was the right man for the job for a project that concerned Central America's citrus market worth US\$1 billion a year.

During the project implementation process, besides coordinating with experts and project managers from Taiwan and working hand in hand with OIRSA, he also had to face different climates, environments, political changes, cultures, cultural customs, abilities, and mindsets in seven Central American countries. Attentive coordination and integration were essential for using limited resources to properly complete each task in each phase, and he was able to transfer Taiwan's 60 years of precious experience and techniques for preventing HLB to frontline citrus workers.

Becoming true friends with sincerity

Santiago Huang set foot in Central America for the first time at the age of 28. After retiring, he looked back at his career in development aid and was pleased to see the international aid model turn from aid to cooperation, focusing on project impact and efficiency, and implementing results-based management. International aid, once called into question as being neocolonialism, has gradually become more institutionalized and sustainable. For example, the MDGs proposed by the UN in 2000, the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness in 2005, and the SDGs implemented in 2016 focus on addressing poverty, hunger, gender equality, illness, environment, and education. These development trends in international aid have already influenced governments worldwide, and have become key points of administration, as well as goals for global cooperation.

Taiwan also responds to worldwide trends in order to effectively aid the development of allied and friendly countries, and has moved from the demonstration, teaching, and promotion of early days onto helping small and medium farmers and enterprises achieve sustainable development.



Development aid tasks have also expanded from agriculture and healthcare to education, finance, and information technology, areas in which Taiwan has a competitive advantage. Even conventional agricultural production projects have attracted the attention of Central American countries and international organizations by incorporating animal and plant inspection and quarantine, as well as advanced techniques such as biological control. He remembers the sincere words once spoken by a partner: "Taiwan has always faced issues together with us, helping us through thick and thin until we begin to see results. You are our true friends."

Leveraging the resources of international organizations to attract domestic companies

Santiago Huang is retired but not resting, and hopes to continue contributing his expertise in development aid in his role as a member of our Consultative Committee. He has great expectations for Taiwan's development aid and believes that aside from having a clear direction, execution is even more important when it comes to development aid. First, we must know ourselves and the other party to search for and utilize Taiwan's strengths. We must employ effective experience to help partner countries develop their industries. Furthermore, it is crucial to understand the mindset of recipient countries, and use a pragmatic, effective, and MfDR approach to achieve the sustainable development of their industries. Secondly, it is imperative that Taiwan uses its successful development experience (e.g., experience combating COVID-19 and techniques and experience preventing HLB) to become an active participant in events organized by global institutions, in response to the trend of regional cooperation. With limited funding for providing development aid, Taiwan can leverage the resources of international organizations and attract domestic enterprises to engage in the projects, such as the orchid export project in Costa Rica during early years and the recent project in Petén, Guatemala to export papaya to the United States, both of which show Taiwan's successful experience with enterprises providing their resources. He has high expectations for Taiwan's offshore cooperative production model, such as healthy citrus seedlings and Panama disease-resistant seedlings. The development of emerging models and regulations for agricultural production, commerce, and finance in the post-pandemic era are all new areas where Taiwan may show its strengths, so Taiwan should prepare in advance to play a key role when the time arrives.

Inaugural publication of Development Focus Quarterly and ceremony celebrating 60 years in foreign aid



Miguel Li-Jey Tsao, Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs



Timothy T. Y. Hsiang, Secretary General of the TaiwanICDF

International aid was instrumental to Taiwan's economic advancement and is a driving force behind global development. Its importance is undeniable. However, a large number of people in Taiwan and overseas either lack knowledge or misunderstand the contents of development aid, and academic research communities that focus on international development aid are rare in Taiwan, resulting in insufficient research capabilities, knowledge accumulation, and experience sharing.

Therefore, as Taiwan celebrates its 60th anniversary of providing development aid, the TaiwanICDF hopes to serve as an important platform for discussions on international cooperation and development issues, gathering together professional discourse and initiatives to help the public and private sectors in Taiwan become aligned with global development aid communities. We integrated our existing electronic publications and issued a new physical and digital periodical Development Focus Quarterly. On one hand, this will increase the influence of our publications and the value these provide for formulating policies. On the other hand, we also aim to draw society's attention to international development assistance issues. The TaiwanICDF also hopes that more experts and scholars interested in the field will submit their work for publication and contribute to the enhancement of Taiwan's foreign aid.

The TaiwanICDF organized a ceremony at the Institute of Diplomacy and International Affairs of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA) to publish the inaugural issue of

Development Focus Quarterly on September 30 of this year. Miguel Li-Jey Tsao, Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs and board member of the TaiwanICDF, gave a speech and introduced the quarterly on behalf of Chairman Jaushieh Joseph Wu. Eugene Chien, Chairman of the Taiwan Institute for Sustainable Energy, and Legislator Chih-Cheng Lo both delivered remarks. Attendees also included I-Hsin Chen, member of the Foreign Affairs and National Defense Committee of the Legislative Yuan, representatives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, directors and supervisors of the TaiwanICDF, members of the Consultative Committee, members of the quarterly's editorial committee, representatives of the Taiwan International Cooperation Alliance (TICA), representatives of partner healthcare facilities, and the media.

Furthermore, the quarterly journal will be included in the Index to Taiwan Periodical Literature System in 2021 at the invitation of the National Central Library, in order to promote professional knowledge and concepts of development aid. The periodical will be available for access by academic researchers and the general public, sharing key trends on print or electronic media and systemically passing on experience by topic. This will make it an important publication to help citizens gain an in-depth understanding and broaden their horizons, as well as serve as a database for young students to gather information and explore, helping the spirit of international cooperation and development to take root!



Dr. Eugene Chien, Chairman of Taiwan Institute for Sustainable Energy



Dr. Chih-Cheng Lo, Member of the Legislative Yuan



The TaiwanICDF organizes a ceremony at MOFA's Institute of Diplomacy and International Affairs to publish the first issue of Development Focus Quarterly as Taiwan marks 60 years of development aid, hoping to provide a key platform for discussions on international cooperation and development issues.



Ceremony for the launch of Development Focus Quarterly (the first on the left is Director Yun-Chung Tsai of MOFA's Department of International Cooperation and Economic Affairs; the first on the right is I-Hsin Chen, member of the Legislative Yuan).

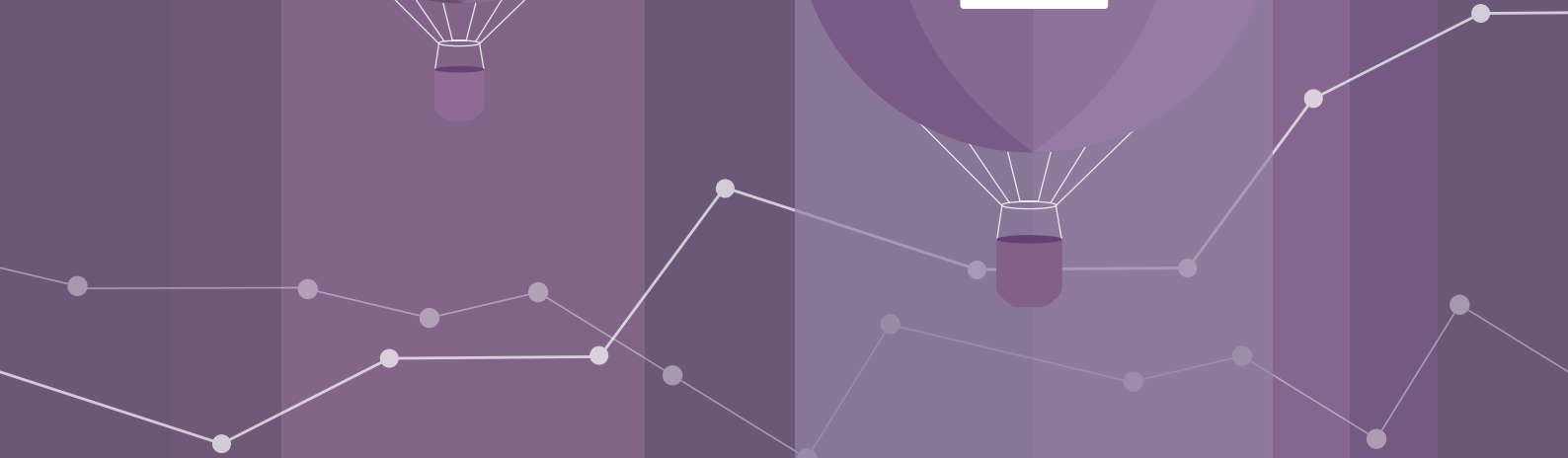
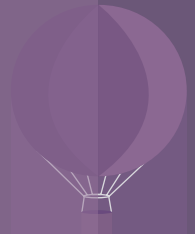


Group photo of TaiwanICDF personnel.

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Administration

This year, the TaiwanICDF adopted proactive business management measures in response to the global impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. In terms of information and communication management, tiered administration plans were drawn up and deployed to ensure the continuity of TaiwanICDF operations. Regarding human resources, we continued to assist employees with improving their professional skills through e-learning, flexible planning and integrated resources. In terms of public communications, we maintained our strategy of innovation, breakthrough approaches and cross-platform integrated marketing through more effective media communication, outreach, and public-private partnerships. Additionally, we leveraged the marketing model of the Internet generation to enhance our professional image as a foreign aid organization.



Financial Management

The spread of COVID-19 since the start of 2020 has disrupted the global supply chain, weakened trade and suppressed consumer demand. Its substantial impact on economic activities triggered massive fluctuations in the financial market. Major economies relaxed their monetary policies and adopted expansionist financial policies to stimulate economic growth. The international economy began showing signs of recovery in April, but renewed tensions from geopolitics, trade disputes, natural disasters, changes in lending conditions, and new outbreaks all continue to fill the economic environment with a high level of uncertainty.

The TaiwanICDF is a non-profit organization established to implement international cooperation and development activities. Like other development agencies, we face various uncertainties and risks around the world when executing our activities. We have therefore always been conservative in our asset allocation to ensure the soundness of our institutional finances.

Sources of funding

Our funding sources include the founding fund, accumulated earnings, operating revenues, revenues from contracted projects of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and donations. The aforementioned funds and income are used for international cooperation and development activities such as lending and investment, technical cooperation, humanitarian assistance, and international education and training, as well as for the expenditures of overseas missions at each stage of the program cycle, post hoc evaluation and administration management. Unused funds are allocated to income-generating financial products to increase the sources of funding. With limited funding resources, while the business continues to expand, the TaiwanICDF concerns itself with dealing with financial management in a way that makes both ends meet and mobilizes resources.

Management of loan and investment for development projects

The TaiwanICDF's reimbursable business activities consist of lending and investment operations. The goal of these projects is to respond to the development needs of partner countries, which is different from profit-oriented commercial banks. Therefore, the TaiwanICDF complies with the international community's general principles on maintaining the financial sustainability of borrowing

countries, the degree of development of the partner country, official assistance, and encouraging sustainable development, and sets the conditions for reimbursable programs. There were six investment projects under execution in 2020 with a total investment of US\$75 million and NT\$195 million, and 11 lending projects under execution with a total loan amount of US\$143.72 million and EUR 47.78 million. In addition, there were 25 lending projects in the repayment stage with outstanding balances of US\$49.28 million and AU\$20.23 million. The repayment procedure is carefully managed by the TaiwanICDF so the loan assets are of good quality with no non-performing loans. Corresponding loss provisions were also made to allow such assets to be properly expressed in the financial statements.

Financial investment management

The purpose of our institution's operation is non-profit. The TaiwanICDF allocates the majority of unused funds to fixed-income financial products to increase revenue. Most funds are invested in time deposits and bonds to ensure asset security until maturity. The bonds include government bonds, bank debentures, and corporate bonds. These are generally held until maturity to ensure a steady source of income over the mid- and long-term.

Expanding sources of funding

The global impact of COVID-19 meant that the developing countries that the TaiwanICDF is cooperating with required more funding to support their central government and public and private sectors to return to normal. In order to provide partner countries with the funds they need for recovery and reconstruction, as well as support the policies of our national government, the TaiwanICDF this year applied for project financing from domestic banks for the first time. Our application was aimed at securing a source of funding for the epidemic prevention and relief efforts of our Central American allies. Meanwhile, through the arrangement of corresponding borrowing and lending conditions, we allow assets and liabilities to match better in cash inflows and outflows, to effectively reduce the cash of fund scheduling and administration. This large source of funding also enabled a further expansion of the TaiwanICDF's capacity for international cooperation and development activities during the year.

Accounting Management

The TaiwanICDF's total revenues are derived predominantly from three main sources: interest accrued on the Fund, interest and revenues from development lending and investment projects, and funding for projects commissioned by all levels of government. Interest and revenues from development lending and investment projects, and interest accrued on the Fund mainly go towards routine operations such as technical cooperation projects, humanitarian assistance, and scholarship programs, as well as the TaiwanICDF's administrative and management expenses. Income from government-commissioned projects mainly supports overseas technical cooperation projects commissioned by MOFA, and includes commission by the Ocean Affairs Council to coordinate Taiwan's participation in the Our Ocean Conference hosted by Palau.

In 2020, operating revenues and non-operating income and gains amounted to NT\$1.45 billion, of which NT\$1.24 billion was allocated for commissioned projects. Revenue generated through the Fund amounted to NT\$250.13 million, with 36 percent being interest and revenues from lending and investment projects, 53 percent being accrued interest, 7 percent being income from disposal of investments, 3 percent from others, and 1 percent from cash dividends.

Total expenditures amounted to NT\$1.57 billion including NT\$1.24 billion spent on commissioned projects, and NT\$369.34 million being expenditures made through the Fund. Deducting expenditure from revenue produced a deficit of NT\$119.12 million for 2020. The reasons for the deficit included

NT\$75.09 million in currency conversion loss due to USD depreciating against NTD, as well as two new loan programs. Provisions for non-performing loans had to be made in accordance with the Regulation for the TaiwanICDF Dealings with Past Due/Non-Performing Loans and Bad Debts and this increased the total provisions for non-performing loans to NT\$37.8 million.

For 2020 TaiwanICDF Fund income and expenditure structure and figures, please refer to Figures 1 and 2.

Fund utilization and net worth

The TaiwanICDF Fund was created in 1996, and as of December 31, 2020, the net balance of the Fund was NT\$15.47 billion, including NT\$12.47 billion from the founding fund and donated fund, accumulated earnings of NT\$2.97 billion, and other items with a net worth of NT\$37.53 million. This represents a decline of NT\$88.38 million or 0.57 percent from 2019.

As of December 31, 2020, total assets stood at NT\$19.62 billion, of which current assets comprised 30.74 percent; long-term investments and loans 69.13 percent; real estate, plant, and equipment 0.09 percent; and other assets 0.04 percent. The organization's total liabilities were NT\$4.14 billion and the total balance of all funds amounted to NT\$15.47 billion including the founding fund, donated fund and accumulated earnings.

Enhancing accounting information queries

The budget execution query function of the TaiwanICDF Account Cashier Management System was enhanced in 2020 to make effective use of accounting information and improve budget management. This included:

Figure 1. Fund Revenue (2020)

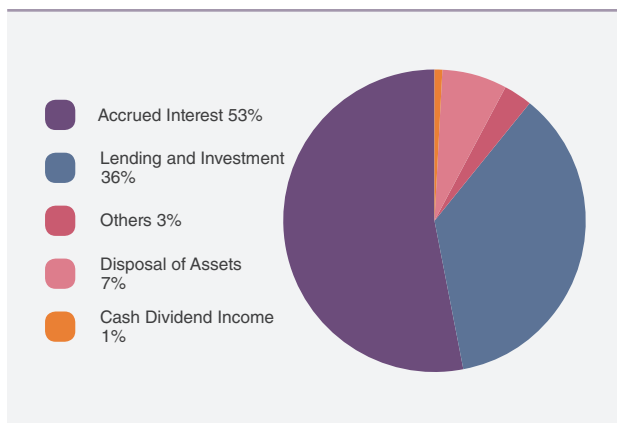
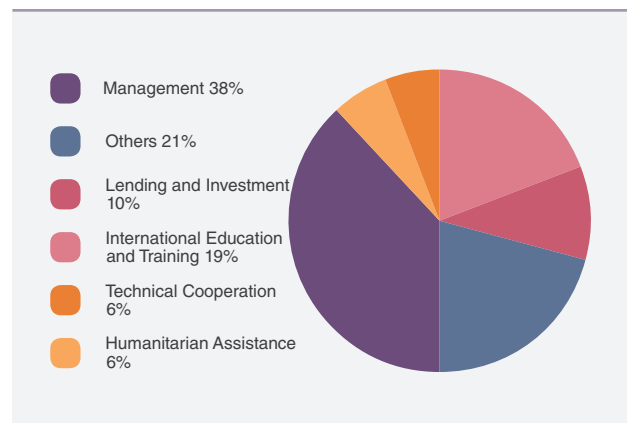


Figure 2. Fund Expenditure (2020)



1. Upgrading the Account Management System to let employees query the budget execution progress of each project, historical data of commissioned projects, as well as total annual TaiwanICDF revenues, spending and surplus/deficit. The ability to monitor budget execution facilitates budget control and improves operational performance.
2. Upgrading the Electronic Forms System to let employees query each project and account title's reimbursed amount, approved claims (not yet reimbursed), and applied amount (not yet approved). The estimated and actual execution rates are also displayed. All the receipts for a particular entry can be displayed as well to see how funds are being spent. Real-time access to information enables effective use of funding.

Budget execution

In 2020, MOFA contracted the TaiwanICDF to carry out overseas operations worth NT\$1.33 billion. The total budget for MOFA-commissioned projects was NT\$1.23 billion and the implementation rate was 90.69 percent.

Operating expenses (excluding expenses for contracted projects) amounted to NT\$290 million. The budget was NT\$318.48 million so the utilization rate was 91.06 percent. Budgeted and actual expenditures in 2020 are shown in Figure 3.

Auditing

Key auditing operations

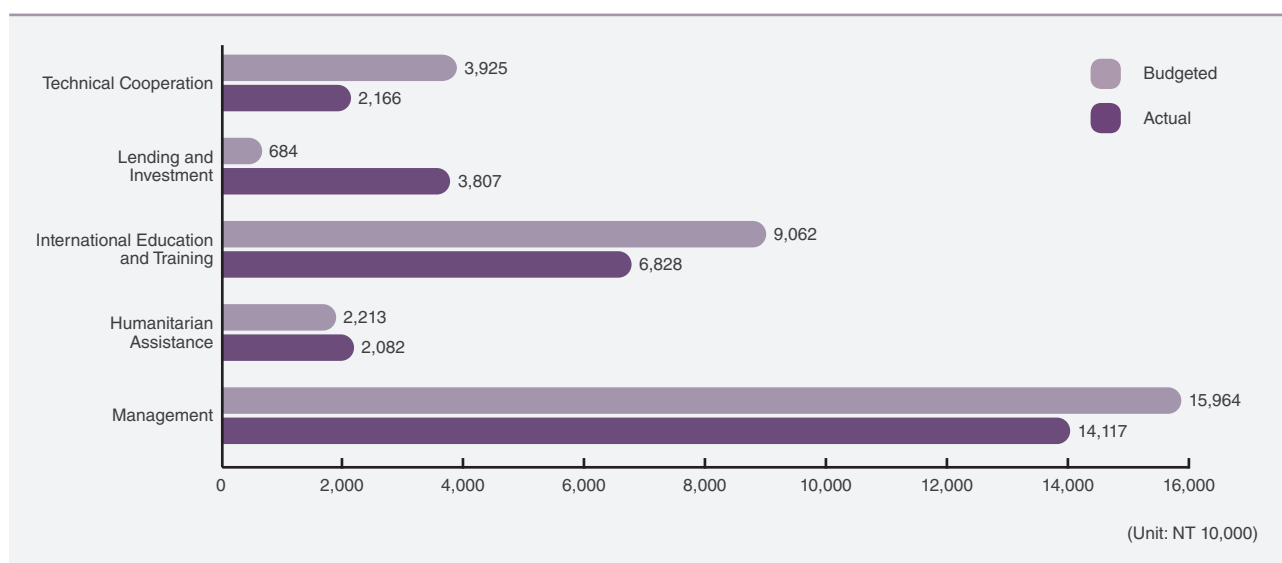
Key auditing operations at the TaiwanICDF include:

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

Audits in 2020

The TaiwanICDF originally planned to conduct a total of 27 audits in 2020. However, onsite audits of overseas technical missions were postponed due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Therefore, a total of 25 audits were ultimately completed in 2020. The content of these audits represented issues of concern to senior management, auditing units and competent authorities, and focused on risks and internal controls.

Figure 3. Budgeted and Actual Expenditures (2020)



Audits for 2020 were as follows: eight audits in operations, five audits in planning and management, four audits in accounting, two audits in services management, two audits in investment and lending, two audits in assets, one audit in salaries, and one audit in procurement. The distribution of audit categories is shown in Figure 4.

Results of audits

In 2020, audits yielded a total of 40 recommendations including 14 for internal controls, eight for operations, seven for services management, seven for procurement, and four for accounting. The distribution of audit recommendations by category is shown in Figure 5.

Audit results and subsequent recommendations are aimed at strengthening 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 information, in an effort to boost our operational performance.

Boosting operational performance

The 40 recommendations for improvement made by the TaiwanICDF this year can be divided into four categories according to audit findings: operations management, regulatory compliance, risk avoidance and project promotion. Among them, 11 recommendations were proposed to improve technical and vocational training programs, the investments of Exchange Traded Fund (ETF), annual report publication, recruiting sponsorships and fundraising activities for Taiwan's foreign aid projects, and internal procurement, in an effort to boost the TaiwanICDF's operational performance.

Human Resources

Annual training courses for the TaiwanICDF's domestic and overseas personnel were canceled, delayed or suspended in 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic. To help employees strengthen and improve their professional skills despite the constraints imposed by the pandemic, e-learning, flexible planning and integrated resources were used during the year to encourage employees to make use of different learning platforms and expand the boundaries of learning.

The Basic Information and Communication Technology Course held in 2019 was followed up with the Introduction to Python Course in 2020 to help employees learn the Python programming language, enhance their information and communication knowledge and skills, and improve their ability to manage ICT projects. Due to COVID-19, the course was conducted as an online livestream. The video was then uploaded to the TaiwanICDF's e-learning platform to allow education at any time and place. This year, we also promoted a digital English learning platform which motivated employees to use online education to improve their language proficiency.

Since 2019, the TaiwanICDF has collected high-quality e-learning platform resources related to our operations on our knowledge management platform for local and overseas employees to use. In response to COVID-19 in 2020, we expanded online learning and encouraged employees to share online education resources and experiences through virtual interactions to improve their overall productivity and professional competency.

Figure 4. Audits (2020)

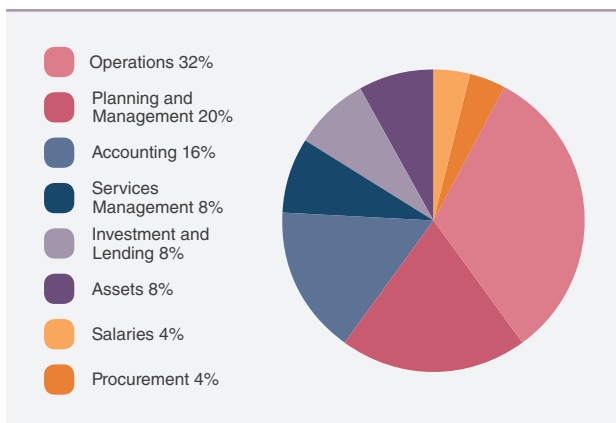
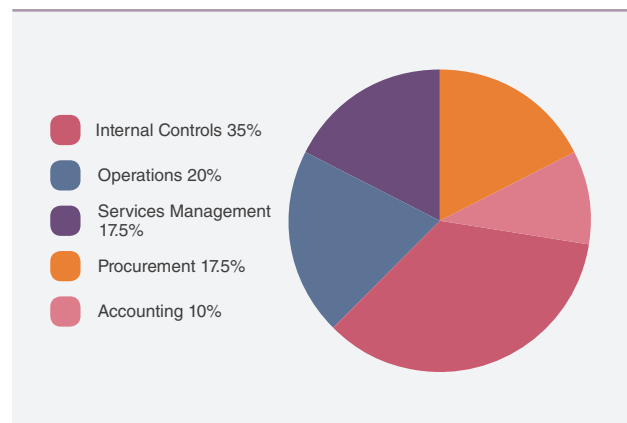


Figure 5. Audit Recommendations (2020)



Information and Communications Management

The development of information and communications services at the TaiwanICDF is aimed at supporting the operational requirements of the organization and responding to changes in the external environment. Individual and integrated projects are employed to incorporate innovative technologies that improve our overall information and communications performance. Key ICT projects in 2020 are as follows:

Adapting to maintain readiness

The COVID-19 pandemic posed new challenges to TaiwanICDF offices and business procedures in 2020. To ensure continuity of operations, we conducted an analysis of risks and impacts, and drew up a tiered set of office response plans. Preparations were made for remote offices and working from home in terms of basic office equipment, information and communications infrastructure, and cloud video conferencing. Realistic drills were also used to test actual processes and the reliability of data exchange. Risk of exposure during exchange of official correspondence and between personnel was reduced to effectively enhance the resilience of TaiwanICDF operations.

Total integration for higher efficiency

The TaiwanICDF has embraced the digitization of our operations for many years and the processing capacity of information services has continued to grow annually. Hyperconverged infrastructure technology and equipment were introduced this year and combined with our years of experience with virtualization to build a server platform that offers performance, expandability and security. The new architecture provides a solid foundation for future development needs of various information-communications systems, which are essential for managing workflows and quality of operations. We are now actively establishing common standards to reduce the cost of system development and improve the quality of system operation and maintenance. Furthermore, the common standards will serve as a guide for existing and new application programming interfaces (API) and pave the way for future scalability of open data.

Stability, continuity and security

The TaiwanICDF continued to make scheduled upgrades to our software, hardware and cybersecurity operations and maintenance tools in accordance with the Cyber Security Management Act and related regulations. At the same time, we conducted information and

communication safety audits on the security of our network architecture and hardware configuration. To ensure the effectiveness of cybersecurity measures, we overcame time and space constraints to jointly conduct remote hardware cybersecurity testing and troubleshooting with our overseas staff as well. Furthermore, proper information security awareness among personnel is critical to cybersecurity. TaiwanICDF staff have continued to refine their theoretical and practical knowledge of cybersecurity by obtaining the iPAS: MOEA Certified Information Security Engineer-Specialist Level approved by the Department of Cyber Security of the Executive Yuan. Regular cybersecurity training and e-mail social engineering exercises were also used to reinforce awareness and practices among all personnel. Particular emphasis was placed on the 3P's of cybersecurity (product, process, people) to strengthen our overall cyber security defense.

Public Communications

In terms of public communications, despite the constraints imposed by limited resources, we maintained our strategy of innovation, breakthrough approaches, and cross-platform integrated marketing through more effective media communication, outreach, and public-private partnerships. We leveraged the marketing model of the Internet generation to enhance our professional image as a foreign aid organization. The key activities were as follows:

Rapidly adapting and responding to COVID-19

We added a new section on COVID-19 to the TaiwanICDF website to showcase our support for the epidemic prevention efforts of our allies. Corresponding topics and content were also included in our annual report and quarterly publications to highlight how the TaiwanICDF has responded swiftly in the spirit of "Taiwan is Helping."

Implementing TaiwanICDF multimedia

To strengthen the role of the TaiwanICDF's user-generated content and online marketing, we produced a variety of videos including on various campuses or covering different themes. Post-production was used to enhance the diversity, accessibility and transmissibility of digital multimedia among online audiences. We also continued to promote our activities with young audiences by conducting exchanges with 11 universities and secondary schools throughout Taiwan this year. Furthermore, we utilized Facebook to raise our public profile and support.

Enhancing the influence of TaiwanICDF publications and cultivating campuses

We established the Development Focus Quarterly in printed, electronic and blog formats to enhance the brand value of the TaiwanICDF in the international development aid sector. A ceremony was also organized to launch the inaugural issue on “Taiwan’s Foreign Assistance in 60 Years.” The event brought together key industry, government, and academia partners and legislators to reinforce the influence of our publication and its usefulness as a reference for policy making.

Amplifying media impact through licensing and alliances

Local and overseas media TV channels were licensed to broadcast videos by the TaiwanICDF. These included Taiwanese media such as PeoPo, Rollor, and MomoTV, as well as overseas TV stations in St. Lucia, Eswatini and Indonesia. A licensing agreement with Airiti expanded the publication channels for TaiwanICDF periodicals. Additionally, we co-organized exhibitions and events with the National Museum of Natural Science in Taichung, National Immigration Agency of the Ministry of the Interior, National Taiwan Library, and Taipei Metro Art Gallery to generate public exposure.

Legal Affairs

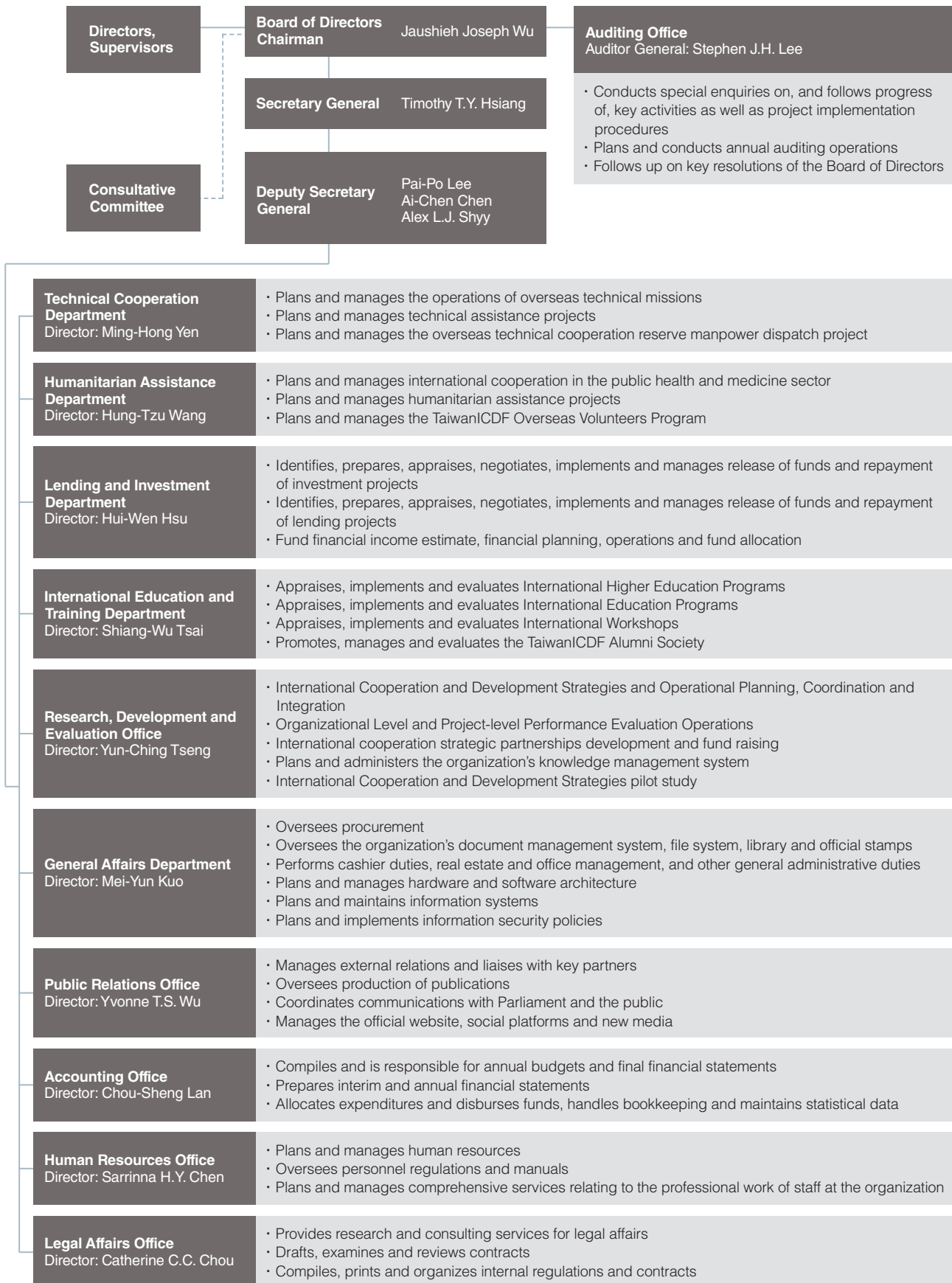
The TaiwanICDF’s legal compliance matters in 2020 mainly focused on the enactment of our Procedures for Ethical Management and Guidelines for Conduct with a total of 21 articles. The new procedures and guidelines were derived from the Regulations Regarding Authorization Provisions of the Foundations Act by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of China (Taiwan), and our own Ethical Management Guidelines. The content included establishing the guidelines’ authorization basis and types of improper benefits; establishing an ethical management supervision team and its roles and supporting measures; types of appropriate social customs; procedures for handling of improper benefits provided/promised directly or indirectly by a third party; types of conflicts of interest; prohibition against bribery or money laundering among TaiwanICDF personnel; and prohibition against political donations. TaiwanICDF personnel must process monetary or in-kind donations in accordance with the relevant laws; manage fundraising in compliance with the Charity Donations Destined for Social Welfare Funds Implementation Regulations and its sub-laws; maintain proper management and protection of trade secrets and

intellectual property rights; comply with the law and act as a prudent administrator in preventing direct or indirect infringement of other parties’ rights; and avoid conflicts of interest in personnel attending or invited to meetings of the directors or supervisors. Additional content included the declaration of the TaiwanICDF ethical management policy; avoiding transactions with unethical businesses; conducting ethical risk assessments; the reporting, handling, disciplinary and appeals procedure for TaiwanICDF personnel engaged in unethical behavior; as well as the procedures for implementing and amending said regulations.

In order to meet the requirements of the Anti-Money Laundering Office of the Executive Yuan, the TaiwanICDF filled out the online survey for the NPO Money Laundering/Terrorist Financing Risk Assessment System for the first time this year. The survey provided the government with a picture of the measures adopted by the TaiwanICDF to counter money laundering and financing of terrorism during business execution and organizational management so that their risk attributes can be assessed. The TaiwanICDF will continue to audit our internal compliance and strengthen our internal regulations in accordance with the Foundations Act, its sub-laws, and other regulations governing TaiwanICDF operations. Every effort will be made to practice ethical management and good governance.



Organization Chart*



*Accurate as of December 31, 2020

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 2023

Chairman	Jaushieh Joseph Wu	Minister of Foreign Affairs
Directors	Mei-Hua Wang	Minister of Economic Affairs
	Chin-Long Yang	Governor, Central Bank of the Republic of China (Taiwan)
	Chi-Chung Chen	Minister, Council of Agriculture, Executive Yuan
	Ping-Cheng Lo	Minister without Portfolio, Executive Yuan
	Shih-Chung Chen	Minister of Health and Welfare
	Tzi-Chin Chang	Minister, Environmental Protection Administration
	Miguel Li-Jey Tsao	Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs
	Mei-Lie Chu	Vice President, National Chengchi University and Director, Central Bank of the Republic of China (Taiwan)
	Li-Fen Lei	Professor, Department of Agricultural Economics, National Taiwan University
	Wei-Wen Chang	Head of Graduate Institute of International Human Resource Development, National Taiwan Normal University
	Yvonne Chiu	Chairwoman, Information Service Industry Association of R.O.C
	Lien-Wen Liang	Professor, Department of Banking and Finance, Chinese Culture University
	Chuang-Chang Chang	President, Chung-Hua Institution for Economic Research
Hung-Yi Chiou	Distinguished Professor, School of Public Health, Taipei Medical University and Director, Master Program in Applied Molecular Epidemiology	
Standing Supervisor	Hung-Wen Huang	Deputy Director, Department of Special Fund Budget, DGBAS, Executive Yuan
Supervisors	Bih-Jane Liu	Professor, Department of Economics, National Taiwan University
	Yeh-Yun Lin	Professor, Department of Business Administration, and Director, Center for Creativity and Innovation Studies, 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

Wen-Shan Yang	Adjunct Research Fellow, Institute of Sociology, Academia Sinica
Sheng-Hsiung Huang	Chairman and CEO, Taiwan Network Information Center
Louis C.J. Lee	Associate Professor, School of Law & Department of Economic and Finance, Ming Chuan University and CEO, Financial Technology Innovation Research Center
Wen-Zhong Huang	Mediator and Conciliation Member, Taipei City Government Labor Dispute Mediation Committee
Santiago Huang	Former Leader, Taiwan Technical Mission to the Republic of Guatemala
Shang-Zhi Huang	Vice Superintendent, Kaohsiung Medical University Chung-Ho Memorial Hospital
Bo-Ru Guo	Vice Chief Operating Officer, Financial Services Tax, TwC
An-Kai Liu	Executive Vice General Manager, EY Transaction Advisory Services Inc.
Hsien-Chen Chiang	Committee Member, Complaint Review Board for Government Procurement, Legal Affairs Department, New Taipei City Government

*Accurate as of December 31, 2020

Report of Independent Accountants

PWCR20000358

To the INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT FUND

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying balance sheets of International Cooperation and Development Fund (TaiwanICDF) as at December 31, 2020 and 2019, and the related statements of comprehensive income, of changes in equity and of cash flows for the years then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the TaiwanICDF as at December 31, 2020 and 2019, and its results of operations and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with the requirements of Regulations Governing Accounting Handling and Preparation of Financial Reports of Foundations established and approved by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, accounting policies of TaiwanICDF, Enterprise Accounting Standards (“EAS”) and related interpretations.

Basis for opinion

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

Emphasis of matter-custodianship of certain assets

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

Responsibilities of management for the financial statements

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

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

Auditor’s responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor’s report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards in the Republic of China will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if,

individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with the generally accepted auditing standards in the Republic of China, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

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

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

Chou, Hsiao-Tzu
For and on Behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers, Taiwan
March 26, 2021



International Cooperation and Development Fund Balance Sheets

December 31, 2020 and 2019

(Expressed in New Taiwan dollars)

Assets	Notes	December 31, 2020		December 31, 2019	
		Amount	%	Amount	%
Current assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	6(1)	\$ 4,776,629,530	24	\$ 5,143,536,478	32
Other receivables	6(4)	277,088,546	2	456,626,390	3
Prepayments		61,450,930	-	45,715,879	-
Held-to-maturity financial assets - current	6(3)	664,085,055	4	673,557,003	4
Other current assets		60,431,042	-	56,989,721	-
Current portion of long-term loans receivable	6(5) and 9	190,045,613	1	234,351,596	2
Total current assets		6,029,730,716	31	6,610,777,067	41
Long-term loans and investment					
Available-for-sale financial assets - non-current	6(2)	96,210,750	-	42,561,050	-
Held-to-maturity financial assets - non-current	6(3)	3,204,359,519	16	3,728,205,446	23
Financial assets carried at cost - non-current	6(6) and 9	2,499,588,521	13	2,289,343,521	14
Long-term loans receivable	6(5) and 9	7,760,335,723	40	3,472,609,263	22
Total long-term loans and investment		13,560,494,513	69	9,532,719,280	59
Property, plant and equipment					
	6(7)				
Machinery and equipment		14,449,337	-	13,845,783	-
Transportation equipment		1,002,568	-	1,183,337	-
Miscellaneous equipment		1,538,717	-	1,792,710	-
Leasehold improvements		642,842	-	737,448	-
Net property, plant and equipment		17,633,464	-	17,559,278	-
Other assets					
Deposits-out		321,003	-	319,344	-
Deferred expenses		8,249,806	-	6,670,949	-
Total other assets		8,570,809	-	6,990,293	-
TOTAL ASSETS		\$ 19,616,429,502	100	\$ 16,168,045,918	100
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES					
Current liabilities					
Payables	6(8)	\$ 376,419,577	2	\$ 576,319,441	4
Collections payable		2,296,972	-	15,261,343	-
Other current liabilities		67,200	-	1,097,424	-
Total current liabilities		378,783,749	2	592,678,208	4
Long-Term Liabilities					
Long-Term Liabilities	6(9)	3,747,900,000	19	-	-
Total Long-Term Liabilities		3,747,900,000	19	-	-
Other liabilities					
Other liabilities		15,609,420	-	12,846,894	-
Total other liabilities		15,609,420	-	12,846,894	-
TOTAL LIABILITIES		4,142,293,169	21	605,525,102	4
Fund balances					
Funds					
Funds	6(11)	12,468,838,072	64	12,468,838,072	77
Accumulated earnings					
Accumulated earnings	6(12)	2,967,770,087	15	3,086,884,812	19
Adjustment for other fund balances					
Other accumulated earnings	6(2)	37,528,174	-	6,797,932	-
TOTAL FUND BALANCES		15,474,136,333	79	15,562,520,816	96
SIGNIFICANT CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND UNRECOGNISED CONTRACT COMMITMENTS					
	9				
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES		\$ 19,616,429,502	100	\$ 16,168,045,918	100

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

International Cooperation and Development Fund Statements of Comprehensive Revenues and Expenses

For the Years Ended December 31, 2020 and 2019

(Expressed in New Taiwan dollars)

Items	Notes	December 31, 2020		December 31, 2019	
		Amount	%	Amount	%
Operating revenues					
Revenues from banking and finance operations		\$ 90,859,720	7	\$ 104,856,471	6
Revenues from contracted projects		1,203,270,129	93	1,584,913,379	94
Other revenues from contracted projects		1,029,324	-	-	-
Total operating revenues		1,295,159,173	100	1,689,769,850	100
Operating expenses					
Humanitarian assistance expenses		(20,820,899)	(1)	(27,426,967)	(2)
Banking and finance operations		(38,067,066)	(3)	(23,893,193)	(1)
International human resources		(68,277,500)	(5)	(91,111,620)	(5)
Technical cooperation expenses		(21,664,682)	(2)	(33,229,251)	(2)
General and administrative expenses		(141,167,013)	(11)	(136,843,960)	(8)
Contracted project expenses	6(13)	(1,203,270,129)	(93)	(1,584,913,379)	(94)
Other contracted project expenses		(936,771)	-	-	-
Total operating expenses		(1,494,204,060)	(115)	(1,897,418,370)	(112)
Net operating losses		(199,044,887)	(15)	(207,648,520)	(12)
Non-operating income and gains					
Financial income	6(15)	153,050,020	12	164,028,506	10
Other non-operating income	6(16)	6,222,533	-	9,762,869	-
Total non-operating income and gains		159,272,553	12	173,791,375	10
Non-operating expenses and losses					
Financial expenses		(78,468,290)	(6)	(28,815,453)	(2)
Other non-operating expenses		(874,101)	-	(285,959)	-
Total non-operating expenses and losses		(79,342,391)	(6)	(29,101,412)	(2)
Deficiency of revenues over expenses		(\$ 119,114,725)	(9)	(\$ 62,958,557)	(4)
Other comprehensive income					
Unrealized valuation gains from available-for-sale financial assets	6(2)	\$ 30,730,242	2	\$ 6,797,932	1
Total comprehensive losses		(\$ 88,384,483)	(7)	(\$ 56,160,625)	(3)

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

International Cooperation and Development Fund Statements of Changes In Fund Balance

For the Years Ended December 31, 2020 and 2019

(Expressed in New Taiwan dollars)

	Notes	Fund		Accumulated earnings	Accumulated other comprehensive income	Total
		Founding fund	Endowment fund		Unrealized valuation gains from available-for-sale financial assets	
2019						
Balance at January 1, 2019		\$ 11,614,338,576	\$ 854,499,496	\$ 3,149,843,369	\$ -	\$ 15,618,681,441
Deficiency of revenues over expenses for 2019		-	-	(62,958,557)	-	(62,958,557)
Other comprehensive income for 2019		-	-	-	6,797,932	6,797,932
Balance at December 31, 2019		\$ 11,614,338,576	\$ 854,499,496	\$ 3,086,884,812	\$ 6,797,932	\$ 15,562,520,816
2020						
Balance at January 1, 2020		\$ 11,614,338,576	\$ 854,499,496	\$ 3,086,884,812	\$ 6,797,932	\$ 15,562,520,816
Deficiency of revenues over expenses for 2020		-	-	(119,114,725)	-	(119,114,725)
Other comprehensive income for 2020	6(2)	-	-	-	30,730,242	30,730,242
Balance at December 31, 2020		\$ 11,614,338,576	\$ 854,499,496	\$ 2,967,770,087	\$ 37,528,174	\$ 15,474,136,333

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, 2020 and 2019

(Expressed in New Taiwan dollars)

	Notes	2020	2019
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Loss before tax		(\$ 119,114,725)	(\$ 62,958,557)
Adjustments			
Adjustments to reconcile profit (loss)			
Depreciation	6(7)(14)	3,853,888	4,425,606
Amortization	6(14)	2,433,932	3,408,408
Bad debt expense		35,797,564	-
Reversal of allowance for bad debts	6(16)	-	(3,626,573)
Held-to-maturity financial assets - interest amortization		8,345,087	4,847,618
Loss on disposal of fixed assets	6(7)	848,855	36,832
Gain on disposal of investment	6(15)	(18,090,721)	-
Financial assets carried at cost-impairment loss	6(6)	-	17,171,015
Changes in assets and liabilities			
Receivables		9,699,414	23,719,778
Prepayments		4,446,742	(6,492,553)
Other current assets		(3,441,321)	(6,618,776)
Accrued expenses		6,169,294	(1,910,074)
Other payables		(54,099,327)	124,901,590
Collections payable		(12,964,371)	12,829,393
Other current liabilities		(1,030,224)	1,028,773
Other liabilities		(40,474)	(21,979)
Net cash flows (used in) from operating activities		(137,186,387)	110,740,501
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Increase in long-term loans receivable	6(5)	(4,544,351,784)	(781,791,997)
Proceeds from long-term loans receivable	6(5)	265,138,339	254,119,016
Increase in available-for-sale financial assets		(83,197,837)	(35,763,118)
Proceeds from disposal of available-for-sale financial assets		78,369,100	-
Increase in held-to-maturity financial assets		(148,200,000)	(581,962,454)
Proceeds upon maturity of held-to-maturity financial assets		670,854,998	588,104,999
Increase in financial assets carried at cost		(210,245,000)	(252,280,000)
Decrease in financial assets carried at cost	6(6)	-	7,182,582
Increase in property, plant and equipment	6(7)	(4,776,929)	(1,976,545)
(Increase) decrease in deposits-out		(1,659)	8,313
Increase in deferred assets		(4,012,789)	(921,400)
Net cash flows used in investing activities		(3,980,423,561)	(805,280,604)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds from long-term debt		3,747,900,000	-
Increase in deposits-in		2,803,000	975,000
Net cash flows from financing activities		3,750,703,000	975,000
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		(366,906,948)	(693,565,103)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		5,143,536,478	5,837,101,581
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year		\$ 4,776,629,530	\$ 5,143,536,478

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

International Cooperation and Development Fund Notes To the Financial Statements

December 31, 2020 and 2019

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

1. HISTORY AND ORGANIZATION

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

The mission of TaiwanICDF 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. THE DATE OF AUTHORISATION FOR ISSUANCE OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND PROCEDURES FOR AUTHORISATION

These financial statements were authorised for issuance by the Board of Directors on March 26, 2021.

3. CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES

None.

4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

(1) Compliance statement

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

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the abovementioned regulations and standards.

(2) Basis of preparation

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 TaiwanICDF adopted accrual basis, anything accounted at cash basis will be adjusted to accrual basis during closing of accounts.

(3) Foreign currency translation

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

exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

(4) Classification of current and non-current items

A. Assets that meet one of the following criteria are classified as current assets; otherwise they are classified as non-current assets:

- (a) Assets that are expected to be realised, or are intended to be sold or consumed within the normal operating cycle;
- (b) Assets held mainly for trading purposes;
- (c) Assets that are expected to be realised within twelve months from the balance sheet date;
- (d) Cash or cash equivalents, excluding cash and cash equivalents that are restricted from being exchanged, used to settle liabilities for at least twelve months after the balance sheet date or restricted by other factors.

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

- (a) Liabilities that are expected to be settled within the normal operating cycle;
- (b) Liabilities arising mainly from trading activities;
- (c) Liabilities that are to be settled within twelve months after the balance sheet date;
- (d) Liabilities for which the repayment date cannot be deferred unconditionally for at least twelve months after the balance sheet date.

(5) Cash equivalents

Cash equivalents refer to short-term, highly liquid time deposits or investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

(6) Allowance for uncollectible accounts

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

(7) Available-for-sale financial assets

A. Available-for-sale financial assets are non-derivatives that are either designated in this category or not classified in any of the other categories.

B. On a regular way purchase or sale basis, available-for-sale financial assets are recognised and derecognised using trade date accounting.

C. Available-for-sale financial assets are initially recognised at fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial assets. These financial assets are subsequently remeasured and stated at fair value, and any changes in the fair value of these financial assets are recognised in other comprehensive income.

(8) Held-to-maturity financial assets

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

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

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

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

(9) Receivables

Retained money receivable on completed projects

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

(10) Financial assets measured at cost

A. Financial assets measured at cost are equity instruments that do not have a quoted market price in an active market and whose fair value cannot be reliably measured or derivatives that are linked to and must be settled by delivery of such unquoted equity instrument

B. On a regular way purchase or sale basis, financial assets measured at cost are recognised and derecognised using trade date accounting.

C. Financial assets measured at cost are initially recognised at fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition and subsequently measured at cost.

(11) Impairment of financial assets

A. The TaiwanICDF assesses at each balance sheet date whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (a 'loss event') and that loss event (or events) has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated.

B. The criteria that the TaiwanICDF uses to determine whether there is objective evidence of an impairment loss is as follows:

(a) Significant financial difficulty of the issuer or debtor;

(b) A breach of contract, such as a default or delinquency in interest or principal payments;

(c) For economic or legal reasons relating to the borrower's financial difficulty, granted the borrower a concession that a lender would not otherwise consider;

(d) It becomes probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation;

(e) The disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulties;

(f) Observable data indicating that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows from a group of financial assets since the initial recognition of those assets, although the decrease cannot yet be identified with the individual financial asset in the group, including adverse changes in the payment status of borrowers in the group or national or local economic conditions that correlate with defaults on the assets in the group;

(g) Information about significant changes with an adverse effect that have taken place in the technology, market, economic or legal environment in which the issuer operates, and indicates that the cost of the investment in the equity instrument may not be recovered;

(h) A significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of an investment in an equity instrument below its cost.

C. When the TaiwanICDF assesses that there has been objective evidence of impairment loss of financial assets, the amount of impairment loss is determined as follows according to the category of financial assets:

(a) Financial assets measured at amortised cost

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

amount of the asset through the use of an impairment allowance account.

(b) Financial assets measured at cost

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

(c) Available-for-sale financial assets

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

(12) Long-term loans receivable

Foreign currency loans are stated at historical exchange rates.

(13) Property, plant and equipment

A. Property, plant and equipment are initially recorded at cost. Borrowing costs incurred during the construction period are capitalised.

B. In case of replacement of one part of the property, plant and equipment, the new part is capitalised to the extent that it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the TaiwanICDF, and the carrying amount of the part replaced is derecognised. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss when incurred.

C. Property, plant and equipment are measured at cost model subsequently. Land is not depreciated. Other property, plant and equipment are depreciated using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives. Each part of an item of property, plant and equipment with a cost that is significant in relation to the total cost of the item is depreciated separately, unless it is impracticable. The estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment are as follows:

Machinery and equipment	3 ~ 10 years
Transportation equipment	2 ~ 10 years
Miscellaneous equipment	3 ~ 10 years
Leasehold improvements	5 years

D. If expectations for the assets' residual values and useful lives differ from previous estimates or the patterns of consumption of the assets' future economic benefits embodied in the assets have changed significantly, any change is accounted for as a change in estimate under EAS 4, 'Accounting policies, estimates and errors', from the date of the change.

(14) Impairment of non-financial assets

A. The TaiwanICDF assesses at each balance sheet date the recoverable amounts of those assets where there is an indication that they are impaired. The impairment loss on revalued assets is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of amount of unrealised revaluation surplus; excess is recognised in profit or loss, if any.

B. Where the recoverable amount increases in subsequent period, the book value of the asset is adjusted to its recoverable amount. The carrying amount after reversal should not exceed its book value (less depreciation or amortisation amount) that would have been if the impairment had not been recognised. Reversal of impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss, but gain on reversal of

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

(15) Accounts payable

Retained money payable on completed projects

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

(16) Borrowings

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

(17) Retirement plan

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

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

(18) Income tax

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

(19) Revenues, costs and expenses

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

5. CRITICAL ESTIMATES AND KEY SOURCES OF ASSUMPTION UNCERTAINTY

None.

6. DETAILS OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTS

(1) Cash and cash equivalents

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Petty cash	\$ 110,000	\$ 110,000
Demand deposits	1,611,943,059	973,596,983
Time deposits	3,164,576,471	4,169,829,495
Total	\$ 4,776,629,530	\$ 5,143,536,478

(2) Available-for-sale financial assets

Items	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Non-current items:		
Exchange trade funds	\$ 58,682,576	\$ 35,763,118
Valuation adjustments	37,528,174	6,797,932
Total	\$ 96,210,750	\$ 42,561,050

A. For the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, the TaiwanICDF recognized \$30,730,242 and \$6,797,932 in other comprehensive income for fair value changes, respectively.

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

(3) Held-to-maturity financial assets

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Current items		
Government bonds	\$ 90,741,404	\$ -
Corporate bonds	573,343,651	673,557,003
Total	\$ 664,085,055	\$ 673,557,003
Non-current items		
Government bonds	\$ 390,952,950	\$ 484,528,749
Corporate bonds	2,813,406,569	3,243,676,697
Total	\$ 3,204,359,519	\$ 3,728,205,446

The TaiwanICDF recognised interest income of \$93,311,969 and \$102,597,024 for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively.

(4) Other receivables

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Retained money receivable on completed projects	\$ 193,430,627	\$ 365,582,251
Interest receivable	84,259,618	91,637,556
Other receivables	-	3,686
	277,690,245	457,223,493
Less: Allowance for doubtful accounts	(601,699)	(597,103)
	\$ 277,088,546	\$ 456,626,390

(5) Long-term loans receivable

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Current items		
Current portion of long-term loans receivable	\$ 197,609,843	\$ 242,764,354
Less: Allowance for doubtful accounts	(7,564,230)	(8,412,758)
Net	\$ 190,045,613	\$ 234,351,596
Non-current items		
Long-term loans receivable	\$ 7,856,933,551	\$ 3,532,565,595
Less: Allowance for doubtful accounts	(96,597,828)	(59,956,332)
Net	\$ 7,760,335,723	\$ 3,472,609,263
Total	\$ 7,950,381,336	\$ 3,706,960,859

- A. TaiwanICDF provides long-term loans in accordance with the Regulations for Loans by the International Cooperation and Development Fund as approved by the Executive Yuan. As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, the total outstanding loans denominated in U.S. dollars, Australia dollars and Euro dollars amounted to US\$ 196,002,181.23, AU\$20,227,983,€47,775,635.62 and US\$62,461,384.36, AU\$20,227,983, €34,012,905.09, respectively.
- B. Allowances for doubtful accounts were based on the Regulation for TaiwanICDF Dealings with Past Due/Non-Performing Loans and Bad Debts.
- C. As Parque Industrial Oriente S.A. (PIO) defaulted on the loan extended for the Industrial Park Development Project in Paraguay amounting to US\$11,003,488.32, TaiwanICDF filed a legal claim against PIO on September 1, 2003. The court in Ciudad del Este ruled in favor of TaiwanICDF in the first trial on March 26, 2004. PIO filed an appeal, which was rejected. Accordingly, it was proposed that the Industrial Park be auctioned off. Under TaiwanICDF's 51st board resolution, TaiwanICDF has agreed, under a term of 20 years, for MOFA to repay the remaining loan balance. Although the MOFA agreed to pay off the remaining balance annually for 3 years beginning 2012 on December 13, 2012, payments of only US\$3,293,162.77 and US\$400,000 were made in years 2012 and 2013, respectively. The MOFA stated in a letter dated on April 16, 2014 that there were no payments made by MOFA for year 2014 and installments would resume starting from 2015 through annual budgets, and a payment of US\$500,000 was made in year 2016 to 2019. As of December 31, 2020, the MOFA had repaid US\$8,793,162.77 and the remaining balance was US\$2,210,325.55.
- D. There was no significant past due loan as of December 31, 2020 and 2019.
- E. See Appendix 1 for the statement of changes in long-term loans for the year ended December 31, 2020.

(6) Financial assets measured at cost

As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, the details of financial assets at cost are as follows:

Items	December 31, 2020		December 31, 2019	
	Carrying Amount	Ownership	Carrying Amount	Ownership
Equity investments accounted for using cost method:				
Overseas Investment & Development Corporation	\$ 175,000,000	19.44%	\$ 175,000,000	19.44%
Less: Accumulated Impairment	(6,000,000)		(6,000,000)	
	169,000,000		169,000,000	
BTS India Private Equity Fund Limited	-	-	113,333,733	6.80%
	(=US\$ -)		(=US\$ 3,640,112)	
Less: Accumulated Impairment	(-)		(113,333,733)	
	(=US\$ -)		(=US\$ 3,640,112)	
	-		-	
Taiwan's Agricultural Development Corporation	20,000,000	8.33%	20,000,000	8.33%
Less: Accumulated Impairment	(6,910,615)		(6,910,615)	
	13,089,385		13,089,385	
Net	182,089,385		182,089,385	
International institution investment fund:				
FIISF-Small Business Account-Phase III	1,174,490,000		1,174,490,000	
	(=US\$ 38,000,000)		(=US\$ 38,000,000)	
Agribusiness Account	474,630,000		474,630,000	
	(=US\$ 15,000,000)		(=US\$ 15,000,000)	
Innovation and Sustainability in Agribusiness Value Chains Account	210,245,000		-	
	(=US\$ 7,000,000)		(=US\$ -)	
Less: Accumulated Impairment	(18,165,864)		18,165,864	
	(=US\$ 591,433)		(=US\$ 591,433)	
	1,841,199,136		1,630,954,136	
EBRD Financial Intermediary and Private Enterprises Investment	476,300,000		476,300,000	
Special Fund-Agribusiness Account	(=US\$ 15,000,000)		(=US\$ 15,000,000)	
Net	2,317,499,136		2,107,254,136	
Total	\$ 2,499,588,521		\$ 2,289,343,521	

A. TaiwanICDF and the European Bank for Reconstruction Development (EBRD) entered into a contribution agreement dated May 19, 2011 in respect of the Financial Intermediary and Private Enterprises Investment Special Fund (FIPEISF)-Small Business Account III (SBA III), as amended on April 19, 2017 and March 19, 2019, pursuant to which TaiwanICDF had committed US\$50,000,000. The contribution to SBA III is used to co-finance EBRD lending operations with financial intermediaries for on-lending to micro and small enterprises. TaiwanICDF's accumulated contribution amounted to US\$50,000,000 and US\$38,000,000 as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively.

B. TaiwanICDF and the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) entered into an agreement dated March 27, 2006 in respect of the Specialized Financial Intermediary Development Fund (SFIDF), pursuant to which TaiwanICDF had committed US\$15,000,000. The contribution to the SFIDF is used to co-invest in, or co-finance well-performing microfinance institutions with the LAB of IDB Group. TaiwanICDF's accumulated contribution both amounted to US\$15,000,000 as of December 31, 2020 and 2019.

- C. TaiwanICDF and the EBRD entered into a contribution agreement dated November 18, 2015 in respect of the FIPEISF-Agribusiness Account (ABA), pursuant to which TaiwanICDF had committed US\$15,000,000. The contribution to the ABA is mainly used to co-finance EBRD lending operations for the private enterprises operating in agribusiness sector. TaiwanICDF's accumulated contribution both amounted to US\$15,000,000 as of December 31, 2020 and 2019.
- D. TaiwanICDF and the EBRD entered into a contribution agreement dated November 27, 2019 in respect of the FIPEISF- Innovation and Sustainability in Agribusiness Value Chains Account (ISAVCA), pursuant to which TaiwanICDF had committed US\$20,000,000. The contribution to the ISAVCA is mainly used to co-finance EBRD lending operations for the private enterprises operating in agribusiness sector. TaiwanICDF's accumulated contribution both amounted to US\$7,000,000 as of December 31, 2020.
- E. TaiwanICDF takes into consideration the possible losses of a financial asset measured at cost-Indian private equity funds, and recognizes impairment losses annually based on a conservatism principle. The accumulated impairment losses of Indian private equity funds amounted to \$113,333,733 as of December 31, 2019, and is deducted as of December 31, 2020.
- F. The above listed foreign currency investments projects are stated using the historical exchange rate.
- G. See Appendix 2 for the statement of changes in financial assets carried at cost for the year ended December 31, 2020.

(7) Property, plant and equipment

	Machinery and equipment	Transportation equipment	Miscellaneous equipment	Leasehold improvements	Total
At January 1, 2020					
Cost	\$ 38,839,514	\$ 3,589,397	\$ 5,247,635	\$ 3,857,054	\$ 51,533,600
Accumulated depreciation	(24,993,731)	(2,406,060)	(3,454,925)	(3,119,606)	(33,974,322)
	\$ 13,845,783	\$ 1,183,337	\$ 1,792,710	\$ 737,448	\$ 17,559,278
Opening net book amount as at January 1	\$ 13,845,783	\$ 1,183,337	\$ 1,792,710	\$ 737,448	\$ 17,559,278
Additions	4,599,880	28,999	148,050	-	4,776,929
Disposals	(840,987)	5,000	(2,868)	-	(848,855)
Depreciation charge	(3,155,339)	(204,768)	(399,175)	(94,606)	(3,853,888)
Closing net book amount as at December 31	14,449,337	\$ 1,002,568	\$ 1,538,717	\$ 642,842	\$ 17,633,464
At December 31, 2020					
Cost	\$ 38,932,552	\$ 3,573,396	\$ 5,378,475	\$ 3,857,054	\$ 51,741,477
Accumulated depreciation	(24,483,215)	(2,570,828)	(3,839,758)	(3,214,212)	(34,108,013)
	\$ 14,449,337	\$ 1,002,568	\$ 1,538,717	\$ 642,842	\$ 17,633,464

	Machinery and equipment	Transportation equipment	Miscellaneous equipment	Leasehold improvements	Total
At January 1, 2019					
Cost	\$ 37,035,686	\$ 3,565,597	\$ 5,251,345	\$ 3,857,054	\$ 49,709,682
Accumulated depreciation	(21,446,843)	(2,191,342)	(3,055,767)	(2,970,559)	(29,664,511)
	\$ 15,588,843	\$ 1,374,255	\$ 2,195,578	\$ 886,495	\$ 20,045,171
Opening net book amount as at January 1	\$ 15,588,843	\$ 1,374,255	\$ 2,195,578	\$ 886,495	\$ 20,045,171
Additions	1,940,355	23,800	12,390	-	1,976,545
Disposals	(34,532)	-	(2,300)	-	(36,832)
Depreciation charge	(3,648,883)	(214,718)	(412,958)	(149,047)	(4,425,606)
Closing net book amount as at December 31	13,845,783	\$ 1,183,337	\$ 1,792,710	\$ 737,448	\$ 17,559,278

At December 31, 2019

Cost	\$ 38,839,514	\$ 3,589,397	\$ 5,247,635	\$ 3,857,054	\$ 51,533,600
Accumulated depreciation	(24,993,731)	(2,406,060)	(3,454,925)	(3,119,606)	(33,974,322)
	\$ 13,845,783	\$ 1,183,337	\$ 1,792,710	\$ 737,448	\$ 17,559,278

(8) Payables

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Inter-set payable	\$ 3,378,260	\$ -
Accrued expenses	41,417,124	38,626,090
Other payables	90,459,682	144,559,009
Retained money payable on completed projects	241,164,511	393,134,342
	\$ 376,419,577	\$ 576,319,441

(9) Long-term borrowings (Long-term borrowings are nil as at December 31, 2019)

Type of borrowings	Borrowing period and repayment term	Interest rate range	Collateral	December 31, 2020
Bank borrowings				
Long-term borrowings	15-Jun-42	0.40%	-	\$ 3,747,900,000
Less: Current portion				-
				\$ 3,747,900,000

TaiwanICDF participated in providing Credit to finance the Public Sector Operations and Financial Sector Support Facility for MSMEs led by the Central American Bank for Economic Integration (CABEI) in 2019, and received loans from the Bank of Taiwan amounting to US\$50,000,000 and US\$80,000,000.

(10) Retirement funds

- A. TaiwanICDF contributes monthly an amount based on seven percent of the employees' remuneration and deposits it with a financial institution. This fund balance is not reflected in the financial statements. The fund balance with a financial institution was \$91,527,545 and \$98,215,436 as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively.
- B. The details of employees' retirement funds allocated by TaiwanICDF are as follows:

	For the years ended December 31	
	2020	2019
Balance at the beginning of the year	\$ 98,215,436	\$ 97,437,497
Interest income	849,311	985,119
Contribution during the year	-	2,340,000
Payments during the year	(7,537,202)	2,547,180
Balance at the end of the year	\$ 91,527,545	\$ 98,215,436

- C. Effective September 1, 2009, TaiwanICDF has been an entity covered by the Labor Standards Law and has adopted the following two schemes:
- Scheme A: the pension and severance obligation are settled and the settled amounts are transferred to TaiwanICDF's retirement fund deposited with the financial institution. The employees may claim pension benefits when they retire or reach 55 years old or upon their death.
- Scheme B: the pension and severance obligation are not settled and the old pension plan is extended. Accordingly, TaiwanICDF recognized an accrued pension reserve of \$16,014,156 for the excess of present value of pension benefits for the past and future service years under the old pension plan over the fair value of the pension fund at the measurement date, September 1, 2009 and contributed the amount to the account in 2010.
- D. Effective September 1, 2009, TaiwanICDF has established a funded defined contribution pension plan (the "New Plan") under the Labor Pension Act. Under the New Plan, TaiwanICDF contributes monthly depending on the contribution grades an amount based on 7% of the payroll grades corresponding to the employees' monthly salaries and wages to the employees' individual pension accounts at the Bureau of Labor Insurance. The benefits accrued in the employees' individual pension accounts could be received in full or in monthly installments when the employees retire. The pension costs under the New Plan for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 amounted to \$10,737,149 and \$9,292,906, respectively.

(11) Funds

- A. The founding fund balance of \$11,614,338,576 (Total assets of \$11,634,131,427 less total liabilities of \$19,792,851) was derived from the closure of the IECDF management committee on June 30, 1996. In the official registration with the court, the total property value filed as \$11,634,131,427 was based on the closing balance of assets of the IECDF management committee. As of December 31, 2020, the total amount of the assets registered with TaiwanICDF was \$15,562,520,816.
- B. The donated fund of TaiwanICDF consisted of the following items:
- The amount of \$4,423,541 from MOFA's Committee of International Technical Cooperation (CITC) was consolidated in TaiwanICDF on July 1, 1997.
 - The amount of \$600,000,000 was donated by the MOFA on January 16, 1999.
 - The MOFA provided the amount of \$250,075,955 on December 31, 2001 under the Regulation for TaiwanICDF in Providing Guarantee for Credit Facilities Extended to Private Enterprises Which Invest in Countries with Formal Diplomatic Relationships.

(12)Accumulated earnings

TaiwanICDF is registered as a consortium juridical person with the aim of strengthening international cooperation and enhancing foreign relations by promoting economic development, social progress and the welfare of the people in partner nations around the world. As TaiwanICDF is a non-profit organization, distribution of income is not permitted in accordance with its Articles of Association.

(13)Contracted project expenses

	For the years ended December 31	
	2020	2019
Personnel expenses	\$ 398,833,460	\$ 414,721,426
Operating expenses	685,155,663	1,001,838,803
Travel and transportation expense	27,123,126	47,628,097
Equipment investment expense	92,157,880	120,725,053
Total	\$ 1,203,270,129	\$ 1,584,913,379

(14)Personnel expenses, depreciation and amortization

	For the years ended December 31	
	2020	2019
Personnel expenses (Note)		
Salaries	\$ 126,910,603	\$ 126,276,003
Labor and health insurance	11,421,473	11,041,800
Pension	10,737,149	9,292,906
Others	5,214,220	5,305,273
	\$ 154,283,445	\$ 151,915,982
Depreciation	\$ 3,853,888	\$ 4,425,606
Amortization	\$ 2,433,932	\$ 3,408,408

Note: Including technical cooperation personnel.

(15)Financial income

	For the years ended December 31	
	2020	2019
Interest income	\$ 132,610,299	\$ 163,884,306
Gain on disposal of investments	18,090,721	-
Investment income-non-operating	2,349,000	144,200
	\$ 153,050,020	\$ 164,028,506

(16)Other non-operating income

	For the years ended December 31	
	2020	2019
Reversal of allowance for doubtful accounts	\$ -	\$ 3,626,573
Subsidy and donation income	1,553,881	478,815
Others	4,668,652	5,657,481
	\$ 6,222,533	\$ 9,762,869

(17) Income tax

Activities and related expenses of TaiwanICDF are in compliance with "Standard for Non-profit Organizations Exempt from Income Tax". Accordingly, TaiwanICDF is exempt from income tax. The income tax returns through 2017 have been assessed and approved by the Tax Authority.

7. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

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

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

- (2) Revenues from contracted projects are the subsidy received from the contracted projects of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

8. PLEDGED ASSETS

None.

9. SIGNIFICANT CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND UNRECOGNISED CONTRACT COMMITMENTS

- (1) Pursuant to the Regulations for Loans by the International Cooperation and Development Fund, the loan amount in U.S. dollars under the loan agreements entered into by TaiwanICDF amounted to US\$ 324,932,578.92 and US\$193,932,578.92 as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively. The total amount of loans drawn down amounted to US\$ 273,594,578.92 and US\$141,666,954.36, and the undisbursed committed balance amounted to US\$ 51,338,000.00 and US\$52,265,624.56 as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively. Additionally, the loan amount in Euro dollars amounted to €56,553,755.54 as of December 31, 2020 and 2019. The total amount of loans drawn down amounted to €47,775,635.62 and €34,012,905.09, and the undisbursed committed balance amounted to €8,778,119.92 and €22,540,850.45 as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively. Moreover, the loan amount in Australia dollars amounted to AU\$20,227,983.00 as of December 31, 2020 and 2019. 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, 2020 and 2019.
- (2) Pursuant to the Regulations for Investments by the International Cooperation and Development Fund, the committed amounts denominated in U.S. dollars under the outstanding contracts entered into by TaiwanICDF amounted to US\$ 100,000,000 and US\$105,000,000, of which US\$ 75,000,000 and US\$72,215,985 had been invested as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively. The recalled amount of the investments are US\$784,015 as of December 31, 2020 and 2019. The undisbursed committed balance amounted to US\$ 25,000,000 and US\$32,000,000 as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively. Additionally, the committed amounts denominated in NT dollars under the outstanding investment agreement entered into by TaiwanICDF has been fully disbursed, with the balance of NT\$195,000,000 as of December 31, 2020 and 2019. The undisbursed committed balance amounted to NT\$0 as of December 31, 2020 and 2019.
- (3) TaiwanICDF had entered into a lease agreement with the MOFA to lease state-owned real estate properties. As per the lease agreement, the lease period is from October 1, 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.

10. SIGNIFICANT EVENTS AFTER BALANCE SHEET DATE

None.

11. PROPERTIES UNDER CUSTODIANSHIP

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

The properties under custodianship were accounted for at cost. Expenditures for major 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, 2020 and 2019, the book value of fixed assets under custodianship was \$ 290,783,596 and \$250,532,404, respectively. In addition, as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, the reserve for severance pay for personnel stationed abroad in charge of the government's assignments, which were administered by TaiwanICDF on behalf of government and for contracted assistants of TaiwanICDF amounted to \$ 25,087,868 and \$29,283,318, respectively.

- (2) The MOFA has engaged TaiwanICDF to manage the Central American Economic Development Fund (ROC-CAEDF). As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, the total amount of ROC-CAEDF was \$ 7,606,614,730 and \$7,904,129,198, respectively, and the details of the financial assets of the ROC-CAEDF are as follows:

	December 31, 2020	
	US\$	NT\$
Demand deposits	\$ 921,582.77	\$ 26,246,677
Time deposits	221,806,253.08	6,317,042,089
Interest receivable	2,223,405.26	63,322,582
Prepaid expenses	566,194.41	16,262,225
Corporate bonds	39,352,964.63	1,183,741,730
	\$ 264,870,400.15	\$ 7,606,614,730

	December 31, 2019	
	US\$	NT\$
Demand deposits	\$ 1,414,790.73	\$ 42,415,426
Time deposits	237,416,825.69	7,123,736,435
Interest receivable	4,765,651.76	142,874,240
Prepaid expenses	282,510.94	8,615,171
Corporate bonds	19,177,876.71	586,487,926
	\$ 263,057,655.83	\$ 7,904,129,198

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

For the Year Ended December 31, 2020

(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	\$ 91,688,011	\$ -	\$ 17,334,295	\$ 74,353,716	May. 2010 ~ May. 2029 (Note)
Quimistan Valley Irrigation Project in Honduras	35,789,658	-	17,860,741	17,928,917	Nov. 2005 ~ Nov. 2021
Housing Solidarity Reconstruction Program in Honduras	36,960,000	-	9,240,000	27,720,000	May. 2004 ~ Nov. 2023
Phase I Solidarity Reconstruction Program in Nicaragua	44,274,255	-	9,920,790	34,353,465	Jul. 2004 ~ Jan. 2024
Phase II Housing Solidarity Reconstruction Program in Nicaragua	48,811,048	-	8,173,283	40,637,765	Mar. 2006 ~ Sep. 2025
Guatemala Rio Polochic Region Recovery Program	27,887,459	-	6,927,300	20,960,159	Jul. 2004 ~ Jan. 2024
Technical Education Project in Guatemala	43,586,350	-	17,434,540	26,151,810	Aug. 2007 ~ Feb. 2022
Housing Solidarity Reconstruction Program in El Salvador	29,982,806	-	6,526,220	23,456,586	Nov. 2004 ~ May. 2024
Program for Environmental Pollution Control in Critical Areas in El Salvador	25,249,149	-	17,642,791	7,606,358	Nov. 2006 ~ May. 2021
Belize Tourism Development Project / Caracol road	27,430,545	-	4,114,732	23,315,813	Nov. 2005 ~ May. 2026
Program for Modernizing the National Congress and the Office of the Comptroller General in Dominican Republic	42,042,231	-	6,367,175	35,675,056	Nov. 2004 ~ May. 2026
Drinking Water Distribution Project in Petion-Ville-Lot I in Haiti	20,048,709	-	1,932,558	18,116,151	May. 2007 ~ Nov. 2029
Rural Credit Project in Burkina Faso	16,897,858	-	4,826,550	12,071,308	Nov. 2005 ~ May. 2023
Microfinancing and Capacity Building Project in the Gambia	5,338,333	-	1,067,378	4,270,955	Mar. 2010 ~ Sep. 2024
Agricultural Production Reactivation Phase II in Nicaragua	77,253,195	-	8,222,773	69,030,422	Mar. 2011 ~ Sep. 2028
Lower Usuthu Smallholder Irrigation Project in Eswatini	57,830,552	-	8,897,010	48,933,542	Jul. 2009 ~ Jan. 2026
Information Technology School Project	81,320,251	-	7,439,598	73,880,653	Sep. 2014 ~ Mar. 2031
Technical and Vocational Education and Training Project in the Gambia	43,853,953	-	3,713,585	40,140,368	Jan. 2016 ~ Jul. 2031

Item	Beginning Balance	Increase in long-term loans	Collection of long-term loans	Ending Balance	Collection Term
CABEI's Special Fund for the Social Transformation of Central America	100,883,783	-	10,088,379	90,795,404	May. 2012 ~ Nov. 2029
CABEI SMME Re-lending Project-Phase II	41,607,145	-	41,607,145	-	Jan. 2014 ~ Jul. 2020
CABEI's Special Fund for the Social Transformation of Central America Phase II	213,398,926	-	17,506,073	195,892,853	Nov. 2014 ~ May. 2032
Taiwan ICDF-CABEI Technological and Vocational Education and	31,120,770	-	6,079,964	25,040,806	Jan. 2015 ~ Jul. 2024
The Green Energy Special Fund	1,322,385,017	449,215,524	-	1,771,600,541	The period depends on the sub-projects.
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	88,617,910	65,558,660	11,633,403	142,543,167	Mar. 2018 ~ Sep. 2031
Integral Microfinance Project (El Salvador)	85,298,570	-	13,122,856	72,175,714	Jul. 2019 ~ Jan. 2026
National Broadband Plan	540,920,010	-	-	540,920,010	Jul. 2021 ~ Jan. 2030
The Home Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Project In The Republic of The Marshall Islands	30,840,000	-	-	30,840,000	Nov. 2021 ~ May. 2031
Tuvalu Project Loan	74,592,000	-	7,459,200	67,132,800	Jan. 2020 ~ Jul. 2029
Nevis Small Enterprises Re-lending Project	-	21,657,600	-	21,657,600	Jan. 2025 ~ Jul. 2035
Marshall Project Loan	-	88,740,000	-	88,740,000	Sep. 2026 ~ May. 2052
Women and Youth Entrepreneurs and MSMEs Re-lending Projecatu (Palat	-	87,360,000	-	87,360,000	May. 2023 ~ Nov. 2040
Financial Sector Support Facility for MSMEs	-	2,305,600,000	-	2,305,600,000	Nov. 2022 ~ May. 2030
CABEI Credito finance Public Sector Operations	-	1,440,000,000	-	1,440,000,000	Nov. 2025 ~ May. 2042
Women's Livelihood Loan Project in Southeast and South Asia	-	86,220,000	-	86,220,000	Dec. 2029 ~ Jun. 2038
	3,775,329,949	4,544,351,784	265,138,339	8,054,543,394	
Less: Allowance for doubtful accounts	(68,369,090)	-		(104,162,058)	
	3,706,960,859	-		7,950,381,336	

Note: Although the MOFA agreed to pay off the remaining balance annually for 3 years beginning 2012 on December 13, 2012, payments of only US\$3,293,162.77 and US\$400,000 were made in years 2012 and 2013, respectively. There were no payments made by MOFA for year 2014. The MOFA stated in a letter dated on April 16, 2014 that there were no payments made by MOFA for year 2014 and installments would resume starting from 2015 through annual budgets, and a payment of US\$500,000 was made in year 2015 to 2020. As of December 31, 2020, the MOFA had repaid US\$8,793,162.77 and the remaining balance was US\$2,210,325.55.

International Cooperation and Development Fund Statement of Changes in Fixed Assets

For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

(Expressed in NT\$)

	Beginning Balance		Acquisition of Long-term Investments		Decrease in Long-term Investments		Ending Balance		Note
	Owner-ship	Carrying Amount	Owner-ship	Carrying Amount	Owner-ship	Carrying Amount	Owner-ship	Carrying Amount	
Equity investments accounted for using cost method:									
Overseas Investment & Development Corporation	19.44%	\$ 175,000,000	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	19.44%	\$ 175,000,000	None
Less: Accumulated impairment		(6,000,000)		-		-		(6,000,000)	
		169,000,000		-		-		169,000,000	
BTS Private Equity Fund in India	6.80%	113,333,733	-	-	-	113,333,733	-	-	None
Less: Accumulated impairment		(113,333,733)		-		113,333,733		(-)	
		-		-		-		-	
Taiwan's Agricultural Development Corporation	8.33%	20,000,000		-		-	8.33%	20,000,000	None
Less: Accumulated impairment		(6,910,615)		-		-		(6,910,615)	
		13,089,385		-		-		13,089,385	
		182,089,385		-		-		182,089,385	
International Institution Investment Fund:									
Agribusiness Account		474,630,000		-		-		474,630,000	None
FIISF-Small Business Account-Phase III		1,174,490,000		-		-		1,174,490,000	None
Innovation and Sustainability in Agribusiness Value Chains Account		-		210,245,000				210,245,000	
Less: Accumulated impairment		(18,165,864)		-		-		(18,165,864)	
		1,630,954,136		210,245,000				1,841,199,136	
Financial Intermediary Development Fund		476,300,000		-		-		476,300,000	None
		2,107,254,136		210,245,000		-		2,317,499,136	
Total		\$ 2,289,343,521		\$ 210,245,000		-		\$ 2,499,588,521	

Cooperation Projects in 2020

East Asia and Pacific

Country	Project	Sector	Type of Assistance	Priority Area
Thailand	Raising Competency of Farmers' Horticultural Produces Project	Production (Agriculture)	Technical Assistance	Agriculture
	TaiwanICDF Overseas Volunteers Program	Social Infrastructure and Services (Education)	Technical Assistance (Volunteer)	Education
Indonesia	Strengthening Incubator Agribusiness with Human Development Project (Phase II)	Production (Agriculture)	Technical Assistance	Agriculture
	High Quality Rice Seed Development Project in South Sulawesi	Production (Agriculture)	Technical Assistance	Agriculture
	Karawang Horticulture Development Project	Production (Agriculture)	Technical Assistance	Agriculture
	WASH Recovery Program in Central Sulawesi	Humanitarian Aid (Reconstruction)	Technical Assistance	Environment
Palau	Horticulture Extension Project	Production (Agriculture)	Technical Assistance	Agriculture
	Women and Youth Entrepreneurs and MSMEs Re-lending Project	Economic Infrastructure and Services (Banking and Financial Services)	Lending	Other
	Aquaculture Project (Preparation)	Production (Agriculture)	Technical Assistance	Agriculture
	Livestock Project (Preparation)	Production (Agriculture)	Technical Assistance	Agriculture
	Vocational Training Project for the Pacific	Social Infrastructure and Services (Education)	Technical Assistance	Education
	Overseas Professional Mandarin Teaching Project	Social Infrastructure and Services (Education)	Technical Assistance	Education
	TaiwanICDF Overseas Volunteers Program	Social Infrastructure and Services (Health)	Technical Assistance (Volunteer)	Public Health and Medicine
Papua New Guinea	Farmers Training Cooperation Project	Production (Agriculture)	Technical Assistance	Agriculture
Philippines	Integrated Action for Children's Nutrition Project	Social Infrastructure and Services (Health)	Technical Assistance	Public Health and Medicine
Nauru	Dietary Diversity Extension Project	Production (Agriculture)	Technical Assistance	Agriculture
	Microfinance Development Fund–Pilot Project	Economic Infrastructure and Services (Banking and Financial Services)	Technical Assistance	ICT, Other
	Project of Agriculture and Livestock of the RON Prison	Production (Agriculture)	Technical Assistance	Agriculture
	Vocational Training Project for the Pacific	Social Infrastructure and Services (Education)	Technical Assistance	Education
Marshall Islands	Horticulture Project	Production (Agriculture)	Technical Assistance	Agriculture
	Livestock Project	Production (Agriculture)	Technical Assistance	Agriculture
	Home Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Project	Economic Infrastructure and Services (Energy Generation, Supply and Efficiency/Renewable Energy)	Lending	Environment
	Vocational Training Project for the Pacific	Social Infrastructure and Services (Education)	Technical Assistance	Education
Tuvalu	Horticulture Expansion Project	Production (Agriculture)	Technical Assistance	Agriculture
	Vocational Training Project for the Pacific	Social Infrastructure and Services (Education)	Technical Assistance	Education
Fiji	Guava and Dragon Fruit Production, Marketing Extension, and Capacity Building Project	Production (Agriculture)	Technical Assistance	Agriculture
	Aquaculture Project	Production (Agriculture)	Technical Assistance	Agriculture
Cambodia	TaiwanICDF Overseas Volunteers Program	Social Infrastructure and Services (Other)	Technical Assistance (Volunteer)	Other
India	Digital Health Innovation for COVID-19 Response	Humanitarian Aid (Health)	Technical Assistance	Public Health and Medicine

Africa and West Asia

Country	Project	Sector	Type of Assistance	Priority Area
Tunisia	EBRD Financial Intermediary Investment Special Fund–Small Business Account–Phase III–Tunisia Leasing S.A. MSME Project	Economic Infrastructure and Services (Banking and Financial Services)	Lending	Other
Turkey	FIPEISF–Agribusiness Account–Subproject: Yayla Project	Production (Agriculture)	Lending	Agriculture
	Refugees Act and Communicate for Health (REACH): Using Technology to Increase Health Literacy and Health Care Access for Refugees in Turkey	Humanitarian Aid (Health)	Technical Assistance	Public Health and Medicine
	Refugees Act and Communicate for Health (REACH): Using Technology to Increase Health Literacy and Health Care Access for Refugees in Turkey (Phase 2)	Humanitarian Aid (Health)	Technical Assistance	Public Health and Medicine
	Overseas Professional Mandarin Teaching Project	Social Infrastructure and Services (Education)	Technical Assistance	Education
	TaiwanICDF Overseas Volunteers Program	Social Infrastructure and Services (Health)	Technical Assistance (Volunteer)	Public Health and Medicine
Jordan	Green Energy Special Fund (GESF)–Jordan GAM Solid Waste Project	Economic Infrastructure and Services (Energy Generation, Supply and Efficiency/Renewable Energy)	Lending	Environment
	Overseas Professional Mandarin Teaching Project	Social Infrastructure and Services (Education)	Technical Assistance	Education
Saudi Arabia	Date Palm Cultivation and Tissue Culture Consultant Dispatch Project	Production (Agriculture)	Technical Assistance	Agriculture
	Marine Fish Research Consultant Dispatch Project	Production (Agriculture)	Technical Assistance	Agriculture
	Transport Technical Cooperation Consultant Dispatch Project	Economic Infrastructure and Services (Transport and Storage)	Technical Assistance	Other
Bahrain	Horticultural Crops Development Consultants Dispatch Project	Production (Agriculture)	Technical Assistance	Agriculture
	Aquaculture Development Consultant Dispatch Project	Production (Agriculture)	Technical Assistance	Agriculture
Lebanon	Provision of Assistance to the Most Vulnerable Persons Exposed to Protection–Related Threats as a Result of COVID-19 Pandemic and the Economic Crisis in Lebanon	Humanitarian Aid (Protection and Support Services)	Humanitarian Aid	Public Health and Medicine/ Other
	EBRD Financial Intermediary Investment Special Fund–Small Business Account–Phase III–Lebanon Green Economy Financing Facility–Bank Audi Pilot Project	Multisector/Cross-Cutting (Environmental Protection)	Lending	Environment
Uganda	TaiwanICDF Overseas Volunteers Program	Social Infrastructure and Services (Health)	Technical Assistance (Volunteer)	Public Health and Medicine
Eswatini	Fruit Tree Production and Marketing Project (Phase II)	Production (Agriculture)	Technical Assistance	Agriculture
	Pig Industry Enhancement Project	Production (Agriculture)	Technical Assistance	Agriculture
	Technical and Vocational Education and Training Enhancement Project	Social Infrastructure and Services (Education)	Technical Assistance	Education
	Capacity Building Project for Microfinance Ecosystem Focusing on Grassroots Women in Eswatini	Economic Infrastructure and Services (Banking and Financial Services)	Technical Assistance	Other
	Maternal and Infant Health Care Improvement Project (Phase II)	Social Infrastructure and Services (Health)	Technical Assistance	Public Health and Medicine
	TaiwanICDF Overseas Volunteers Program	Social Infrastructure and Services (Health)	Technical Assistance (Volunteer)	Public Health and Medicine
Somaliland	Technical Cooperation Project (Preparation)	Multisector/Cross-Cutting (Other multisector)	Technical Assistance	Other
	Somaliland E-government Capability Enhancement Project (Preparation)	Economic Infrastructure and Services (ICT)	Technical Assistance	ICT
	Maternal and Infant Health Care Improvement Project (Preparation)	Social Infrastructure and Services (Health)	Technical Assistance	Public Health and Medicine

Latin America and the Caribbean

Country	Project	Sector	Type of Assistance	Priority Area
Guatemala	Bamboo Industries Project	Production (Agriculture)	Technical Assistance	Agriculture
	Project for the Strengthening of Marketing Capacity in Family Farming	Production (Agriculture)	Technical Assistance	Agriculture
	Project for the Capacity Strengthening to Support the Incubation and Entrepreneurship for MIPYMEs	Economic Infrastructure and Services (Business)	Technical Assistance	Other
	Project for the Revitalization of Crafts and Youth Entrepreneurship in Antigua Guatemala and Surrounding Municipalities in Sacatepéquez	Economic Infrastructure and Services (Business)	Technical Assistance	Other
	Financial Expert Dispatch Task	Economic Infrastructure and Services (Banking and Financial Services)	Technical Assistance	Other
	Project for Promotion of Medical Technology for Improvement of Maternal-Neonatal Health	Social Infrastructure and Services (Health)	Technical Assistance	Public Health and Medicine
	Latin America and the Caribbean Countries Vocational Training Project	Social Infrastructure and Services (Education)	Technical Assistance	Education
	Overseas Professional Mandarin Teaching Project	Social Infrastructure and Services (Education)	Technical Assistance	Education
Honduras	Expanding Avocado Seedling Production Project	Production (Agriculture)	Technical Assistance	Agriculture
	Expanding Avocado Cultivation Project	Production (Agriculture)	Technical Assistance	Agriculture
	Pig Breeding and Reproduction Project	Production (Agriculture)	Technical Assistance	Agriculture
	Forest Pest Management Project	Multisector/Cross-Cutting (Other multisector)	Technical Assistance	Agriculture
	Farmers' Organization Production and Marketing Enhancement Project	Multisector/Cross-Cutting (Other multisector)	Technical Assistance	Agriculture
	Health Information Management Efficiency Enhancement Project (Preparation)	Social Infrastructure and Services (Health)	Technical Assistance	Public Health and Medicine
	Emergency Support and Preparedness Program for COVID-19 and Economic Reactivation-Credit to Finance Public Sector Operations-Subproject: Emergency Development Policies Operation for COVID-19 in the Republic of Honduras	Social Infrastructure and Services (Health)/General Budget Support	Lending	Public Health and Medicine/ Other
	Azure: Mobilization of Technical Services and Capital to Strengthen Community-Based and Municipal Operated Water and Sanitation Systems in Honduras	Social Infrastructure and Services (Other)	Technical Assistance	Public Health and Medicine
Nicaragua	Latin America and the Caribbean Countries Vocational Training Project	Social Infrastructure and Services (Education)	Technical Assistance	Education
	Overseas Professional Mandarin Teaching Project	Social Infrastructure and Services (Education)	Technical Assistance	Education
	Rice Seed Research, Development and Production Extension Project	Production (Agriculture)	Technical Assistance	Agriculture
	Bamboo Cultivation and Handicraft Production Efficiency Enhancement Project	Production (Agriculture)	Technical Assistance	Agriculture, Environment
	Common Bean Research, Development and Production Extension Project	Production (Agriculture)	Technical Assistance	Agriculture
	Plantain Development Project	Production (Agriculture)	Technical Assistance	Agriculture
	Strengthen Capacity for GIS Metadata and Disaster Resilience Project	Multisector/Cross-Cutting (Other multisector)	Technical Assistance	Environment
	Mariculture Project	Production (Agriculture)	Technical Assistance	Agriculture
Mariculture Project (Phase II)	Production (Agriculture)	Technical Assistance	Agriculture	
Strengthening Fruit and Vegetable Production Project	Production (Agriculture)	Technical Assistance	Agriculture	

Country	Project	Sector	Type of Assistance	Priority Area
Nicaragua	One Town, One Product Project	Economic Infrastructure and Services (Other)	Technical Assistance	Agriculture
	The Research on Adjustment Measures for Climate Change in Upland Rice Project	Production (Agriculture)	Technical Assistance	Agriculture, Environment
	Productivity Improvement of Rice and Common Bean Innovative Technologies Research Project (Preparation)	Production (Agriculture)	Technical Assistance	Agriculture
	Project for Strengthening Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD) Prevention and Control System	Social Infrastructure and Services (Health)	Technical Assistance	Public Health and Medicine
	Healthcare Personnel Training Program	Social Infrastructure and Services (Health)	Technical Assistance	Public Health and Medicine
	Latin America and the Caribbean Countries Vocational Training Project	Social Infrastructure and Services (Education)	Technical Assistance	Education
	Overseas Professional Mandarin Teaching Project	Social Infrastructure and Services (Education)	Technical Assistance	Education
	TaiwanICDF Overseas Volunteers Program	Social Infrastructure and Services (Education)	Technical Assistance (Volunteer)	Education
Belize	Breeding Sheep and Goat Production and Guidance System Enhancement Project	Production (Agriculture)	Technical Assistance	Agriculture
	Motor Vehicle Registration and License System Project	Economic Infrastructure and Services (ICT)	Technical Assistance	ICT
	Urban Resilience and Disaster Prevention Project	Multisector/Cross-Cutting (Other multisector)	Technical Assistance	Environment
	Project for Strengthening Medical Imaging System	Social Infrastructure and Services (Health)	Technical Assistance	Public Health and Medicine
	Belize City House of Culture and Downtown Rejuvenation Project	Multisector/Cross-Cutting (Environmental Protection)	Lending	Environment
	National Broadband Plan	Economic Infrastructure and Services (ICT)	Lending	ICT
	Latin America and the Caribbean Countries Vocational Training Project	Social Infrastructure and Services (Education)	Technical Assistance	Education
	Overseas Professional Mandarin Teaching Project	Social Infrastructure and Services (Education)	Technical Assistance	Education
Haiti	TaiwanICDF Overseas Volunteers Program	Social Infrastructure and Services (ICT/Health)	Technical Assistance (Volunteer)	ICT, Public Health and Medicine
	National Rice Seed Production Enhancement Project in North/North-East, Haiti	Production (Agriculture)	Technical Assistance	Agriculture
	National Rice Seed Production Enhancement Project in Artibonite, Haiti	Production (Agriculture)	Technical Assistance	Agriculture
	National Rice Seed Production Enhancement Project in South, Haiti	Production (Agriculture)	Technical Assistance	Agriculture
	Project for Strengthening Medical Emergency Response in Haiti	Social Infrastructure and Services (Health)	Technical Assistance	Public Health and Medicine
	Latin America and the Caribbean Countries Vocational Training Project	Social Infrastructure and Services (Education)	Technical Assistance	Education
St. Kitts and Nevis	Overseas Professional Mandarin Teaching Project	Social Infrastructure and Services (Education)	Technical Assistance	Education
	St. Kitts and Nevis Enhancing Agricultural Adaptive Capacity to Climate Variability Project	Production (Agriculture)	Technical Assistance	Agriculture
	Land Administration Information System Project	Economic Infrastructure and Services (ICT)	Technical Assistance	ICT
	Pinney's Beach Park Project	Social Infrastructure and Services	Technical Assistance	Other
	Capacity Building Project for the Prevention and Control of Chronic Kidney Disease	Social Infrastructure and Services (Health)	Technical Assistance	Public Health and Medicine

Country	Project	Sector	Type of Assistance	Priority Area
St. Kitts and Nevis	Capacity Building Project for the Prevention and Control of Metabolic Chronic Diseases	Social Infrastructure and Services (Health)	Technical Assistance	Public Health and Medicine
	Nevis Small Enterprises Re-Lending Project	Economic Infrastructure and Services (Banking and Financial Services)	Lending	Other
	Latin America and the Caribbean Countries Vocational Training Project	Social Infrastructure and Services (Education)	Technical Assistance	Education
	Overseas Professional Mandarin Teaching Project	Social Infrastructure and Services (Education)	Technical Assistance	Education
	TaiwanICDF Overseas Volunteers Program	Social Infrastructure and Services (Health/Education/ICT/Other); Production (Agriculture)	Technical Assistance (Volunteer)	Public Health and Medicine, Education, Agriculture, ICT, Other
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	Banana Revitalization Project	Production (Agriculture)	Technical Assistance	Agriculture
	Intelligent Bus Management and Monitoring System Project	Social Infrastructure and Services (ICT)	Technical Assistance	ICT
	Capacity Building Project for the Prevention and Control of Diabetes	Social Infrastructure and Services (Health)	Technical Assistance	Public Health and Medicine
	Healthcare Personnel Training Program	Social Infrastructure and Services (Health)	Technical Assistance	Public Health and Medicine
	Latin America and the Caribbean Countries Vocational Training Project	Social Infrastructure and Services (Education)	Technical Assistance	Education
	Overseas Professional Mandarin Teaching Project	Social Infrastructure and Services (Education)	Technical Assistance	Education
	TaiwanICDF Overseas Volunteers Program	Social Infrastructure and Services (ICT/Health)	Technical Assistance (Volunteer)	ICT, Public Health and Medicine
St. Lucia	Project for Enhancing the Efficiency of Production–Distribution Supply Chain in Fruit and Vegetable Sector	Production (Agriculture)	Technical Assistance	Agriculture
	Banana Productivity Improvement Project	Production (Agriculture)	Technical Assistance	Agriculture
	Project for ICT in Education	Economic Infrastructure and Services (Education)	Technical Assistance	Education
	Latin America and the Caribbean Countries Vocational Training Project	Social Infrastructure and Services (Education)	Technical Assistance	Education
	Overseas Professional Mandarin Teaching Project	Social Infrastructure and Services (Education)	Technical Assistance	Education
	TaiwanICDF Overseas Volunteers Program	Social Infrastructure and Services (Education)	Technical Assistance (Volunteer)	Education
Paraguay	Project to Strengthen Capacity for Commercial Production of Orchids	Production (Agriculture)	Technical Assistance	Agriculture
	Project to Strengthen Capacity to Support Development of MSMEs	Production (Industry)	Technical Assistance	Other
	Surubí Fingerling Breeding and Cultivation Project	Production (Agriculture)	Technical Assistance	Agriculture
	Health Information Management Efficiency Enhancement Project (Phase II)	Social Infrastructure and Services (Health)	Technical Assistance	Public Health and Medicine
	Regional Bank Cooperation Project	Economic Infrastructure and Services (Banking and Financial Services)	Technical Assistance	Other
	MSEs Re-lending Project	Economic Infrastructure and Services (Banking and Financial Services)	Lending	Other
	Latin America and the Caribbean Countries Vocational Training Project	Social Infrastructure and Services (Education)	Technical Assistance	Education

Country	Project	Sector	Type of Assistance	Priority Area
Paraguay	Overseas Professional Mandarin Teaching Project	Social Infrastructure and Services (Education)	Technical Assistance	Education
	TaiwanICDF Overseas Volunteers Program	Social Infrastructure and Services (Health/Other)	Technical Assistance (Volunteer)	Public Health and Medicine, Other
Ecuador	Oyster Cultivation Development Project	Production (Agriculture)	Technical Assistance	Agriculture

Central Asia and Middle East

Country	Project	Sector	Type of Assistance	Priority Area
Turkmenistan	FIPEISF–Agribusiness Account–Salty Snacks Project	Production (Agriculture)	Lending	Agriculture
	FIPEISF–Agribusiness Account–DFF Taze Ay Extension	Production (Agriculture)	Lending	Agriculture
	FIPEISF–Agribusiness Account–Atamyrat Ali Poultry Meat Producer	Production (Agriculture)	Lending	Agriculture
	FIPEISF–Agribusiness Account–Taze Ay Halal Project	Production (Agriculture)	Lending	Agriculture
	FIPEISF–Agribusiness Account–D Group	Production (Agriculture)	Lending	Agriculture
Moldova	Green Energy Special Fund–Chisinau Urban Road Sector Project	Multi/Cross-Cutting (Other Multisector, including Urban and Rural Development Projects)	Lending	Environment
	FIPEISF–Agribusiness Account–Moldova Glass Container Company	Production (Agriculture)	Lending	Agriculture
	EBRD Financial Intermediary Investment Special Fund–Small Business Account–Phase III–Express Leasing Microcredit	Economic Infrastructure and Services (Banking and Financial Services)	Lending	Other
Romania	EBRD Financial Intermediary Investment Special Fund–Small Business Account–Phase III–Romanian Green Economy Finance Facility	Multisector/Cross-Cutting (Environmental Protection)	Lending	Environment
	FIISF–SBA III–Romanian Green Economy Finance Facility_Banca Transilvania (BT) II	Multisector/Cross-Cutting (Environmental Protection)	Lending	Environment
	Green Energy Special Fund–Romania Bacau Urban Energy Efficiency Project	Multi/Cross-Cutting (Other Multisector, including Urban and Rural Development Projects)	Lending	Environment
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Green Energy Special Fund–BiH Elektrokrajina Power Distribution Upgrade Project	Economic Infrastructure and Services (Energy Generation, Supply and Efficiency)	Lending	Environment
	Green Energy Special Fund–BiH Elektro–Bijeljina Smart Metering Expansion Project	Economic Infrastructure and Services (Energy Generation, Supply and Efficiency)	Lending	Environment
	Green Energy Special Fund (GESF)–BiH Zenica CHP Station Upgrade and Modernization Project	Economic Infrastructure and Services (Energy Generation, Supply and Efficiency)	Lending	Environment
Bulgaria	Green Energy Special Fund–Bulgaria Sofia Electric Buses Acquisition Project	Multi/Cross-Cutting (Other Multisector, including Urban and Rural Development Projects)	Lending	Environment
Serbia	Green Energy Special Fund (GESF)–Serbia Belgrade Solid Waste PPP Project	Economic Infrastructure and Services (Energy Generation, Supply and Efficiency)	Lending	Environment
Ukraine	FIPEISF–Agribusiness Account–Ukraine Grain Company	Production (Agriculture)	Lending	Agriculture
	FIPEISF–Sustainable Agribusiness Value Chain Account–Ukraine E Company	Production (Agriculture)	Lending	Agriculture

Regional Cooperation Projects

Country	Project	Sector	Type of Assistance	Priority Area
Central America	Specialized Financial Intermediary Development Fund	Economic Infrastructure and Services (Banking and Financial Services)	Investment	Other
	Regional Lending Program for Coffee Rust in Central America	Production (Agriculture)	Lending	Agriculture
	Emergency Support and Preparedness Program for COVID-19 and Economic Reactivation—Credit to Finance Public Sector Operations	Social Infrastructure and Services (Health)/General Budget Support	Lending	Other
	Emergency Support and Preparedness Program for COVID-19 and Economic Reactivation—Financial Sector Support Facility for MSMEs	Economic Infrastructure and Services (Banking and Financial Services)	Lending	Other

Inter-regional Projects

Country	Project	Sector	Type of Assistance	Priority Area
Inter-regional Projects	Overseas Investment & Development Corp.	Production (Industry)	Investment	Other
	Mitagri Co., Ltd. Project	Production (Agriculture)	Investment	Agriculture
	EBRD Financial Intermediary Investment Special Fund—Small Business Account—Phase III	Economic Infrastructure and Services (Banking and Financial Services)	Investment	Other, Environment
	Green Energy Special Fund	Multisector/Cross-Cutting (Environmental Protection)	Lending	Environment
	EBRD Financial Intermediary and Private Enterprises Investment Special Fund—Agribusiness Account	Production (Agriculture)	Investment	Agriculture
	Financial Intermediary and Private Enterprises Investment Special Fund—Sustainable Agribusiness Value Chain Account	Production (Agriculture)	Investment	Agriculture
	Women's Livelihood Loan Project in Southeast and South Asia	Economic Infrastructure and Services (Banking and Financial Services)	Lending	Other
	Healthcare Personnel Training Program	Social Infrastructure and Services (Health)	Technical Assistance	Public Health and Medicine
	International Human Resources Development Workshop Program	Social Infrastructure and Services (Education)	Technical Assistance (Workshop)	Education
	International Higher Education Scholarship Program	Social Infrastructure and Services (Education)	Technical Assistance (Scholarship)	Education
	Taiwan Youth Overseas Service	Social Infrastructure and Services/ Economic Infrastructure and Services/Production (Overseas Service)	Technical Assistance (Health/ Communications/ICT/ Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery)	Other
TaiwanICDF Overseas Volunteers Program	Production/Social Infrastructure and Services (Agriculture/Education/ICT/ Health/Environment/Other)	Technical Assistance (Volunteer)	Agriculture, Education, ICT, Public Health and Medicine, Environment, Other	

Cooperation Projects with International Organizations and NGOs in 2020

International Organizations

Organization	Project	Sector	Type of Assistance	Priority Area
Afro-Asian Rural Development Organization (AARDO)	International Human Resources Development Workshop Program	Social Infrastructure and Services (Education)	Technical Assistance (Workshop)	Education
Asian Development Bank (ADB)	Earth Observation Knowledge Sharing Webinar	Production (Agriculture)	Other	Agriculture
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	Other, Environment
	Green Energy Special Fund	Multisector/Cross-Cutting (Environmental Protection)	Lending	Environment
	EBRD Financial Intermediary and Private Enterprises Investment Special Fund–Agribusiness Account	Production (Agriculture)	Investment	Agriculture
	Financial Intermediary and Private Enterprises Investment Special Fund–Sustainable Agribusiness Value Chain Account	Production (Agriculture)	Investment	Agriculture
Central American Bank for Economic Integration (CABEI)	Regional Lending Program for Coffee Rust in Central America	Production (Agriculture)	Lending	Agriculture
	Emergency Support and Preparedness Program for COVID-19 and Economic Reactivation–Credit to Finance Public Sector Operations	Social Infrastructure and Services (Health)/General Budget Support	Lending	Other
	Emergency Support and Preparedness Program for COVID-19 and Economic Reactivation–Financial Sector Support Facility for MSMEs	Economic Infrastructure and Services (Banking and Financial Services)	Lending	Other
	International Human Resources Development Workshop Program	Social Infrastructure and Services (Education)	Technical Assistance (Workshop)	Education
Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)	IDB/MIF–Specialized Financial Intermediary Development Fund	Economic Infrastructure and Services (Banking and Financial Services)	Investment	Other
Pan American Development Foundation (PADF)	International Human Resources Development Workshop Program	Social Infrastructure and Services (Education)	Technical Assistance (Workshop)	Education
International Center for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT)	The Research on Adjustment Measures for Climate Change in Upland Rice Project	Production (Agriculture)	Technical Assistance	Agriculture, Environment

NGOs

Organization	Project	Sector	Type of Assistance	Priority Area
World Farmers' Organisation (WFO)	Farmers' Solutions to Climate Crisis: Latin American Stories in the Era of COVID-19 Digital Workshop	Multisector/Cross-Cutting (Other Multisector)	Technical Assistance	Other
Food For The Poor (FFTP)	Aquaculture Project (Honduras)	Production (Agriculture)	Technical Assistance	Agriculture
Mercy Corps	WASH Recovery Program in Central Sulawesi (Indonesia)	Humanitarian Aid (Reconstruction)	Technical Assistance	Environment
World Vision	Integrated Action for Children's Nutrition Project (Philippines)	Social Infrastructure and Services (Health)	Technical Assistance	Public Health and Medicine
Friends International	TaiwanICDF Overseas Volunteers Program	Social Infrastructure and Services (Other)	Technical Assistance (Volunteer)	Other
Step 30 International Ministries	TaiwanICDF Overseas Volunteers Program	Social Infrastructure and Services (Health)	Technical Assistance (Volunteer)	Public Health and Medicine
Center for Sustainable Development, Columbia University (CSD)	Refugees Act and Communicate for Health (REACH): Using Technology to Increase Health Literacy and Health Care Access for Refugees in Turkey	Humanitarian Aid (Health)	Technical Assistance	Public Health and Medicine
	Refugees Act and Communicate for Health (REACH): Using Technology to Increase Health Literacy and Health Care Access for Refugees in Turkey (Phase 2)	Humanitarian Aid (Health)	Technical Assistance	Public Health and Medicine
	Emerging Stronger after COVID-19: Science, Technology, and Innovation for Sustainable Development Webinar	Multisector/Cross-Cutting (Other Multisector)	Other	Other
	TaiwanICDF Overseas Volunteers Program	Social Infrastructure and Services (Health)	Technical Assistance (Volunteer)	Public Health and Medicine
Polish Center for International Aid (PCPM)	Provision of Assistance to the Most Vulnerable Persons Exposed to Protection-Related Threats as a Result of COVID-19 Pandemic and the Economic Crisis in Lebanon	Humanitarian Aid (Protection and Support Services)	Humanitarian Aid	Public Health and Medicine/ Other
Terre des hommes Foundation (Tdh)	Digital Health Innovation for COVID-19 Response in India	Humanitarian Aid (Health)	Technical Assistance	Public Health and Medicine
Sustainable Travel International	Preliminary Study and Research for Moving Palau Towards a Carbon Neutral Tourism Industry	Environmental Protection	Other	Environment
Catholic Relief Services	Azure: Mobilization of Technical Services and Capital to Strengthen Community-Based and Municipal Operated Water and Sanitation Systems in Honduras	Social Infrastructure and Services (Other)	Technical Assistance	Public Health and Medicine



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.

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Partnerships for Progress and Sustainable Development



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