

International Cooperation and
Development Fund
Annual Report

Partnerships for Progress and Sustainable Development



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Development Fund

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Introducing the TaiwanICDF

Since the International Cooperation and Development Fund (TaiwanICDF) was founded in 1996 as Taiwan's professional development assistance organization, we have been dedicated to assisting friendly or developing countries in economic, social and human resource development, and in promoting economic relationships among these countries through technical cooperation, lending and investment, international education and training, and humanitarian assistance. By utilizing the organization's funds and their yields to engage in direct and indirect investments, and by implementing bilateral and multilateral technical cooperation, humanitarian aid, or educational training programs, the TaiwanICDF's mission is to provide humanitarian assistance for countries that suffer from natural disasters, or for international refugees.

Cooperating Partners

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



Sources of Funding

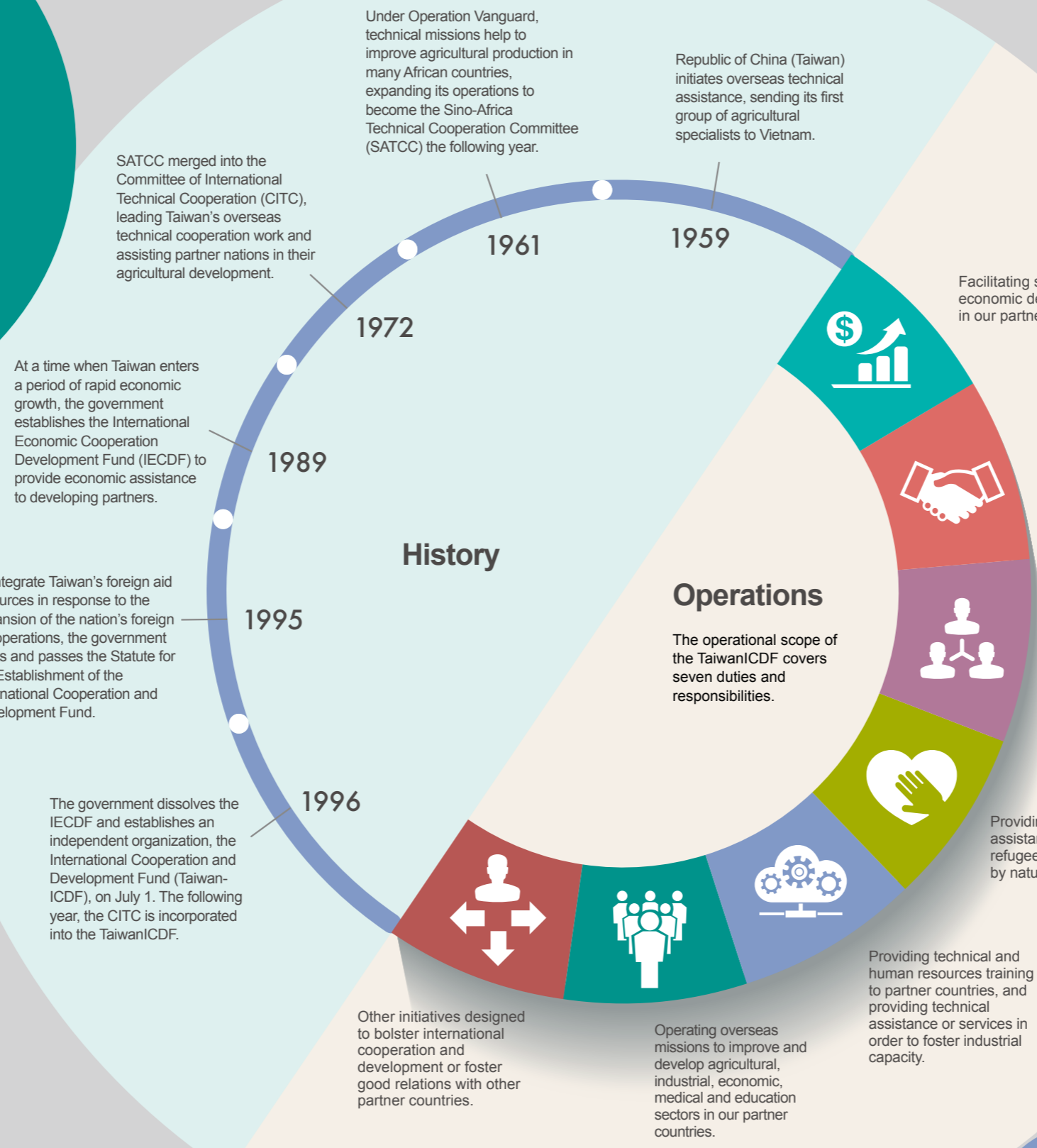
The TaiwanICDF was established with an initial endowment of NT\$11.6 billion, which was the net value of the IECDF's funds at the time of its dissolution. Sources of funding include the general fund, interest, returns on investments and income from commissions by the government or other institutions.



166 Overseas Experts



109 Domestic Personnel



In Vigorous Pursuit of Sustainable Development

The year 2016 was a turning point for the international community's development cooperation. The 17 Sustainable Development Goals of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development entered into force on January 1, setting a common agenda for international cooperation and development work to be achieved by

2030. That July, the United Nations released Progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals, presenting an overview of the current status of the 17 SDGs based on the latest data and highlighting the most significant gaps and challenges.

Last year was also critical for global climate governance. Following the completion of the approval procedures for the Paris Agreement in October by the European Parliament, the necessary ratification thresholds for at least 55 Parties and 55 percent of global emissions were met, enabling the agreement to take effect. In the future, apart from reducing emissions in accordance with their Nationally Determined Contributions, member countries will report on their progress in implementing the global climate action agenda every five years to reinforce international cooperation and realize the long-term goals for global climate change adaptation.

The SDGs and the Paris Agreement make it clear that the time for global governance has come. In joining hands with partner countries, Taiwan can use its comparative advantages and wisdom to engage in meaningful participation and make valuable contributions to international sustainable development efforts.

Global participation and joint cooperation

The history of the SDGs and the Paris Agreement shows that global participation, joint cooperation, and transparency play key roles in current international cooperation and development. As a global citizen, Taiwan must play an integral part. President Tsai Ing-wen said in her inaugural address on May 20 that the government has undertaken to "fulfill our duty as a citizen of the world and contribute towards diplomatic and global issues. We will bring Taiwan closer to the world, and the world closer to Taiwan." On issues of international cooperation and development, Taiwan has both the willingness and the ability to work with

the international community in formulating future development strategies.

As for our sustainable development endeavors, during the opening of the 71st session of the United Nations General Assembly in September 2016, the Taipei Economic and Cultural Office in New York, in collaboration with the permanent missions of Belize and Palau to the United Nations and the Academic Council on the United Nations System, presented the seminar "Engaging and Implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development: Examples from Taiwan and Others." The event also highlighted Taiwan's dedication and capability as a responsible partner and shared Taiwan's contributions to the sustainable development of partner countries through International Cooperation and Development Fund (TaiwanICDF) projects.

The Taiwan government has also supported international climate change initiatives, passing the Greenhouse Gas Reduction and Management Act in July 2015, and announcing its own Intended Nationally Determined Contributions to reduce emissions, thereby expressing determination to promote industrial transformation and sustainable development. In 2016, Taiwan and Germany signed the Joint Declaration of Intent on Cooperation in the Field of Energy Transition, paving the way for full cooperation on a wide range of energy transition issues, including knowledge- and experience-sharing on policies, management, energy technologies, and clean energy. The declaration will lead to enhanced collaboration between our industries, governments and academic circles, and contribute to the formation of a strategic alliance for the joint development of the Asia-Pacific energy market.

To help spur regional development, the Taiwan government announced guidelines for its New Southbound Policy in August 2016. It also conveyed its intention to further cooperate with members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations and South Asian countries and seek dialogue on various related matters.

In December, the Taiwan Agricultural Global Marketing Co., Ltd. was established. In the future, Taiwan will strengthen its role in the region through agricultural, technological, and cultural soft power and foster a sense of economic community with its partners.

Forging comprehensive links to the world

As Taiwan's professional development agency carrying out international cooperation and development work on behalf of the government, the TaiwanICDF celebrated its 20th anniversary in 2016.

Over the past two decades, the TaiwanICDF has improved its organizational structure, aid tools, and methods, thereby enabling Taiwan to participate in the international community in a more professional, transparent, and effective manner. Through the official development assistance platforms of many countries, for example Haiti and Guatemala, one can see Taiwan's hard work and creativity in promoting international cooperation projects. Many important international organizations have also documented the concerted efforts of the TaiwanICDF and its development assistance partners in international humanitarian assistance.

The implications of Taiwan's proactive involvement in international assistance are twofold. The first is in Taiwan's transformation from an aid recipient to a donor country that honors its social responsibility to the international community. The second concerns Taiwan's external relations, demonstrating how international development assistance supports government policies in a broader context. In 2016, in line with the government's New Southbound Policy and initiative for the agricultural industry, the TaiwanICDF helped establish the TAGM and organized professional workshops based on its core operations specifically for countries targeted by the new policy. These initiatives strengthen Taiwan's regional ties, while spotlighting its efforts on the international stage.



In the course of its development, Taiwan experienced an economic miracle, with its achievements in public health and medicine gaining particular recognition worldwide. In recent years, the TaiwanICDF has prioritized international cooperation in this area, thus galvanizing public-private partnerships and generating synergy by bringing together domestic medical institutions and partner countries' national resources. In response to the diverse development needs of partner countries, it has extended programs from medical personnel training and maternal and neonatal care to chronic disease prevention and the creation of medical information systems.

Striving for continuous improvement

Last year, the world was filled with uncertainty and Taiwan's diplomatic challenges were daunting, just as in

1996 when the TaiwanICDF was established. However, as the philosophical classic Tao Te Ching states, "Disaster is the avenue of fortune, and fortune is the concealment for disaster." These tough times underline the importance of steadfast diplomacy and rational assistance, and feedback from society has given us valuable insights. The TaiwanICDF will continue to strive to improve upon its solid foundations in promoting the sustainable development of partner countries. We look forward to another 20 inspirational years of international development assistance through global participation and cooperation in conjunction with the country's steadfast diplomacy policy.

David T. Lee

David Tawei Lee, Ph.D.
Minister of Foreign Affairs
Chairman, TaiwanICDF



Strategic Planning and Direction



Towards a future of sustainable development through steadfast cooperation on development projects

Progress in implementation of the sustainable development goals

Building on the experience of implementing the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) came into force in 2016, which include 17 goals supported by 169 targets and 230 indicators with the aim of “leaving no one behind,” to ensure that all developed, developing and least developed countries share the responsibilities on the journey to sustainable development. In July 2016, the UN released the Progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals report, which presented a global overview of the current progress using global indicators and statistics, highlighting where specific population groups lag behind and the challenges that lie ahead.

The report points out that although the proportion of the population suffering from hunger declined globally from 15 percent in 2000-2002 to 11 percent in 2014-2016, there still remains more than 790 million people worldwide who lack access to adequate food. Moreover, the persistence of hunger is no longer simply a matter of food availability; the interplay of natural and human-induced disasters with political instability has aggravated problems of food insecurity. Furthermore, globally in 2014, nearly one in four children under five years of age, an estimated total of 159 million, had stunted growth, with Southern Asia and sub-Saharan Africa accounting for 75 percent of those children.

As for maternal and child mortality, the global maternal mortality ratio declined by 37 percent between 2000 and 2015, and neonatal mortality rate dropped from 31 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2000 to 19 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2015, registering a negative growth of 38.71 percent. Although under-five mortality rates fell by 44 percent globally, an estimated 5.9 million children under the age of five died in 2015, 45 percent of which were neonatal deaths.

In terms of disease prevention, there have been major improvements in infectious diseases. However, according to data from 2012, around 38 million people died from non-infectious diseases per year, accounting for 68 percent of all deaths worldwide, and three-quarters of premature deaths were attributable to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes and chronic respiratory disease. In 2014, at least 1.7 billion people in 185 countries required treatment for at least one neglected tropical disease (NTD). Nonetheless, investments in related treatment and research of these diseases are far less than those for infectious diseases.

In education, statistics published in 2013 indicate that 757 million adults (aged 15 and over) worldwide were unable to read and write, of whom two-thirds were women, which shows that there is still persistent inequality in education resources. From 2011 to 2013, official development assistance (ODA) for educational scholarships amounted to approximately US\$1.1 billion annually and totaled US\$1.2 billion in 2014, with Australia, France and Japan being the largest contributors.

With regard to the environment, total official flows for water and sanitation were US\$10 billion in 2014, representing around 7 percent of total aid flows. As to renewable energy, there was 72 percent increase in energy consumption from renewable sources between 2010 and 2012 in developing regions, with hydropower, wind and solar energy accounting for 73 percent of the total increase in renewable energy between 2010 and 2012.

In economic development and resilient infrastructure, small-scale industries accounted for an estimated 15-20 percent of value added and 25-30 percent of total industrial employment in developing countries in 2015. However, access to financial services in these countries remains a problem. In emerging markets, between 45-55 percent of all small and medium enterprises are unserved or underserved by financial services.

Arrival of the era for global climate governance

Apart from the SDGs, another global consensus on governance is the Paris Agreement enacted on November 4, 2016. Adopted in 2015 by the Conference of Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the two thresholds of at least 55 Parties accounting for at least 55 percent of global greenhouse gas emissions for the agreement to enter into force, have prompted strong international support. According to UNFCCC records, a vast majority of the 197 member states have submitted their intended nationally determined contributions (INDCs), among which 137 parties have included an adaptation component in their INDCs, reflecting that adaptation has become one of the priorities for addressing issues of climate change.

In addition to the efforts of countries to attain their INDCs, the collective progress of global actions will be updated every five years to further reinforce international cooperation in achieving the global goal on climate change.



To share the responsibilities for sustainable development, the international community is carrying out various meetings to build a global consensus on governance.

Shouldering the responsibilities of international cooperation

The TaiwanICDF was founded in 1996 under public expectations to establish a professional development assistance agency and marked its 20th anniversary in 2016. Just as the SDGs and the Paris Agreement were the results of countless discussions and amendments, similarly the government of Taiwan has, over the past two decades, refined the ways Taiwan can participate in foreign development assistance and continuously improved internal and external communications to establish consensus on long-term stable development with our partners.

In practice, the TaiwanICDF has been committed to assisting the socio-economic development of our partner countries. A wide range of projects have been implemented from the first agricultural mission to Vietnam in 1959 to the agricultural technical missions, medical missions and handicraft missions in 1985 in response to our partner countries' needs, to integrating our technical missions in 1999 with an emphasis on technology guidance and capacity building to promote wider forms of assistance aside from agriculture. In 2010, the government promulgated the International Cooperation and Development Act, establishing a legal basis for Taiwan's international cooperation and development affairs. Accordingly, the TaiwanICDF continued to improve our project cycle mechanism and implemented a design and monitoring framework (DMF) to enhance project effectiveness by optimizing project management tools.

The diversity of our five priority areas, extending from agriculture and land reclamation to today's cross-sectoral aspects that encompass information and communications technology (ICT), public health and medicine, education and environment, represents the experiences and adjustments that the TaiwanICDF has accumulated over the past 20 years in our quest for continuous improvement.

Stepping up action to link with the international community

2016 was a year of action both at the TaiwanICDF and in the international community. In terms of strategy, following analysis of the SDGs and the main thrust of our operations, we internalized the Goals relevant to

our priority areas into our strategic plan, including "end hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture" (Goal 2), "ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages" (Goal 3), "ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all" (Goal 4), "promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all" (Goal 8), and "strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development" (Goal 17), to form the common basis and direction for our initiatives. Beyond the general directions, we incorporated other SDG targets according to the regional characteristics and needs of our partner nations to ensure consistency between our projects and international development assistance processes.

To echo the global agenda on climate governance, the TaiwanICDF not only took stock of existing projects and the INDC documents of partner countries, we planned the future direction of our projects so as to assist our partner nations to build resilient infrastructure, promote the use of renewable energy and enhance energy efficiency, and improve agricultural productivity with technology, to jointly respond to climate change issues.

In agriculture, in response to SDG 2 to end hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture, we focused resources on the mid- and upstream parts of the value chain and integrated Taiwan's strengths in agriculture and technology to help partner countries cultivate quality seeds. Moreover, we strengthened crops' resistance to environmental changes during the production process to assist our partner countries develop better adaptability to climate change and in turn increase their revenues and minimize environmental impacts.

In public health and medicine, in view of the lack of medical resources in most partner countries, we cooperated with various domestic medical institutions to consolidate public health and medical resources through the establishment of public-private partnerships. Through our Healthcare Personnel Training Program, personnel capacity building, enhancing institutional capacity and establishing a basic epidemiology database, we assist

partner countries improve their public health care systems. These are efforts that echo SDG 3, to ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages.

In education, we continued to link Taiwan's development experience and advantages through our International Higher Education Scholarship Program and professional workshops to address our partner countries' needs to foster talent, maintaining a people-centered approach to assist in the development of a solid foundation for human capital, echoing SDG 4, to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all.

In environment, we promoted the development of sustainable energy through loans, training programs and humanitarian aid based on our partner countries' needs. In addition, the Green Energy Special Fund (GESF), established in partnership with the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), provided funding for projects on light-emitting diode (LED) streetlight in cities as well as urban solid waste disposal. Through these design mechanisms, we aimed to encourage the use of clean energy and thereby reduce greenhouse gas emissions, echoing SDG 8, to promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all.

With regard to ICT, we continued to assist partner countries in their transition to e-government with Taiwan's mature technology and diverse IT capabilities, in line with SDG 17, to strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development.

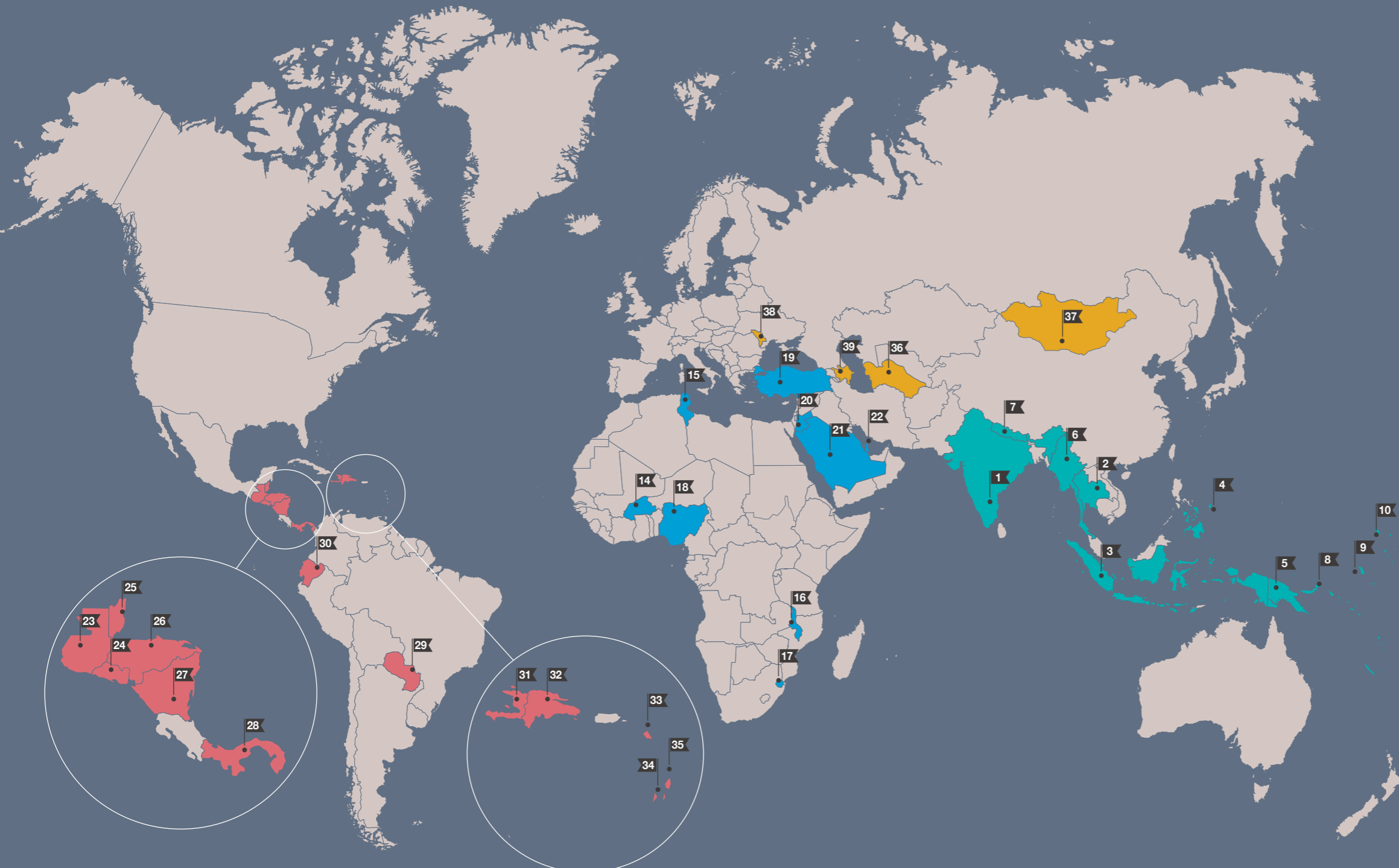
Meaningful participation and recognition in the international community

The progress of the SDGs and the Paris Agreement signal the advent of an era of global governance. Given its difficult diplomatic status, Taiwan faces more difficulties in participating in international affairs compared with other democratic nations. To achieve meaningful participation, in addition to reinforcing linkages between our strategies and the common goals of the international community, the TaiwanICDF will continue to internalize the common language and guidelines shared by the

international community to improve the contents of our projects.

In the last 20 years since its establishment, the TaiwanICDF has actively integrated capital, talent and technology, as well as made good use of our methodologies in the four areas of lending and investment, education and training, technical cooperation, and humanitarian assistance, accumulating abundant experience and growing together with our partner countries. In the face of challenges related to the SDGs and global climate governance, it has now become even more necessary to strengthen partnerships between the government, private sector, civil society and academia. Only through these new forms of collaboration, the joint review of results with partner countries, and the active engagement in the follow-up and review mechanisms of the SDGs and the Paris Agreement, can Taiwan become an indispensable partner for the international community.

2016 Cooperating Countries and Projects



- Overseas Missions (Chief Project Manager) / Medical Missions
- Technical/Humanitarian Assistance Projects
- Lending and Investment Projects
- Taiwan/ICDF Overseas Volunteers Program
- Taiwan Youth Overseas Service

Asia-Pacific

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

Africa and West Asia

- 14 Burkina Faso ● ● ●
- 15 Tunisia ●
- 16 Malawi ●
- 17 Swaziland ● ● ● ● ●
- 18 Nigeria ●
- 19 Turkey ●
- 20 Jordan ● ●
- 21 Saudi Arabia ● ●
- 22 Bahrain ● ●

Latin America and the Caribbean

- 23 Guatemala ● ● ● ●
- 24 El Salvador ● ● ● ●
- 25 Belize ● ● ● ● ●
- 26 Honduras ● ● ● ●
- 27 Nicaragua ● ● ● ● ●
- 28 Panama ● ●
- 29 Paraguay ● ● ● ●
- 30 Ecuador ● ● ●
- 31 Haiti ● ● ●
- 32 Dominican Republic ● ● ● ●
- 33 St. Kitts and Nevis ● ● ● ●
- 34 St. Vincent and the Grenadines ● ● ● ●
- 35 St. Lucia ● ● ● ●

Central Asia and Central/Eastern Europe

- 36 Turkmenistan ●
- 37 Mongolia ●
- 38 Moldova ●
- 39 Azerbaijan ●

2

Operations



Mapping Out Key Regional Strategies Linking with Sustainable Development Goals

The International Cooperation and Development Fund (TaiwanICDF) is committed to making substantive contributions to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Therefore, to reinforce the links between our core operations and the SDGs, the TaiwanICDF mapped out the organization's key future regional strategies after reviewing the needs in the development of the different regions in the world with reference to the SDG targets.

In the Asia and the Pacific, there remains a high level of poverty and lack of employment opportunities in East Asia due to unequal regional economic development, and urbanization has heightened impacts on cities and environmental degradation. Thus, the TaiwanICDF will attempt to reduce the impacts of urbanization through the development of infrastructure and financial services to assist this region to achieve sustainable development through clean energy and eco-friendly technologies. In the Pacific region where island countries are vulnerable to extreme weather and highly dependent on foreign aid and food imports, the TaiwanICDF will continue to strengthen the resilience of these island nations against climate and environmental changes through promotion of sustainable agriculture, food security and renewable energy technology and development of resilient infrastructure, seeking opportunities to set them on the way to sustainable development.

In West Asia and Africa, environmental constraints and political instability have restrained economic development of certain developing countries and urbanization has aggravated social and environmental problems. In view of this, the TaiwanICDF's strategies for development cooperation in this region focus on establishing a sustainable food production system as well as promoting inclusive and sustainable living environment. In Africa, issues such as infrastructure deficiency, inadequacy in small-scale producers' technical abilities, growing youth population, and shortage of formal employment opportunities have intensified the vulnerability and problem of unemployment in this area. To address these problems, the TaiwanICDF will bolster rural development through education, develop local industries to boost the rural economy and promote health and well-being of all age groups.

In Latin America and the Caribbean, the economic structure is characterized by high dependency on primary industrial activities, which are often affected by changes in the macro environment. Inadequate infrastructure and lack of innovative investment have also hindered local industries from further upgrade and structural transformation. In particular,

the shift towards large-scale commercial production model has begun to widen gaps between urban-rural development and the rich and poor, aggravate polarization of the economy and worsen the impacts on the natural environment. To address these issues, the TaiwanICDF will assist small-scale producers, as well as micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs), to improve technology and access to financial services, aiming to help these nations develop sustainable production and consumption patterns and strengthen their capacity in early warning, adaptation and disaster risk reduction in the fight against climate change. In addition, to promote health and well-being of all age groups in the region, the TaiwanICDF is committed to helping the nations enhance health management systems for the prevention of non-communicable and chronic diseases.

The region covering Central Asia and Central/Eastern Europe is relatively diverse and complex in its composition. The nations in this region are also facing issues of national and economic transition, and in dire need for enhancing the effectiveness of governance, urban management and natural resource management. Therefore, the TaiwanICDF is committed to promoting clean energy and waste management technologies in this region, creating opportunities for investments in waste-to-energy technology and improvement in the efficiency of waste management. We are also promoting the growth of MSMEs and encouraging their links with formalized economy by facilitating their access to financial services, as well as helping these countries to strengthen financial intermediaries, business innovation and environmental sustainability.

In the section below, we will look at the TaiwanICDF's key strategies in each region in further details. We will also illustrate how the TaiwanICDF, together with our partner countries, planned reciprocal and comprehensive cooperation models, and shared Taiwan's development experience with our partner countries through projects implemented in the past. We are committed to creating a sustainable future where the people of our partner nations will live with equality, dignity, prosperity and good health.

► Asia Pacific



The greatest success of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in Asia-Pacific has been reducing the population in poverty by half. However, obvious disparities in the environment and living conditions continue to exist among the Asia-Pacific countries. Some countries maintained continuous economic growth, while others fell into poverty, high unemployment rate and survival crisis as a result of poor governance, slow economic transformation and climate change.

In East Asia, most developing countries have gradually transformed into middle-income countries, with an average GDP growth rate reaching 5.6 percent according to the estimates published by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) for the period of 2015-2019. Nevertheless, populations living in poverty are still high due to uneven regional economic development. In addition, global growth has slowed, resulting in a shortage of employment opportunities across the world and the impacts of urbanization on cities and the environment have worsened.

In view of this, the strategy adopted by the TaiwanICDF focuses on reducing the impact of urbanization in our main partner countries in this region, which include Thailand, Nepal, Indonesia and Myanmar and assisting in the sustainable development of the region through technologies such as clean energy and eco-friendly technology.

According to the United Nations Millennium Development

Goals Report 2015, there is still a high proportion of undernourished people in the Pacific region; one in every five children under five years old is underweight. And premature deaths caused by chronic diseases (cardiovascular disease, diabetes, respiratory disease and mental disorders) are higher than the world's average as a result of local culture, customs and traits, which has become a cause of concern in the development of the region.

Furthermore, most countries in this region are vulnerable island nations heavily dependent on food imports and foreign financial aid. The main economic activities, such as small-scale family farming, fishing and animal husbandry, are highly susceptible to damages brought by extreme weather events, droughts, floods and other natural disasters, leading to unstable supply of staple food and compounding the impact of volatile price movements. Governments of these countries have thus begun to focus on planning strategies for sustainable management of national resources.

Therefore, the TaiwanICDF's primary strategy in this region is to emphasize sustainable agriculture and promote food security in our major partner countries, including the Solomon Islands, the Marshall Islands, the Republic of Kiribati, Nauru, Palau, Tuvalu, Fiji and Papua New Guinea. Our aim is to assist these island countries overcome their vulnerabilities and seek solutions for sustainable development.

1 Case Study

Tuvalu Horticulture Expansion Project



Technician Hung Chih-cheng (left) of the technical mission in Tuvalu instructing a technician dispatched by the Ministry of Agriculture of Tuvalu on the cultivation of cabbages.

Situated in the western South Pacific Ocean, our ally, Tuvalu, which consists of nine islands with limited arable land, is characterized by shallow topsoil layer, shortage of freshwater, soil salinization and seasonal hurricane attacks. Long-term crop farming has been quite difficult and, therefore, nearly all vegetables are imported. The local people's diet is heavy in meat and carbohydrates, causing long-term dietary imbalances and, consequently, high rates of chronic diseases such as cardiovascular disease, diabetes, hypertension and obesity.

Successful experiences benefit offshore islanders

In 2004, the TaiwanICDF set up a demonstration farm in Tuvalu's capital - Funafuti, which in 2006 was expanded into the Fiafia Garden. In 2011, we implemented the Horticultural Crop Development Project, introducing suitable seedling varieties, trial farming, demonstrative production and household vegetable gardens, and teaching the local communities how to farm and cook vegetables, so that the people of Tuvalu would gradually consume more fruits and vegetables.

To extend the project both in breadth and depth, the TaiwanICDF launched a six-year Horticulture Expansion Project in 2015, expanding the existing demonstration farm from Funafuti to the outer island of Vaitupu. Apart from turning Vaitupu into a fruit

and vegetable production base, the resident technical mission also set up agricultural workstations to develop the competence of the local personnel, trained seed teachers for nutrition education, designed teaching materials and educational programs, and organized nutrition promotion activities. The resident technical mission also collaborated with Motufoua Secondary School, providing practical courses in agricultural production for students and fruits and vegetables for student meals. Farmers were also encouraged to sell surplus produce to the capital city area to increase the supply of fruits and vegetables across Tuvalu, and the local residents were also encouraged to adopt a balanced diet.

During the period of project implementation, the technical team encountered various obstacles on the offshore islands: from lack of transportation, labor force and means of telecommunication, to short supply of electricity, agricultural machinery and water for irrigation, just to name a few. Thanks to the resident technical mission's expertise and ability to think on their feet, as well as their Taiwan experience, they overcame the obstacles one after another.

Over a few years, the project has made substantial progress. Success in soil improvement made planting fruits and vegetables possible in May 2015. By the end of the year, local farms began to supply fruits

and vegetables for student meals at Motufoua Secondary School. On average, the local farms have the capacity of producing over 2 tons of fruits and vegetables per month, which will benefit the local people tremendously. In September 2016, the crop harvest time was then set to coordinate with the schedule of ferries to Tuvalu so fresh produce could be shipped to the outer islands. More and more local people now have a greater choice of fruits and vegetables for their daily diet. In addition, the technical team continued to launch promotion and consultation activities and implement programs to achieve the project objectives, making substantial contributions to the health of the people of Taiwan's ally in the Pacific region.

2 tons

Average increase in fruit and vegetable production per month

2 Case Study

Kiribati Nutrition Enhancement Project



Students having lunch: Technical mission in Kiribati supervising the school lunch program.

The Republic of Kiribati (Kiribati) is Taiwan's important diplomatic ally in the South Pacific. Kiribati is an island country on the Equator with long and narrow land surrounded by seawater. Therefore, arable lands are scarce and in poor condition. The daily diet of the residents is composed of mainly carbohydrates and canned foods with minimal fruits and vegetables. The residents have poor knowledge of fundamental nutrition and therefore non-communicable diseases such as hypertension, diabetes and obesity have become highly prevalent.

In view of this, the TaiwanICDF began to dispatch resident agriculture missions to the country since Taiwan established diplomatic ties with Kiribati. The missions aim to provide assistance on horticulture, pig rearing and fish breeding. Through integrating with promotional activities for public health and nutrition, the TaiwanICDF encouraged Kiribati residents to consume more vegetables, in aim to improve local dietary habits.

Improving nutritional imbalance and maintaining food security

At the 1996 World Food Summit, the United Nations introduced the concept of food security which not only addressed personal dietary needs, but also covered the scope of sustainable economic development, environmental protection and trade. The World Health Organization (WHO) further elaborated

three pillars supporting global or regional food security: food access - having sufficient resources to obtain appropriate foods for a nutritious diet; food availability - sufficient quantities of food available on a consistent basis; and food use - appropriate use based on knowledge of basic nutrition and care, as well as adequate water and sanitation.

As such, the projects planned and implemented by the TaiwanICDF in Kiribati are centered on food security. In the Horticulture Project, the technical team selected 10 varieties of vegetables for expanded production, aiming to supply to the lunch programs at the local secondary school. A series of courses and activities on nutrition education were also designed to educate the students and the public on the need to consume more vegetables. In the Pig rearing Project, the technical team conducted a survey on market supply and demand, production and sales, prices, reproduction and rearing to optimize Kiribati's basic database on pig rearing and assist the country to improve cross-breeding species. The agricultural mission introduced boar reproduction and hog rearing management techniques and provided veterinary services to increase local production of pork. As to the Aquaculture Project, the technical team adopted Taiwan's experience and strength in the milkfish production

industry to reinforce broodstock and fry production/reproduction and improve techniques for raising milkfish fry, to address the obstacles of gradually depleting marine resources and declining fish-based protein sources.

In summary, the TaiwanICDF's agriculture missions put in tremendous efforts to expand supply of vegetables and fruits to the lunch program of the local secondary school through localized vegetable, pork and fish production. Aided with promotional activities and nutrition education, these projects effectively increased Kiribati students' and residents' vegetable intake. A health monitoring system was also introduced with healthy menus developed by nutritionists reflecting the local eating habits to promote a balanced diet among the younger generation. This project has received wide attention from the Kiribati government and a plan to expand the project to outer islands is underway, aiming to improve the nutritional imbalance problems in Kiribati and help the nation maintain food security.

3 Case Study

Gorkha Food Security and Livelihoods Support Program



Gorkha Food Security and Livelihoods Support Program helps disaster victims maintain their basic livelihood by improving their agricultural techniques.

Devastating earthquakes over magnitude 7 struck Nepal in April and May 2015. According to September statistics of the same year, the disasters caused 8,891 deaths and over US\$100 million in agricultural losses, including 130,000 tons of food, grain reserves, livestock and agricultural tools.

The Government of Nepal declared a state of emergency following the earthquakes and called for international assistance. In the post-disaster relief fund appeal of the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), the demand for food supplies ranked the highest. In response, the TaiwanICDF launched the one-year Gorkha Food Security and Livelihoods Support Program in December in collaboration with CARE Nepal.

Bolstering community resilience and restoring livelihood

The project was implemented in Gorkha, one of the hardest hit areas, where grain reserves, seeds and related agricultural supplies were destroyed and market trade came to a halt. The disaster had serious impact on the food security of the county. To assist 1,345 vulnerable households in four Village Development Committees (VDCs) of Gorkha regain basic livelihood, restore community resilience and maintain food security, the project provided

training for farmers and reinforced the area's market engagement through production-marketing cooperative systems. In addition, the TaiwanICDF dispatched horticulturalist Chen Ji-fan to Gorkha from July to August 2016 to provide local farmers and the partner organization with guidance on horticulture and agricultural product marketing techniques, sharing Taiwan's experience and expertise in agriculture.

Under this project, the TaiwanICDF provided seeds and agricultural tools to 850 households and assisted 496 vulnerable households to raise livestock (one goat or two piglets). These households also received training for relevant skills, such as building plastic tunnels, nursery planting and use of organic fertilizers for farmers, and husbandry practices for beneficiary livestock households. Farmers who participated in this project were able to not only maintain a basic livelihood, but also raise vegetable production yields after undergoing relevant training to improve their farming skills. Some of the beneficiaries were able to sell the surplus vegetables, earning NPR8,000 to 60,000 (equivalent to US\$80 to \$600) and reaching semi-commercialization.

In this project, we also set up 37 farmer groups in the four VDCs and worked closely with farmers' cooperatives to enhance linkages between farmers and the market through community involvement. In

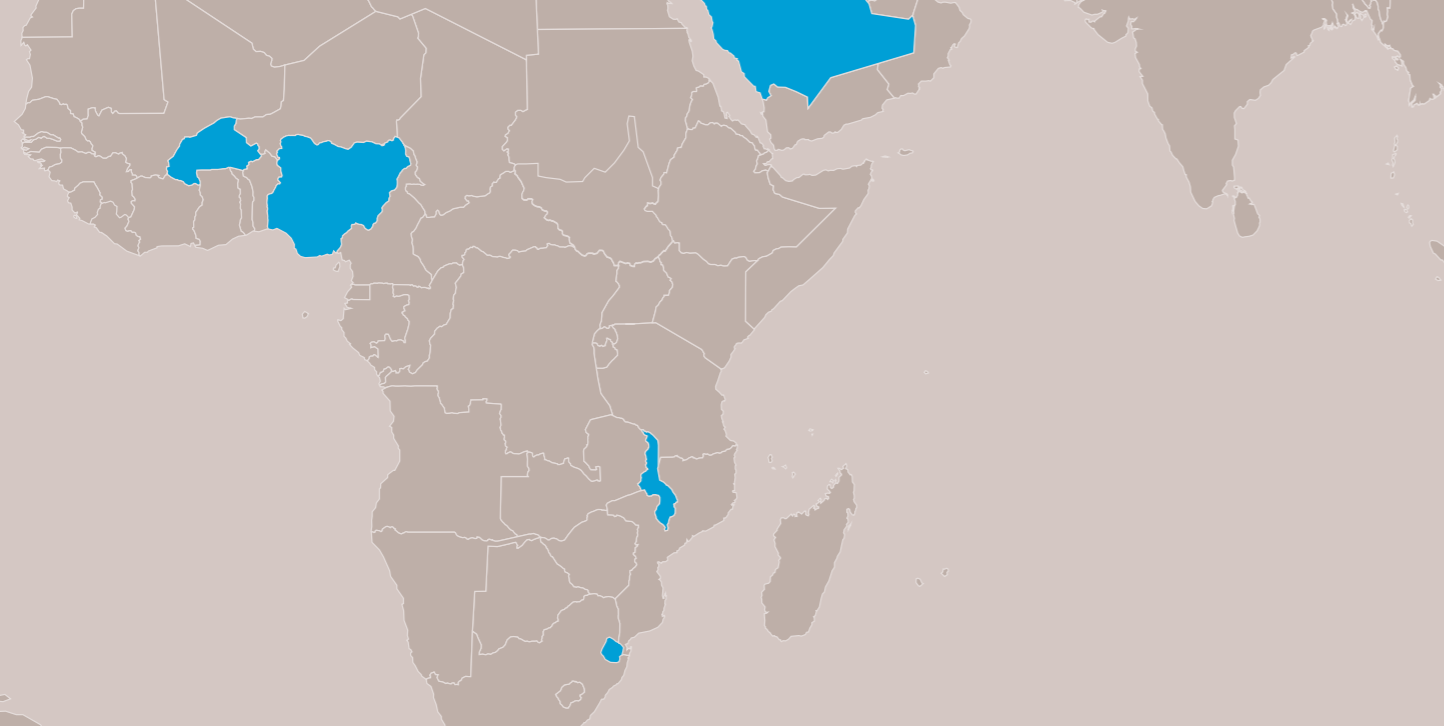
hardware construction, in addition to supplying materials and helping 496 farmers to build simple sheds for their livestock, the project also constructed two vegetable collection centers and assisted the four VDCs to restore 34 small irrigation systems. Part of the hardware construction was implemented through cash-for-work activities to provide vulnerable households an extra income stream. A total of 4,000 job opportunities were offered under this scheme.

Up to date, this project has benefited approximately 6,605 persons from 1,345 households. The participants expressed that this project has brought gradual improvement to their lives. They hope that the scale of their production can be further expanded for higher yield and possible commercialization in the future.

6,605

Number of people who benefited from this program

West Asia and Africa



Although the economy in West Asia and Africa has continued to grow, part of the countries still face economic, social or environmental challenges in their national development due to political instability and social conflicts.

In Africa, many countries have achieved stable economic growth from exploitation of natural resources. However, a large portion of the population living in rural areas still relies on agriculture, forestry, fishery and livestock for livelihoods. The quality of agricultural production has yet to be improved due to inadequate infrastructure and lack of technology for small-scale producers. In terms of employment, a growing youth population and insufficient full-time jobs have exacerbated regional vulnerability and problems of informal employment. For example, although regional unemployment rate declined from 57.7 percent in 2005 to 44.4 percent in 2012, rapid economic growth also brought structural challenges, including widening gaps between the rich and the poor, urbanization and high unemployment rate.

Currently, the TaiwanICDF has two major partner countries in the African region, Swaziland and Burkina Faso. Our main strategy for development is to improve the competitiveness of rural communities, pushing forward rural development through a place-based approach. This includes increasing production quantity and quality through education, revitalizing rural economy through promotion of local industries, and fostering the health and well-being of all age groups. According to the Millennium Development Goals Report 2015, this region did not attain the health targets of

reducing maternal and newborn mortality rates. Therefore, the TaiwanICDF will continue to direct our efforts over the long-term on strengthening capacity building of health personnel to raise public health standards in this region.

The West Asia region, on the other hand, has been constrained by its natural environment; in recent years, these nations have made serious attempts to improve agricultural productivity with technology. However, political uncertainty has deterred economic development in certain developing countries, where social and environmental problems arising from urbanization have also become increasingly serious. The TaiwanICDF's main partner countries in this region include Jordan, Saudi Arabia and Bahrain. Our assistance in this region focuses on establishing a sustainable food production system and promoting an inclusive and sustainable living environment.

1 Case Study

Seed Potato Production Project



Taiwanese experts in Swaziland instructing local technicians on virus detection techniques and workflow for seed potatoes.

Potato is the most common root vegetable in the Kingdom of Swaziland. Unfortunately, local farmers have been unable to stabilize production and fulfill domestic demands due to lack of quality seed potatoes, unstable supply of seed potatoes in both quality and quantity from South African suppliers, and absence of seed potato standards. Following numerous discussions between expert teams from Taiwan and Swaziland, both agreed that Swaziland is in need of a large amount of healthy seed potatoes and simple expansion in production would not solve the problem. They concluded that, to cut off long-term dependence on imported potatoes, the issue must be tackled at a higher level, along with establishing a seed potato inspection and certification system, a seed potato propagation system and a seed potato supply system.

From production to standardization: Setting a foundation for seed potato production

Since the project was initiated in July 2013, the project team began to grow seed potatoes in the fields provided by the Swazi government for the experimental and testing stages and conducted studies to screen out potential varieties. To achieve stage 1 target of increased production, the project team purchased the varieties preferred by the locals from South

Africa and launched into a collaborative study with local research institutions, including the Malkerns Agricultural Research Station, Lowveld Experiment Station and the University of Swaziland. The joint team developed seed potatoes from generation 1 to generation 4 in accordance with the certification scheme of South Africa, and established standard operating procedures from production and cold storage management to grading and distribution of final products. The project team also teamed up with the private sector, including large local potato farmers and agricultural supply companies to expand production as well as the visibility and influence of the project.

To cope with the problems brought by climate change and issues in farmland and water source, the project team introduced Taiwan's cut potato breeding technique and commercial farming model, and accelerated tissue culture and greenhouse propagation methods to stabilize the quality and quantity of seed potatoes and the intermediate propagation system. The project also enlisted the Taiwan Seed Improvement and Propagation Station to help the Ministry of Agriculture of Swaziland keep full control over the quantity of seed potato supply at the source and stabilize production of specific pathogen free (SPF) in-vitro plants (G0). As to the downstream aspect, the project team collaborated

with the main potato farms to raise the production volume of seed potatoes and table potatoes across the country.

To establish a standardization system, the project team introduced field monitoring and seed potato inspection techniques and trained Swazi personnel on the principles of production and inspection requirements. The project team continued to promote the tiered certification system for seed potatoes, enabling the farmers to trade seed potatoes through the free commercial and trade system in southern Africa. Experts from Taiwan were also invited to share Taiwan's experiences at technical conferences. All of these efforts aimed to lay a foundation for Swaziland's development of the seed potato industry, and it is anticipated that local production will gradually replace imports before project handover in 2020.



2 Case Study

Consultancy Project for the Management of Hydraulic Systems and Rice Production in the Bagré Reclamation Area (Burkina Faso) for the second phase



Technical consultants in Burkina Faso provide support to farmers in the Bagré Reclamation Area on harvesting produce.

In 1995, the TaiwanICDF began to dispatch technical missions to Burkina Faso to assist the Bagré Reservoir Management Office (now Bagré Pole) develop the Bagré area. The project was successfully handed over to the Government of Burkina Faso in 2008. Later, the Government of Burkina Faso expressed the intention to expand the area and sent request to Taiwan for assistance on rice production and maintenance of the irrigation system in the area. In 2011, the TaiwanICDF launched the Consultancy Project for the Management of Hydraulic Systems and Rice Production in the Bagré Reclamation Area (Burkina Faso) for the second phase and dispatched consultants specializing in irrigation and agriculture to the country to assist Bagré Pole, the partner organization, improve its capacity in operation, management and organization.

Improving management and efficiency of the irrigation system

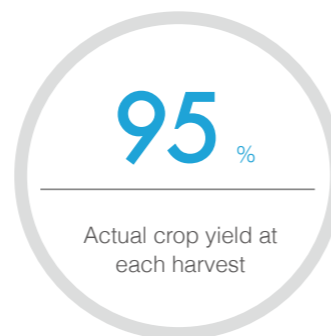
For this project, we adopted a participatory approach that emphasized localization and harmonization. The aim is to facilitate sustainable continuation of the project following transfer to the partner organization through comprehensive capacity building of institutional and managerial competence and adopting a good work attitude, instead of simple export of technology.

To improve the partner organization's capacity in managing the irrigation system, the TaiwanICDF acted as supervisor and consultant to the Bagré Pole team, guiding them in the planning and allocation of resources for the annual maintenance plan, and reviewing the plans for the new irrigation system to facilitate the initiation of construction works by the construction team. In addition, the project team arranged courses on irrigation management and irrigation system inspection practices to foster more irrigation system management personnel for the development area, as well as strengthened irrigation facilities to raise the effectiveness of their capacity for self-management. After completing the training program, four Bagré Pole irrigation staffs are now capable of undertaking on-site supervision for irrigation system repair and maintenance, material deployment, cropland water supply and water gate control independently. With reliable water supply, farmers now achieve 95 percent crop yield at each harvest.

To raise rice yield in the reclamation area, the technical team assisted Bagré Pole's rice production team to manage rice production farmlands and renew rice seeds. The technical team also accompanied the agriculture promotion personnel from the Burkina Faso government on visits and meetings with farmers' organizations.

During these meetings, the technical team observed and recorded the feedback of farmers and advised on problem solving strategies; they also reviewed the technical manuals for rice farming and seed production management and offered suggestions for revision. Since implementation of this project, the team not only achieved a yield of over 4 tons per hectare over an area of 10 hectares, but also successfully maintained 4.5 tons per hectare within the extension area.

As the scale of rice farming in the reclamation area and Burkina Faso expanded, the country's demand for quality rice seeds also rose. In view of this, the TaiwanICDF implemented the Quality Seed Production Project in cooperation with Bagré Pole in 2017 to fulfill the local demand for rice seeds through assisting Bagré Pole to establish a modern, reliable and efficient seed production system.



3 Case Study

EBRD Financial Intermediary Investment Special Fund—Small Business Account—Phase III—Tunisie Leasing S.A. MSME Project



Tunisia hopes to draw on the development experiences of the international community.

The outbreak of the democratic movement in Tunisia in December 2010 led to a wave of revolutions termed the Arab Spring by the Western media. In some Arab states, protests and demonstrations calling for an end to their authoritarian regimes took place. Several countries, including Tunisia, Egypt, Jordan and Morocco, found themselves in need for political and economic reform after the revolution and hoped to draw on the successful experiences of the international community to ensure a smooth transition.

The countries mentioned above are member states of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), with which Taiwan has closely cooperated in the past. Through the jointly established Financial Intermediary Investment Special Fund (FIISF), we have enabled the regional financial institutions to offer loans to micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs) in EBRD countries of operation, helping them overcome financial bottlenecks over the years. Our aim is to support economic growth in these countries through the development of the private sector, and thereby assist in the successful transition of these countries. The Tunisie Leasing S.A. MSME Project was born out of this idea.

Integrating technical assistance and policy dialogue to improve business environment

Tunisia is a northern African nation with highly developed textile and olive oil industries, and the developing tourism industry is one of its important sources of foreign exchange earnings. MSMEs play a vital role in Tunisia, as 99 percent of businesses in this country fall under this category, employing 74 percent of the country's working population. Despite this, local MSMEs are underserved by the banking sector. Only 15 percent of the country's total lending goes to MSMEs and therefore capital shortage has become a critical problem for local MSMEs.

To solve this problem, through the Financial Intermediary Investment Special Fund - Small Business Account, the TaiwanICDF joined EBRD's effort to finance a leading MSME-oriented leasing company with outstanding performance and credit records, the Tunisie Leasing S.A. This project offered EUR 3 million for lending to MSMEs. Since 2014, the first phase of this project has assisted over 250 local MSMEs to successfully obtain loans.

In addition to funds, this project also ensured success of project implementation and maximized added benefits through technical assistance and policy dialogue. For example, consultants were dispatched to

help Tunisie Leasing S.A. improve its asset liability function and liquidity management, and offer loan procedure consultation services to assist Tunisie Leasing S.A. establish a credit review committee. In terms of policy dialogue, the project team collaborated with institutions such as the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to persuade the Tunisian government to make adjustments to national policies that would create a more favorable business environment.



Latin America and Caribbean

Major partner countries of the TaiwanICDF in Latin America and the Caribbean include Guatemala, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Honduras, St. Kitts and Nevis, Haiti, Ecuador, Dominican Republic, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines and Belize.

Despite the success in achieving the development goal of reducing poverty and hunger by half in recent years, the economic structure in this region is still dominated by primary industries. This structure takes a toll on the environment and the economy is often affected by the financial and economic fluctuations experienced by the major trading partners. Furthermore, lack of infrastructure and innovative input has impeded industrial upgrading and economic transformation.

In particular, in the face of large-scale commercial production, micro producers in this region have become less competitive, affecting their potential for development and resulting in widening gaps between urban-rural development and the rich and the poor. Moreover, the impact of economic development on the region's natural environment presents another serious problem, with the region having the world's highest deforestation rate, highlighting how overuse and exploitation of the natural environment lead to increased threats to biodiversity.

In view of this, the approach taken by the TaiwanICDF in this region is to provide fair, affordable and high-quality technical, vocational and higher education to assist small-scale producers and MSMEs improve their technologies and gain access to the financial services they require. The

aim is to raise their productivity through diversified learning, technology upgrade and innovation, and consequently develop sustainable models of production and consumption. Furthermore, we help partner countries implement sustainable forest management with technology, as well as develop awareness and institutional capacity in disaster (risk) reduction, adaptation and early-warning in response to climate change and capacity in post-disaster recovery and adaptation, to reduce habitat destruction and the loss of biodiversity. To promote health and the well-being of all age groups, we focus on helping our partner countries strengthen their capacity in health management, including early alert and risk reduction for non-communicable diseases, and in management of health risks in the nation, to prevent non-communicable and chronic diseases.

1 Case Study

Rice Seed Research, Development and Production Extension Project in Nicaragua



Technician Liu Hung-tse (second from the right) conducting inspection of the cultivation of rice seeds with farmers of the seed bank and technicians from other collaborating departments.

Rice is the third major food crop in Nicaragua, a diplomatic ally of Taiwan, with an annual rice demand of 300,000 tons. However, the supply hardly meets the demand, and therefore the country is highly dependent on imports. An analysis of the structure of the country's rice production reveals that large rice farmers and cooperatives monopolize paddy rice, while upland rice is often grown by small and medium farmers. However, small and medium farmers have been unable to stabilize production due to lack of technology, funds and equipment, and vulnerability to natural disasters. General inaccessibility to quality rice seeds has forced the farmers to keep part of their harvest as seeds and this practice has caused deterioration in the quality of the final product. Other issues such as lack of training in cultivation techniques and poor soil management have become major causes of low productivity.

Supply of quality rice seeds raises yields

To help Nicaragua increase rice production and ensure food security, Taiwan has been working with the Government of Nicaragua over the years to implement G3 paddy rice seed propagation and variety selection at the Taiwan-Nicaragua Rice Trial Research and Training Center. Aiming to achieve food security and rural development, the Nicaraguan

government set a target to achieve 100 percent domestic supply and expects to export rice to other Central American countries. In 2015, the Nicaraguan government and Taiwan launched the Rice Seed Research, Development and Production Extension Project to assist small and medium farmers overcome their limitations and increase rice yields.

The agreement for this project was signed in October 2015. The plan covers development of new varieties and new farming technology, purification of local varieties, establishment of a seed breeding demonstration station (seed bank), and capacity building for small and medium farmers and technicians to improve rice cultivation techniques.

The Nicaraguan government has attached particular importance to the concept of seed bank and hopes that the TaiwanICDF can continue its outstanding achievements in promoting quality rice seed breeding system. The idea is to set up seed production bases in local townships where small and medium farmers grow upland rice, which then supply high-yield and high-quality seeds to nearby farmers. The seed bank will then serve as the center, where training courses and experience exchange activities are planned and implemented for the farmers, along with the collection and preservation of local varieties to increase crop diversity. Nicaragua is

a large country; to develop crops that are suitable to the local environment, the seed bank will serve as a center for not only production of quality rice seeds, but also preservation of local varieties. To retain quality local varieties, the selection of new upland varieties and trial planting were carried out this year, as was the purification of 11 local varieties. It is expected that these varieties will be handed over to farmers for cultivation in 2017, in complement to the seed bank.

By the end of this five-year project, we expect to set up 155 seed banks and produce 980 tons of quality rice seeds to supply rice seeds for growing upland rice on 15,077 hectares of land. The expected output will reach 54,277 tons for commercial trading and boost the supply of quality upland rice seeds to 23 percent.

23%

Estimated supply rate of quality upland rice seeds

2 Case Study

Farmers' Organization Marketing Capacity Enhancement Project



Farmers' Organization Marketing Capacity Enhancement Project of El Salvador provides guidance to horticultural cooperatives for the packing of chayote gourds at the collection and service center.

El Salvador is the smallest country among Taiwan's diplomatic allies in Central America. Due to the limitations in its natural environment, high material and labor costs and the Dominican Republic-Central America Free Trade Agreement (CAFTA-DR) with the U.S., the country needs to import nearly half of its supply of fruits and vegetables. The Government of El Salvador sought assistance from Taiwan to enhance the functions of its Centros de Acopio y Servicio (CAS), the collection and service center, and Centro Nacional de Servicios (CNS), the national service center, and to assist with capacity building of professional staff. Taiwan's experiences in marketing and distribution of agricultural products are expected to increase the added value of local products, bring commercial farmers into the distribution channels, and expand sales of El Salvador's agricultural products into the commercial markets.

Establishing links between agricultural products and the markets, developing diversified distribution channels

This project was implemented in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock of El Salvador (Ministerio de Agricultura y Ganadería, MAG) in support of its Plan for Family Agriculture and Rural Entrepreneurship (Plan de Agricultura Familiar y Emprendedurismo Rural,

PAF) and covers the following four areas: strengthen the agricultural marketing and distribution capacity of the public and private sectors, improve the functions of CAS, develop diversified marketing channels for farmers' organizations, and enhance the uniqueness and visibility of El Salvador's quality agricultural products.

In the first year of the project, Taiwan's agricultural product marketing experts organized training courses for seed teachers in El Salvador and selected 15 seed teachers to train farmers in the different districts. In the following year, El Salvador will send staff to Taiwan for advanced training. In the third and fourth year of the project, practical experience exchange activities and seminars will be launched. In addition, at least four farmers' cooperative organizations will be chosen to undergo facility and operational process improvements every year to ensure that they are in compliance with good hygiene practice. In addition, to strengthen the link between farmers and the market, consultation will be provided to cooperative organizations to help them establish permanent platforms for production-marketing communication. Seed teachers will then help the cooperative organizations to update their information. Moreover, business opportunity meetings, regular farmers' markets and agricultural product promotion campaigns will be

organized to increase the visibility of El Salvador's quality agricultural products and promote the concept of "local production for local consumption" to the residents of El Salvador.

This project is expected to double the sales of agricultural products from farmers' organizations in the markets, raising profits by at least 30 percent. The Salvadoran government and farmers' organizations are also expected to gain the knowledge and skills necessary for independent operation of the production-marketing communication platforms and distribution channels established under this project. The system is expected to establish an integrated value chain for agricultural products, increase their added value and utilization rate, and bring farmers to reasonable profit and higher income.



3 Case Study

Healthy Avocado Seedling Production Project



Jacobo Paz, Minister of Agriculture and Livestock of Honduras (second from the left), visiting the avocado project exhibition.

Avocado is a native fruit of Central and Southern America. Its high nutritional value earned the fruit a nickname, poor man's butter. According to a study of the Government of Honduras, the potential market demand for avocado reaches 56,000 tons per year. However, avocado production in Honduras is limited and the quality undesirable; therefore, 90 percent of the avocado sold in the country are imported. Given the great marketing potential of avocado and, to resolve these issues, the government has placed the development of the avocado industry as one of the country's key agricultural activities.

In recent years, the Honduran authorities have been promoting cultivation of the Hass avocado, which is known for its creamy and buttery aroma, in the southwestern mountain area. Although this area's climate and environment are suitable for this fruit, compounding factors, such as lack of capacity for seedling production and management and absence of an independent seedling center, have caused nearly half of the total 400 hectares of Hass avocado seedlings to die off, hampering the avocado industry from further development.

Strengthening healthy seedling production technology and establishing standards for seedling propagation

With an eye on Taiwan's extensive experience in seedling production and management, Honduras teamed up with Taiwan to implement the Healthy Avocado Seedling Production Project. The TaiwanICDF collaborated with the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (Secretaría de Agricultura y Ganadería, SAG) and Directorate for Agriculture Science and Technology (Dirección de Ciencia y Tecnología Agropecuaria, DICTA) of Honduras to improve the facilities of the experimental station, turning the station into the base for production and supply of healthy seedlings. The project team also planned training courses to improve the technicians' skills in seedling propagation and agricultural extension capacity, as well as farmers' cultivation techniques. A rootstock nursery was also constructed to ensure the source of seedlings for avocado grafting, and 35,000 Hass avocado will be grafted each year to stabilize supply of seedlings to local farmers.

Since the project was initiated on October 15, 2015, the TaiwanICDF has completed construction of a budwood nursery, a rootstock nursery and a seedling nursery and assisted the Honduran government and the National Agri-Food Safety and Health Service (Servicio Nacional de Sanidad

e Inocuidad Agroalimentaria, SENASA) of Honduras to establish standards for propagation of healthy avocado seedling. Moreover, to improve the competence of local technicians, the TaiwanICDF recommended sending Honduran personnel to Guatemala for professional training on avocado cultivation and collaborated with Universidad Zamorano to offer specialized training courses in avocado farming. The courses provided opportunities for industrial-academic cooperation, aiming to lay a solid foundation for the avocado industry in the country. Follow-up work will focus on reinforcing seedling propagation at the rootstock nursery, grafting healthy seedlings, expanding avocado farming areas and improving management and counseling capacity, so that Honduras can raise its productivity and competitiveness and increase the supply of domestic avocado by at least 17 times.



4 Case Study

Regional Lending Program for Coffee Rust in Central America—El Salvador Sub-Project



People from Taiwan enjoying Central American coffee while sharing their concerns with respect to the challenges faced by the coffee industry in allied countries (picture taken from the 2016 Taiwan International Coffee Show).

In recent years, climate change has brought increased rainfall, humidity and rising temperatures to Central America. Coupled with aging plants and ineffective plantation management, coffee rust, a disease caused by fungal spores devastating to coffee plantations, has ravaged the area.

Coffee is one of the most important economic crops in Central America and creates job opportunities while bringing foreign exchange to the nation. However, once infected by coffee rust, coffee leaves turn into a rusty orange color and fall off; in severe cases, coffee trees wither and die. The 2012 coffee rust epidemic in Central America significantly affected the yield and quality of coffee, leading to strong social and economic impacts.

In view of this, the TaiwanICDF proposed a cooperation framework to address the problems caused by coffee rust disease as early as 2013, in collaboration with the Central American Bank for Economic Integration (CABEI) and the International Regional Organization for Plant and Animal Health (Organismo Internacional Regional de Sanidad Agropecuaria, OIRSA). International conferences were held to discuss challenges of the coffee industry in the region. After consolidating relevant opinions and resources, the TaiwanICDF and CABEI entered into a loan agreement—the “Regional Lending Program for

Coffee Rust in Central America” (the Program)—in 2015, with the objective of assisting small coffee producers restore their productive capacity.

El Salvador Sub-Project: One-stop assistance—from lending to technical assistance

The Program consists of contributed funds for agricultural loans from the TaiwanICDF and CABEI, and funding for technical assistance, provided by Taiwan’s Ministry of Foreign Affairs, CABEI and governments of the beneficiary countries. The beneficiary countries plan sub-projects based on coffee rust conditions in their countries and submit them to CABEI, the project implementation organization, for assessment. These sub-projects are then implemented after details are reviewed and approved by CABEI and the TaiwanICDF.

In the case of El Salvador, the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (Ministerio de Agricultura y Ganadería, MAG) proposed the “Project to Support Family Agriculture for Good Living in El Salvador” (“Proyecto Apoyo a la Agricultura Familiar para el Buen Vivir en El Salvador”), which aims to help households in rural areas gain better livelihood through various means, including improvement of the competitiveness of small coffee farmers. It is estimated that MAG will apply for a funding of US\$8.87 million

from CABEI to provide loans to small-scale farmers. With the capital, the farmers will renew their plants, improve production and management facilities, and receive guidance on strengthening of the institutional capacity of the coffee industrial chain.

The El Salvador sub-project also provides technical training for all parts of the coffee industrial chain, from coffee farming, roasting, creating market products, developing disease-resistant varieties, establishing demonstrations of eco-friendly farming and bean processing practices, to promoting small-scale coffee farming culture. This sub-project aims to enhance the abilities of small coffee farmers to effectively overcome the challenges brought by climate change.



5 Case Study

ICT Technical Cooperation Project



External experts commissioned by the TaiwanICDF were dispatched to St. Lucia to provide training for internal audits for the international information security standards (ISO/IEC 27001).

According to the United Nations E-Government Survey 2014, St. Lucia was at stage 2 of enhanced information services in the Caribbean region in terms of its online service development. The government is lacking the capacity to coordinate interdepartmental information exchange and none of the standards and operating procedures has been set in place. However, paper documents are still the major medium for interdepartmental communication, which apart from slowing down the operations, also causes loss of documents, delivery errors and traceability issues, directly affecting the efficiency of administration.

To help the Government of St. Lucia with e-government development, the TaiwanICDF introduced Taiwan’s e-government experience through this project and planned the country’s e-document system to enhance its administrative efficiency.

Implementing international information security standards to enhance information security

Drawing on Taiwan’s successful experience in the development of the e-document system, the project team assisted the St. Lucian government to establish electronic document processing regulations and standard operating procedures, as well as developing and implementing an e-document system. The system is

equipped with a complete range of functions from e-document production to online processing, approval, exchange, filing and storage. This full-fledged e-document system aims to assist all departments of the St. Lucian government to achieve document production, processing, management and filing entirely online.

Since the project was initiated in September 2013, the technical team has completed a range of analysis reports on the development of online services. These reports are provided as references to St. Lucia for overall planning of e-government development. To ensure the confidentiality, integrity and availability of the information systems and services, the technical team implemented the international information security standards (ISO/IEC 27001) in April 2015. An information security management system for document processing at four levels and improvement of various information security measures were completed, and the system passed ISO/IEC 27001 certification.

In June 2016, the technical team completed the establishment of the St. Lucia e-document system, including the e-document production system, exchange and filing subsystem, e-document certificate development mechanism and relevant regulations. For development of human resources, the technical team introduced Java

system development courses and e-document system maintenance technology transfer, aiming to equip St. Lucia’s personnel with the competence to maintain and operate the e-document system independently after the project’s completion.

All systems developed in this project were launched online at the Public Service Department in November 2016. Under the e-government development strategy of St. Lucia, the TaiwanICDF hopes to assist to implement the e-document system throughout all government departments, as well as operate and manage the system independently. The overall system is expected to enhance interdepartmental information exchange and security and in turn improve government productivity and information processing efficiency.



6 Case Study

Capacity Building Project for the Prevention and Control of Chronic Renal Failure in Belize



Consultants from Far Eastern Memorial Hospital, a partner of this project, at Belize providing professional and technical training.

The 2009 Pan American Health Organization survey shows that Belize, our diplomatic ally in Central America, has a very high number of chronic disease cases as a result of the prevalence of hypertension and diabetes. There is a general shortage of technology and human resources for renal disease care, cost of dialysis is very high and only a limited number of citizens are receiving government subsidies for treatment.

In view of this, the TaiwanICDF implemented the Capacity Building Project for the Prevention and Control of Chronic Renal Failure in Belize in collaboration with Far Eastern Memorial Hospital (FEMH). The purpose of the project is to introduce Taiwan's experience and know-how in renal disease prevention into Belize and assist the nation to establish a basic system for prevention and control of chronic renal failure (CRF), thereby reducing the country's economic burden due to chronic diseases.

Emphasizing prevention and control from four dimensions

Focusing on the importance of prevention and disease control, this project expects to reduce the number of CRF patients and patients entering the stage of dialysis through four strategies. These strategies include strengthening chronic disease prevention and

public health capacity through education, enhancing renal disease care through building professional competence, implementing effective management of chronic disease cases through improving the health information system, and facilitating analysis and policy recommendation through community screening and establishment of a database.

In 2016, the first year of the project, the TaiwanICDF dispatched a public health project manager to work with the Belize Ministry of Health and selected a total of four local physicians and dialysis nurses to receive training on renal disease prevention and dialysis treatment at FEMH. These four healthcare professionals became seed teachers after they returned to Belize and conducted training for local physicians, dialysis nurses and public health promoters in the central and southern regions of the country. FEMH also dispatched nephrologists to Belize to help the local physicians develop competence in renal disease prevention and case tracking and management in coordination with the training courses organized by the seed teachers.

For training of dialysis nurses, the TaiwanICDF planned courses in collaboration with the Belize Nurses and Midwives Council according to their requirements to re-train and certify the dialysis nurses currently in practice, aiming to raise the professional

standards of dialysis nurses in Belize. For training of public health promoters, the TaiwanICDF integrated the health education methods of the Belize Kidney Association to enable them to educate local citizens on the concept of renal disease prevention in simpler local language.

By the end of this project, the project team expects to complete professional training for at least 62 Belize health professionals and health education for at least 200 local public health promoters. In the future, we believe that, with Taiwan's ample experience in chronic disease prevention, Belize will gradually establish its own CRF prevention system and the concept and technology of renal disease prevention will gradually become part of Belize's health care system. The overall system development is expected to effectively reduce the burden on Belize's public health system caused by chronic diseases.



Central Asia and Central/Eastern Europe



Central Asia and Central/Eastern Europe are characterized by cultural and social diversity and complexity. In general, many countries in this region are going through political transition, but the governments are lacking systemized administration, which can result in unevenly distributed economic activities. In the process of transition, the local municipals are also in dire need for assistance to improve the efficiency of urban and resource management.

As such, the TaiwanICDF's main focus for development in this region is on financial intermediaries, enterprise innovation and environmental sustainability. Our strategies include promoting clean energy and technologies, energy infrastructure and the use of clean energy technology, as well as encouraging the development and growth of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs), facilitating their access to financial services and developing high-quality, reliable and sustainable infrastructures.

Our projects in Central Asia and Central/Eastern Europe are implemented mainly through the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) as a platform for cooperation. Since EBRD promotes the development of market economies through direct support to the private sector, the TaiwanICDF and EBRD jointly established special funds to offer loans for specific development issues and thus improve the effectiveness of project implementation. Areas of cooperation under these special funds include SME relending, development of green infrastructure and lending to agribusinesses.

In recent years, EBRD has been actively assisting member states in their transition to green economy. The TaiwanICDF has therefore deepened collaboration on this area through encouraging the use of innovative green technologies from residential units to industries and municipal governments. Currently, the TaiwanICDF and EBRD have cooperative projects in Moldova, Azerbaijan and Turkmenistan.



Turkmenistan, a country located in Central Asia, has an economy largely composed of small to medium-sized farms and companies. However, its limited national financing institutions are unable to acquire enough capital, resulting in technical and development scale bottlenecks.

1 Case Study

FIPEISF - Agribusiness Account - Salty Snacks Project in Turkmenistan



Having the capacity to independently manufacture potato chips will help improve business performance and create new business opportunities for local potato farmers and packers of Turkmenistan.

The TaiwanICDF has maintained close partnership with EBRD in financial intermediary, SME development and green energy projects. In 2015, EBRD and the TaiwanICDF launched the Financial Intermediary and Private Enterprises Investment Special Fund – Agribusiness Account program, with the TaiwanICDF contributing US\$15 million to the account. The focus of the program is to assist SMEs in the agriculture sector to produce products that are compliant with local and international quality standards, through improving and enhancing the value along the agricultural value chain. By focusing on the middle of the value chain, the agribusiness project under the program can further integrate local producers on one hand, and on the other hand drive the development of the front-end marketing and distribution on the other side of the supply chain, and improve production quality to meet the basic export requirements. The Salty Snacks Project is one of the sub-projects under this Agribusiness program that reflects the characteristics mentioned above.

Located southwest of Central Asia with a population of five million, Turkmenistan became independent from the Soviet Union in 1991. The country is one of EBRD's beneficiary countries.

Promoting progress and development of private sectors through lending and technical assistance

In 2016, the TaiwanICDF and EBRD approved the salty snacks lending project for Turkmenistan's Berk Group. Previously under EBRD's assistance, the company successfully improved productivity and expanded its production lines to become Turkmenistan's leading beer brand. With the loan from the Agribusiness Account program, the company is planning to enter the high-quality snack market through upgrading the equipment at its Ashgabat plant and to build brand-new potato chip production lines. This is the first cooperation project since the Agribusiness Account was signed at the end of 2015.

Potato chips are one of the favorite snacks of the people of Turkmenistan, but most potato chips in the market are imports with excessively high prices and of varying quality. Therefore, from a business point of view, domestic potato chips will not only complement the company's core beer business and create synergies along the distribution chain; it will also benefit the local packaging industry and potato farmers, and bring many job opportunities to the local residents.

In addition to financing, this project includes technical assistance, providing consultation services for

production processes and technical guidance on potato selection and storage. This assistance is expected to help the company manufacture products that meet EU standards but with more competitive prices, and promote development and growth of the private sector in Turkmenistan.

2 Case Study

FIPEISF - Agribusiness Account - DFF Taze Ay Meat Product Company



Private institutions and agricultural companies in Turkmenistan received capital and consultation services from the TaiwanICDF and EBRD, allowing them to gradually align themselves to the global market.

In response to the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) for sustainable agriculture, the TaiwanICDF and EBRD established the Financial Intermediary and Private Enterprises Investment Special Fund - Agribusiness Account program to provide funding to SMEs in the agribusiness sector in EBRD's member countries and assist them to improve operational efficiency. The ultimate goal is to enhance the effectiveness of agricultural value chains in Central/Eastern Europe, Central Asia and countries on the Mediterranean coast, and strengthen food supply capacity through consolidating upstream and downstream processes of food production to promote sustainable and long-term food development and security.

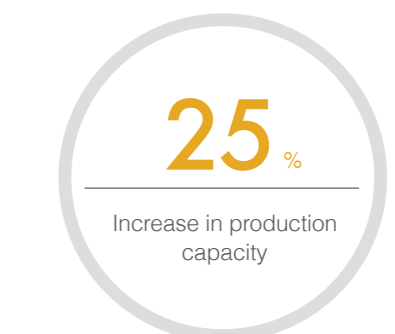
Providing direct lending and technical assistance

Agricultural production accounts for 26 percent of Turkmenistan's GDP and plays an important role in the country's socio-economic development. However, the influence of state-owned farms from the Soviet Union period persists. Crops, including cotton, wheat, beetroot and rice, are cultivated by state farms and associations. Other products, like meat, dairy products, fruits and vegetables and processed products, on the other hand, are mainly produced by the private sector, which opens opportunities for

improvement in terms of technology and economic scale. Therefore, the FIPEISF-Agribusiness Account lending program focuses on assisting SMEs to gain momentum for growth through reinforcing investments, ultimately driving forward Turkmenistan's economic reform.

The Turkmenistan financial sector is dominated by state banks which do not offer financial services to the private sector, and there are only a limited number of commercial banks in the country. In view of this situation, the TaiwanICDF and EBRD departed from the past practice of providing loans to SMEs through relending by the local financial institutions and switched to direct lending to the private sector with technical assistance. Taze Ay, a local meat supplier and bakery, was supported through this approach.

Located in Mary City, south of Turkmenistan, Taze Ay was founded in 2005 by three brothers and began receiving loans and technical assistance from EBRD in 2013. Gradually, the company developed into a leading meat supplier in the country. In 2016, Taze Ay once again applied to the TaiwanICDF and EBRD for loans to purchase new meat processing equipment, expand logistics, warehousing and refrigeration facilities, and provide capital for operations. This upgrade effectively helped the company to increase production capacity by 25 percent and



achieve ISO 22000 certification. For local consumers, supply of high-quality meat products can replace imports and tailor the flavor to suit local tastes at affordable prices, providing local residents with high variety and high quality choices. The new equipment also enhances meat-curing efficiency and ensures that the products meet export standards, which will help the company access markets in Kazakhstan and Russia and earn foreign exchange.

In addition to financing, EBRD provided business advice to assist Taze Ay to improve product quality, food safety and company management, helping the company achieve international standards in quality, in alignment with the target of the FIPEISF-Agribusiness Account to strengthen agribusiness value chains.

► Other Projects

Echoing the implementation methods of sustainable development and the importance of developing global partnerships advocated by the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), given that human resources and capital are important pillars of economic growth in developing countries, the TaiwanICDF implemented effective and focused capacity building programs in these countries. Through offering scholarships and organizing workshops, we introduced Taiwan's strengths and development experience to our partner countries to assist them in fostering human resources and promote national development. Among these, the Healthcare Personnel Training Program is one of the TaiwanICDF's ongoing, long-term humanitarian assistance programs.

Launched in 2005, the Program offers training for medical personnel from Taiwan's allied and friendly nations in collaboration with domestic medical institutions and professional health care agencies, aiming to improve the quality of health care in these countries. Starting in 2012, the TaiwanICDF took a further step to combine this Program with public health projects to develop subject-specific training. This Program prioritizes training for administrators playing a role in future collaboration and seed teachers through various modes, including specialization-specific training in Taiwan and participation in project planning.

To make smart use of Taiwan's human resources and encourage citizen diplomacy, the TaiwanICDF has long promoted the Diplomatic Alternative Military Service (Taiwan

Youth Overseas Service) and TaiwanICDF Overseas Volunteers programs. The alternative military service was launched in 2001. For years, this program has provided opportunities to young Taiwanese to participate in international affairs and broaden their worldview and has become an important supplement of human resources for Taiwan's overseas offices. In the one-year term of service, these young adults are able to gain better proficiency in foreign languages, sharpen professional competence and boost their adaptive ability to life in foreign countries.

With a view to achieving international cooperation and long-term development, the TaiwanICDF invested in the Taiwan Agricultural Global Marketing Co., Ltd., a company founded by the Council of Agriculture, in December 2016. The aim is to promote development projects with enterprise as the main investment entity. This organization, on one hand, is expected to help Taiwan mitigate the impact on the agriculture industry brought by trade liberalization and ensure sustainable agricultural development and, on the other hand, provide Taiwan the opportunity to join in international agricultural cooperation through this platform. Through mutual learning and sharing of resources and experience, Taiwan will continue to work with international development partners to promote agricultural progress and development.

1 Case Study

Healthcare Personnel Training Program



Student from Kiribati undergoing training at the pharmacy of MacKay Memorial Hospital.

Many developing countries lack the resources for health and medical training, as well as healthcare professionals and related technology, hindering progress in medical developments. To further strengthen medical cooperation with our allies and respond to SDG 17, strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development, the TaiwanICDF teamed up with several medical institutions and other professional health related agencies in Taiwan to provide training for healthcare personnel of partner countries. Through these collaborations, we aim to improve the quality of health care in these partner countries through raising their professional capacity as well as increasing technical exchange and experience sharing.

Complementing public health projects and focusing on subject-specific training

Candidates of this program are recommended by partner countries based on their needs for health workers. The TaiwanICDF then selects eligible participants for training in Taiwan. Partner medical institutions are in charge of planning the content for the training courses, which vary from one to three months in length, based on the proposed needs. In 2016, a total of 26 trainees from 17 countries completed training in 15 different medical institutions.

To ensure sustainable resource linkages and maximize assistance synergy, the training program now complements our public health projects with a focus on subject-specific training. Starting from 2012, the TaiwanICDF began to prioritize training for participants of public health and medical projects from partner countries that have entered the project identification, preparation, appraisal, approval, and implementation stages. These trainees are expected to become the contact windows or seed instructors for future cooperation projects, since prior training can effectively shorten the time for planning and communication before project formation and expand the base of healthcare professionals who have the competence to implement the projects. The training program includes specialized medical training in Taiwan and participation in project planning. Partner medical institutions of the project also dispatch healthcare professionals to our partner countries according to their needs to provide clinical or specialization training, helping the healthcare personnel to put their training into practice.

For example, in the Maternal and Infant Health Care Improvement Project in the Kingdom of Swaziland launched in 2016, Swaziland appointed potential project coordinators to Taiwan for training at the partner medical institution, Chia-Yi Christian Hospital.

Nomathemba Cynthia Ginindza, one of the trainees from the Swaziland public health department, said that the two-month training will be useful in planning relevant policies upon his return home. This program not only provided the Swazi trainees and medical professionals from the partner hospital the opportunity to exchange their experiences and learn about Taiwan's practices; it also enabled them to develop friendships.

The Healthcare Personnel Training Program is now in its 12th year. Between 2005 and 2016, a total of 358 participants have completed the training. The TaiwanICDF will continue to link the needs of our partner countries with our own regional development plans, to bring in other countries in the region into the program, so as to progressively develop their capacity and foster local skilled talents to enhance the effectiveness of related projects.

358

Number of health care trainees over 12 years

2 Case Study

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



Lin Tse-yan (right) and Lai Cheng-jung, draftees of the diplomatic alternative military service, carrying out cutting tests of seed potatoes in the Swaziland research station.

In 2016, the TaiwanICDF dispatched 173 draftees overseas, including 77 draftees (15th group) from October 2015 to September 2016 and 96 draftees (16th group) from October 2016 to September 2017. These servicemen participated in overseas technical missions and technical assistance projects.

Strengthening language proficiency and adaptability within the shortened term of military service

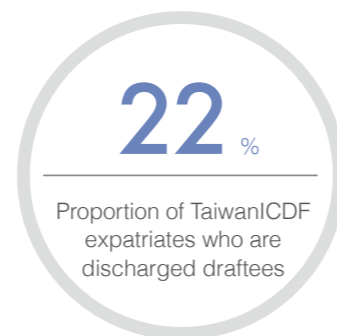
To maximize the skills of the draftees and enrich the content of the alternative military service, the TaiwanICDF added the requirement of a special topic report in their work. Under supervision of the project manager and technical staff, draftees with specialized skills propose innovative and practical solutions according to local and project needs by integrating their expertise with their observations of the local communities. This task not only encourages them to put their abilities to practice and deepen their involvement; it also stimulates their interest for foreign assistance work.

Furthermore, as the term for alternative military service was shortened, starting from this year, the TaiwanICDF also cut back the professional training in Taiwan from six to four weeks, so that the draftees can arrive in the partner

country earlier. During the training, the TaiwanICDF invited senior draftees who have been discharged or are about to be discharged to share their experience in the special subject study and explain to the draftees how to combine their skills with the local conditions and work contents to produce unique and feasible research reports. In addition, the resident technical and project teams arranged instructors from the partner countries to give the draftees intensive courses on language, local culture and professional terms required for the service to help them successfully adapt to local life.

Draftees of the diplomatic alternative military service have played an important role in Taiwan's foreign aid work. With passion and enthusiasm, these young servicemen not only contributed their efforts and expertise to our embassies and representative offices and technical mission projects, but also brought new inspiration with the latest knowledge and skills acquired from school. Especially, they came into development assistance with enthusiasm and leave with memorable experience that enriches their lives and changes their views of the world. They will become the new faces of Taiwan's international assistance work and carry these memories throughout their lives.

Since 2001, over 1,000 draftees have been dispatched overseas and 95 of them have joined the international assistance initiatives of the TaiwanICDF after their military service, accounting for 22 percent of all TaiwanICDF expatriates. The Taiwan Youth Overseas Service has effectively attracted youths to join international aid work and become an important force in Taiwan's efforts to advance international development work.



3 Case Study

Investing in Taiwan Agricultural Global Marketing Company



TaiwanICDF working with Taiwan Agricultural Global Marketing Co., Ltd. to share our extensive experiences in overseas agricultural cooperatives.

The agriculture sector is closely related to the economic growth, poverty alleviation and social stability of a country. Agricultural development and cooperation has always been considered an important international development issue. After the 2008 global food crisis, international agricultural development and cooperation in recent years has grown beyond productivity improvement and began to shift its focus to the strengthening and integration of agricultural value chains, including production, marketing, logistics, technology and equipment, information, and finance. This has been done with the aim to effectively increase the value and effectiveness of agricultural products during commercialization and thereby fulfill consumer demand for both better quantity and quality.

To increase the income of farmers and forge comprehensive domestic and international marketing channels for Taiwan agricultural sector's production and marketing systems, the Council of Agriculture set up the Taiwan Agricultural Global Marketing Co., Ltd. (TAGM) on December 5, 2016 in response to President Tsai Ing-wen's new agriculture policy. The establishment of this company aims to ensure Taiwan's sustainable agricultural development by promoting three core tasks: agricultural product import and export, technology transfers and

overseas investments and exports of materials.

Promoting assistance projects through investment in the private sector, sharing benefits, resources and experiences

This national-level agriculture company is founded with the missions to develop a system of planned production and an export-oriented production and marketing system. TAGM was launched as part of Taiwan's new agriculture policy and an agricultural cooperation platform for the New Southbound Policy. By investing in TAGM, the TaiwanICDF will be able to increase both the quantity and quality of agricultural products supplied to the market and fulfill the demand of our partners in the emerging markets for affordable and high-quality agricultural products through the market mechanism and private business operation model.

In addition, TAGM will focus on overseas development, including establishment of a production-marketing supply value chain and continuous export of high-quality agricultural materials and machinery, to enhance the technical capabilities and output of our partner nations and promote technical upgrade in the local communities. Participation of the TaiwanICDF will assist TAGM to connect Taiwan's experience in agricultural cooperation with allied

and friendly nations. Vice versa, as TAGM expands its foreign outreaches, the TaiwanICDF will have more opportunities to participate in its international operations, and share the resources and experiences accumulated in international agricultural cooperation. This collaboration will be mutually beneficial, allowing Taiwan's agricultural sector to tap into international market trends and join efforts in international development.

Hence, from the viewpoint of international cooperation and long-term development, the TaiwanICDF decided to invest in TAGM. The private sector is a major force for economic growth and prosperity in a free market economy, and investing in private sector companies can be one of the means of development projects. The TaiwanICDF has been dedicated to bilateral agricultural technical cooperation, education and training and lending activities. Now it goes further by investing in the private sector to maximize the benefits and impact in the free market. This approach will link production with marketing, and help the private sectors in developing countries improve their technical and management capabilities. In addition, in a long-term prospect, the TAGM expects to establish overseas marketing channels and bases, realizing its future expansion.

Integrating Taiwan's advantages and resources Promoting cross-sector cooperation

In implementing our operations in 2016, the primary focus of the TaiwanICDF was to continue to integrate Taiwan's advantages, coordinate with government policy, inject cross-sector creative thinking, bring in private sector resources and further develop global partnerships, maximizing the leveraging of resources to expand the synergies of project implementation. In addition, the TaiwanICDF incorporated regional characteristics and the needs of partner countries, using these to map out a direction for foreign assistance work in accordance with the objectives of the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the TaiwanICDF's vision of partnerships for progress and sustainable development.

Cross-sector linkages and integration Deepening development assistance

First, to respond to the challenges of extreme weather, population growth and aging agricultural workforce, the TaiwanICDF put special emphasis on cross-disciplinary integration of agriculture and technology in promoting projects, including introduction of Taiwan's smart greenhouse environmental control system which automatically adjusts the crop growing environment. We also introduced ICT, which accurately collects information on agricultural diseases in the field, reducing the time it takes for farmers to obtain information for effective prevention and control, and made good use of Taiwan's satellite resources, using GIS to help partner countries obtain a complete picture of changes in their lands and improve their management of the environment and applying GIS in agricultural fields to visualize soil data.

Secondly, to widen and deepen development aid, the TaiwanICDF put in every effort to develop global partnerships, and strengthened alliances between the domestic public and private sectors. For example, in international humanitarian assistance, we created effective linkages with the UN system through cooperation with UN cluster international non-governmental organizations (INGOs), so that the affected countries can receive the resources they need and humanitarian assistance is provided in a timely manner. For lending and investment projects, we cooperated with regional and multilateral development banks, combining the resources of local governments and private sector to broaden project participation and impacts.

With regard to strengthening domestic public-private partnerships, in terms of public health and medicine, the TaiwanICDF served as a platform for integrating international

medical assistance resources and continued to collaborate with various Taiwan medical institutions. In addition, through the joint investment with our partner countries and domestic medical institutions in resources and manpower, we expanded the medical service assistance model into a system that raises the standard of partner countries' public health services, assisting partner countries to improve their health care and public health systems. In terms of the environment, through introducing the development of Taiwan's solar photovoltaic technology, we combined resources of our innovative R&D institutions and industries to help partner countries cultivate professionals in the clean energy sector and foster industrial cooperation.

Making good use of Taiwan's advantages Expanding project synergy

Furthermore, to respond to global calls urging the world to raise energy efficiency and promote use of renewable energy, the TaiwanICDF has made good use of Taiwan's technological advantages in renewable energy and energy-saving products. In addition to cooperating with international organizations to help the developing countries reduce energy waste and improve energy efficiency, the TaiwanICDF also worked hand-in-hand with partner and friendly countries to promote renewable energy projects through direct injection of capital and new technology.

Consistent with the government's New Southbound Policy and the spirit of President Tsai Ing-wen's people-centered policy to promote exchange of talent and culture, the TaiwanICDF utilized Taiwan's rich experience in health, education, technological development, agricultural cooperation and small and medium enterprises to help ASEAN and key South Asian nations cultivate professional human capital through our International Human Resource Development Workshop Program and International Higher Education Scholarship Program.

This year, to address project requirements, we used project-based volunteers to supplement the personnel needed at various stages of the projects. Not only did the volunteers provide actual on-site observations to the TaiwanICDF, helping us understand project implementation synergy and confirm project progress, they also enabled us to keep abreast of global conditions, deepen project content and continue to make contributions.



Focus 1

Integrating agriculture and technology

To cope with the issues of extreme weather, growing population and aging farming workforce, there is an urgent need for fresh thinking and innovative technology in the development of world agriculture, so that resources can be integrated to meet the challenge of bolstering agriculture on a global scale.

For this reason, Taiwan is moving towards the vision of "Agriculture 4.0" with smart technology. On the existing bases of biotechnology, information technology and automatic systems, use of sensors, the Internet of Things, big data analysis and smart devices will help the agricultural industry raise competitiveness.

On the production side, integrating agriculture and technology makes it possible to create optimal growing environment and increase the efficiency of capital and material investments. On the processing side, it can simplify storage and logistics, reduce food spoilage and transportation costs. On the retail end, it can promote links between production and sales, help producers access a mainstream platform or get a foot into a niche market or, by means of a production

traceability system, encourage consumers to purchase produce.

More importantly, the use of technology on the management side will not only improve farmers' or agribusiness owners' decision-making quality and risk management capabilities, it will also help the government to manage natural resources, prevent and adapt to natural disasters and formulate industry-friendly public policy.

Accelerating innovation in the partnership model Broadening project impact

This year, the TaiwanICDF promoted projects along the trend of technological innovation in agriculture. For example, the Strengthening Incubator Agribusiness with Human Resources Development in Bandung Project in Indonesia introduced Taiwan's smart greenhouse environmental control system, which uses automation in controlling the cultivation environment of agricultural crops to increase Indonesia's competitiveness in the fruit and vegetable market. In the Caribbean partner country of St. Lucia, the Banana Black Sigatoka Disease Prevention and Treatment Project set up disease indexes with the help of ICT technology, created linked data banks that allow field data to be sent to a monitoring center which then issues disease control suggestions to banana farmers. Through feedback data monitoring, information can be relayed to farmers two weeks earlier, allowing them to deal with the disease effectively.

The Capability Enhancement in Using Geographic Information

Systems in Central America Project was carried out in the Central American partner countries of Nicaragua, Honduras and El Salvador as a program introducing a regional GIS. By providing and analyzing satellite imagery and change information, the project trained GIS technicians to assist partner countries get a good grasp of changes in national land and strengthened the environmental management of protected areas or key monitored regions.

In the Vegetable, Fruit and Upland Crop Quality and Safety Improvement Project in St. Kitts and Nevis, the GIS system was also used in the fields where position coordinates and field management information were combined with soil analysis data, so that the soil data within the borders can be turned into images and become reference points for the government in drafting agricultural policy.

Integrating Taiwan's latest technology and moving ahead with the times to utilize it in foreign assistance work not only helps to transform the agricultural sector of our allied and friendly countries, strengthen the management of agricultural operations, improve the quality and quantity of agricultural products, ensure farmers' livelihood and achieve results twice as fast with half the effort; it also accelerates innovation in the partnership model and expands project impact, demonstrating Taiwan's solid strengths in agriculture and sharing the fruit of technology with partner countries.



Interview 1

Moh Gwo-jong, Chief,
Taiwan Technical Mission in Indonesia

Raising Indonesia's competitiveness through Taiwan's smart greenhouse environmental control system

In recent years, the economy of Indonesia has maintained a 5 percent growth rate, an outstanding achievement among Southeast Asian countries. Faced with an increasingly high-consumption market, the government is keen to upgrade the industries but has been unable to keep up with the pace of economic growth. Taking fruit and vegetable garden production in the agricultural sphere for example, the market is glutted with imports and both domestic yield and quality are low. Domestic producers are not competitive, and profits are meager.

As for the reason behind the low quality, Indonesia suffers from a hot tropical climate, farmers have limited resources to invest, production management is extensive rather than intensive, and crop diseases and insect pests are rampant. Added to the inordinate and chaotic use of pesticides and fertilizer, under international pressure in recent years to lift import quotas, which has caused a price collapse of local products, it has been difficult to improve the quality of agricultural products and resulted in a vicious cycle.

To solve this problem, beginning in 2015, the Taiwan government commissioned the TaiwanICDF to cooperate with the Indonesian Ministry of Agriculture to jointly promote the Strengthening Incubator Agribusiness with Human Resources Development in Bandung Project in West Java, a densely populated key area for fruit and vegetable production and

supply. With extension training in agricultural organizations and provision of a demonstration greenhouse with environmental controls, plus special improved seed varieties and improvements in post-harvest marketing, we were able to help farmers improve their ability to produce excellent fruit and vegetables.

Building a development model for integrated production and marketing operations

Moh Gwo-jong, chief of the Taiwan Technical Mission (TTM) in Indonesia responsible for implementing this project, pointed out that in May 2016 the TaiwanICDF introduced Taiwanese materials and technology to build Indonesia's first smart greenhouse with environmental controls as a learning demonstration base for improving the automated handling and cultivation of seedlings, as well as a collection center for sorting, grading, washing, packaging and transporting post-harvest produce, thus providing a development model for integrated production and marketing operations.

After completion of the greenhouse, the TTM selected five important crops and began to collect data from the seedling and cultivation stages, gradually establishing a standard operating procedure. In addition, they recorded environmental factors affecting crop growth by analyzing data from the greenhouse environmental control system. Following an analysis of

actual observations of crop growth, they provided farmers with improved procedures for cultivating a variety of crops, seeking the most appropriate, profitable and feasible technology that corresponded to their economic capacity.

Besides this, through establishment and transfer of virus-free seedling propagation technology, the TTM provided training in analysis of effective production periods, energy usage, effective manpower and cultivation requirements. Gradually, these efforts brought about effective use of materials, better use of the greenhouse with beneficial turnover rates, and an optimum method for controlling costs and increasing profits.

Looking back, TTM technical cooperation projects in Indonesia have followed along with the growth of the Indonesian economy for some 40 years. Moh described how projects have evolved from promotion of traditional farming at the beginning with introduction of fruit and vegetable varieties, extension of cultivation and promotion of "One Village, One Product" in the agricultural industry, to today's development of agricultural automation. Not only did the approach make good use of Taiwan's experience and keep pace with the times, it also made a contribution to the partner and friendly countries, echoing the mission and spirit of the government's New Southbound Policy.





Interview 2

Similo George Mavimbela, Chief Research Officer, Head of the Department of Agricultural Research and Specialists Services (DARSS)

Clear objectives and good use of technology set apart TaiwanICDF projects

Potato is one of Swaziland's staple foods, but, for quite some time, owing to a lack of healthy seed potato supply and no seed quality inspection unit, most farmers have retained their own seed potatoes or relied on the imports from South Africa. Not only is the quality of seed potato uneven with prices remaining high, the supply is unstable, making it impossible for Swaziland to increase its potato production.

To address this problem, in 2013, Taiwan began to work with the Swaziland Ministry of Agriculture to promote the Seed Potato Production Project. Implemented over six years, the project aims to establish a healthy seed potato propagation system and testing technology and system, gradually reducing the number of imported seed potatoes, lowering cultivation costs for farmers and raising the quantity of table potato to meet domestic consumer demand.

Similo George Mavimbela, Chief Research Officer and Head of the Department of Agricultural Research and Specialists Services (DARSS), who participated in this project from the very beginning and acted as a communication bridge between the Swaziland Ministry of Agriculture and the TaiwanICDF, pointed out that TaiwanICDF projects stand out from the crowd with their clear objectives and good use of technology.

Sharing Taiwan's experience in seedling production, helping to establish a seed potato supply chain

To establish clear objectives, during the period of cooperation, many surveys and analyses were conducted to find the key to raise potato production quantity and quality. Then, with an eye on seed potato management, this was followed by the full deployment of technology in the field, the laboratory and the post-harvesting process, so that the project frequently made breakthroughs and moved ahead. For example, a disease testing lab was created, disease symptom identification was carried out in the field, and seed potato field production technicians, along with field inspection and laboratory testing officers, were trained. This not only made it possible to ensure that seed potatoes were specific pathogen free (SPF) and there were no worries about the quality, but also gave Swaziland the ability to test and identify potato diseases and thus provide SPF seed potatoes. In addition, with the construction of a cold storage depot, it was possible to control the potato dormancy length so that sprouting would be uniform, making it possible to regulate the production period. The introduction of grading equipment enabled farmers to quickly wash and grade seed and table potatoes. In the future, plant tissue culture technology will be introduced to create a tissue propagation system. Moreover, Mr.

Mavimbela was amazed that the project established a revolving fund so that small farmers who often have limited capital would have access in the future to funds they could use.

As for cooperation so far, Mr. Mavimbela firmly believes that the TaiwanICDF's use of Taiwan's abundant experience in the agricultural seedling industry is helping Swaziland establish a seed potato propagation system and expand the scope of potato production, as well as providing guidance in creation of a seed potato supply chain. Aside from enabling an increase in potato production in Swaziland, in the future, the seed potato market will be able to expand to other Southern African countries and bring enormous benefits to improve farmers' incomes.

Focus 2

Developing global partnerships

To make development aid more comprehensive and deeper in scope, one of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) was to develop a global partnership for development. Building upon the results and experiences gained in pursuit of the MDGs, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) further followed up with Goal 17, to strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development. The aim is to encourage and promote effective partnerships between governments and civil society, enhance realization of the SDGs through mobilization and sharing of knowledge, expertise, technology, financial support and other multilateral collaboration, and assist all countries to attain the goal of sustainable development.

Expand partnerships with INGOs and cooperate with regional multilateral development banks

Echoing this trend, at her inauguration ceremony, President Tsai Ing-wen declared that Taiwan will fulfill its responsibility as a global citizen and will support and take part in international cooperation on the emerging global issues, becoming an indispensable partner for the international community. The TaiwanICDF is Taiwan's professional development assistance organization. In terms of international humanitarian aid, through cooperation with international non-governmental organizations (INGOs) participating UN disaster-relief clusters, such as World Vision, CARE

and Action Against Hunger, we can, on one hand, effectively link with the international community and provide the resources needed by disaster-affected countries in a timely way; on the other hand, we can enlist the assistance of the local branches of INGOs in disaster-hit areas to effectively mobilize resources in a way that targets actual local needs, thus providing timely humanitarian assistance. In addition, we make the most of our human resources, including our professional staff, project-based volunteers and Taiwan alumni in our allied and friendly countries, having them actively take part in projects to provide disaster-affected countries with the resources and technology they require.

In terms of furthering a global partnership for development to maximize the synergistic impact of the resources needed for development, the TaiwanICDF focuses on mainstream international issues; also, through a multilateral mechanism, we assist developing countries in economic and social development, using financial tools in complement with regional strategies and cooperating with multilateral development banks, such as the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), Multilateral Investment Fund (MIF) of the Inter-American Development Bank Group (IDB), and Central American Bank for Economic Integration (CABEI), to strengthen coordination and resource sharing with the international community. We also engage in constructive dialogue with local government departments and civil groups to revitalize existing



Horticultural expert Chen Chih-fan (first from the right), commissioned by the TaiwanICDF, instructing farmers on cultivating techniques with agricultural technician of CARE Nepal (third from the right).

cooperation resources and expand participatory aspects and benefits of projects, creating financial leverage effect.

Focusing on the issues of sustainable development and climate change, as well as integrating existing cooperation resources, this year the TaiwanICDF is planning to participate in Green Economy Finance Facilities with the EBRD. In addition, the scope of cooperation with MIF has also been expanded to the areas of knowledge economy, climate smart agriculture and inclusive cities. All of these efforts demonstrate the TaiwanICDF's commitment to the issues of sustainable development and climate change through assertive action.



Interview 1

**Chen Zhi-fan, Short-term horticultural expert,
Gorkha Food Security and Livelihoods Support Program (Nepal)**

**Cooperating with INGO brings the world to see
Taiwan's efforts**

Between April and May 2015, Nepal was struck by two powerful earthquakes that caused mass casualties and widespread damage to infrastructure and also destroyed 130,000 tons of food, food stocks, livestock and agricultural equipment, causing over US\$200 million in losses. Although Taiwan does not have diplomatic relations with Nepal, from a humanitarian standpoint, in December, the TaiwanICDF, together with CARE Nepal, implemented the Gorkha Food Security and Livelihoods Support Program in Gorkha, one of the worst affected areas. The aim was to help the disaster victims improve their agricultural technology production and marketing capacity, in order to maintain their livelihoods and food security and allow them to quickly recover and rebuild after the earthquakes.

As part of this program, the TaiwanICDF provided the funding required on behalf of Taiwan and also dispatched a short-term expert to Nepal to assist with its implementation. CARE Nepal, as the program implementer, worked with Nepal's District Agriculture Development Office (DADO), District Livestock Service Office (DLSO) and the local NGO.

Taiwan's agricultural technology and experience an eye-opener for its partners

The expert that the TaiwanICDF called upon to go to Nepal in July

2016 was a horticulturist of Taiwan Technical Missions in Honduras and São Tomé and Príncipe for many years, who later worked for a private company.

Chen Zhi-fan graduated from the Graduate Institute of Plant Industry of National Pingtung University of Science and Technology. Elaborating on his efforts over the two months in Nepal, with regard to cultivation management, including how to prune tomatoes, set up fruit and vegetable plastic tunnels and use readily-available cleaning agents and sunflower oil to make an organic insect repellent to protect crops against pest damage, he said, "We take these techniques for granted in Taiwan but they were a real eye-opener for the INGO partners, local officials and farmers there!" He also took local wisdom and utilized materials to show farmers how to compost poultry manure or plant residue to lower fertilizer costs, instructed them how to calculate profit and loss, and even collected fruit and vegetable production and marketing industry data and visited commercial farms to help farmers prepare to market their produce in the future.

Zhi-fan observes that, after receiving guidance to improve their farming techniques, the farmers' vegetable crop production gradually increased and they moved from self-sufficiency towards semi-commercialization, allowing them to not only earn the money to send their children to

school, but also prepare for the next year's plan to expand farming operations.

From Zhi-fan, CARE Nepal saw the diversity and maturity of Taiwan's agricultural technology. To enhance food security and the livelihoods of the people of Gorkha and to further address the needs of disadvantaged groups such as women and the poor, in December this year, CARE Nepal once again joined forces with the TaiwanICDF to implement the one-year Gorkha Food Security and Livelihood Enhancement Program. The aim is to use Taiwan's advantages in terms of agricultural talent and resources to help farmers build an agricultural value chain and continue to develop sustainable agriculture.



Interview 2

**Enzo Quattrocioche, Secretary General,
European Bank for Reconstruction and Development**

**We hope that Taiwan will be a solid partner in the
area of green cooperation**

The European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) has always been one of the development banks with which the TaiwanICDF cooperates most closely. In fact, cooperation has continued since the TaiwanICDF was established in 1996. Over the years, the scope and breadth of collaboration has increased with time. Along with changes in international development trends, the areas in which the two sides cooperate most advantageously have evolved from development of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises and trade promotion in the early days to, more recently, energy efficiency, renewable energy and other green energy concepts.

Green Economy Transition provides a multifaceted stage for Taiwan

Instrumental to the solid partnership between EBRD and Taiwan is the fact that both parties support democratic values. Mr. Enzo Quattrocioche, Secretary General of EBRD, points out that the bank was established after the fall of the Berlin Wall in 1991 after which it took on its mandate to help former communist countries move towards market economies. Through EBRD's business model which combines financing with policy dialogue and technical cooperation, it seeks to make a difference in its countries of operation in terms of political and economic governance, and assist them in moving towards multi-party

democracies and market economies. Taking the Arab Spring political movement that began in 2010 as an example, EBRD expanded its coverage to Tunisia, Jordan and other countries in southern and eastern Mediterranean area, supporting economic development and realization of democratic values. The TaiwanICDF's projects in these regions in recent years have been designed in collaboration with EBRD based on shared ideas.

Environmental protection is an area that both EBRD and Taiwan have been concerned about for many years. Mr. Quattrocioche emphasizes that EBRD has been leading in pioneering green concepts, such as the Sustainable Energy Initiative (SEI) in 2006 and later, the Sustainable Resource Initiative (SRI) in 2013, which expanded the scope to include effective use of water resources and waste management. Moreover, echoing the UN's Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Paris Agreement, the Green Economy Transition approach was announced in 2015, setting the target of increasing green financing to 40 percent of total annual commitment of EBRD by 2020.

Seeing EBRD's vigorous approach, the TaiwanICDF, as its long-term partner, responded quickly to this important trend. For example, the two parties have jointly implemented the Green Energy Special Fund since 2011, using an innovative financing method which

links the expected monetized carbon reductions to the concessionality of a loan to provide incentives for adoption of low-carbon solutions.

As EBRD advocates the Green Economy Transition approach, it opens up opportunities for Taiwan to take on increased roles. For example, with respect to the Green City Action Plans being implemented by EBRD in various cities involving solid waste, transport, water and waste water, and district heating, the TaiwanICDF will deepen its partnership with EBRD and look forward to expanding access of Taiwan's green technology and green energy industry to the international markets, and continue to share Taiwan's valuable experience of transforming from an aid recipient country to a donor country.

Focus 3

Strengthening public-private partnerships

The public-private partnership (PPP) concept was initially promoted to make up for the inadequacies of the build-operate-transfer (BOT) model and to enhance private sector involvement in government-led public construction. In recent years, the application of PPP has been extended into different areas. To effectively utilize Taiwan's comparative advantages and development experience, the TaiwanICDF has stepped up action in strengthening domestic PPPs in our priority areas to contribute to global cooperation and development.

Acting as platform for integration of international medical assistance resources

Taiwan has accumulated extensive experience in public health and medicine since it first dispatched medical personnel to Africa to provide medical services in 1962. In light of this advantage, since 2005, the TaiwanICDF has served as an international medical assistance resource integration platform with an active presence on the ground in partner countries and successively cooperated with various medical institutions in Taiwan, creating a triple-win situation through the tripartite cooperation between the TaiwanICDF, partner countries and domestic medical institutions.

In line with the SDGs, in recent years, the medical service assistance model of the past has been extended to raising the public health and medical standards of partner countries, with maternal and newborn health, prevention of

HIV, tuberculosis, neglected tropical disease and chronic disease, and health information management system promotion as the main focuses. The TaiwanICDF plays an active role in integrating Taiwan's public health and medical projects, inviting medical institutions to send joint teams to Taiwan's partner countries to plan and carry out international public health and medical projects, thereby assisting partner countries to strengthen their health care systems.

As of end of 2016, the TaiwanICDF, together with 35 cooperating units, has implemented nine public health and medical projects and the Healthcare Personnel Training Program. In addition, we held the 2016 International Public Health and Medical Assistance Practice Forum, providing the opportunity for the public and private sectors to engage in discussion to strengthen the potential for collaboration, using Taiwan's advantages in public health and medicine to collectively pursue the SDG health targets.

Building human capacity for partner countries in the clean energy sector through PPPs

In the area of the environment, clean energy is a mainstream initiative in the SDGs. Looking at Taiwan's development of clean energy resources at the present stage, according to the National Energy Program Office of the Ministry of Science and Technology, Taiwan ranks fourth in the solar energy industry and second in solar cell manufacturing in the world, demonstrating that the solar energy



industry has more advantages and competitiveness than any other industries in Taiwan.

With this in mind, the TaiwanICDF specially held the Workshop on Photovoltaic Development in 2016, aiming to use cooperation and partnership between the public and private sectors to channel the expertise and capability of the domestic photovoltaic industry into training programs for clean energy professionals for the partner countries.

In addition, through introducing the development of photovoltaic technology in Taiwan and bringing in industry resources, potential opportunities for cooperation between Taiwan and the target countries of the New Southbound Policy can be created. For the TaiwanICDF, in addition to training professionals in related industries in partner countries, PPPs can also make more efficient use of public resources. For the domestic industry, this platform can be utilized to foster connections with industries in ASEAN and South Asian countries to expand overseas business opportunities.



Interview 1

**Chen Cheng-ren, President,
Chiayi Christian Hospital**

Raising the quality of women and children's care in Swaziland through cooperation with the TaiwanICDF

Swaziland has the highest HIV prevalence rate in the world. If a woman is a carrier of HIV, she faces serious risk of dying during pregnancy and also risks infecting the newborn baby through vertical infection. With limited maternal and child health care resources, as the threat of AIDS still looming, maternal and infant health care is an issue of pressing urgency for the country.

In view of this, in line with Swaziland's health development policies and key points of international organization aid development, and to bring into play Taiwan's public health advantages, Chiayi Christian Hospital's President Chen Cheng-ren says that the TaiwanICDF invited an expert from the hospital to carry out a project identification mission in Swaziland in 2014. Following this, guided by religious belief and the spirit of service, the hospital initiated a three-year cooperation with the TaiwanICDF and the Ministry of Health of Swaziland in 2016 to implement the Maternal and Infant Health Care Improvement Project in the Kingdom of Swaziland. The aim was to increase the capacity of primary health care institutions and improve the quality of maternal and infant care, continuing to extend overseas medical care and perseverance from Asia to Africa.

Strengthening talent and hardware - a two-pronged approach

This project has two components, namely, building the capacity of health care personnel and strengthening the functions of medical institutions. The former includes providing regular education, evaluation and planning according to the needs of the health care staff, as well as arranging for medical personnel of Swaziland to receive training in Taiwan and then serve as seed instructors upon their return by teaching related courses. As for the latter, this includes strengthening basic maternal and infant health care functions of primary care units and emergency/critical maternal and infant care functions of tertiary care units, supplementing or replacing maternal and infant lifeline equipment, improving the maternal and infant case management system, developing and introducing maternal and infant monitoring and information management systems, and enhancing community maternal and child health education outreach capacity.

President Chen explains that, under this project, related personnel from Swaziland will come to Chiayi Christian Hospital for training and guidance, with the TaiwanICDF in charge of providing equipment and managing the project, while the Ministry of Health of Swaziland will be focused on the operation aspect. After the program was launched in July 2016, the TaiwanICDF's public health project manager took up his post in Swaziland, and the expert team dispatched together with Chiayi

Christian Hospital also carried out a specialized survey. It is planned that 12 seed trainers will come to Taiwan for training in February 2017 and related equipment will be successively procured by public tender.

Of the first-time cooperation with the TaiwanICDF, President Chen says confidently, "The TaiwanICDF has been engaged in international cooperation and humanitarian assistance work for many years. It has related expertise and also had a presence on the ground in Swaziland for many years. I trust that, in the goal to assist Swaziland in reducing maternal and infant mortality rates, the TaiwanICDF is a reliable partner."



Interview 2

**Lin Mei-yin, Executive Secretary,
CTBC Charity Foundation**

Showing Taiwan's vitality through sharing women entrepreneurship guidance experience

In order to share Taiwan's experience of women micro-entrepreneurship development with our allied and friendly countries, the TaiwanICDF specifically picked the CTBC Charity Foundation of the CTBC Group as one of the organizations visited in the workshop to introduce how a private bank in Taiwan provides entrepreneurship guidance and micro-entrepreneurship loans to help disadvantaged people increase their ability to be economically independent.

Executive Secretary of the CTBC Charity Foundation, Lin Mei-yin, states that since it was founded in November 2004, the foundation has been focused on disadvantaged children and family care and support. One of the important aspects of operations in this visit, the Poverty Alleviation Program, involves helping financially disadvantaged families find suitable entrepreneurship methods by providing integrated resources of entrepreneurial guidance, loan support and end marketing exposure, using funds provided by the CTBC group, allowing such families to break away from the support system by starting their own businesses. This program has been implemented for six years and, up to date, 166 families have successfully received loans and started businesses, with 80 percent of these families now still operating the business they founded.

Sharing entrepreneurship guidance experience, encouraging self-employment to turn lives around

Lin Mei-yin is very proud that the CTBC Charity Foundation was selected as one of the organizations to be visited. She points out that the day of the visit was a holiday but the staff members responsible for giving the presentation voluntarily gave up their day off and the CTBC Museum, which was supposed to be closed, was opened and all its English speaking guides were on duty. She says happily, "Interacting with the participants of the TaiwanICDF's training program was a great experience. Being able to share our program is a kind of affirmation and also lets the international community see Taiwan's vitality and conscientiousness. The feedback and professional questions asked on the day of the visit were also a pleasant surprise and I was able to learn quite a few different views and related needs from the visitors."

The CTBC Charity Foundation not only shared the operating model of the Poverty Alleviation Program with the group of officials responsible for micro, small and medium enterprise development and promotion of women's rights, managers of women's associations and entrepreneurs from our allied and partner countries, but also indicated the various difficulties that the financially disadvantaged women encounter when setting up a business. These details

include the knowledge gap, bad credit, pressure of looking after family, time restrictions, poor labor market conditions and even being involved in child custody cases. As such, every year the details of the program's implementation are adjusted in response to the needs of the individuals.

From the time the program was launched to the present, Ms. Lin has actually seen that some women are treated in an unfriendly way in the labor market due to limited education, having to look after children and other factors. One thing that especially strikes a chord with her is that what they want is not a subsidy, but to be self-sufficient. As she says, "Self-employment through entrepreneurship is a chance for them to turn their lives around. When they are able to stand on their own two feet, having once been in a similar position, they often offer job opportunities or other opportunities to disadvantaged people and are generous in terms of sharing their own experience, bringing the positive power of becoming self-reliant and then helping others to be self-reliant in the society."

Focus 4

Project-based volunteer dispatch

Since the establishment of the TaiwanICDF Overseas Volunteers Program in 1996, the program has dispatched volunteers in the five priority areas of agriculture, public health and medicine, education, ICT and the environment. Up to date, a total of 683 volunteers have been sent to 38 countries. In 2016, 29 long-term and project-based volunteers were dispatched and a total of 60 volunteers provided overseas services throughout the year.

Looking at the overall achievements over the past year, both long-term and project-based volunteer services have been closely connected to the SDGs of health and well-being, education, clean water and sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems.

Volunteers bring flexibility to program

In recent years, the TaiwanICDF has dispatched project-based volunteers with related backgrounds or expertise to

assist with implementation of programs in accordance with project requirements. The duration of service will vary depending on project needs. Volunteers can readily be mobilized to supplement the manpower a project requires at every phase, giving greater flexibility in terms of both time and manpower use.

Common volunteering activities of TaiwanICDF project-based volunteers include carrying out stakeholder surveys during the project fact-finding or assessment phases and assisting with related activities in the implementation phase, such as holding educational promotion activities.

In 2016, we dispatched project-based volunteers to assist with five projects, including a volunteer each to St. Lucia and St. Vincent to assist the Research, Development and Evaluation Office in carrying out surveys on implementation outcomes, combining the Office's agricultural and horticultural project post-evaluation missions. By means of questionnaires and interviews, the opinions of various stakeholders on the results of the projects were collected and experience summed up to serve as reference for the TaiwanICDF in formulation of strategies for future agricultural cooperation projects with Caribbean countries and in planning and management of similar programs.

Harnessing professional skills in volunteer service

The TaiwanICDF's humanitarian assistance project, Assisting the Recovery of Nepal Earthquake

Affected Health Posts Project, is a successful example of a project-based volunteer participating in project implementation. One volunteer specialized in construction was dispatched to Nepal to take part in the rebuilding of four health stations and one clinic and was responsible for providing opinions about the construction work, guiding the site supervisors, supervising work progress and quality and assisting in the preparation of related reports. During the service period, the volunteer was on the international humanitarian assistance frontline and was directly involved in construction commencement ceremonies of the various posts and made speeches as a representative of Taiwan. He not only promoted exchange between the people of Taiwan and Nepal, but also allowed the local people to learn about Taiwan through directly interacting with them.

Project-based volunteers have clear tasks and goals for their term of service. Despite the high expertise threshold, professionals are drawn to the program because it offers short-term assignments. In particular, through actual participation in projects, volunteers can help the TaiwanICDF with on-site observations, and assist us in understanding the overall project implementation synergies and confirming project progress. They also help the TaiwanICDF grasp current international trends and deepen project breadth through contribution of their skills.



Volunteer Li Cheng-han, who has a professional background in architecture, visiting site of health posts in Nepal with partner INGO staff.



Interview 1

Li Cheng-han, Volunteer, Assisting the Recovery of Nepal Earthquake Affected Health Posts Project

Opening up the road to humanitarian reconstruction through architectural expertise

In response to the powerful earthquakes that struck Nepal in April and May 2015, which damaged many health facilities, in December of the same year, the TaiwanICDF launched the Assisting the Recovery of Nepal Earthquake Affected Health Posts Project, together with World Vision International Nepal, to help rebuild health posts and clinics in five villages in four districts, including Gorkha, Sindhupalchowk, Dhading and Dolakha districts, and provide people with health care services. In March of 2016, we dispatched volunteer Li Cheng-han, who is highly experienced in the field of humanitarian architecture, to Nepal to guide on-site building work and supervise construction progress and quality.

Speaking of why he took part in the program, Cheng-han explains that he studied architecture at university. Motivated by a desire to help people and contribute to society, his first stint as a volunteer for an international volunteer organization was when he went to Cambodia to build a classroom. He was moved by his interaction with the local people and this experience was the start of his journey as an architect volunteer.

Temporary but extremely fulfilling experience

This project was much more challenging compared with the previous occasions he served as a volunteer because he had to constantly move between the five building sites to inspect progress

and visit factories with local architects to confirm that the pre-assembled materials were correct. For example, he had to assess the necessity of constructing a retaining wall when building on a slope and, on sites where the quality of work was substandard, he had to put forward concrete improvement measures and remind the on-site supervisors to be meticulous in their work and not allow sloppiness. He faced challenges he'd never had before such as shortage of electricity, road collapses and having to spend the night in a tent on the building site.

In his three months of service, he felt that he gained more than he gave because he was able to see the love of sharing, a character trait of the Nepalese, and this made him feel that what he was doing was deeply meaningful. His time cooperating with an international non-governmental organization also allowed him to learn from their resource integration and overall planning abilities. He was especially impressed when he gave a speech at a certain construction opening ceremony and explained to the local people Taiwan's objective in donating a health station. The response from the audience was extraordinarily enthusiastic, with many people wanting to have their photo taken with him. This experience gave him a strong sense of mission.

After his volunteer service was over, he returned to the architecture firm where he worked, with an aim to gather more professional skills, so he can make a contribution in the

future. "I feel that every experience of volunteering lets me see what I can do, reminds me to take things step by step and helps me draw the future roadmap steadily, carving out my own path," said he.

It turns out that helping people is not just an aspiration; it is also a profession. It not only helps people, but also brings positive energy.



Interview 2

Yeh Hsiao-chun, Volunteer, St. Lucia

Becoming a volunteer gave me another life

As some of the countries with which Taiwan has diplomatic relations are Small Island Developing States (SIDSs), in recent years, cluster evaluation has been actively promoted to review the results of the TaiwanICDF's agricultural projects in this type of country. The evaluation is based on the criteria of relevance, effectiveness, efficiency and sustainability, and questionnaire surveys and semi-structured interviews are used to collect the opinions of various stakeholders with respect to project results.

As well as dispatching TaiwanICDF staff to carry out such evaluations, project-based volunteers are also enlisted to collect the opinions of project-related stakeholders, so as to sum up their experiences and use them for reference in future strategy formulation and planning management. Yeh Hsiao-chun served for two years as an agricultural marketing volunteer in St. Lucia many years ago. She returned to St. Lucia in October 2016 to conduct a survey of stakeholders, interview them, organize the results and carry out initial analysis for the St. Lucia Plant Tissue Culture Project.

Caring and listening show farmers that Taiwan sees them

Talking of this mission that required her to interview farmers in the north and south of St. Lucia, "It was more challenging than I expected," admitted Hsiao-chun. She had to identify suitable interviewees herself

and often faced problems such as arranging interviews but having them cancelled on short notice or having difficulty finding the location. Moreover, the interview period was during the rainy season and she often got soaked on her way to and from interviews. Transport was also a big challenge. Tractors had to be used to reach farmers living inland due to the poor state of the roads. The ability to respond to unforeseen situations was very important, where hitching a ride or changing the interview location were useful expedients. "Luckily, I had the help of the Taiwan Technical Mission in St. Lucia, which allowed my work to go smoothly. I also handed out some promotional materials provided by the TaiwanICDF and these received a very good response."

Hsiao-chun emphasizes, "Although this mission had its tough side, overall I gained so much!" Her English language ability improved significantly. Through caring and listening in interviews, she showed local farmers that Taiwan and the TaiwanICDF see them as very important people and she received quite a few thank-you emails afterwards. She was able to use the contacts she made and interviewing experience acquired in her first service period in St. Lucia to collect a large amount of statistics and make the survey more in depth, which was a substantial help with regard to follow up assessment and analysis.

Setting aside her job as a senior marketing analyst with a foreign firm,

she became a TaiwanICDF volunteer in 2012 and has been dispatched overseas three times in four years. In her first service as an agricultural marketing volunteer in St. Lucia, she actively promoted the "local production, local sale" model and was praised by the country's Ministry of Agriculture. During her second stint as a food security volunteer in Panama, working together with the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), responsible for education, training coordination and project implementation, her efforts were also well-received.

"Being a volunteer has not only allowed me to realize my dream of travelling around the world, the challenges faced in each mission have let me learn new expertise. In particular, working together with the outstanding young people and volunteers of international organizations has filled me with vigor and enthusiasm. Being a volunteer has really opened up another life for me," exclaimed Yeh as a footnote to her career as a volunteer.

Focus 5

Strengthen aid application in renewable energy and energy efficiency

In response to the international call for improvement in energy efficiency and use of renewable energy, in 2011, the TaiwanICDF initiated the Green Energy Special Fund, together with the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD). Over the years, we made the most of Taiwan's advantages in renewable energy and energy saving light-emitting diode (LED) technologies and used this Fund to assist member countries of EBRD to reduce energy waste and increase energy use efficiency.

For example, we implemented LED lighting loan projects in Moldova in the northern Balkans in Europe and set up a landfill gas power generator in Jordan, turning waste into renewable energy to reduce the country's energy import needs.

As well as collaborating with international organizations, the TaiwanICDF also implemented renewable energy projects with allied and friendly countries, by providing clean energy solutions in the form of financing and new technology.

Supporting renewable energy development in partner countries through financing and technology

Many of our partners are less developed or small island countries that not only have difficulty meeting their basic energy needs, but also are more vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, including extreme weather and rising sea levels which

affect national development. To address the issue of electricity shortage, the TaiwanICDF helps partner countries promote development of green energy through investment, lending and technical assistance projects, so clean energy can be provided at a reasonable cost, thus reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

For example, the Republic of the Marshall Islands (RMI) is heavily dependent on imported diesel fuel for its energy supply, which has resulted in long-term economic burden and air pollution. To assist the RMI in replacing some diesel power with photovoltaics (PV), through the Marshall Islands Home Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Project, the TaiwanICDF is providing households with access to loans, allowing them to renovate wiring, buy energy-saving home appliances and install solar panels on their roofs to improve energy efficiency and reduce use of fossil fuel.

To expand renewable energy use and increase energy use efficiency, today's power supply systems are developing in the direction of diversified sources. Compared to diesel fuel, photovoltaic energy is subject to weather fluctuations which can make supply unstable, but it has advantages - it is more accessible and flexible in loads of any sizes, can avoid energy losses and reduce transmission costs. As a result it is a good alternative for small island countries that are dependent on diesel power and households in remote areas that are not connected to the power grid and rely on their



The TaiwanICDF jointly established the Green Energy Special Fund with EBRD to leverage Taiwan's technical advantages in renewable energies and LED energy-saving lighting with the goal to improve energy efficiency in developing countries (picture of opening ceremony of EBRD's annual meeting).

own diesel generator for electricity.

In Myanmar, over 70 percent of rural areas have no electricity. In view of this, the TaiwanICDF implemented the Solar PV Mini-Grid System for Lighting in Myanmar Rural Areas, using Taiwan's advantages in the photovoltaics industry and the technical consulting services of the Industrial Technology Research Institute (ITRI) to install solar power supply stations and mini-grid in remote villages, and designed a power supply system with a payment collection mechanism to provide a funding source to maintain the mini-grid's operation. The objective is to provide the people in rural areas with an affordable and reliable electricity supply service and, in doing so, strengthen the link to renewable energy and energy efficiency in foreign aid projects and echoing the SDGs.



Interview 1

Hon. Alfred Alfred Jr.,
Minister of Resources and Development

Marshall Islands Home Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Project is a firm commitment of Taiwan and the Marshall Islands against climate changes

Most of the electricity used in the Republic of the Marshall Islands (RMI), Taiwan's ally in South Pacific, is generated by diesel, with 90 percent of the energy consumed dependent on imported fossil fuels. Due to long transportation routes and limited storage facilities, the cost of electricity can be as high as NT\$10/kWh (the average for households in Taiwan is around NT\$3/kWh) and this high cost has been an economic burden for many years. The Government of the RMI is therefore keen to use renewable energy to partly replace diesel for power generation and thus reduce the country's dependence on fossil fuel.

In November 2016, the TaiwanICDF and the RMI signed an agreement to launch the Home Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Project. Through this project, the TaiwanICDF will provide financing to the Marshall Islands on a reimbursable basis to allow households to obtain loans from banks to purchase energy efficient appliances to reduce electricity consumption, as well as install solar panels on their roofs, so solar power can partially replace diesel and the money saved on electricity can be used to repay their loans. The aim is to decrease dependence on fossil fuels and increase clean energy as a proportion of overall electricity portfolio.

Key effect for increasing the proportion of renewable energy

Of this project, Marshall Islands Minister for Resources and Development, Hon. Alfred Alfred Jr. states that small island countries will be most heavily affected by global warming and, at present, the nation is under grave threat from sea level rise associated with climate change, which is not only hindering national development, but also threatening the very existence of the islands, its people and the Marshallese culture.

He emphasizes that swelling seas and land erosion are a pressing danger but even more urgent is the country's energy problem. The Marshall Islands government has thus aimed to achieve the target of generating 20 percent of electrical energy from renewables by 2020 and hopes that 90 percent of rural households can have access to clean, reliable and environmentally-sustainable energy. "When I was a deputy minister in the Ministry of Finance I discussed this project with the TaiwanICDF. Now I am the Minister of Resources and Development and I think this project will have a key effect in increasing the use of renewable energy in the RMI and will serve as a model for and encourage other similar clean energy projects."

The national energy policy of the Marshall Islands is based on the theme of 'many partners, one team,' and Minister Alfred Jr. is very grateful to Taiwan, the European Union, United Arab Emirates, Italy and the

International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA) for providing capital and technical assistance to allow the country to reach its target for renewable energy ahead of the timeframe identified. In particular, the project with the TaiwanICDF represents not just a solid commitment by the two countries against climate change, but a new chapter in their cooperation on the issue of global warming.



Interview 2

Hu Yao-tsu, General Director, Green Energy and Environment Research Laboratories, Industrial Technology Research Institute

**Keeping abreast of global green energy trends
Actively cooperating with the TaiwanICDF and EBRD**

The Industrial Technology Research Institute (ITRI) is a leading Taiwanese R&D institute in applied technologies, comprising teams of technical, legal and financial expertise. On top of that it maintains close cooperation ties with Taiwanese industries in product development and technology transfer, and therefore can play a role of cross-profession and cross-border technology matching and knowledge exchange. The TaiwanICDF commissioned ITRI to carry out surveys and feasibility studies for the Marshall Islands Home Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Project and the Solar PV Mini-Grid System for Lighting in Myanmar Rural Areas. The technical solutions and operating models recommended by ITRI have served as the basis in designing these projects.

Cooperating with the TaiwanICDF to find a point of entry onto the international stage

For many years, the ITRI's Green Energy and Environment Research Laboratories (GEERE) has been engaged in solar, wind, geothermal, marine, biomass, hydrogen and fuel cell energy development, as well as energy conservation management and energy storage system research, and cooperated with international development banks to promote climate finance and technical cooperation partnerships.

When talking about current

cooperation with the TaiwanICDF, Hu Yao-tsu, General Director of GEERE, was fully supportive of the organization's efforts in recent years to help the allied and friendly countries through lending and technical assistance programs to pursue energy conservation and production, replace high energy consumption electrical appliances and lights, renovate old circuits, and install on-grid solar power systems, as well as designing pilot power supply and tariff charging mechanisms to assist partner countries gradually move towards full electrification.

Hu says that developing countries lack access to energy sources. In addition to the overall fiscal gaps that prevent governments from building power facilities and networks of good standard, income constraints of local civilians also make updating old and low-efficiency power-generating equipment unaffordable, resulting in unnecessary energy loss. When considering developing green energy, governments are often deterred by the fact that the initial investment cost is higher than that required for traditional electricity generation (such as diesel), creating a vicious cycle for less developed countries. Looking at the clean energy projects in the Marshall Islands and Myanmar, as well as the Green Energy Special Fund established by the TaiwanICDF and EBRD, he says, "The TaiwanICDF's promotion of these projects not only offers a solution to this energy

predicament, but also strengthens bilateral friendships and creates new business opportunities for our green energy industry in emerging markets."

He emphasizes that a new trend of green financing is sweeping the globe. International financial institutions are now taking into account environmental factors when making investment and lending decisions; as such, potential environmental returns, risks and costs are integrated in the daily operational assessment. EBRD and other international development banks are devoted in this field and actively seeking technical partners to assist with green energy investment projects. This represents not just a good entry point for the cooperation between the TaiwanICDF and ITRI, but is also a new stage on which Taiwan's green energy industry can unveil its full potential.

Focus 6

People-centered approach to developing sustainable human resources

Human resource is an important cornerstone of a country's economic and social development. Capacity building not only elevates the overall quality of human capital, but also strengthens the human resource base to boost national progress and growth. The SDGs highlighted the importance of sustainable development implementation methods and developing global partnerships. Consequently, implementing effective and targeted capacity building programs in developing countries to support national development plans and realize the SDGs has become an integral goal of international development assistance.

The TaiwanICDF assists our allied and friendly countries with capacity building mainly through our International Higher Education Scholarship Program and International Human Resource Development Workshop Program.



Opening ceremony for the 2016 Workshop on Photovoltaic Development (Exclusive for ASEAN and South Asian countries).

By providing scholarships and organizing workshops and using Taiwan's development experience in specialized areas in which it has advantages, we assist partner countries nurture human resources for economic progress and growth.

Our scholarship programs and workshops cover a range of topics: trends in international development assistance, Taiwan's foreign aid policy, Taiwan's industries and the priority areas of the TaiwanICDF's operations, including agriculture, ICT, environment, public health and medicine and small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs).

Promoting talent and cultural exchange with ASEAN and South Asia

In 2016, in line with the government's New Southbound Policy and President Tsai's people-centered approach to strengthening talent and cultural exchange, the TaiwanICDF used Taiwan's extensive experience in medical care, education, technology development, agricultural cooperation and SMEs to expand the flow of talent between Taiwan and our ASEAN and South Asian partners through the International Higher Education Scholarship Program and International Human Resource Development Workshop Program.

In terms of workshops this year, we focused especially on the areas of photovoltaics, agribusiness and youth entrepreneurship to assist the target countries in ASEAN and South

Asia cultivate professionals and, through international talent network links, reinforce the exchange of complementary human resources between Taiwanese industries and their Southeast Asian counterparts.

With regard to the scholarship program, this year we continued to work with 21 universities in Taiwan to offer 35 undergraduate, graduate and doctorate programs in the fields of agriculture, engineering, public health and medicine, business management and others. Up to date, a total of 1,718 foreign students have benefited from this program and a total of 558 students from 38 countries are currently studying in Taiwan.

Looking ahead, the TaiwanICDF will continue to hold related scholarship and workshop programs with a people-centered spirit to assist diplomatic allies and partner countries nurture more professional talent and develop sustainable human resources hand-in-hand with our partner countries to create a win-win situation.



Interview 1

**Muhamad Muhyin, Participant,
Workshop on Agribusiness Development**

Taiwan's development experience has more reference value than that of Europe and North America

Muhamad Muhyin, in charge of the Farmers and Fishermen's Networking Division at a local agricultural organization in Bandung, Indonesia, was one of the trainees in the Workshop on Agribusiness Development held by the TaiwanICDF in November 2016.

Participants in the workshop were managers of agribusinesses, government officials in charge of agricultural business development, research and training unit personnel and partners working with Taiwan Technical Missions or related TaiwanICDF projects from ASEAN and South Asia. In addition to sharing Taiwan's agribusiness development policies and measures and exploring modern agricultural business operation and management through case studies in the courses, visits were also arranged to outstanding agricultural enterprises in Taiwan.

Framework for developing agribusiness

Muhamad, an expert in agricultural economics with a focus on fisheries and marine science, gained a substantial amount from the 11-day program. The political party to which he belongs is the sixth biggest in Indonesia with 40 representatives in parliament and leaders in 29 main cities and areas and is tasked with the mission of bringing prosperity and justice to the people.

As 18 percent of Indonesia's GDP comes from agriculture, its importance is obvious. However, the

agricultural and fishery system is still immature, cooperative relations are weak and the production and marketing process is incomplete, causing oversupply. Farmers and fishermen only know how to produce, but have no concept of business operations, making communication difficult. In light of this situation, learning from Taiwan's "treating agriculture like business operation" experience and methods not only allowed him to build an application development framework, but also inspired him in many ways.

The program's courses included Taiwan's agricultural business development strategies under globalization, agribusiness management, agricultural product trade and marketing strategies, and channels and methods of access to capital market. Visits were also arranged to successful agricultural businesses, and the Innovative Agribusiness Forum held, at which trainees exchanged and held dialogue with agribusiness owners in Taiwan, seeking opportunities for mutual business cooperation. During the 11-day program, he discovered, "There are many similarities between Taiwan and Indonesia, such as they were both once Japanese colonies and both had agriculture as the foundation of initial development, and culture, customs and conditions are also quite close. If Taiwan is the study model, I think it will be easier to formulate development directions and achieve results because Taiwan

has more reference value for us than Europe or North America."

In particular, he was full of praise for Taiwan government's tireless efforts to nurture agricultural businesses, including providing guidance to agribusinesses with diverse strategies, setting measures and financing mechanisms to facilitate their access to capital market and helping link academic research and business application. He says that Taiwan has also done extremely well with respect to value chains, allowing him to see the best practice in agricultural business development. He intends to use what he learned in the program in future projects and search for more opportunities for business cooperation with Taiwan.



Interview 2

**Kwhala A. Abu Ali, Participant,
Women's Micro-Enterprises Start-Up Workshop**

Amazed by Taiwan's experience of providing guidance to help women successfully start businesses

Gender equality has been an important issue in international development aid in recent years. In the MDGs, promoting gender equality and empowering women was set as one of the eight main goals, as well as striving to solve the problem of female poverty. In terms of women's entrepreneurship, low-entry threshold and microcredit are viewed as extremely important strategies.

In view of this, the TaiwanICDF specially planned the Women's Micro-Enterprises Start-Up Workshop. A total of 28 participants from 23 countries were invited to Taiwan, including government officials responsible for micro, small and medium-sized enterprise development or promoting women's rights and executives of women's organizations. Taiwan's experience in this field was shared through lectures from experts in the area of women's micro-entrepreneurship and visits to related enterprises and foundations. The courses were focused on women's entrepreneurship theory, women's entrepreneurship guidance resources and women's entrepreneurship financing to provide allied and partner countries with reference for formulating related policies and implementation methods.

Jordan's first female plumber comes to Taiwan to learn from our experience

One of the participants was Khawla A. Abu Ali, who founded the non-profit organization plumbing

cooperative Plumbing and Energy Cooperative Society (P&ECS) in 2015. It now has 19 female employees.

In Jordan's culture, the male head of the household must be at home before a male plumber can enter, which is inconvenient when housewives are home alone and need to have the plumbing fixed. Female plumbers would be free from this restriction, helping to save time and making it easier for housewives to access plumbing services. Spotting this business opportunity, Khawla not only returned to the workplace in middle age to become Jordan's first female plumber; she also brought many women to the occupation in her 10 years in the business. After one year as the head of the co-op organization, she says excitedly, "I want to shatter the myth that women can only stay at home and cook food. Repairing bathrooms, fixing leaks, jobs like this were done by men in the past, but women can do just as well, and it is no shame at all!"

Through recommendation by the representative at the Commercial Office of the Republic of China (Taiwan) in Jordan, she was able to attend the program. She hopes that the training she received will expand her knowledge of entrepreneurship and allow her to lay a solid foundation on which to expand her cooperative.

In the two-week program, Khawla learned from the experiences of many successful female entrepreneurs in Taiwan. She

was amazed at the effort of the government in terms of providing advice to women entrepreneurs. She saw how the government implements related programs according to the characteristics of female entrepreneurship, the stage of development and requirements of their enterprises, providing incubation courses, accompanying guidance and advice, business opportunity expansion and matching, elite model selection, capital raising and other customized and integrated services, giving her valuable lessons on the road to further developing her business.

4

Administration



Financial Management

Affected by several unexpected major political and economic events, the global financial market experienced higher volatility this year than the previous years. Hence, financial planning in 2016 was focused on securing the principal of investment and maintaining an abundant liquidity of the fund. We adopted an active-defensive asset investment strategy to achieve stability and continuous income through fixed-income instruments supplemented by risk-bearing instruments.

Any financial investment plan not related to our main operations must be set with the priority to secure the funds needed by the TaiwanICDF for our foreign aid development projects. We adhered to the principle of stable and steady asset allocation and controlled the risk-bearing assets with a ceiling investment ratio, to make good use of the capital to achieve a stable income from mid-to-long term fixed income investments. This income in turn supports foreign aid development projects on a non-reimbursable basis, ensuring the goal of sustainable development of our operations.

Fund Utilization

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

The Fund is used for international cooperation and development projects on a reimbursable basis, such

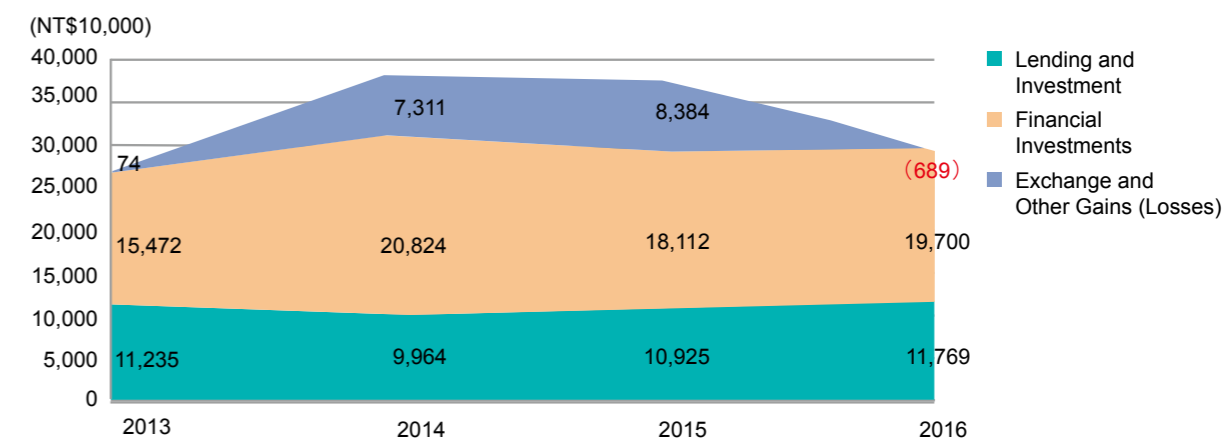
as long-term investment and lending projects. To enhance the effectiveness of fund utilization, a portion of the uncommitted Fund is set aside and invested in a portfolio of financial instruments, including fixed-income instruments such as bonds, bank deposits and short-term investments, and supplemented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

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

In 2016, the overall rate of return for the Fund was 2.01 percent excluding foreign exchange gains (losses) and other income (expenses), and 1.97 percent when accounting for foreign exchange gains (losses) and other income (expenses). In addition, income from fixed-income financial instruments was significantly affected by continuous decline of domestic interest rate and deferred U.S. interest rate hike.

As interest rates fell globally, the TaiwanICDF had a gain of NT\$33.66 million through the disposal of ETF, bringing annual income to NT\$314.69 million. Taking foreign exchange gains (losses) and other income (expenses) into account, annual income comes to approximately NT\$378 million. Compared to that of

Figure 1 Fund Revenue (2013-2016)



previous years, the 2016 annual revenue (excluding foreign exchange gains (losses) and other income (expenses)) grew by 8.4 percent from 2015, 2.2 percent from 2014 and 17.8 percent from 2013. Fund revenue distribution from 2013 to 2016 is shown in Figure 1.

Management of Long-term Development Lending and Investments

As of December 31, 2016, the TaiwanICDF was committed to 14 long-term investment projects, for which the balance of investments stood at US\$50.01 million and NT\$124 million. A total of 86 lending projects were implemented with approved loans of US\$526.45 million, €56.55 million and other currencies equivalent to US\$18.1 million. Accumulated loan disbursements stood at US\$447.65 million, €20.84 million and other currencies equal to US\$18.1 million, equivalent to 84.18 percent of all commitments. Total loan principal repayments stood at US\$477 million, equivalent to 76.23 percent of all funds extended. The total outstanding balance of long-term investment and lending development projects comprised 34 percent of the Fund, while 66 percent was allocated to a portfolio of financial instruments. Accounting for commitments made but not yet fulfilled, the value comes to 55 percent of total fund balances, while financial investments accounted for 45 percent. Fund utilization in 2016 is shown in Figure 2.

For revenue derived from reimbursable long-term investment and lending development projects, interest earned in 2016 from lending development projects stood at NT\$88.22 million (rate of return 2.40 percent), which registers a decline of NT\$3.7 million (0.13 percent) compared to 2015 at NT\$91.9 million (rate of return 2.53 percent). Besides, returns from two investment projects contributed a profit of NT\$22.57 million (rate of return 1.74 percent). Total aggregated revenue on long-term investment and lending development projects was NT\$117.69 million with a combined return rate of 2.19 percent. Compared to the total aggregated income in 2015 (NT\$109.25 million, aggregated rate of return 2.03 percent), this represents an increase of around NT\$8.44 million (0.16 percent); while compared to 2014 (total aggregated income NT\$99.64 million, aggregated rate of return 1.73 percent), an increase of NT\$18.05 million (0.46 percent). In terms of asset quality, as of December 31, 2016, there were no bad debts or delayed payments, and in compliance with the organization's provisions on long-term loans, receivables and overdue payments, these were recorded as a reserve for allowances for bad debts to provide a fair and objective picture of asset quality.

Management of Uncommitted Funds

Financial investment of the uncommitted portion of the Fund is designed to enhance the efficiency of fund utilization and increase the TaiwanICDF's revenues, so as

to maintain healthy finance and achieve balanced gains and losses. Currently, such investments are focused on fixed-income financial instruments and supplemented by risk-bearing asset in the form of exchange-traded funds by way of mid- to long-term holdings of equities.

Fixed-income assets are primarily invested in bonds, time deposits and short-term commercial paper denominated in NT dollars and foreign currencies that are held to maturity. In response to four-time interest rate drops and delayed interest rate adjustment in the U.S., the overall market performance of interest-based investments was sluggish. Therefore, in 2016, we increased our bond holding position to boost revenue. The average rate of return of bond rose from 2.45 percent in 2014 and 2.57 percent in 2015 to 2.63 percent in 2016. In addition, the bond holding position as a percentage of the Fund rose from 16 percent last year to 19 percent this year. For risk-bearing assets, the TaiwanICDF had a gain of NT\$33.66 million through the disposal of exchange-traded fund investments.

With our strategy of raising the average return of bond investments and disposal of exchange-traded fund investments in 2016, income from uncommitted fund (excluding foreign exchange gains (losses) and other income (expenses)) came to around NT\$197 million, registering an increase of NT\$21.5 million or a budget performance rate of 112 percent, compared with the annual budgeted income target of NT\$175.49 million.

When factoring in foreign exchange gains (losses) and other income (expenses), aggregated revenue from uncommitted fund was NT\$190.11 million, registering an increase of NT\$23.51 million or 14 percent, compared to the annual budgeted income target for uncommitted fund of NT\$166.6 million.

Revenue from uncommitted fund in 2016 (excluding foreign exchange gains (losses) and other income (expenses)) increased by NT\$15.88 million or 8.8 percent, compared with revenue in 2015 at NT\$181.12 million. However, the revenue dropped by approximately NT\$11.24 million or 5.4 percent compared with the 2014 income at NT\$282.4 million (including disposed exchange-traded funds capital gains of NT\$44.89 million). This decline can be attributed to the four-time interest rate cuts enforced by the Central Bank of the Republic of China (Taiwan) and sluggish performance of interest rates worldwide in 2016. The rate of return for uncommitted fund was 1.91 percent in 2016, 1.74 percent in 2015 and 2.11 percent in 2014. Fund asset allocation in 2016 is shown in Figure 3.

Accounting Management

The TaiwanICDF's total revenues are derived predominantly from three main sources: interest and revenues from development lending and investment projects, income from financial investment, and funding

Figure 2 Fund Utilization (2016)

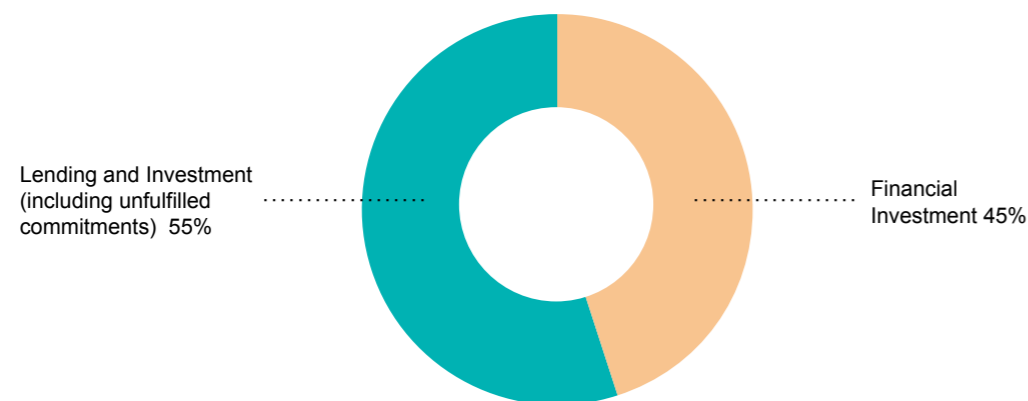
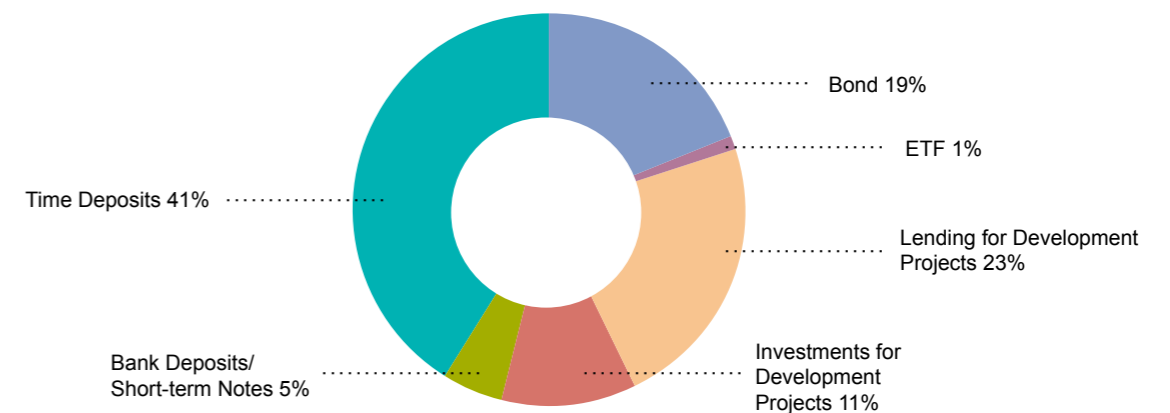


Figure 3 Fund Asset Allocation (2016)



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

In 2016, operating revenues and non-operating income and gains amounted to NT\$1.48 billion, of which NT\$1.15 billion was allocated for commissioned projects. Revenue generated through the Fund was NT\$328.95 million, of which interest and revenues from lending and investment projects comprised 36 percent, interest on fund investments 50 percent, gains on ETF disposals 10 percent and other revenues 4 percent.

Total expenditures for 2016 were NT\$1.48 billion, of which NT\$1.15 billion was for MOFA-commissioned projects, and expenditures made through the Fund were NT\$321.88 million. Deducting expenditure from the revenue, net income in 2016 was NT\$7.07 million. Compared to the budgeted deficit of NT\$56.93 million, this surplus was mainly due to a gain of NT\$33.66 million through the disposal of exchange-traded funds and will be used as operating capital. In addition, Nepal earthquake relief funds were used for the implementation of two humanitarian aid projects in the country, resulting in a reduction in expenditures of the Fund. In 2016, the TaiwanICDF successfully balanced income and expenses through the above cost-saving and revenue generating measures.

For 2012 to 2016 TaiwanICDF Fund income and expenditure structure and figures, please refer to Figures 4 to 6.

Fund Utilization and Net Worth

As of December 31, 2016, the net balance of the Fund was NT\$15.8 billion (including founding and donated funds of NT\$12.47 billion, accumulated earnings of NT\$3.33 billion and unrealized gains on financial instruments of NT\$1.14 million). This represents an increase of NT\$13.08 million or 0.08 percent from 2015. Fund and Fund net balance since 1996 are shown in Figure 7.

Figure 4 Fund Revenue (2016)

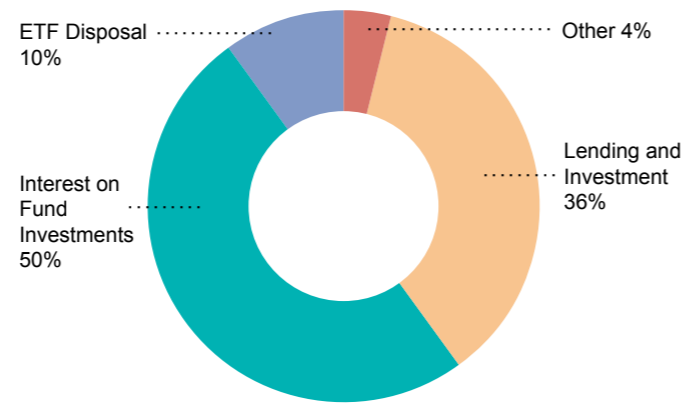
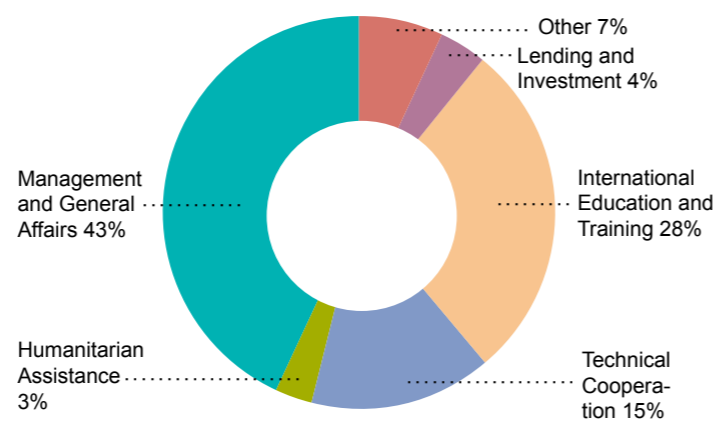


Figure 5 Fund Expenditure (2016)



As of December 31, 2016, total assets stood at NT\$16 billion, of which current assets comprised 47.81 percent, long-term investments and loans 51.92 percent, fixed assets 0.15 percent and other assets 0.12 percent. The organization's total liabilities were NT\$199.69 million and the total balance of all funds (the Fund plus accumulated earnings) was NT\$15.8 billion.

Budget Execution

In 2016, MOFA contracted the TaiwanICDF to carry out overseas operations worth NT\$1.15 billion. Overall,

the total budget for MOFA-commissioned projects was NT\$1.16 billion and the implementation rate was 99.59 percent.

Operating expenses (excluding expenses for contracted projects) amounted to NT\$300.73 million. Compared with the budgeted plan of NT\$354.22 million, the utilization rate came to 84.90 percent. Actual budget and expenditures in 2016 are shown in Figure 8.

Figure 6 Revenue and Expenditure (2012-2016)

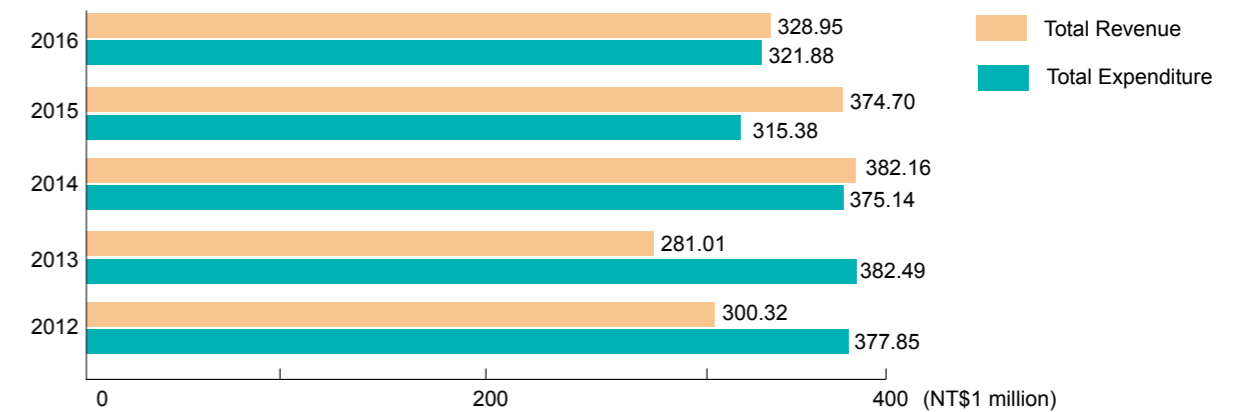
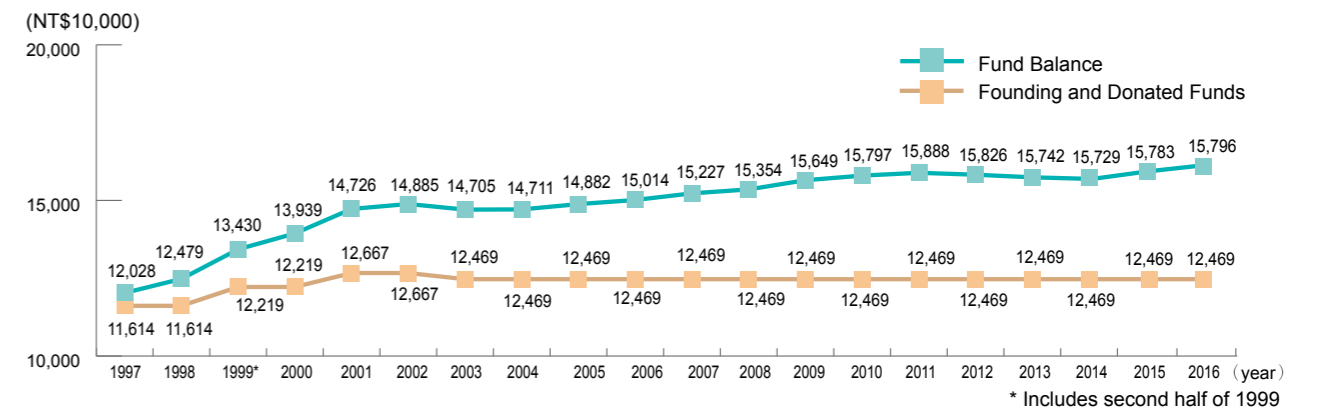
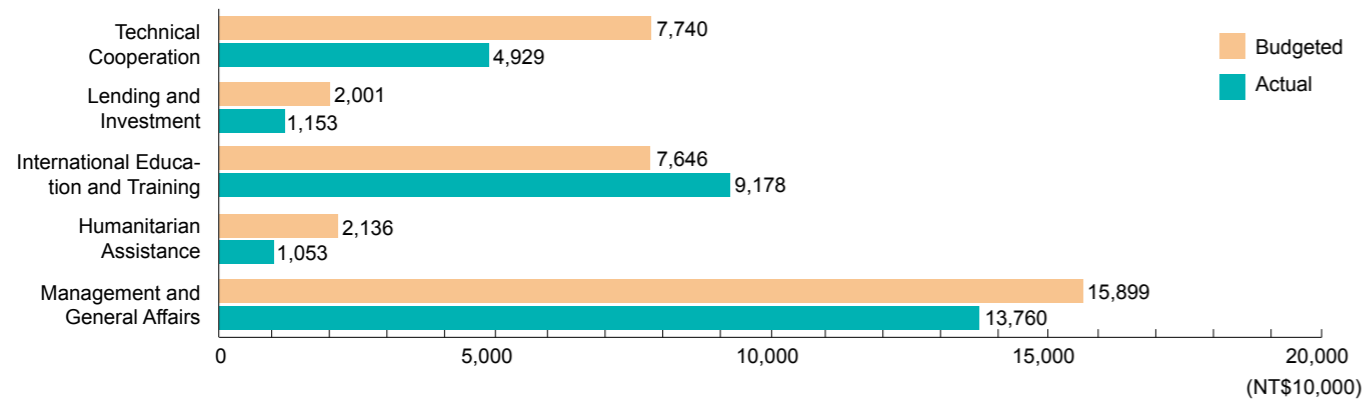


Figure 7 Fund and Fund Balances (Since 1996)



* Includes second half of 1999

Figure 8 Budgeted and Actual Expenditure (2016)



Auditing

Auditing assists the Board of Directors to examine and appraise the effectiveness of internal controls, to measure the effectiveness of operations management, and to identify actual or potential risks. Audits also provide timely suggestions for improvement, and follow-up measures are implemented accordingly so as to safeguard the effectiveness of fund management and to ensure that operations are conducted transparently and systematically.

Key Auditing Operations

- Key auditing operations at the TaiwanICDF include:
1. Examining internal operations and determining whether procedures have followed relevant policies, regulations and procedural guidelines.
 2. Examining the accuracy of financial and operational information, and the security of the management of capital, data and various securities.
 3. Examining whether assets at the TaiwanICDF, overseas missions and those allocated to projects are being effectively utilized and correctly itemized.
 4. Examining whether completed operations and projects met their intended objectives and achieved the results anticipated.
 5. Investigating projects and making onsite visits to overseas missions to examine the status of internal

controls, as well as the performance of projects under implementation.

The Auditing Office of the TaiwanICDF conducted audits on planning and management, investment and lending, operations, procurement, salaries, assets, accounting and services management based on the audit plan approved by the Board of Directors.

Implementation of Internal Controls

Aside from carrying out audits in accordance with the annual audit plan put forward and approved by the Board of Directors, the Auditing Office also began to perform annual assessments of the TaiwanICDF's internal control practices, overseas technical missions and individual projects starting from 2013 to ensure continued effectiveness of the organization's internal control system. This operation is conducted by TaiwanICDF senior executives, heads of departments and offices, and officers and technicians stationed at overseas missions. Each unit conducts a self-assessment of the effectiveness and reliability of its internal control practices. The report is then forwarded to the Auditing Office for review and the results are then presented to the Board of Directors. This auditing process aims to maintain continued effectiveness in the planning and implementation of the organization's internal control system.

Human Resources

In response to changes in international development strategies, the TaiwanICDF has continued to improve professional competencies of the staff. The TaiwanICDF is committed to providing our staffs a friendly and caring workplace. Major human resource management programs in 2016 are further described in the section below.

Training Internal Instructors and Passing Down Management Know-how and Foreign Aid Experiences

The TaiwanICDF carried on with the Internal Instructor Development Program, aiming to transfer organizational knowledge and experience to new employees through internal instructors. In the training for overseas officers, internal instructors and retired mission leaders took an active role in the program to share their experiences and assist new staff to find the best solutions through knowledge exchange and mentoring.

Enhancing Overall Organizational Performance and Achieving Optimal Productivity

This year, the TaiwanICDF organized yoga and office syndrome prevention courses with funding from the Ministry of Labor to assist employees maintain personal health and work-life balance through awareness education and stress relief courses, aiming to raise productivity through enhancing overall organizational performance. In addition, in an effort to provide our employees maximum protection, a group insurance was added to the organization in 2016 to provide employees comprehensive medical coverage beyond labor insurance and National Health Insurance.

Digitizing our Organization

The objective of setting up and planning information services is to support the development of operations, reduce operational costs and manage operational risks. To ensure that the TaiwanICDF's information services are up to date, a series of IT projects were implemented in 2016 and are further described in the section below.

Development of Operations

To enable the sharing of resources and services, the TaiwanICDF integrated mobile device applications and certificate services to launch a mobile document approval system, realizing data transmission across locations, devices and platforms. On the same model, the TaiwanICDF upgraded the accounting management system to link up accounting operations across departments and offices. This new system is already in service and expected to achieve value-added applications for accounting data processing and enhance the efficiency of accounting decision-making.

Raising Efficiency

To enhance data center infrastructure and hardware stability, automated mechanisms were implemented to achieve real-time monitoring of the data center's environmental factors, including temperature, humidity and power supply, effectively completing upgrades to the monitoring system. In addition, to optimize the performance of personal computer systems and minimize system operation and maintenance risks, the Windows XP operating system and previous versions of Internet Explorer (IE) were replaced in 2016.

Information Security

In 2016, the TaiwanICDF continued to strengthen information system security. Expansion of off-site data center protection is expected to achieve quick and accurate data backup and system recovery. The hardware and software of the firewall system were simultaneously upgraded to enhance the availability of the TaiwanICDF's IT services.

Information service has become one of the key indices that measures the maturity of an organization, as well as an effective mechanism that maximizes the efficiency of its operations. To reinforce competitiveness and meet the demands of users, the TaiwanICDF will continue to push forward integrated development of information services through active exploration of users' needs and innovative information service models.



2016 marks the 20th anniversary of the TaiwanICDF. To help fellow Taiwanese better understand Taiwan's efforts in international development cooperation, we hosted a series of events and activities, including the publication of the book "Thinking Big to Embrace the World – the Touching Stories of Taiwan," the retrospective Exhibition of the Stories of Taiwan's Foreign Aid Endeavors, and the launch of a video in celebration of our anniversary. To commemorate this significant milestone of Taiwan's participation in international development assistance work, in this year's annual report, we have devoted the following pages to introducing the course of Taiwan's experience in foreign aid, the TaiwanICDF's core operations and noteworthy achievements, as well as contributions from people, schools and institutions from northern, central, southern and eastern Taiwan. Looking ahead to the next 20 years, the TaiwanICDF will continue to expand opportunities for Taiwan's involvement in international development assistance and share the core values and invaluable assets of Taiwan's experience. We will highlight Taiwan's efforts and participation in the global community, and contribute towards world peace, stability and prosperity.



Establishment of the Committee of International Technical Cooperation

In 1972, the government merged the SATCC with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs' Committee of International Technical Cooperation to form a new entity, the Committee of International Technical Cooperation (CITC). The CITC was tasked with organizing and dispatching Taiwan's technical missions in agriculture, fisheries and handicrafts, as well as medical missions in friendly developing nations. These missions assisted these nations in agricultural development, and provided medical and health care to help them achieve food self-sufficiency and improve medical care and sanitation environments.



Establishment of the International Economic Cooperation Development Fund

In the 1980s, Taiwan had become a newly industrialized country. Taiwan not only supported the economic development of its partner nations in line with its pragmatic diplomatic policy, but also further strengthened bilateral trade and economic ties through economic cooperation. Thus, the International Economic Cooperation Development Fund (IECDF) was established in 1989.



Establishing sustainable partnerships

The TaiwanICDF is celebrating its 20th anniversary in 2016. This year also marks the conclusion of the MDGs and the official launch of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by the United Nations. The TaiwanICDF will continue to pay close attention to the latest issues in international cooperation development, and strengthen partnerships between the public and private sectors to leverage the use of available resources and maximize synergy in project implementation. We will continue to share Taiwan's development experience with our allied and friendly countries and the international community, and pursue sustainable partnerships.

Taiwan's experience: Transforming from aid recipient to donor



Early development: Aid granted to Taiwan

From the 1950s to 1960s, Taiwan received foreign aid from international organizations and developed countries. This amounted to approximately US\$100 million each year, equivalent to about 9 percent of gross domestic product at the time. Thanks to this aid, government policies and the joint efforts of the people, we were able to develop the country and its economy, leading to what is now widely known as the "Taiwan Miracle." The experiences we accumulated through Taiwan's own development process became the core values and invaluable assets for sharing with partner countries and the international community.



Rise of Taiwan's overseas technical assistance

Taiwan began offering assistance to other countries in the form of technical cooperation in 1959, when a team of agricultural specialists was dispatched to Vietnam to assist in its agricultural development. In 1961, under Operation Vanguard, technical missions helped improve agricultural production in many emerging independent African countries. In 1962, the Sino-Africa Technical Cooperation Committee (SATCC) was set up to replace Operation Vanguard, to further expand the program. In the following 50 years, agricultural teams and technical missions worked across countries in Africa, Asia, Central and South Americas, the Caribbean, and the Middle East, providing essential assistance to our partner countries and acting at the frontline in fostering cooperation.



Establishment of the TaiwanICDF

In the 1990s, international aid was increasingly linked to development and cooperation between partners. Aiming to effectively consolidate all foreign aid resources, the International Cooperation and Development Fund (TaiwanICDF) was established in 1996, and subsequently incorporated the operations of the CITC and the IECDF. The establishment of the TaiwanICDF as a dedicated professional development assistance organization opened a new era to enable Taiwan to implement a professional, transparent and effective foreign aid policy that is in line with international trends.



Echoing the United Nations Millennium Development Goals

In 2000, the UN Millennium Declaration set out eight Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), committing nations to a new global partnership towards balanced development. To ensure that our operations address the international needs of sustainable development, the TaiwanICDF internalized the spirit of the MDGs into its organizational strategies through concrete actions. As well, we implemented projects by drawing on our technical strengths and advantages. In addition, we have developed a professional and results-oriented approach toward cooperation and development, working with our partner countries in planning and executing cooperation projects to improve aid effectiveness. We also actively participated in international development cooperation programs of international organizations and INGOs to develop diverse partnerships.

Taiwan's endeavors in foreign assistance

Cooperation



Facilitating development through technology

The TaiwanICDF has long helped friendly and allied nations address the challenges of food security, poverty, malnutrition, and public health and medicine through diversified technical cooperation projects.

From improving agricultural technology, promoting the cultivation and consumption of fruits and vegetables, providing school lunches and technical assistance, offering education and training, and loans, through to dispatching

permanent medical missions, implementing public health and medicine programs, and providing healthcare personnel training, these initiatives have assisted countless poor families to settle down and pursue their lives. Through this positive feedback cycle, they have learned how to help themselves and help others and can, as a result, build the pillars for social development and good health.



1996

- The TaiwanICDF was founded on July 1.
- Carried out the inverted siphon irrigation and construction work at the Bagré Reclamation Area, achieving the goals of gravity irrigation of the entire region.
- Introduced project management methodologies of the World Bank and established the TaiwanICDF project cycle.
- Established the TaiwanICDF Overseas Volunteers Program and dispatched the first of many groups of volunteers to Swaziland in Africa.

1997

- The Committee of International Technical Cooperation (CITC) was incorporated into the TaiwanICDF, with an accumulated cooperation with 68 countries through 105 overseas technical missions and 12,000 technician dispatches.
- Launched the Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (SME) Advisory Groups in seven Central American countries.
- Implemented the Central America Re-lending Project by working with financial institutions of the partnering states and complemented with technical cooperation.
- Jointly initiated the Belize Southern Highway Rehabilitation Project with Inter-American Development Bank (IDB).
- Established the TaiwanICDF Alumni Society.

1998

- Dispatched a permanent medical mission to São Tomé and Príncipe.
- Implemented the Two International Roads Project in Swaziland in partnership with the African Development Bank (AfDB).
- Continued to provide loans for post-Hurricane Mitch recovery and reconstruction in four allied states in Central America.
- Jointly established the first fund with enhanced financial intermediary functions with the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD).
- Promoted Small Farmholders' Financing Scheme as part of the agricultural and fishery technical cooperation projects.
- Established the International Higher Education Scholarship Program, with six students in the first cohort enrolled in courses on tropical agriculture in Taiwan.
- Conducted the Human Resources Assistance Development Program in four countries of the Eastern Caribbean region.
- Dispatched the first of many groups of volunteers to allied states to support in Central America, the Caribbean and the Pacific.

1999

- Dispatched the Taiwan Investment and Trade Service Mission in Central America to Guatemala.
- Dispatched a team of technical experts to Macedonia.
- Dispatched a technical mission to São Tomé and Príncipe.

2000

- The Senegalese government officially rewarded four technical experts, namely Liu Chun-hsiung, Chen Hsi-hu, Li Pi-te and Liu Wen-li, in gratitude for the successful introduction of deep-water rice cultivation technology.
- The Gambian government officially rewarded mission leader, Chen I-sung, for successfully applying the tidal irrigation technique to enhance the productivity of rice cultivation.
- Dispatched an Industrial Service Mission to the Dominican Republic.
- Dispatched a medical mission to Malawi.
- Jointly established microfinancing institutions in Haiti with the International Finance Corporation (IFC).
- Provided joint financing for Drinking Water Distribution Project in Petion-Ville in Haiti with the European Investment Bank (EIB).
- Carried out information technology cooperation project with World Links for the promotion of online education.
- Dispatched the first volunteer to Burma in Asia to provide services.

Care



Going global with compassion

The TaiwanICDF provides humanitarian aid with a focus on recovery assistance in response to natural disasters and refugee crises, no matter in Haiti after an earthquake, at the Jordanian border crowded with refugees, or in the typhoon-struck Philippines. We strengthen aid effectiveness through tangible and effective humanitarian intervention, expecting to have a brighter future and to go into the world with love in the name of Taiwan.

In recent years, through cooperation with UN disaster-relief cluster international non-governmental organizations (INGOs), we have effectively linked the local branches of INGOs in disaster-hit areas to effectively mobilize resources in a way that targets actual local needs, thus providing timely humanitarian assistance.



Taiwan's endeavors in foreign assistance

Progress



Economic growth through lending and investment

The TaiwanICDF initiates various lending and investment projects in response to the needs of friendly and allied nations, ranging from re-lending projects for small and medium enterprises that foster the development of the private sector, to microfinance or small farmholders' financing schemes that aim to alleviate poverty; from projects that strengthen the capacity of financial intermediaries to those that boost human capital for long-term economic development.

Responding to the global climate change, the TaiwanICDF has started to participate in development projects in environmental protection and green energy in recent years. By linking the reduction of carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions to development projects, we urge partner countries and municipals to advocate promoting energy efficiency and considering environmental sustainability when exploiting natural resources for economic growth.



2001

- Dispatched the first group of Taiwan Youth Overseas Service to provide support to various technical missions.
- Provided credit guarantees to private companies that invest in allied countries.
- Jointly established the Program for Environmental Pollution Control in Critical Areas in El Salvador with IDB.
- Implemented the Micro-credit Project in four allied island states in the Eastern Caribbean region.
- Jointly implemented the Mongolia Children's Scholarship Program with World Vision Mongolia.
- Initiated humanitarian aid operations and cooperated with Mercy Corps.

2002

- Technical Mission in Nicaragua and Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (German Corporation for International Cooperation, GIZ) jointly implemented poverty alleviation programs.
- Technical Mission in Belize and Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) jointly implemented the Food Processing Project.
- Initiated the Technological and Vocational Education and Training Student Loan Fund in Guatemala.
- Worked with the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Central Bank of the Republic of China (Taiwan) to jointly host the Asian Development Bank Business Opportunity Conference.
- Issued electronic newsletters and published a series of books on the subject of international cooperation and development.

Hope



Building dreams through education

Human resources are the foundation of national social and economic development. The TaiwanICDF assists friendly and allied nations to cultivate the human capital needed for development through education and training. We offer international higher education scholarships and combine Taiwan's educational resources to nurture a talented pool of human resources from partner countries. Drawing on Taiwan's development advantages, we hold professional workshops and vocational training that aim to foster professional expertise of government officials and technical staff from partner countries.

With capacity building and education for all as guiding principles, the TaiwanICDF provides aid for higher education, transferring technical know-how and sharing experiences with our friendly countries and diplomatic allies. The TaiwanICDF works hand-in-hand with partner countries and hopes to realize the global agenda to "Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all" that is part of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).



2003

- Dispatched a technical mission to Tuvalu.
- Jointly implemented the Aquaculture and Farm Product Processing Technology Improvement Project in Nicaragua with IDB.
- Implemented joint financing with seven international development organizations for the Lower Usuthu Smallholder Irrigation Project in Swaziland.
- Hosted a Seminar on the Sustainable Development of Microfinance Services.
- Established the Taiwan International Cooperation Alliance (TICA) to jointly promote the International Higher Education Scholarship Program with Taiwanese universities.

2004

- Dispatched a technical mission to Kiribati.
- Jointly hosted the Organic Farming Conference in Central America with the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA).
- Jointly held agricultural enterprise video conferences and implemented the InfoBiz Youth Information Cooperation Project with the Organization of American States (OAS) and Young Americas Business Trust (YABT).
- Dispatched a mission to allied states to assess the gaps in international digital development.
- Commissioned by Mongolia Cooperation Fund of EBRD to carry out business management workshops for small and medium-sized enterprises.
- The Humanitarian Affairs Review: A Quarterly Journal of Global Policy Issues of the European Union published an article on Taiwan's humanitarian diplomacy and introduced foreign aid operations conducted by the TaiwanICDF.

Local Contributors



South Taiwan

- Local Talents**
 - Former mission leader Shih Min-nan is native of Tainan and pursued a career in overseas assistance for over 35 years. After retiring, Shih served as a member and honorary consultant of the TaiwanICDF's consultative committee for three sessions. He made significant contributions towards foreign aid.
 - Former mission leader Lee Ching-shui served in the TaiwanICDF for 14 years. He achieved recognition from both the TaiwanICDF and Taiwan's allied states with his outstanding knowledge and passion for agricultural sciences.
 - 30 percent of draftees of the Taiwan Youth Overseas Service and 23 percent of volunteers of the TaiwanICDF come from southern Taiwan. They help to spread their enthusiasm and influence through foreign aid work.
- Local Schools**
 - National Pingtung University of Science and Technology (NPUST) was the first university to provide scholarships to foreign students in collaboration with the TaiwanICDF. It was also the first to establish an all-English curriculum for agricultural professional trainees from Taiwan's partner countries.
 - Institutions in Kaohsiung, including National Sun Yat-sen University (NSYSU), Kaohsiung Medical University (KMU) and I-Shou University (ISU), institutions in Tainan, including National Cheng Kung University (NCKU) and Kun Shan University (KSU), and National Chung Cheng University (CCU) in Chiayi County are tertiary education institutions. They play active roles in the education programs organized by the TaiwanICDF. They contribute towards fostering talent and socio-economic development of partner countries.
- Local Institutions**
 - Dr. Cecilia Koo Botanic Conservation Center is located in Gaoshu Township in Pingtung County. It is an important center for plant conservation and research and a crucial partner of the TaiwanICDF's projects on the preservation of native flora.
 - Taiwan Banana Research Institute provides the TaiwanICDF with technical consultation, technical training support and quality banana varieties. It offers invaluable assistance to Banana Black Sigatoka Disease Prevention and Treatment Projects in allied states.

Central Taiwan

- Local Talents**
 - Former mission leader Chen I-sung comes from a farming family in Changhua and grew up in a time when Taiwan was a recipient of foreign aid. Chen inherited his father's passion and dedication to the cultivation of rice paddy. He devoted himself to a 30-year career in agricultural technology support.
 - 25 percent of draftees of the Taiwan Youth Overseas Service and 20 percent of volunteers of the TaiwanICDF come from central Taiwan. They bring fresh energy and vigor to foreign aid work carried out by the foundation.
 - More than 100 ex-draftees of the Taiwan Youth Overseas Service have continued to be part of the TaiwanICDF after discharge. They contribute to Taiwan's foreign aid programs.
- Local Schools**
 - For many years, National Chung Hsing University (NCHU) has provided support to allied nations by training agricultural talent. It also serves as the preparation center for Taiwan's foreign aid workers.
 - National Chin-Yi University of Technology (NCUT) worked with the TaiwanICDF to develop a practice-oriented vocational education system in Swaziland.
- Local Institutions**
 - Taichung-Changhua-Nantou Regional Branch, Workforce Development Agency, Ministry of Labor, provides vocational training to youths from allied Pacific Island states.
 - Taiwan Agricultural Research Institute and Taiwan Seed Improvement and Propagation Station, Council of Agriculture, support various agricultural collaborative projects. They also handle various inquiries.
 - National Museum of Natural Science supported the Census and Classification of Plant Resources in the Solomon Islands project.
 - Green Energy and Environment Research Laboratories, Industrial Technology Research Institute (ITRI), serves as the expert and consultant in photovoltaic development projects.

Eastern Taiwan

- Local Talents**
 - Mission leader Lin Chen-tung taught at National Hualien Agricultural High School for 24 years. He started working in Taiwan Technical Missions at the age of 52. With his Taiwanese indigenous origin, he is extremely familiar and well-integrated to the sharing and communal cultures of southern Pacific islanders. To many officials from allied states, Lin is a highly-respected agriculturalist.
- Local Schools**
 - Eastern Taiwan, with its breathtaking scenery, is where many professionals with global visions hail from. To date, over 20 volunteers from this region have worked with the TaiwanICDF.
 - National Dong Hwa University (NDHU) is the only collaborating university of the TaiwanICDF in eastern Taiwan. It is central to the IT training programs for our allied states.
- Local Institutions**
 - Hualien Tzu Chi Hospital takes part in public health projects and the Healthcare Personnel Training Program organized by the TaiwanICDF. It also offers clinical training opportunities for healthcare professionals from partner states.

2005

- Organized a celebration and exhibition for the 45th anniversary of overseas technical assistance.
- Dispatched the first Mobile Medical Mission to Darjeeling in India to offer short-term services across medical disciplines.
- Consolidated resources from private medical institutions and hospitals in Taiwan to initiate the Healthcare Personnel Training Program, offering professional clinical training in Taiwan.
- Dispatched TaiwanICDF personnel to EBRD President's Office as consultants to help analyze development programs.

2006

- Held an international conference on Retrospect and Prospect of Taiwan's International Cooperation and Development to mark the TaiwanICDF's 10th anniversary.
- Promoted the establishment of the APEC Digital Opportunity Center following the proposal at the APEC Ministerial Meeting at Bangkok.
- Established the International Healthcare Strategic Alliance (IHCSA) with 28 private hospitals, clinics and medical institutions in Taiwan to form medical missions and offer the Healthcare Personnel Training Program.
- Jointly established the Trade Facilitation Program (TFP) with EBRD to support efforts in trade development initiated by the World Trade Organization (WTO).
- Issued the Journal of International Cooperation (JIC).
- Dispatched the first volunteer to Ecuador in South America to provide services.
- Jointly established the Seed Scholarship Program with National Taiwan University and National Chung Hsing University for the purpose of training talent in technical missions.

2007

- Dispatched another technical mission to St. Lucia.
- Supported Malawi in creating a computer certification system and establishing its first national computer skills examination center.
- Attended bilateral consultation meetings with Australian Agency for International Development (AusAID) and New Zealand International Aid & Development Agency (NZAID).
- Hosted the Forum on Building the Constructive Fishery Partnership between South Pacific Countries and Taiwan.
- Hosted the first TICA Cup sports event.

2008

- Dispatched a medical mission to Swaziland.
- Two TaiwanICDF projects, Guatemala Papaya Export Project and Panama Safe Vegetable Project, were lauded by both WTO and OECD as successful case studies in global trade and assistance.
- Jointly financed the Technological and Vocational Education and Training Student Loan Fund project in Central America with the Central American Bank for Economic Integration (CABE) and established the TVET Technical Assistance Fund in Central America.
- Jointly organized the Regional Seminar on Trade Facilitation with the Agency for International Trade Information and Cooperation (AITIC).

2009

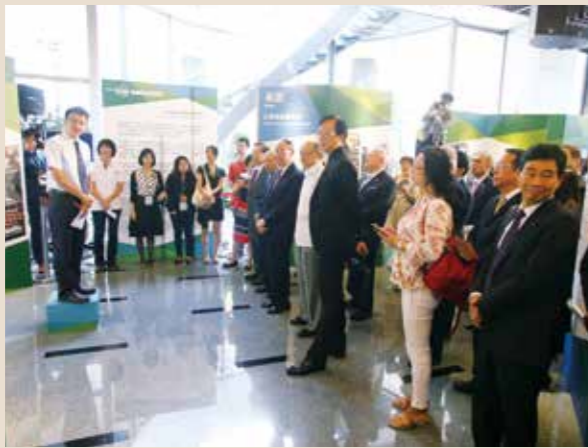
- The Ministry of Foreign Affairs published its first White Paper on Foreign Aid Policy in celebration of the 50th anniversary of Taiwan's efforts in overseas assistance.
- Published the book "Global Footsteps: Taiwan's Role in Building a Borderless World" and organized the exhibition Love from Taiwan: Accomplishments in International Cooperation and Development.
- Utilized Taiwan's satellite technology to implement the Geographical Information System Project with the Nicaraguan government.
- Jointly established the TaiwanICDF Fund for Consulting Service with CABE to employ Taiwanese experts or consultants to participate in preliminary project assessment, and signed a bilateral agreement for the dispatching of personnel.
- Jointly carried out humanitarian aid projects with World Vision.



Highlights of the 20th Anniversary Celebration Activities

Four former ministers of foreign affairs were invited to the launch event for the book "Thinking Big to Embrace the World - the Touching Stories of Taiwan," published for the 20th anniversary celebration of the TaiwanICDF, and exhibition of our international cooperation achievements held in the lobby of the Institute of Diplomacy and International Affairs located on Dunhua South Road. They are former President of the Control Yuan, Frederick Chien, who was also a key proponent for the establishment of the TaiwanICDF, former Minister of Foreign Affairs, Chien-jen Chen, Chairman of the Straits Exchange Foundation, Tien Hung-mao, and Chairman of Taiwan External Trade Development Council, James C.F. Huang. Current Minister of Foreign Affairs (and Chairman of the TaiwanICDF), David Tawei Lee, was unable to attend the event due to pressing business, but he specifically appointed Political Deputy Minister, Javier Ching-shan Hou, to host the celebrations.

Numerous ambassadors based in the Republic of China (Taiwan) visited and gave their blessings to the exhibition held at the Institute of Diplomacy and International Affairs of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.



The exhibition provided an illustrated history of Taiwan's past as an aid recipient before gradually becoming a donor itself, as well as the moving stories and efforts of the people who took part in foreign aid work that became the focus of many discussions.

Numerous ambassadors based in the Republic of China (Taiwan) visited and gave their blessings to the exhibition held at the Institute of Diplomacy and International Affairs of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The opening ceremony of the Exhibition of Stories of Taiwan's Foreign Aid Endeavors Taichung tour was jointly hosted by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, David Tawei Lee, and Taichung City Mayor, Lin Chia-lung. Manasseh Sogavare, Prime Minister of the Solomon Islands, and his wife were also invited to the celebrations.



Former mission leader, Chen I-sung, who dedicated 30 years of his life to agricultural technical assistance, shared the hard work and results of overseas assistance work.



The exhibition attracted many visitors. In addition to Taiwan's transformation from an aid recipient to a donor, the showcased materials also highlighted the efforts of central Taiwan in foreign aid, as well as the successful outcomes.



The opening ceremony was held at Wen Shin Building in Taichung City Hall. Visitors to the event listened attentively to the address given by Prime Minister Sogavare of the Solomon Islands.

2010

- Promulgation of the International Cooperation and Development Act.
- Implemented a project management structure by introducing the design and monitoring framework (DMF) and project management system.
- Assisted allied states in South Pacific to establish Taiwan medical centers and facilitated the enhancement of medical functions and capabilities.
- Supported various reconstruction projects, such as post-disaster relocation, agricultural recovery, and cash-for-work after the Haitian earthquake. These efforts were reported on the ReliefWeb, website of the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA).

2011

- Carried out post-evaluation of projects in accordance with the six articles of the International Cooperation and Development Act.
- Initiated the Agro-tourism Demonstration Farm Cooperation Project in St. Kitts and Nevis that combines both aspects of agriculture and tourism.
- Jointly worked with the central Taiwan Workforce Development Agency of the Council of Labor Affairs to implement the Vocational and Technical Training Project in the Republic of the Marshall Islands.
- Jointly established the Green Energy Special Fund (GESF) with EBRD.
- Jointly implemented Phase III of the Small Business Account with EBRD and expanded its scope to include the southeastern regions of the Mediterranean.
- Organized the International Cooperation and Development Special Research Grant Program.

2012

- Jointly implemented the Strengthening the Control of Huanglongbing (HLB) and the Implementation of Integrated Pest Management (IPM) in Citrus Project (Regional) with the International Regional Organization for Plant and Animal Health (OIRSA).
- Jointly implemented the Census and Classification of Plant Resources in the Solomon Islands with the Solomon Islands Ministry of Forestry, National Herbarium and Botanical Gardens, and Dr. Cecilia Koo Botanic Conservation and Environmental Protection Foundation.
- Implemented the Maternal Health Improvement Program in The Gambia.
- Jointly implemented the Scholarship Program in Burkina Faso with UNICEF and Terre des Hommes Lausanne Foundation (Switzerland).

2013

- Dispatched TaiwanICDF personnel to the International Program for Development Evaluation Training (IPDET) jointly organized by the World Bank and Carleton University in Canada.
- Dispatched TaiwanICDF personnel to CABI as temporary resident employees.
- Signed the Memorandum of Understanding for the Sustainable Resource Initiative (SRI) with EBRD.
- Worked with the Department of Nutrition Science of Fu Jen Catholic University and Department of Midwifery and Maternal-Infant Health Care of Fooyin University to dispatch short-term volunteers.
- Commissioned the Taiwan Banana Research Institute to jointly implement the Banana Black Sigatoka Disease Prevention and Treatment Project in St. Lucia.
- Jointly implemented the Capacity Building Project for the Prevention and Control of Chronic Renal Failure (Belize) with Far Eastern Memorial Hospital.
- Dispatched project-based volunteers to participate in the Food Security Assistance for IDPs, Returnees and Host Communities in Abyei Area of South Sudan, Maternal Health Improvement Program in The Gambia, and Nutrition Enhancement Project in Kiribati.

2014

- Established the TaiwanICDF Myanmar Branch Office.
- Provided financing and technical support for the Belize City House of Culture and Downtown Rejuvenation Project.
- Implemented the Repair and Upgrade of Bonriki International Airport of Kiribati, which is part of the World Bank Pacific Aviation Investment Program (PAIP).
- Jointly implemented the Vocational Training Project for Youth in the Pacific with the Taichung-Changhua-Nantou Regional Branch of the Ministry of Labor's Workforce Development Agency.
- Jointly implemented the Health Information Management Efficiency Enhancement Project in Paraguay with Cathay General Hospital.
- Dispatched professional Mandarin language teachers to allied and friendly nations.
- Issued the e-news publication Development Focus.

Highlights of the 20th Anniversary Celebration Activities

Jelani, a St. Lucian student at National Pingtung University of Science and Technology (NPUST) and recipient of the TaiwanICDF Scholarship, shared with visitors his experiences and progresses made in Taiwan.



The exhibition also included a booth featuring the TaiwanICDF's publications throughout the years, allowing visitors to acquire a better understanding of the details of foreign assistance work undertaken by Taiwan.



The opening ceremony was held at Siwei Administration Center of Kaohsiung City Government. Foreign ambassadors to the Republic of China (Taiwan), legislators, partners of the TaiwanICDF, and associated people in foreign services and aid were invited to attend this celebration.



Deputy Foreign Minister, François Chih-chung Wu, TaiwanICDF Deputy Secretary General, Lee Pai-po and Kaohsiung City Government Secretary General, Yang Ming-jou, conducted the opening ceremony for the Exhibition of Stories of Taiwan's Foreign Aid Endeavors that was jointly organized by Kaohsiung City Government and the TaiwanICDF.

TaiwanICDF Secretary General, Weber V. B. Shih, hosted the opening ceremony for the Exhibition of Stories of Taiwan's Foreign Aid Endeavors in Hualien. Retired foreign service personnel from eastern Taiwan who attended the event also shared historical photographs in the anniversary publication.



The Hualien exhibition highlighted foreign aid endeavors from eastern Taiwan and the successful outcomes, attracting many local residents and foreign students in Hualien.



After completing the unveiling ceremony at the Hualien Cultural Creative Industries Park, the TaiwanICDF Secretary General accepted a special interview with the local cable television network.



Group photograph with TaiwanICDF Secretary General and Executive Director of the Eastern Taiwan Joint Services Center, Hsu Chuan-sheng, Legislator, Hsu Chen-wei, Director of Legislator Hsiao Bi-khim's Office, Chen Ching-feng, and retired TaiwanICDF technicians during the opening ceremony of the Hualien exhibition.

2015

- In response to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development of the UN, the TaiwanICDF internalized key targets of the SDGs within its core strategies and regional development projects.
- Jointly implemented agricultural technology exchange and training programs with the Council of Agriculture (Executive Yuan) and International Rice Research Institute (IRRI).
- Jointly implemented the Regional Lending Program for Coffee Rust in Central America with CABEL.
- Jointly established a special fund for financing agricultural enterprises with EBRD.
- Supported Belize, St. Lucia and St. Vincent in obtaining certifications for the ISO 27001 Information Security Management System.
- Recipients of TaiwanICDF scholarship program received the prestigious Hult Prize (a student competition in social enterprises and entrepreneurship) in 2015.
- Jointly implemented humanitarian aid projects with CARE Nepal.
- Dispatched TaiwanICDF personnel to jointly implement the Well Rehabilitation in Host Communities in Northern Jordan with Mercy Corps.
- Dispatched TaiwanICDF personnel as project-based volunteer to jointly implement the Addressing Health and Hygiene needs of those affected by the Solomon Islands Flooding in Weathercoast, Guadalcanal with World Vision.
- Worked with over 80 countries and dispatched a total of 13,031 technical personnel.
- Attended the 5th Global Review of Aid for Trade to share the ICT Technical Cooperation Project (Belize) of the Caribbean as a successful case study of Aid-for-Trade.

2016

- Held the Exhibition of the Stories of Taiwan's Foreign Aid Endeavors and book launch event to celebrate the 20th anniversary of the TaiwanICDF.
- The Taiwan-EI Salvador One Town, One Product Project was certified by the Austrian fair trade organization EZA and successfully became part of the European franchise system.
- Held the New Southbound Policy professional workshop in response to the Austrian fair trade organization EZA and successfully became part of the European franchise system.
- Dispatched the first female technical mission leader to the Marshall Islands.
- Held the 2016 International Public Health and Medical Assistance Practice Forum.
- Signed a Memorandum of Understanding with EBRD to promote green economy transition.
- Attended the second regular meeting of the WTO Working Group on Trade and Transfer of Technology to provide a presentation on Banana Black Sigatoka Disease Prevention and Treatment Project in St. Lucia.
- Received the Sustainable Tourism Award from the St. Kitts and Nevis government for the Agro-tourism Demonstration Farm Cooperation Project.
- Worked with Action against Hunger to improve solid waste management efficiency in Jordan.
- Signed a loan agreement for the Home Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Project with the Government of the Republic of Marshall Islands. This is the first green energy loan project for households for the allied small island states of Taiwan.
- Jointly implemented the Maternal and Infant Health Care Improvement Project in the Kingdom of Swaziland with Chiayi Christian Hospital.

From Words to Action – Putting Sustainable Development into Practice

The year 2016 marked the 20th anniversary of the International Cooperation and Development Fund (TaiwanICDF) and the year in which the international development assistance community has translated words into action. In the Progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals released in July, the United Nations highlighted the disparities and challenges in the journey to achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, based on the current progress of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), in hope to coordinate efforts at the global level into effective action through precise understanding of the target populations. Enforcement of the Paris Agreement also transformed the concept of climate governance into real action. Meanwhile, the 22nd Conference of the Parties (COP 22) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) underlined five key areas for international climate action: finance to allow developing countries to green their economies and build resilience, nationally determined contributions, support for adaptation, capacity building needs of developing countries, and full engagement of non-party stakeholders.

In this year when the world transformed ideals into concrete actions, the TaiwanICDF has embraced this vision and taken pragmatic actions in alignment with the international development assistance community in terms of our strategic planning, operations and administrative management. Looking ahead to 2017, we will continue to adhere to our vision of partnerships for progress and sustainable development to plan our foreign aid operations and to march side by side with our partner countries on the road toward sustainable development.

Aligning actions, internalizing strategies, converging with the international community

In strategic planning, following the announcement of the 17 SDGs, 169 targets and 230 indicators, the TaiwanICDF conducted an in-depth review on the relevant issues and chose to include the following goals in our strategic plan as the common basis for our operations: end hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture (Goal 2); ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages (Goal 3); ensure inclusive and equitable quality education

and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all (Goal 4); promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all (Goal 8); and strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development (Goal 17). In addition, we included the SDGs that are relevant to the regional characteristics and the needs of our partner countries to ensure consistency between the implementation of related projects and the actions for international development assistance.

Cross-sector cooperation, resource linkage and innovative thinking

In 2016, we planned and carried out a total of 123 projects in the priority areas of agriculture, public health and medicine, education, ICT, and the environment. In technical cooperation, we emphasized cross-sector integration of agriculture and technology, such as applying climate-smart agriculture to enhance the stress resistance potential of crops to improve partner countries' adaptive capacity to climate change. We also actively sought methods to strengthen the connection between agriculture and technology, so as to transform traditional agriculture into precision farming.

In public health and medicine, we drew on Taiwan's abundant experience in this field, taking a multifaceted approach to promote relevant projects. In addition, to address the need of our partner countries for health information systems, we integrated Taiwan's advantages in public health care and ICT, as well as resources from domestic medical institutions and the experience of our ICT volunteers, to formulate cross-sector approaches for our public health and medicine projects.

For international education and training, apart from continuing to implement our International Higher Education Scholarship Program and professional workshops in 2016, we opened specific courses on solar photovoltaics, agribusiness development and youth entrepreneurship in support of the government's New Southbound Policy. The workshops were organized to not only present Taiwan's strengths and advantages, but also emphasize the linkage and integration with the resources of the local governments and private sector, in order to create potential opportunities

for collaboration between Taiwan and the key countries of the New Southbound Policy.

In lending and investment and humanitarian assistance, the TaiwanICDF continued to strengthen the development of global partnerships. This included deepening cooperative networks with the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), Multilateral Investment Fund (MIF) of the Inter-American Development Bank and the Central American Bank for Economic Integration (CABEI) to establish connections with local stakeholders, in order to maximize the efficiency and leverage of lending and investment project resources. We also worked with Mercy Corps, World Vision, CARE Nepal, and Action Against Hunger (Action Contre la Faim, ACF) to participate in humanitarian assistance clusters to improve project effectiveness and raise Taiwan's international visibility.

Ready for change and continuous improvement

In celebration of the 20th anniversary of the TaiwanICDF, we published "Thinking Big to Embrace the World - the Touching Stories of Taiwan," a book recording the concrete changes in the organization's forms of development assistance, covering contents from adopting a production focused approach to emphasizing both ends of the "smiling curve" (seed bank and marketing), from offering medical services to strengthening the capacity of partner countries' prevention system, from donating hardware equipment to providing guidance on

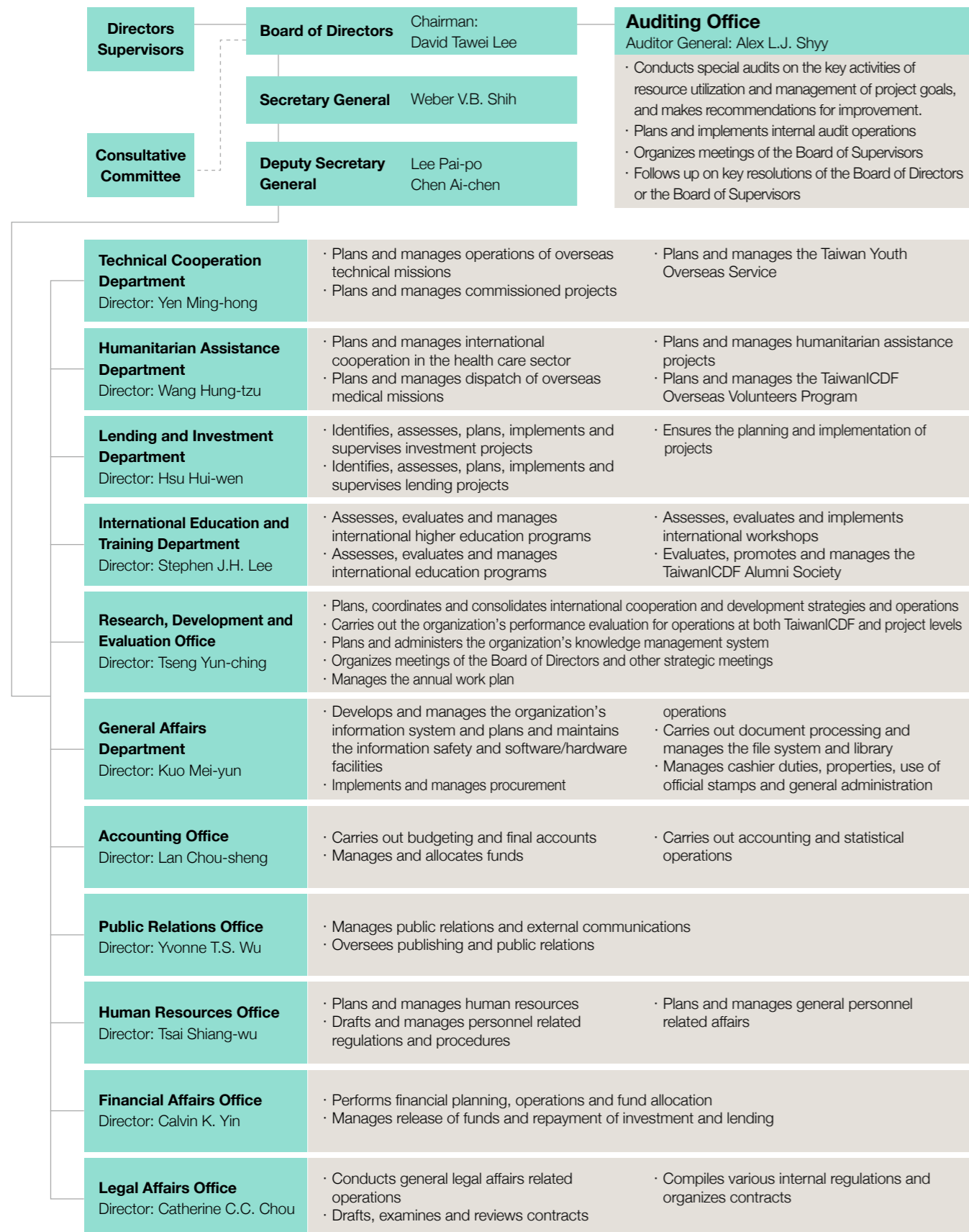
implementing e-government and international certification mechanisms, from offering higher education to promoting education for all, from agricultural assistance missions to technical missions, and from providing technical assistance to emphasizing the principle of ownership in projects. All these changes mark the footprints of the TaiwanICDF's efforts in our quest for constant adjustments in line with the international development agenda and continuous improvements over the past 20 years.

We believe that excellence is not a destination; it is a continuous journey that never ends. In an ever-changing and complex international environment where the international development assistance community is transforming words into actions, the TaiwanICDF is ready to fulfill our responsibility as a global citizen and become an indispensable partner for the international community. In the future, we will continue to adhere to our founding vision and mission, uphold the principles of steadfastness and reciprocity, and move forward with our partner countries on the basis of common values.



Amb. Weber V.B. Shih
Secretary General TaiwanICDF

Organization Chart *



* Accurate as of December 31, 2016

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 seventh Board of Directors appointed to the end of June 2017

Chairman	David Tawei Lee	Minister of Foreign Affairs
Directors	Lee Chih-kung Lin Tzou-yien Tsao Chi-hung Peng Fai-nan Javier Ching-shan Hou Lin Mei-chu Wu Yung-tung Ho Mei-shang Liu Bih-jane Tsu Mia Lin Yeh-yun	Minister of Economic Affairs Minister of Health and Welfare Minister of Agriculture, Executive Yuan Governor, Central Bank of the Republic of China (Taiwan) Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Minister without Portfolio, Executive Yuan President of the Hsin Kuo Min Hospital Research Fellow, Institute of Biomedical Sciences, Academia Sinica Professor, Department of Economics, National Taiwan University Professor, Department of Finance, National Chengchi University Professor, Department of Business Administration, National Chengchi University; Director, NCU Center for Creativity and Innovation Studies Manager of SRAM Taiwan, Project Manager of the World Bicycle Relief Professor, Department of Agricultural Economics, National Taiwan University
Standing Supervisor	Lee Guo-shin	Director, Department of General Fund Budget, DGBAS, Executive Yuan
Supervisors	Chu Mei-lie Wu Chung-hu	Professor, Department of Economics, National Chengchi University President, Chung-Hua Institution for Economic Research

Consultative Committee

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

Members of the Consultative Committee

Roy Chun Lee Lee Ching-shui Lee Chien-ming	Deputy Director, Taiwan WTO and RTA Center of Chung-Hua Institution for Economic Research Former Leader, Taiwan Technical Mission to the Republic of Paraguay Associate Professor and Head of the Institute of Natural Resources Management, National Taipei University
Louis C.J. Lee	Associate Professor, Department of Business Administration cum Graduate Institute of Creative Industries, College of Management, Shih Chien University
Lin Tze-luen Chiou Hung-yi Eddie M. Chen Chen Chun-yen Huang Sheng-hsiung Lei Chung-dar Ted S.T. Tsai	Deputy Director, Office of Energy and Carbon Reduction, Executive Yuan Vice President, Taipei Medical University Senior Risk Consultant, Office of Risk Management, Asian Development Bank Director General, Department of International Affairs, Council of Agriculture, Executive Yuan Committee Member, International Affairs Committee, Taiwan Network Information Center Chairman, Champton Investments Limited Chairman, Association for Cross-Cultural Training (R.O.C.)

* Accurate as of December 31, 2016

TaiwanICDF 2016 Board of Directors Conferences

The 77th Board Conference (7th meeting of the 7th Board of Directors; March 23, 2016) approved the following:

- Work report and final accounts for 2015 (including an inventory of assets).
- Work plan for 2017 projects commissioned by the MOFA.

The 78th Board Conference (8th meeting of the 7th Board of Directors; June 22, 2016) approved the following:

- Amendments relating to internal control systems.
- Work plan and budget for 2017.
- Draft amendments to accounting systems.
- Report on issues to be resolved relating to investment projects currently under implementation in accordance with the Regulations for Investment by the International Cooperation and Development Fund and Regulations for the TaiwanICDF Dealings with Past-Due/ Non-Performing Loans and Bad Debts

The 79th Board Conference (9th meeting of the 7th Board of Directors; September 21, 2016) approved the following:

- None

The 80th Board Conference (10th meeting of the 7th Board of Directors; December 9, 2016) approved the following:

- Auditing work plan for 2017.
- Proposal to continue cooperation with EBRD, and to use the combined total funds contributed by the TaiwanICDF to the EBRD Financial Intermediary Investment Special Fund—Small Business Account—Phase II and Phase III to implement the Green Economy Financing Facilities project.
- Proposal to extend cooperation on the IDB/MIF—Specialized Financial Intermediary Development Fund.

Report of Independent Accountants

PWCR16000248

To the International Cooperation and Development Fund (TaiwanICDF)

We have audited the accompanying balance sheets of International Cooperation and Development Fund as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, and the related statements of revenues and expenses, of changes in fund balances and of cash flows for the years then ended. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

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

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Taiwan ICDF as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the years then ended, in conformity with the accounting policies described in Note 2.

As described in Note 20 to the financial statements, certain assets were placed under the custodianship of Taiwan ICDF at the request of the owners and these assets are not reflected in the financial statements. The details of these assets are disclosed for reference purposes only.

PricewaterhouseCoopers, Taiwan

March 22, 2017

The accompanying financial statements are not intended to present the financial position and results of operations and cash flows in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in countries and jurisdictions other than the Republic of China. The standards, procedures and practices in the Republic of China governing the audit of such financial statements may differ from those generally accepted in countries and jurisdictions other than the Republic of China. Accordingly, the accompanying non-consolidated financial statements and report of independent accountants are not intended for use by those who are not informed about the accounting principles or auditing standards generally accepted in the Republic of China, and their applications in practice. As the financial statements are the responsibility of the management, PricewaterhouseCoopers, Taiwan cannot accept any liability for the use of, or reliance on, the English translation or for any errors or misunderstandings that may derive from the translation.

**International Cooperation and Development Fund
Balance Sheets**

December 31, 2016 and 2015

(Expressed in NT\$)

ASSETS	NOTES	December 31, 2016		December 31, 2015	
		Amount	%	Amount	%
CURRENT ASSETS					
Cash and cash equivalents	4	\$ 6,874,810,197	43	\$ 7,631,214,015	47
Held-to-maturity financial assets - current	6	89,032,316	1	91,540,422	-
Other receivables	7	147,450,601	1	317,431,992	2
Prepayments		42,069,211	-	111,608,368	1
Other current assets		112,158,380	1	92,735,958	1
Current portion of long-term loans receivable	8,19	381,537,597	2	383,820,455	2
		7,647,058,302	48	8,628,351,210	53
LONG-TERM LOANS AND INVESTMENTS					
Long-term loans receivable	8,19	3,110,756,000	19	3,231,700,233	20
Available-for-sale financial assets - noncurrent	5	58,517,000	-	287,104,500	2
Held-to-maturity financial assets - noncurrent	6	3,446,433,334	22	2,603,016,065	16
Financial assets carried at cost - noncurrent	9,19	1,690,104,234	11	1,555,234,162	9
		8,305,810,568	52	7,677,054,960	47
FIXED ASSETS					
Cost	10	52,155,845	-	51,017,810	-
Less: Accumulated depreciation		(27,446,374)	-	(26,859,785)	-
		24,709,471	-	24,158,025	-
OTHER ASSETS					
Deposits-out		659,056	-	313,476	-
Deferred expenses		17,859,081	-	16,687,330	-
		18,518,137	-	17,000,806	-
TOTAL ASSETS		\$ 15,996,096,478	100	\$ 16,346,565,001	100
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES					
CURRENT LIABILITIES					
Payables	11	\$ 183,121,717	1	\$ 556,618,358	3
Unearned receipts		-	-	69,600	-
Collections payable		1,714,792	-	1,717,185	-
Other current liabilities		394,966	-	443,113	-
		185,231,475	1	558,848,256	3
OTHER LIABILITIES					
Deposits-in		13,905,000	-	4,186,000	-
Other liabilities		547,606	-	202,026	-
		14,452,606	-	4,388,026	-
TOTAL LIABILITIES		199,684,081	1	563,236,282	3
FUND BALANCES					
Funds	14	12,468,838,072	78	12,468,838,072	76
Accumulated earnings	15	3,326,430,941	21	3,319,361,670	21
ADJUSTMENT FOR OTHER FUND BALANCES					
Unrealized gain (loss) on financial instruments		1,143,384	-	(4,871,023)	-
TOTAL FUND BALANCES		15,796,412,397	99	15,783,328,719	97
Commitments and contingencies	19				
Properties under custodianship	20				
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES		\$ 15,996,096,478	100	\$ 16,346,565,001	100

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements. See report of independent accountants dated March 22, 2017.

**International Cooperation and Development Fund
Statements of Revenues and Expenses**

For the Years Ended December 31, 2016 and 2015

(Expressed in NT\$)

ASSETS	NOTES	2016		2015	
		Amount	%	Amount	%
OPERATING REVENUES					
Revenues from contracted projects		\$ 1,154,895,378	91	\$ 1,203,386,217	92
Revenues from banking and finance operations		117,693,489	9	109,253,397	8
		1,272,588,867	100	1,312,639,614	100
OPERATING EXPENSES					
Contracted project expenses	12	(1,154,895,378)	(90)	(1,203,386,217)	(92)
Humanitarian assistance expenses		(10,531,541)	(1)	(19,541,329)	(1)
International human resources development expenses		(91,776,701)	(7)	(84,317,343)	(6)
Banking and finance operations expenses	9	(11,525,859)	(1)	(24,209,295)	(2)
Technical cooperation expenses		(49,294,657)	(4)	(46,299,401)	(3)
General and administrative expenses		(137,604,915)	(11)	(140,523,422)	(11)
		(1,455,629,051)	(114)	(1,518,277,007)	(115)
NET OPERATING LOSSES		(183,040,184)	(14)	(205,637,393)	(15)
NON-OPERATING INCOME AND GAINS					
Interest on fund investments		163,336,172	13	171,667,992	13
Dividend income		-	-	9,452,000	1
Gain on disposal of investments	5	33,662,687	2	-	-
Foreign exchange gain		-	-	71,747,424	5
Other revenues	16	14,259,986	1	12,572,688	1
		211,258,845	16	265,440,104	20
NON-OPERATING EXPENSES AND LOSSES					
Loss on disposal of fixed assets		(909,504)	-	(368,528)	-
Exchange losses		(20,117,155)	(1)	-	-
Other expenses		(122,731)	-	(120,036)	-
		(21,149,390)	(1)	(488,564)	-
Income tax benefit	13	-	-	9,621	-
EXCESS OF REVENUES OVER EXPENSES		\$ 7,069,271	1	\$ 59,323,768	5

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements. See report of independent accountants dated March 22, 2017.

**International Cooperation and Development Fund
Statements of Changes in Fund Balances**

For the Years Ended December 31, 2016 and 2015

(Expressed in NT\$)

	FUND	ACCUMULATED EARNINGS	UNREALIZED GAIN (LOSS) ON FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS	TOTAL
2015				
Balance, January 1, 2015	\$ 12,468,838,072	\$ 3,260,037,902	\$ 305,303	\$ 15,729,181,277
Excess of revenues over expenses for 2015	-	59,323,768	-	59,323,768
Unrealized gain or loss on financial instruments	-	-	(5,176,326)	(5,176,326)
Balance, December 31, 2015	\$ 12,468,838,072	\$ 3,319,361,670	(\$ 4,871,023)	\$ 15,783,328,719
2016				
Balance, January 1, 2016	\$ 12,468,838,072	3,319,361,670	(\$ 4,871,023)	\$ 15,783,328,719
Excess of revenues over expenses for 2016	-	7,069,271	-	7,069,271
Unrealized gain or loss on financial instruments	-	-	6,014,407	6,014,407
Balance, December 31, 2016	\$ 12,468,838,072	\$ 3,326,430,941	\$ 1,143,384	\$ 15,796,412,397

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements. See report of independent accountants dated March 22, 2017.

**International Cooperation and Development Fund
Statements of Cash Flows**

For the Years Ended December 31, 2016 and 2015

(Expressed in NT\$)

	2016	2015
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Excess of revenues over expenses	\$ 7,069,271	\$ 59,323,768
Adjustments to reconcile excess of revenues over expenses to net cash (used in) provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation	4,545,577	3,458,495
Amortization	6,323,170	2,196,408
Reversal of allowance for bad debts	(10,078,349)	(4,550,445)
Held-to-maturity financial assets - interest amortization	6,193,379	7,221,485
Impairment loss on financial assets carried at cost	-	12,616,040
Gain on disposal of investment	(33,662,687)	-
Loss on disposal of fixed assets	909,504	368,528
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
Receivables	9,425,533	13,927,209
Prepayments	(3,112,115)	(3,888,241)
Other current assets	(19,422,422)	(476,971)
Accrued expenses	265,752	(12,658,914)
Other payables	(138,142,533)	49,437,564
Unearned revenue	(69,600)	2,400
Collections payable	(2,393)	(639,729)
Other current liabilities	(48,147)	(4,396,433)
Other liabilities	345,580	2,000
Cash (used in) provided by operations	(169,460,480)	121,943,164
Net cash (used in) provided by operating activities	(169,460,480)	121,943,164
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Increase in long-term lending	(276,465,851)	(388,926,789)
Proceeds from long-term loans receivable	409,747,510	463,621,074
Acquisition of available-for-sale financial assets	(57,373,616)	(269,418,126)
Proceeds from disposal of available-for-sale financial assets	325,638,210	-
Acquisition of held-to-maturity financial assets	(940,845,878)	(758,787,176)
Proceeds upon maturity of held-to-maturity financial assets	91,354,387	505,769,824
Acquisition of financial assets carried at cost	(134,870,072)	(1,004,407)
Withdrawal of financial assets carried at cost	-	325,000,000
Acquisition of fixed assets	(6,006,527)	(10,044,824)
Proceeds from disposal of fixed assets	-	66,570
(Increase) decrease in deposits-out	(345,580)	21,112
Increase in deferred assets	(7,494,921)	(17,755,199)
Net cash used in investing activities	(596,662,338)	(151,457,941)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITY		
Increase (decrease) in deposits-in	9,719,000	(3,758,000)
Net cash flows from (used in) financing activities	9,719,000	(3,758,000)
NET DECREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(756,403,818)	(33,272,777)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR	7,631,214,015	7,664,486,792
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR	\$ 6,874,810,197	\$ 7,631,214,015

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements. See report of independent accountants dated March 22, 2017.

**International Cooperation and Development Fund
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

DECEMBER 31, 2016 AND 2015

Expressed in NT\$, except as otherwise indicated

1. ORGANIZATION AND HISTORY

1) In accordance with the Statute for the Establishment of the International Cooperation and Development Fund, promulgated by the President of the Republic of China, the International Cooperation and Development Fund (Taiwan ICDF) was formed and approved by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA) on June 29, 1996.

Taiwan ICDF was formed to succeed the International Economic Cooperation Development Fund (IECDF) management committee on June 30, 1996. The mission of Taiwan ICDF is to provide assistance to developing countries to promote economic growth, strengthening international cooperation, developing foreign relations with allies and friendly countries, and advancing social progress.

2) As of December 31, 2016, Taiwan ICDF had 122 employees.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

1) Accounting Basis

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

2) Foreign Currency Translation

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

3) Classification of Current and Non-current Items

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

- Assets arising from operating activities that are expected to be realized or consumed, or are intended to be sold within the normal operating cycle;
- Assets held mainly for trading purposes;
- Assets that are expected to be realized within twelve months from the balance sheet date;
- Cash and cash equivalents, excluding restricted cash and cash equivalents and those that are to be exchanged or used to pay off liabilities more than twelve months after the balance sheet date.

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

- Liabilities arising from operating activities that are expected to be paid off within the normal operating cycle;
- Liabilities arising mainly from trading activities;
- Liabilities that are to be paid off within twelve months from the balance sheet date;
- Liabilities for which the repayment date cannot be extended unconditionally to more than twelve months after the balance sheet date.

4) Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand and in banks, and other short-term highly liquid investments.

A. Cash equivalents are readily convertible to a fixed amount of cash.

B. Cash equivalents are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value resulting from fluctuations in interest rates. Taiwan ICDF cash management are included within cash and cash equivalents in the statement of cash flows.

5) Allowance for Uncollectible Accounts

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

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

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

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

7) Available-for-Sale Financial Assets

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

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

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

8) Held-to-maturity Financial Assets

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

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

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

9) Financial Assets Carried at Cost

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

10) Long-term Loans Receivable

Foreign currency loans are stated at historical exchange rates.

11) Fixed Assets

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

12) Impairment of Non-financial Assets

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

13) Retirement Plan

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

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

14) Income Tax

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

15) Reserve for Contingencies of Guarantee Loss

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

16) Revenues, Costs and Expenses

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

17) Use of Estimates

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

18) Settlement Date Accounting

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

3. CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

None.

4. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Petty cash	\$ 110,000	\$ 110,000
Demand deposits	727,363,660	815,500,032
Checking deposits	-	511,656
Time deposits	6,147,336,537	6,664,928,238
	6,874,810,197	7,481,049,926
Cash equivalents		
- Bonds purchased under resale agreements	-	150,164,089
Total	\$ 6,874,810,197	\$ 7,631,214,015

5. AVAILABLE FOR SALE FINANCIAL ASSETS – NON-CURRENT

	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Non-current items		
Exchange Trade Funds	\$ 57,373,616	\$ 291,975,523
Valuation adjustments	1,143,384	(4,871,023)
Total	\$ 58,517,000	\$ 287,104,500

1) The Foundation recognised change in fair value of \$1,143,384 and (\$4,871,023) for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively. The disposal gain of available-for-sale financial assets is recognised as current gain as shown below:

	For the Years ended December 31, 2016	For the Years ended December 31, 2015
Proceeds from sale of financial assets in available-for-sale	\$ 325,638,210	\$ -
Book value	(291,975,523)	-
	\$ 33,662,687	\$ -

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

6. HELD-TO-MATURITY FINANCIAL ASSETS

	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Current items		
Corporate bonds	\$ 89,032,316	\$ 91,540,422
Non-current items		
Corporate bonds	\$ 3,352,980,360	\$ 2,508,942,147
Government bonds	93,452,974	94,073,918
	\$ 3,446,433,334	\$ 2,603,016,065

7. OTHER RECEIVABLES

	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Accounts receivable	\$ 1,420,816	\$ -
Interest receivable	98,100,329	106,557,729
Retained money receivable on completed projects	48,654,449	211,623,037
	148,175,594	318,180,766
Less: Allowance for doubtful accounts	(724,993)	(748,774)
	\$ 147,450,601	\$ 317,431,992

8. LONG-TERM LOANS RECEIVABLE

	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Current items		
Current portion of long-term loans receivable	\$ 391,122,973	\$ 393,589,042
Less: Allowance for doubtful accounts	(9,585,376)	(9,768,587)
Net	\$ 381,537,597	\$ 383,820,455
Non-current items		
Long-term loans receivable	\$ 3,192,659,978	\$ 3,323,475,568
Less: Allowance for doubtful accounts	(81,903,978)	(91,775,335)
Net	\$ 3,110,756,000	\$ 3,231,700,233
Total	\$ 3,492,293,597	\$ 3,615,520,688

- 1) Taiwan ICDF provides long-term loans in accordance with the Regulations for Loans by the International Cooperation and Development Fund as approved by the Executive Yuan. As of December 31, 2016 and 2015, the total outstanding loans denominated in U.S. dollars, Australia dollars and Euro dollars amounted to US\$70,269,407.37, AU\$20,227,983, €20,837,674.52 and US\$83,253,293.22, AU\$8,728,952.74 and €20,837,674.52, respectively.
- 2) Allowances for doubtful accounts were based on the Regulation for Taiwan ICDF Dealings with Past Due/Non-Performing Loans and Bad Debts.
- 3) As Parque Industrial Oriente S.A. (PIO) defaulted on the loan extended for the Industrial Park Development Project in Paraguay amounting to US\$11,003,488.32, Taiwan ICDF filed a legal claim against PIO on September 1, 2003. The court in Ciudad del Este ruled in favor of Taiwan ICDF in the first trial on March 26, 2004. PIO filed an appeal, which was rejected. Accordingly, it was proposed that the Industrial Park be auctioned off. Under Taiwan ICDF's 51st board resolution, Taiwan ICDF has agreed, under a term of 20 years, for MOFA to repay the remaining loan balance. Although the MOFA agreed to pay off the remaining balance annually for 3 years beginning 2012 on December 13, 2012, payments of only US\$3,293,162.77 and US\$400,000 were made in years 2012 and 2013, respectively. There were no payments made by MOFA for year 2014. The MOFA stated in a letter dated on April 16, 2014 that installments would resume starting from 2015 through annual budgets, and a payment of US\$500,000 was made in year 2015 and 2016. As of December 31, 2015, the MOFA had repaid US\$6,793,162.77 and the remaining balance was US\$4,210,325.55.
- 4) There was no significant past due loan as of December 31, 2016 and 2015.
- 5) See Appendix 1 for the statement of changes in long-term loans for the year ended December 31, 2016.

9. FINANCIAL ASSETS CARRIED AT COST

As of December 31, 2016 and 2015, the details of financial assets at cost are as follows:

	December 31, 2016		December 31, 2015	
	Carrying Amount (NT\$)	Ownership	Carrying Amount (NT\$)	Ownership
Equity investments accounted for using cost method:				
Overseas Investment & Development Corporation	\$ 130,000,000	14.44%	\$ 130,000,000	14.44%
Less: Accumulated Impairment	(6,000,000)		(6,000,000)	
	124,000,000		124,000,000	
BTS India Private Equity Fund Limited	125,093,333	6.80%	124,583,261	6.80%
	(=US\$ 4,007,459)		(=US\$ 3,992,153)	
Less: Accumulated Impairment	(91,859,099)		(91,859,099)	
	(=US\$ 2,995,225)		(=US\$ 2,995,225)	
	33,234,234		32,724,162	
	157,234,234		156,724,162	
International institution investment fund:				
FIISF-Small Business Account II	330,660,000		330,660,000	
	(=US\$ 10,000,000)		(=US\$ 10,000,000)	
FIISF-Small Business Account III	591,550,000		591,550,000	
	(=US\$ 20,000,000)		(=US\$ 20,000,000)	
Specialized Financial Intermediary Development Fund	476,300,000		476,300,000	
	(=US\$ 15,000,000)		(=US\$ 15,000,000)	
EBRD Financial Intermediary and Private Enterprises Investment	134,360,000		-	
Special Fund- Agribusiness Account	(=US\$ 4,000,000)		(=US\$ -)	
	1,532,870,000		1,398,510,000	
Total	\$ 1,690,104,234		\$ 1,555,234,162	

- 1) Taiwan ICDF engaged the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) to manage the Financial Intermediary Investment Special Fund (FIISF)-Small Business Account II and to jointly provide funds for investments and loans in small businesses. Under the agreement, the total investment amount was US\$10,000,000, and Taiwan ICDF's accumulated contribution amounted to US\$10,000,000 as of December 31, 2016 and 2015.
- 2) Taiwan ICDF engaged the EBRD to manage the FIISF-Small Business Account III and to jointly provide funds for investments and loans in small businesses. Under the agreement, the total investment amount was US\$20,000,000, and Taiwan ICDF's accumulated contribution amounted to US\$20,000,000 as of December 31, 2016 and 2015.
- 3) Taiwan ICDF engaged the Multilateral Investment Fund (MIF), which belongs to the Inter-American Development Bank Group, to manage the Specialized Financial Intermediary Development Fund, a financing vehicle co-established by the said two parties. MIF uses its own resources and the fund's resources on a pari-passu basis to directly or indirectly invest in, or make loans to well-performing microfinance institutions. Under the agreement, the total investment amount was US\$15,000,000, and Taiwan ICDF's accumulated contribution to the fund amounted to US\$15,000,000 as of December 31, 2016 and 2015.
- 4) In 2016, the Foundation commissioned EBRD for processing EBRD Financial Intermediary and Private Enterprises Investment Special Fund- Agribusiness Account, and promoting agriculture business in joint venture with EBRD. According to the contract, the total investment amount is US\$15,000,000, as of December 31, 2016, the Foundation has invested US\$4,000,000.
- 5) The above listed foreign currency investments projects are stated using the historical exchange rate.

6) After evaluating the investment in BTS India Private Equity Fund Limited, Taiwan ICDF recognized the impairment losses of NT\$12,616,040 in 2015, based on conservatism principle.

7) See Appendix 2 for the statement of changes in financial assets carried at cost for the year ended December 31, 2016.

10. FIXED ASSETS

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

	December 31, 2015		
	Cost	Accumulated Depreciation	Net Book Value
Mechanical equipment	\$ 37,481,735	\$ 20,656,514	\$ 16,825,221
Communication & transportation equipment	4,278,050	1,496,254	2,781,796
Miscellaneous equipment	5,400,971	2,639,811	2,761,160
Leasehold improvements	3,857,054	2,067,206	1,789,848
	\$ 51,017,810	\$ 26,859,785	\$ 24,158,025

See Appendix 3 for the statement of changes in fixed assets for the year ended December 31, 2016.

11. PAYABLES

	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Accrued expenses	\$ 37,321,317	\$ 37,055,565
Retained money payable on completed projects	72,384,968	308,004,828
Other payables	73,415,432	211,557,965
	\$ 183,121,717	\$ 556,618,358

12. CONTRACTED PROJECT EXPENSES

	For the Years ended December 31, 2016	For the Years ended December 31, 2015
Personnel expenses	\$ 433,120,844	\$ 445,195,588
Operating expenses	546,072,259	550,021,871
Travel and transportation expense	57,014,745	63,381,686
Equipment investment expense	118,687,530	144,787,072
Total	\$ 1,154,895,378	\$ 1,203,386,217

13. INCOME TAX

Activities and related expenses of Taiwan ICDF are in compliance with "Standard for Nonprofit Organizations Exempt from Income Tax". Accordingly, Taiwan ICDF is exempt from income tax. The income tax returns through 2014 have been assessed and approved by the Tax Authority.

14. FUNDS

	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Founding Fund	\$ 11,614,338,576	\$ 11,614,338,576
Donated Fund	854,499,496	854,499,496
	\$ 12,468,838,072	\$ 12,468,838,072

- The founding fund balance of NT\$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 IECDP management committee on June 30, 1996. In the official registration with the court, the total property value filed as NT\$11,634,131,427 was based on the closing balance of assets of the IECDP management committee. As of August 24, 2016, the total amount of the assets registered with Taiwan ICDF was NT\$15,783,328,719.
- The donated fund of Taiwan ICDF consisted of the following items:
 - The amount of NT\$4,423,541 from MOFA's Committee of International Technical Cooperation (CITC) was consolidated in Taiwan ICDF on July 1, 1997.
 - The amount of NT\$600,000,000 was donated by the MOFA on January 16, 1999.
 - The MOFA provided the amount of NT\$250,075,955 on December 31, 2001 under the Regulation for Taiwan ICDF in Providing Guarantee for Credit Facilities Extended to Private Enterprises Which Invest in Countries with Formal Diplomatic Relationships. Taiwan ICDF had fulfilled the obligations of the guarantee amounting to NT\$152,665,834 as of December 31, 2016.

15. ACCUMULATED EARNINGS

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

16. OTHER REVENUES

	For the Years ended December 31, 2016	For the Years ended December 31, 2015
Reversal of allowance for doubtful accounts	\$ 10,078,349	\$ 4,550,445
Others	4,181,637	8,022,243
	\$ 14,259,986	\$ 12,572,688

17. RETIREMENT FUNDS

- Taiwan ICDF contributes monthly an amount based on seven percent of the employees' remuneration and deposits it with a financial institution. This fund balance is not reflected in the financial statements. The fund balance with financial institution were NT\$97,028,704 and NT\$99,438,022 as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively.
- The details of employees' retirement funds allocated by Taiwan ICDF are as follows:

	For the Years ended December 31, 2016	For the Years ended December 31, 2015
Balance at the beginning of the year	\$ 99,438,022	\$ 87,378,901
Interest income	1,066,790	1,112,852
Contribution during the year	2,566,611	10,946,269
Payments during the year	(6,042,719)	-
Balance at the end of the year	\$ 97,028,704	\$ 99,438,022

- Effective September 1, 2009, Taiwan ICDF has been the entity covered by the Labor Standards Law and has adopted the following two schemes:
 - Scheme A: the pension and severance obligation are settled and the settled amounts are transferred to Taiwan ICDF's retirement fund deposited with the financial institution. The employees may claim pension benefits when they retire or reach 55 years old or upon their death.
 - Scheme B: the pension and severance obligation are not settled and the old pension plan is extended.

Accordingly, Taiwan ICDF recognized an accrued pension reserve of \$16,014,156 for the excess of present value of pension benefits for the past and future service years under the old pension plan over the fair value of the pension fund at the measurement date, September 1, 2009 and contributed the amount to the account in 2010.
- Effective September 1, 2009, Taiwan ICDF has established a funded defined contribution pension plan (the "New Plan") under the Labor Pension Act. Under the New Plan, Taiwan ICDF contributes monthly depending on the contribution grades an amount based on 7% of the payroll grades corresponding to the employees' monthly salaries and wages to the employees' individual pension accounts at the Bureau of Labor Insurance. The benefits accrued in the employees' individual pension accounts could be received in full or in monthly installments when the employees retire. The pension costs under the New Plan for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015 amounted to \$8,393,304 and \$17,806,629, respectively.

18. PERSONNEL EXPENSES, DEPRECIATION AND AMORTIZATION

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

	For the Years ended December 31, 2016	For the Years ended December 31, 2015
Personnel expenses		
Salaries	\$ 123,443,233	\$ 125,021,680
Labor and health insurance	9,212,322	11,257,742
Pension	8,393,304	17,806,629
Others	3,152,434	3,132,617
	\$ 144,201,293	\$ 157,218,668
Depreciation	\$ 4,545,577	\$ 3,458,495
Amortization	\$ 6,323,170	\$ 2,196,408

19. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

- Pursuant to the Regulations for Loans by the International Cooperation and Development Fund, the loan amount in U.S. dollars under the loan agreements entered into by Taiwan ICDF amounted to US\$182,139,063.81 and US\$222,439,063.81 as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively. The total amount of loans drawn down amounted to US\$177,339,063.81 and US\$177,639,063.81, and the undisbursed committed balance amounted to US\$4,800,000.00 and US\$44,800,000.00 as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively. Additionally, the loan amount in Euro dollars amounted to €56,553,755.54 as of December 31, 2016 and 2015. The total amount of loans drawn down amounted to €20,837,674.52, and the undisbursed committed balance amounted to €35,716,081.02 as of December 31, 2016 and 2015. Moreover, the loan amount in Australia dollars amounted to AU\$20,227,983.00 as of December 31, 2016 and 2015. The total amount of loans drawn down amounted to AU\$20,227,983.00 and AU\$8,728,952.74, and the undisbursed committed balance amounted to AU\$0 and AU\$11,499,030.26 as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively.
- Pursuant to the Regulations for Investments by the International Cooperation and Development Fund, the committed amounts denominated in U.S. dollars under the outstanding contracts entered into by Taiwan ICDF amounted to US\$65,000,000, of which US\$53,215,985 and US\$49,200,679 had been invested as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively. The amount committed but not yet disbursed was US\$11,784,015 and US\$15,799,321 as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively. Additionally, the committed amounts denominated in NT dollars under the outstanding investment agreement entered into by Taiwan ICDF has been fully disbursed, with the balance of NT\$130,000,000 as of December 31, 2016 and 2015.
- Taiwan ICDF had entered into a lease agreement with the MOFA to lease state-owned real estate properties. As per the lease agreement, the lease period is from October 1, 2015 to September 30, 2020 with the rents charged on a monthly basis. The rents are calculated as follows:
 - Land: 3% of the most recent official land price per square meter multiplied by the rental area and divided by 12.
 - Building: 10% of the current taxable building value divided by 12.

20. PROPERTIES UNDER CUSTODIANSHIP

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

The properties under custodianship were accounted for at cost. Expenditures for major procurement, renewals and improvements were debited to "Properties under Custodianship" and credited to "Custodianship Property Payable". Moreover, the repairs and maintenance expenditures shall be treated as revenues and expenditures of these projects. Upon disposal, the cost was deducted from the book amount. As of December 31, 2016 and 2015, the book value of fixed assets under custodianship was NT\$431,460,985 and NT\$268,447,640, respectively. In addition, as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, the reserve for severance pay for personnel stationed abroad in charge of the government's assignments, which were administered by Taiwan ICDF on behalf of government and for contracted assistants of Taiwan ICDF amounted to NT\$41,134,462 and NT\$44,832,324, respectively.

- The MOFA has engaged Taiwan ICDF to manage the Central American Economic Development Fund (ROC-CAEDF). As of December 31, 2016 and 2015, the total amount of ROC-CAEDF was NT\$8,220,475,939 and NT\$8,398,455,437, respectively, and the details of the financial assets of the ROC-CAEDF are as follows:

	December 31, 2016		December 31, 2015	
	US\$	NT\$	US\$	NT\$
Demand deposits	\$ 781,203	\$ 25,193,798	\$ 1,085,854	\$ 35,643,154
Time deposits	252,012,576	8,127,405,574	253,328,793	8,315,517,623
Interest receivable	1,900,562	61,293,133	1,382,835	45,391,567
Prepaid expenses	206,345	6,583,434	58,044	1,903,093
	\$ 254,900,686	\$ 8,220,475,939	\$ 255,855,526	\$ 8,398,455,437

Appendix 1

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

For the Year Ended December 31, 2016

(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	\$ 159,266,177	\$ -	\$ 16,563,906	\$ 142,702,271	May. 2010~May. 2029 (Note)
Highway Construction Loan Project in Costa Rica	243,249,907	-	97,299,962	145,949,945	Nov. 2006 ~ May. 2018
Quimistan Valley Irrigation Project in Honduras	110,026,708	-	18,785,823	91,240,885	Nov. 2005 ~ Nov. 2021
Housing Solidarity Reconstruction Program in Honduras	73,920,000	-	9,240,000	64,680,000	May. 2004 ~ Nov. 2023
Phase I Solidarity Reconstruction Program in Nicaragua	83,957,415	-	9,920,790	74,036,625	Jul. 2004 ~ Jan. 2024
Phase II Housing Solidarity Reconstruction Program in Nicaragua	81,493,271	-	8,126,851	73,366,420	Mar. 2006 ~ Sep. 2025
Guatemala Rio Polochic Region Recovery Program	55,527,906	-	6,882,360	48,645,546	Jul. 2004 ~ Jan. 2024
Technical Education Project in Guatemala	114,137,562	-	17,776,446	96,361,116	Aug. 2007 ~ Feb. 2022
Housing Solidarity Reconstruction Program in El Salvador	56,326,622	-	6,672,460	49,654,162	Nov. 2004 ~ May. 2024
Program for Environmental Pollution Control in Critical Areas in El Salvador	91,295,373	-	14,619,609	76,675,764	Nov. 2006 ~ May. 2021
Belize Tourism Development Project / Caracol road	44,370,390	-	4,284,138	40,086,252	Nov. 2005 ~ May. 2026
Belize Southern Highway Rehabilitation Project	74,234,362	-	20,416,274	53,818,088	Aug. 2003 ~ Feb. 2019
Program for Modernizing the National Congress and the Office of the Comptroller General in Dominican Republic	68,572,206	-	6,782,426	61,789,780	Nov. 2004 ~ May. 2026
Drinking Water Distribution Project in Petion-Ville-Lot I in Haiti	27,709,463	-	959,619	26,749,844	May. 2007 ~ Nov. 2029
Third Urban Water-Supply Project in Papua New Guinea	34,216,334	-	11,170,996	23,045,338	Nov. 2000 ~ Nov. 2018
Two International Roads Project	18,355,707	-	7,342,280	11,013,427	Nov. 2003 ~ May. 2018
Rural Credit Project in Burkina Faso	36,022,222	-	4,779,416	31,242,806	Nov. 2005 ~ May. 2023
Microfinancing and Capacity Building Project in the Gambia	9,608,997	-	1,067,666	8,541,331	Mar. 2010 ~ Sep. 2024
Agricultural Production Reactivation Phase II in Nicaragua	112,300,083	-	8,738,732	103,561,351	Mar. 2011 ~ Sep. 2028
Lower Usuthu Smallholder Irrigation Project in Swaziland	93,418,590	-	8,897,010	84,521,580	Jul. 2009 ~ Jan. 2026
Information Technology School Project	111,230,131	-	7,591,086	103,639,045	Sep. 2014 ~ Mar. 2031

Item	Beginning Balance	Increase in long-term loans	Collection of long-term loans	Ending Balance	Collection Term
Microcredit Project in St. Vincent and the Grenadines Second Phase	1,222,500	-	1,222,500	-	Nov. 2012~May. 2016
Technical and Vocational Education and Training Project in the Gambia	58,552,716	-	3,674,693	54,878,023	Jan. 2016~Jul. 2031
Small Farmholders Loan Project in Belize for Export Papaya Production	6,751,950	-	-	6,751,950	Jan. 2016
CABEI' s Special Fund for the Social Transformation of Central America	141,237,298	-	10,088,378	131,148,920	May. 2012~Nov. 2029
CABEI SMME Re-lending Project--Phase II	208,035,713	-	41,607,142	166,428,571	Jan. 2014~Jul. 2020
CABEI' s Special Fund for the Social Transformation of Central America Phase II	309,042,523	-	17,679,021	291,363,502	Nov. 2014~May. 2032
Taiwan ICDF-CABEI Technological and Vocational Education and Training Student Loan Fund	55,267,401	-	6,019,926	49,247,475	Jan. 2015~Jul. 2024
FINCORP MSME Re-lending Project	145,968,000	-	41,538,000	104,430,000	Jul. 2014~Jan. 2019
Repair and Upgrade of Bonriki International Airport (Kiribati)	212,955,604	276,465,851	-	489,421,455	Sep. 2021~Mar. 2044
Belize City House of Culture and the Downtown Rejuvenation Project	15,695,000	-	-	15,695,000	Mar. 2018 ~ Sep. 2031
The Green Energy Special Fund	863,096,479	-	-	863,096,479	The period depends on the sub-projects.
	3,717,064,610	\$ 276,465,851	\$ 409,747,510	3,583,782,951	
Less: Allowance for doubtful accounts	(101,543,922)			(91,489,354)	
	\$ 3,615,520,688			\$ 3,492,293,597	

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 April 16, 2014 that installments would resume starting from 2015 through annual budgets, and a payment of US\$500,000 was made in year 2015 and 2016. As of December 31, 2016, the MOFA had repaid US\$6,793,162.77 and the remaining balance was US\$4,210,325.55.

Appendix 2

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

For the Year Ended December 31, 2016

(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	14.44%	\$ 130,000,000	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	14.44%	\$ 130,000,000	None
Less: Accumulated impairment		(6,000,000)		-		-		(6,000,000)	
		124,000,000		-		-		124,000,000	
BTS Private Equity Fund in India	6.8%	124,583,261	-	510,072	-	-	6.8%	125,093,333	None
Less: Accumulated impairment		(91,859,099)		-		-		(91,859,099)	
		32,724,162		510,072		-		33,234,234	
		156,724,162		510,072		-		157,234,234	
International Institution Investment Fund:									
EBRD Financial Intermediary and Private Enterprises Investment Special Fund -Agribusiness Account		-		134,360,000		-		134,360,000	None
FIISF-Small Business Account-Phase II		330,660,000		-		-		330,660,000	None
FIISF-Small Business Account-Phase III		591,550,000		-		-		591,550,000	None
Financial Intermediary Development Fund		476,300,000		-		-		476,300,000	None
		1,398,510,000		134,360,000		-		1,532,870,000	
Total		\$ 1,555,234,162		\$ 134,870,072		\$ -		\$ 1,690,104,234	

Appendix 3

**International Cooperation and Development Fund
Statement of Changes in Fixed Assets**

For the Year Ended December 31, 2016

(Expressed in NT\$)

	Beginning Balance	Acquisition	Disposal	Ending Balance	Note
Cost					
Mechanical equipment	\$ 37,481,735	\$ 5,752,007	(\$ 4,475,154)	\$ 38,758,588	None
Communication & transportation equipment	4,278,050	96,295	(99,000)	4,275,345	None
Miscellaneous equipment	5,400,971	158,225	(294,338)	5,264,858	None
Leasehold improvements	3,857,054	-	-	3,857,054	None
	51,017,810	\$ 6,006,527	(\$ 4,868,492)	52,155,845	
Accumulated depreciation					
Mechanical equipment	\$ 20,656,514	\$ 3,398,388	(\$ 3,644,941)	\$ 20,409,961	
Communication & transportation equipment	1,496,254	376,596	(86,555)	1,786,295	
Miscellaneous equipment	2,639,811	457,129	(227,492)	2,869,448	
Leasehold improvements	2,067,206	313,464	-	2,380,670	
	26,859,785	\$ 4,545,577	(\$ 3,958,988)	27,446,374	
Net book value	\$ 24,158,025			\$ 24,709,471	

Cooperation Projects in 2016

Asia-Pacific

Country	Project	Sector	Type of Assistance
India	BTS India Private Equity Fund	Production (Industry)	Investment
Thailand	Royal Project Foundation Pathology Prevention and Control of Citrus and Passion Fruit Project	Production (Agriculture)	Technical Assistance
	Royal Project Foundation Mushroom and Astringent Persimmon Production Project	Production (Agriculture)	Technical Assistance
	TaiwanICDF Overseas Volunteers Program	Social Infrastructure and Services (Education/Health)	Technical Assistance (Volunteer)
Indonesia	Strengthening Incubator Agribusiness and Human Resources Development in Bandung	Production (Agriculture)	Technical Assistance
Palau	Horticulture and Nutrition Enhancement Project (Palau)	Production (Agriculture)	Technical Assistance
	Overseas Professional Mandarin Teaching Project	Social Infrastructure and Services (Education)	Technical Assistance
	Healthcare Personnel Training Program	Social Infrastructure and Services (Health)	Technical Assistance
	TaiwanICDF Overseas Volunteers Program	Social Infrastructure and Services (Health)	Technical Assistance (Volunteer)
Papua New Guinea	Farmers Training Cooperation Project	Production (Agriculture)	Technical Assistance
	Healthcare Personnel Training Program	Social Infrastructure and Services (Health)	Technical Assistance
Myanmar	Healthcare Personnel Training Program	Social Infrastructure and Services (Health)	Technical Assistance
	Solar PV Mini-Grid System for Lighting in Myanmar Rural Areas	Social Infrastructure and Services (Energy generation, supply and efficiency/renewable energy)	Technical Assistance
Nepal	Assisting the Recovery of Nepal Earthquake Affected Health Posts Project	Humanitarian Aid (Reconstruction)	Technical Assistance
	Gorkha Food Security and Livelihoods Support Program	Humanitarian Aid (Reconstruction)	Technical Assistance
	Gorkha Food Security and Livelihoods Enhancement Program	Humanitarian Aid (Reconstruction)	Technical Assistance
	TaiwanICDF Overseas Volunteers Program	Social Infrastructure and Services (Others)	Technical Assistance (Volunteer)
Solomon Islands	Vegetable and Fruit Improvement Project	Production (Agriculture)	Technical Assistance
	Integrated Hog-raising Project	Production (Agriculture)	Technical Assistance
	Food Crop Improvement Project	Production (Agriculture)	Technical Assistance
	Census and Classification of Plant Resources in the Solomon Islands	Multisector/Cross-cutting (Environmental Protection)	Technical Assistance
	Overseas Professional Mandarin Teaching Project	Social Infrastructure and Services (Education)	Technical Assistance
	Addressing Health and Hygiene needs of those affected by the Solomon Islands Flooding in Weathercoast, Guadalcanal	Humanitarian Aid (Reconstruction)	Technical Assistance
	Healthcare Personnel Training Program	Social Infrastructure and Services (Health)	Technical Assistance
	Vegetable Production and Nutrition Enhancement Project	Production (Agriculture)	Technical Assistance
Nauru	Egg Production Project	Production (Agriculture)	Technical Assistance
	Microfinance Development Fund—Pilot Project	Economic Infrastructure and Services (Banking and Financial Services)	Technical Assistance
	Healthcare Personnel Training Program	Social Infrastructure and Services (Health)	Technical Assistance
	Healthcare Personnel Training Program	Social Infrastructure and Services (Health)	Technical Assistance
Marshall Islands	Horticulture Project	Production (Agriculture)	Technical Assistance
	Livestock Project	Production (Agriculture)	Technical Assistance
	Micro Credit Scheme	Economic Infrastructure and Services (Banking and Financial Services)	Technical Assistance
	Healthcare Personnel Training Program	Social Infrastructure and Services (Health)	Technical Assistance
	TaiwanICDF Overseas Volunteers Program	Social Infrastructure and Services (Other)	Technical Assistance (Volunteer)
	Home Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Project	Social Infrastructure and Services (Energy generation, supply and efficiency/renewable energy)	Lending
Tuvalu	Horticulture Expansion Project	Production (Agriculture)	Technical Assistance
	Healthcare Personnel Training Program	Social Infrastructure and Services (Health)	Technical Assistance
	TaiwanICDF Overseas Volunteers Program	Social Infrastructure and Services (Education/Health)	Technical Assistance (Volunteer)

Country	Project	Sector	Type of Assistance
Kiribati	Repair and Upgrade of Bonriki International Airport	Economic Infrastructure and Services (Transport and Storage)	Lending
	Aquaculture Project	Production (Agriculture)	Technical Assistance
	Nutrition Enhancement Project	Production (Agriculture)	Technical Assistance
	Pig rearing Project	Production (Agriculture)	Technical Assistance
	Healthcare Personnel Training Program	Social Infrastructure and Services (Health)	Technical Assistance
Fiji	Vegetable Production, Marketing Extension and Capacity Building Project	Production (Agriculture)	Technical Assistance
	Healthcare Personnel Training Program	Social Infrastructure and Services (Health)	Technical Assistance

Africa and West Asia

Country	Project	Sector	Type of Assistance
Burkina Faso	ROC and Burkina Faso Medical Cooperation Project	Social Infrastructure and Services (Health)	Technical Assistance
	Consultancy Project for the Management of Hydraulic Systems and Rice Production in the Bagré Reclamation Area (Burkina Faso) for the second phase	Production (Agriculture)	Technical Assistance
	Healthcare Personnel Training Program	Social Infrastructure and Services (Health)	Technical Assistance
Tunisia	EBRD Financial Intermediary Investment Special Fund—Small Business Account—Phase III—Tunisia Leasing S.A. SME Project	Economic Infrastructure and Services (Banking and Financial Services)	Lending
Malawi	Strengthening the Management of HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Hypertension among Mobile Populations in Southern Africa Project	Social Infrastructure and Services (Health)	Technical Assistance
Swaziland	Electronic Document and Records Management System (EDRMS) Development Project	Economic Infrastructure and Services (ICT)	Technical Assistance
	Pig Industry Enhancement Project	Production (Agriculture)	Technical Assistance
	Technical and Vocational Education and Training Enhancement Project	Social Infrastructure and Services (Education)	Technical Assistance
	Seed Potato Production Project	Production (Agriculture)	Technical Assistance
	FINCORP MSME Re-lending Project	Economic Infrastructure and Services (Banking and Financial Services)	Lending
	TaiwanICDF Overseas Volunteers Program	Social Infrastructure and Services (Health/ICT)	Technical Assistance (Volunteer)
	Fruit Tree Production and Marketing Project	Production (Agriculture)	Technical Assistance
	Maternal and Infant Health Care Improvement Project in the Kingdom of Swaziland	Social Infrastructure and Services (Health)	Technical Assistance
Nigeria	Healthcare Personnel Training Program	Social Infrastructure and Services (Health)	Technical Assistance
	Healthcare Personnel Training Program	Social Infrastructure and Services (Health)	Technical Assistance
Turkey	Overseas Professional Mandarin Teaching Project	Social Infrastructure and Services (Education)	Technical Assistance
Jordan	Overseas Professional Mandarin Teaching Project	Social Infrastructure and Services (Education)	Technical Assistance
	Improvement of Solid Waste Management for Host Communities and Syrian Refugees in Azraq Town Project	Humanitarian Aid (Reconstruction)	Technical Assistance
	Green Energy Special Fund—GAM Solid Waste Project	Social Infrastructure and Services (Water Supply and Sanitation)	Lending
Saudi Arabia	Agriculture and Fisheries Project ※Plant Tissue Culture Project in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia ※Finfish Mariculture Project in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia	Production (Agriculture)	Technical Assistance
	Transport Technical Cooperation Project	Economic Infrastructure and Services (Transport and Storage)	Technical Assistance
Bahrain	Assisting Bahrain in horticulture crops development Project	Production (Agriculture)	Technical Assistance
	Urban Landscaping Design and Beautification Execution Project	Multisector/Cross-cutting (Other Multisector, including Urban and Rural Development Projects)	Technical Assistance

Latin America and the Caribbean

Country	Project	Sector	Type of Assistance
Guatemala	SME Development Project	Production (Industry)	Technical Assistance
	Bamboo Industries Project	Production (Agriculture)	Technical Assistance
	Institutional Enforcement Project for Agribusiness	Production (Agriculture)	Technical Assistance
	Overseas Professional Mandarin Teaching Project	Social Infrastructure and Services (Education)	Technical Assistance
	TaiwanICDF-CABEI Technological and Vocational Education and Training Student Loan Fund	Social Infrastructure and Services (Education)	Lending
	TaiwanICDF TVET Technical Assistance Fund	Social Infrastructure and Services (Education)	Technical Assistance
El Salvador	One Town, One Product Project (Mini Pottery)	Social Infrastructure and Services/ Other Social Infrastructure and Services	Technical Assistance
	Strengthening Aquaculture Development among Rural Families Project	Production (Agriculture)	Technical Assistance
	Specialized Financial Intermediary Development Fund—Extending Financial Services for Small Enterprises in El Salvador through Factoring	Economic Infrastructure and Services (Banking and Financial Services)	Lending
	TaiwanICDF-CABEI Technological and Vocational Education and Training Student Loan Fund	Social Infrastructure and Services (Education)	Lending
	TaiwanICDF TVET Technical Assistance Fund	Social Infrastructure and Services (Education)	Technical Assistance
	Technical Assistance Project – Extending Financial Services for Small Enterprises in El Salvador through Factoring	Economic Infrastructure and Services (Banking and Financial Services)	Technical Assistance
	Establishment of Mariculture Center Project	Production (Agriculture)	Technical Assistance
	Overseas Professional Mandarin Teaching Project	Social Infrastructure and Services (Education)	Technical Assistance
	Healthy Tropical Fruit and Vegetable Seedling Propagation Center Project	Production (Agriculture)	Technical Assistance
	Farmers' Organization Marketing Capacity Enhancement Project	Production (Agriculture)	Technical Assistance
Belize	Healthcare Personnel Training Program	Social Infrastructure and Services (Health)	Technical Assistance
	Aquaculture Project	Production (Agriculture)	Technical Assistance
	Genetic Improvement in Sheep and Goat Project	Production (Agriculture)	Technical Assistance
	ICT Technical Cooperation Project	Economic Infrastructure and Services (ICT)	Technical Assistance
	Belize City House of Culture and Downtown Rejuvenation Project	Multisector/cross-cutting (Environmental Protection)	Lending
	Capacity Building Project for the Prevention and Control of Chronic Renal Failure in Belize	Social Infrastructure and Services (Health)	Technical Assistance
	Healthcare Personnel Training Program	Social Infrastructure and Services (Health)	Technical Assistance
	TaiwanICDF Overseas Volunteers Program	Social Infrastructure and Services/ Multisector/Cross-cutting/Economic Infrastructure and Services (ICT)	Technical Assistance (Volunteer)
Honduras	Healthy Seed Potato Production Project	Production (Agriculture)	Technical Assistance
	Fonseca Net Cage Aquaculture Project	Production (Agriculture)	Technical Assistance
	Healthy Avocado Seedling Production Project in Honduras	Production (Agriculture)	Technical Assistance
	Overseas Professional Mandarin Teaching Project	Social Infrastructure and Services (Education)	Technical Assistance
	CABEI Special Fund for the Social Transformation of Central America—FETS II - Rural Infrastructure Project	Social Infrastructure and Services (Other Social Infrastructure and Services)	Lending
	CABEI Special Fund for the Social Transformation of Central America—FETS II- "Corredor Quetzal" Phase II Sustainable Development Program	Social Infrastructure and Services (Other Social Infrastructure and Services)	Lending
	TaiwanICDF-CABEI Technological and Vocational Education and Training Student Loan Fund	Social Infrastructure and Services (Education)	Lending
	TaiwanICDF TVET Technical Assistance Fund	Social Infrastructure and Services (Education)	Technical Assistance

Country	Project	Sector	Type of Assistance
Nicaragua	Rice Seed Research, Development and Production Extension Project	Production (Agriculture)	Technical Assistance
	Bamboo Cultivation and Handicraft Production Efficiency Enhancement Project	Production (Agriculture)	Technical Assistance
	Common Bean Research, Development and Production Extension Project	Production (Agriculture)	Technical Assistance
	Plantain Development Project	Production (Agriculture)	Technical Assistance
	Specialized Financial Intermediary Development Fund—Support for Access to Financial Services for Mini-markets (Pulperias), Microenterprises and Small Businesses in Nicaragua	Economic Infrastructure and Services (Banking and Financial Services)	Lending/Investment
	TaiwanICDF-CABEI Technological and Vocational Education and Training Student Loan Fund	Social Infrastructure and Services (Education)	Lending
	TaiwanICDF TVET Technical Assistance Fund	Social Infrastructure and Services (Education)	Technical Assistance
	TaiwanICDF Fund for Consulting Service - Pre investment for the Replacement of Nueva Segovia Hospital Department	Social Infrastructure and Services (Health)	Technical Assistance
	Overseas Professional Mandarin Teaching Project	Social Infrastructure and Services (Education)	Technical Assistance
	TaiwanICDF Overseas Volunteers Program	Production/Social Infrastructure and Services/Multisector/Cross-cutting/ Economic Infrastructure and Services (Agriculture/Education/Health/ Environmental Protection/ICT)	Technical Assistance (Volunteer)
Panama	Overseas Professional Mandarin Teaching Project	Social Infrastructure and Services (Education)	Technical Assistance
	Healthcare Personnel Training Program	Social Infrastructure and Services (Health)	Technical Assistance
	TaiwanICDF Overseas Volunteers Program	Production/Social Infrastructure and Services/Multisector/Cross-cutting/ Economic Infrastructure and Services (Agriculture/Education/Health/ Environmental Protection/ICT)	Technical Assistance (Volunteer)
Paraguay	Feed Production Project	Production (Agriculture)	Technical Assistance
	Health Information Management Efficiency Enhancement Project	Social Infrastructure and Services (Health)	Technical Assistance
	TaiwanICDF Overseas Volunteers Program	Production/Social Infrastructure and Services/Multisector/Cross-cutting/ Economic Infrastructure and Services (Agriculture/Education/Health/ Environmental Protection/ICT)	Technical Assistance (Volunteer)
	Overseas Professional Mandarin Teaching Project	Social Infrastructure and Services (Education)	Technical Assistance
	Orchid Industry Development and Tissue Culture Plantlet Propagation Project	Production (Agriculture)	Technical Assistance
	Pacu Fingerling Breeding and Cultivation Project	Production (Agriculture)	Technical Assistance
Ecuador	Santa Elena Province Bamboo Industry Development Project	Production (Agriculture)	Technical Assistance
	Oyster Cultivation Development Project	Production (Agriculture)	Technical Assistance
Haiti	Les Cayes Cereal Crops Development Project	Production (Agriculture)	Technical Assistance
	Rice Seed Production Capacity Enhancement Project	Production (Agriculture)	Technical Assistance
	Overseas Professional Mandarin Teaching Project	Social Infrastructure and Services (Education)	Technical Assistance
Dominican Republic	Overseas Professional Mandarin Teaching Project	Social Infrastructure and Services (Education)	Technical Assistance
	Bamboo Industry Development Project	Production (Agriculture)	Technical Assistance
	Health Management of Greenhouse Vegetables and Product Safety Inspection Project	Production (Agriculture)	Technical Assistance
	Healthcare Personnel Training Program	Social Infrastructure and Services (Health)	Technical Assistance
	TaiwanICDF Overseas Volunteers Program	Production (Agriculture)	Technical Assistance (Volunteer)
MSME Consulting System Capacity Building Project	Production (Industry)	Technical Assistance	

Country	Project	Sector	Type of Assistance
St. Kitts and Nevis	Agro-tourism Demonstration Farm Cooperation Project-2nd Phase	Production (Agriculture)	Technical Assistance
	Vegetable, Fruit and Upland Crop Quality and Safety Improvement Project	Production (Agriculture)	Technical Assistance
	ICT Technical Cooperation Project	Social Infrastructure and Services (ICT)	Technical Assistance
	Food Processing Commercial Development Expert Dispatch Project	Production (Agriculture)	Technical Assistance
	TaiwanICDF Overseas Volunteers Program	Production Sector/Multisector/Cross-cutting (Tourism/Other)	Technical Assistance (Volunteer)
	Healthcare Personnel Training Program	Social Infrastructure and Services (Health)	Technical Assistance
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	Electronic Document and Records Management System (EDRMS) project	Social Infrastructure and Services (ICT)	Technical Assistance
	Project for Strengthening Farmers' Organizations and Improving Fruit and Vegetable Production Technology	Production (Agriculture)	Technical Assistance
	Overseas Professional Mandarin Teaching Project	Social Infrastructure and Services (Education)	Technical Assistance
	TaiwanICDF Overseas Volunteers Program	Social Infrastructure and Services (Education)	Technical Assistance (Volunteer)
St. Lucia	Fruit and Vegetable Demonstration and Extension Project - the Second Phase	Production (Agriculture)	Technical Assistance
	ICT Technical Cooperation Project	Social Infrastructure and Services (ICT)	Technical Assistance
	Aquaculture Project	Production (Agriculture)	Technical Assistance
	Banana Black Sigatoka Disease Prevention and Treatment Project	Production (Agriculture)	Technical Assistance
	TaiwanICDF Overseas Volunteers Program	Production Sector/Social Infrastructure and Services/Economic Infrastructure and Services/ Multisector/Cross-cutting (ICT/Education/Other)	Technical Assistance (Volunteer)
	Overseas Professional Mandarin Teaching Project	Social Infrastructure and Services (Education)	Technical Assistance
	Government Island Wide Network Project	Social Infrastructure and Services (ICT)	Technical Assistance
Regional Cooperation Projects	IDB/MIF – Specialized Financial Intermediary Development Fund	Economic Infrastructure and Services (Banking and Financial Services)	Investment
	CABEI Special Fund for the Social Transformation of Central America—FETS II	Social Infrastructure and Services (Other Social Infrastructure and Services)	Lending
	TaiwanICDF-CABEI Technological and Vocational Education and Training Student Loan Fund	Social Infrastructure and Services (Education)	Lending
	TaiwanICDF Fund for Consulting Service	Multisector/Cross-cutting (Other Multisector)	Technical Assistance
	TaiwanICDF TVET Technical Assistance Fund	Social Infrastructure and Services (Education)	Technical Assistance
	Strengthening the Control of Huanglongbing (HLB) and the Implementation of Integrated Pest Management (IPM) in Citrus Project	Production (Agriculture)	Technical Assistance
	Capability Enhancement in Using Geographic Information Systems in Central America	Multisector/Cross-cutting (Environmental Protection)	Technical Assistance
	Regional Lending Program for Coffee Rust in Central America	Production (Agriculture)	Lending
	Specialized Financial Intermediary Development Fund – Prospero Microfinanzas Fund	Economic Infrastructure and Services (Banking and Financial Services)	Investment

Central Asia and Central/Eastern Europe

Country	Project	Sector	Type of Assistance
Turkmenistan	FIPEISF-Agribusiness Account-Salty Snacks Project	Production (Agriculture)	Lending
	FIPEISF-Agribusiness Account-DFF Taze Ay Extension	Production (Agriculture)	Lending
	FIPEISF-Agribusiness Account-Turkmenistan Packaging Company	Production (Agriculture)	Lending
Mongolia	EBRD Financial Intermediary Investment Special Fund—Small Business Account—Phase III—XacBank	Economic Infrastructure and Services (Banking and Financial Services)	Lending
Moldova	Green Energy Special Fund—Chisinau Urban Road Sector Project	Multisector/Cross-cutting (Other Multisector, including Urban and Rural Development Projects)	Lending
	FIPEISF-Agribusiness Account-Moldova Glass Container Company	Production (Agriculture)	Lending
Azerbaijan	EBRD Financial Intermediary Investment Special Fund—Small Business Account—Phase III—TBC Kredit Project	Economic Infrastructure and Services (Banking and Financial Services)	Lending
	EBRD Financial Intermediary Investment Special Fund—Small Business Account—Phase III—Demirbank Syndicated A/B Loan	Economic Infrastructure and Services (Banking and Financial Services)	Lending

Inter-regional Projects

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

Cooperation Projects with International Organizations, NGOs and Bilateral Development Organizations

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

	Organization	Project	Sector	Type of Assistance	
NGOs	Mercy Corps	International Human Resource Development Workshop Program	Social Infrastructure and Services (Education)	Technical Assistance	
	World Vision	Addressing Health and Hygiene needs of those affected by the Solomon Islands Flooding in , Weathercoast, Guadalcanal	Humanitarian Aid (Reconstruction)	Technical Assistance	
		TaiwanICDF Overseas Volunteers Program	Social Infrastructure and Services (Health)	Technical Assistance (Volunteers)	
		Assisting the Recovery of Nepal Earthquake Affected Health Posts Project	Humanitarian Aid (Reconstruction)	Technical Assistance	
	CARE Nepal	Gorkha Food Security and Livelihoods Support Program	Humanitarian Aid (Reconstruction)	Technical Assistance	
		Gorkha Food Security and Livelihoods Enhancement Program	Humanitarian Aid (Reconstruction)	Technical Assistance	
		International Human Resource Development Workshop Program	Social Infrastructure and Services (Education)	Technical Assistance	
	Action Against Hunger (ACF)	Improvement of Solid Waste Management for Host Communities and Syrian Refugees in Azraq Town Project (Jordan)	Humanitarian Aid (Reconstruction)	Technical Assistance	
	Luke International	Strengthening the Management of HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Hypertension among Mobile Populations in Southern Africa Project	Social Infrastructure and Services (Health)	Technical Assistance	
	International Rice Research Institute (IRRI)	International Human Resource Development Workshop Program	Social Infrastructure and Services (Education)	Technical Assistance	
	Bilateral Development Organizations	Swiss Investment for Emerging Markets (SIFEM)	BTS India Private Equity Fund	Production (Industry)	Investment
		Belgian Investment Company for Developing Countries (BIO)	BTS India Private Equity Fund	Production (Industry)	Investment
Commonwealth Development Corporation (CDC)		BTS India Private Equity Fund	Production (Industry)	Investment	



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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