

# The Rise of Overseas Technical Assistance

The inauguration ceremony for Kou River Canal in Upper Volta (now Burkina Faso). This was the biggest reclamation project built by our Agricultural Technical Mission in Africa.



Technicians from the Agricultural Technical Mission to Vietnam distribute corn seeds to farmers.



The Agricultural Technical Mission to the Dominican Republic assists farmers in rice growing technology.



Taiwan technicians assist Liberia in the construction of a sugar factory.

1959

- The first group of ROC (Taiwan) agricultural technicians arrive in Vietnam on December 28, 1959, marking the country's first overseas technical assistance.

1960

- A technical cooperation agreement signed with Liberia marked the country's first such agreement.

1961

- An Agricultural Mission is stationed in Liberia, marking the beginning of technical cooperation in Africa.
- A training course is initiated for agricultural technicians who were heading to Africa. Eighteen courses are held during the life of the program until 1972, training a total of 1,229 people.
- The Operation Vanguard Task Force is established as a provisional agency to organize agricultural cooperation with African nations.

1962

- The Operation Vanguard Task Force changes its name to the ROC-Africa Technical Cooperation Committee (SATCC) and became a permanent agency responsible for agricultural cooperation with African nations.
- The Ministry of National Defense sends six military doctors to Liberia, marking the first example of medical assistance by Taiwan.
- 25 African technicians come to Taiwan to participate in the first agriculture technical workshop. This workshop serves as the foundation for international human resource training courses in Taiwan that would be held thereafter.

1963

- An Agricultural Technical Mission is stationed in the Dominican Republic. This was the first technical mission dispatched in Latin America.

# Overview



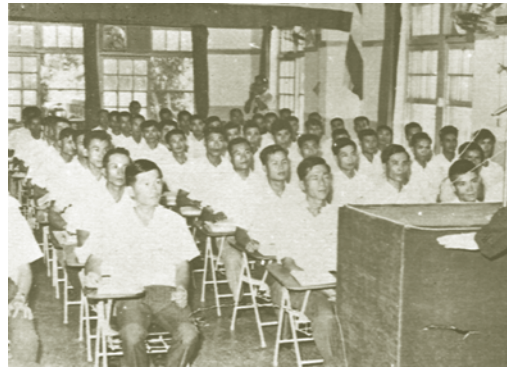
Participants from African countries hold a photo shoot together after attending workshops in Taiwan.



Joint consultations are held between the agricultural officials of the Taiwan, Vietnam, and the U.S.



Technicians from the Agricultural Mission to Botswana explain vegetable processing methods to local advisors to facilitate extension to village women.



Training course graduates prepare to serve Agricultural Technical Missions throughout Africa.

1964

1965

- Agricultural Missions are stationed in Upper Volta (now Burkina Faso), Chad, Malawi, and Saudi Arabia. The Agricultural Technical Mission to Saudi Arabia was the first mission dispatched to Middle East.
- The American aid project to Taiwan ended. In 1967, Taiwan signed an agricultural product sales agreement with the U.S. A portion of the proceeds was used to fund Taiwan's international cooperation expenses. This arrangement ended in 1974.
- The Bonlbi Project was initiated in Upper Volta (now Burkina Faso), providing assistance in irrigation engineering and rice cultivation. This was the beginning of large-scale reclamation projects.

1966

- An Agricultural Mission is stationed in the Gambia.

1967

- A road engineering team is sent to Malta. This was Taiwan's first technical team to Europe.

1968

- The MOFA's Latin America Agricultural Technology Cooperation Task Force is transformed into the Committee of International Technical Cooperation (CITC).

1969

- An Agricultural Mission is stationed in Swaziland. In total, there were 29 technical missions stationed in Africa, making this period the peak in assistance to the region.

# Overview



## Official Development Assistance and International Cooperation and Development Strategies

### Official Development Assistance – The Past and Present

Official development assistance (ODA) can be traced back to the middle of the 20th century. From a historical perspective, international development commenced after World War II. In 1947, U.S. Secretary of State George C. Marshall proposed a US\$13 billion aid package to assist Europe in its post-war reconstruction. This marked the beginning of international development. Over the past half century, international assistance has transformed in line with changes in global economic and political situations as well as a different understanding of what aid comprises by donor countries.

ODA has been described by the OECD as the flows of advanced nations through official agencies or through their executive agencies to provide financial assistance in order to promote economic development and social prosperity in developing nations. In recent times, ODA has centered more on the concept of international development and cooperation rather than simply “assistance.” And the whole approach has become one grounded in the donor country assisting the country in need to build its capacity to continue progressing on its own. Assistance has become more about partnership and cooperation.

### Taiwan and ODA

The history of ODA in Taiwan can be traced back to 1959 when American aid was used to fund an agricultural team that was dispatched to Vietnam. Over the past 45 years, Taiwan has carried out cooperation projects with over 70 countries and has sent a total of 111 technical missions overseas, staffed by 14,500 people. At the end of 2005, Taiwan maintained 35 technical missions, employing 249 technicians in 29 nations in Africa, Latin America, the Caribbean, Asia-Pacific and the Middle East. The missions engage in a wide range of technical cooperation, including agriculture, fisheries, animal husbandry, health care, economics and trade, and industrial services. The missions play a crucial role in improving the standard of living in partner countries and assisting in economic development.

In 1959, the Taiwan government began implementing ODA, with the primary mission being assisting partner nations in agricultural development and improving farming village lifestyles. In 1960 and 1962, Taiwan established the Operation Vanguard Task Force and the ROC-Africa Technical Cooperation Commission, respectively, opening the curtain on overseas agricultural assistance. Amid the expansion of agricultural technical assistance programs,



the Committee of International Technical Cooperation (CITC) was created in 1972, establishing a formal avenue to provide assistance. At the same time, the scale of operations was expanded from demonstration and extension to production and marketing as well as basic processing, helping host countries raise technology levels and achieve the goal of becoming self-sufficient in staple foods. The missions also shared Taiwan's economic and trade development experience with these developing nations, bolstering their economic development and fostering trade relations with Taiwan. In 1989, the International Economic Cooperation Development Fund (IECDF) was established under the Ministry of Economic Affairs (MOEA), with the responsibility of providing external trade and economic assistance. The creation of the IECDF marked the point at which Taiwan no longer provided purely technical assistance, but rather expanded its efforts into the areas of investment and lending.

Over these decades, Taiwan became a provider of assistance rather than a recipient of aid. In 1996, the International Cooperation and Development Fund (TaiwanICDF) was created to be responsible for ODA contributed from Taiwan. The organization combined the forces of both the official and private sectors and responded to international assistance trends by carrying out cooperation and development programs in developing nations. These programs ranged from agriculture and fisheries extension projects to industrial development, trade promotion, information technology and higher education initiatives. The TaiwanICDF integrated its four main areas of operations, namely banking and finance, technical cooperation, international human resource development, and humanitarian assistance in successfully helping many developing countries establish an ability to become self-sufficient and gradually leave poverty behind.

## International Cooperation and Development Strategies

The TaiwanICDF's mission is to work in conjunction with diplomatic policies in relieving poverty and creating prosperity for the people of host nations. Based on international development and cooperation methodologies, the TaiwanICDF wishes to make the greater impact with limited resources. Programs are tailored to meet the needs of partner nations and seek to provide assistance in areas that Taiwan has advantages. In addition, the TaiwanICDF also works with international institutions and local and foreign NGOs, establishing partnership in developing countries, jointly creating prosperity.

## Working in Tandem with International Trends

After the United Nations declared its Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in 2000, countries throughout the world began implementing a numbers of projects to conform to the needs of those goals. In other words, the MDGs became the mainstream consensus throughout the international community, with each nation having a duty and responsibility.

In fact, the MDGs were designed to address the widening gap between the lifestyles of the developed and developing nations amid globalization and an increasing disparity in development throughout the international community. Eight goals and 18 targets were set forth in the MDGs with the hope of eradicating extreme poverty and hunger, providing universal primary education, promoting gender equality and empowering women, reducing child mortality, improving maternal health, combating HIV/AIDS and malaria, ensuring environmental sustainability, and developing a global partnership for development by the target date of 2015. The work carried out by the TaiwanICDF is in line with the direction set by the MDGs. The TaiwanICDF adjusts its programs to each country's circumstance and utilizes practical methods to realize these goals, ensuring that the partner country and Taiwan are working in conjunction with global trends in international cooperation and development.

## Making the Best Use of Taiwan's Strengths

From being a recipient of aid, over several decades Taiwan became an emerging industrialized economy. The effective use of foreign assistance was instrumental in Taiwan becoming a successful model for democracy, human rights, and economic development. Taiwan has accumulated an abundant amount of development experience and specialized technology, not only in the areas of agriculture and industry, but also in SME management. In addition, its accomplishments in medicine and disease prevention as well as the information technology industry are widely recognized in the international community. Taiwan looks to provide appropriate assistance to each nation in their paths toward growth and prosperity.

### 1. Agriculture

Agriculture was the primary foundation from which Taiwan transformed its economy. Over the decades, Taiwan has spared no effort in the research and development of agricultural technology. It has created

an abundant wealth of knowledge in the industry, sparking the development of farming villages and focusing on small farms as the base of development. Technological advancements increased agricultural output, and the export of farm products provided the foreign exchange that fostered the industrial and commercial sector. This is experience that developing nations which feature small farms find particularly valuable. Whereas, billions of people throughout the world still suffer from malnutrition and hunger, agricultural cooperation helps bolster the output of staple foods and assists the people of these countries to overcome the hardships caused by poverty. Eradication of hunger is also the foremost development goal of the international community. The TaiwanICDF presently carries out a variety of agricultural cooperation projects concerning experiment, production, extension, farmers' organization formation, product processing and transportation, agricultural loans, and human resource development in 29 nations. In the future, the TaiwanICDF intends to further raise the effect of these agricultural cooperation projects, extending assistance in the areas of processing and production, integrated sales and marketing, and the development of agricultural enterprises. This will broaden the aspects and impacts of cooperation and help nations in need emerge from facing the problem of poverty and hunger.

## **2. Private Sector Development**

The private sector creates economic vitality in a free market economy and has an equally important role in a country's economic development and reduction of poverty as the public sector. Comprehensive government policies and economic strategies, ample management and technical personnel as well as a favorable investment environment arose from various finance services and investment incentives have led to a vibrant private sector in Taiwan. This has sparked rapid economic growth and has helped create the economic phenomenon in Taiwan back to 1980s. As such, the TaiwanICDF has made private sector development a key part of its international cooperation and development operations. Corresponding to the host countries' economic situation, the TaiwanICDF provides assistance to foster private sector development, including help in drafting the legal framework in order to encourage private enterprises. It also utilizes investment or financing, technology upgrading, and human resource training to help partner

nations in obtaining the capital, technology, and manpower needed to raise industrial competitiveness. The TaiwanICDF will continue sharing Taiwan's economic development experience with its partner countries, increase business opportunities for cooperating nations and improve their investment climates; thus creating employment opportunities and reducing the wealth gap.

## **3. Medicines and Public Health**

Over the course of human history, medicine and health, or the lack of it, has not only impacted upon humanity and physiology tremendously, but also has shaped society, politics, economics, technology and peoples' survival and development. That is why health is one of the key indicators of the MDGs. By assisting partner countries in improving their state of medicine and public health, their economic development and social stability could be further fostered. Taiwan has been an exemplary model in the international community in its work to prevent tropical communicable diseases and establish health care systems. Hence, medicine and health are one of the focal points that the TaiwanICDF address. Presently, the medical missions are stationed in Burkina Faso, Chad, Malawi, and São Tomé and Príncipe. Short-term mobile medical mission has been sent to various places to hold free clinics and medical equipment is donated in African and Asian countries. The TaiwanICDF will continue transferring Taiwan's medical technology, medical management systems and experience in public health. In the long term, Taiwan wishes to participate in international health organizations, such as the WHO, to share our experience in medical care.

## **4. Information and Communications Technology**

In recent years, Taiwan has become one of the world's leaders in the information and communications technology (ICT) sector. According to statistics from the Institute for Information Industry, Taiwan companies account for 98.3% of global computer motherboard output and local firms produce 82% of the world's notebook computers. This is one of Taiwan's most competitive industries. Likewise, Taiwan is one of the world's top two nations in mobile phone and fixed line phone penetration. Taiwan also ranks among the top in household Internet and broadband usage. The ICT sector not only accounts for a huge level of industrial output in Taiwan, but also has been responsible for changing lifestyles and the way work is conducted. Amid the trend toward globalization,

ICT has become one of the key components behind a nation's competitiveness. Countries throughout the world compete to develop new technology and products that facilitate international information communication and trade. It is for this reason that the TaiwanICDF has decided to make ICT a focal point of its international cooperation and development work. With the cooperation of the local industry, the TaiwanICDF is seeking to achieve the MDGs of developing a global partnership for development by providing developing countries with information and communications technology, as well as assisting them to enjoy the benefits associated with this technology in the form of creating jobs and promoting economic growth.

### **Serving as an International Development and Cooperation Platform**

The international community has become much closer over the last few years. Natural disasters, disease, and epidemics have been affecting nations as though borders did not exist. Regional integration and collaboration is expanding around the world in a wide range of areas. The problems that developing countries are currently facing affect the development of the whole globe. The international society and advanced countries have perceived these issues and have been committed to providing more resources and conducting more work cooperatively.

In addition, more and more attention is being paid to the power of civic society and the private sector in participating in development assistance. There is the demand for a platform in Taiwan to organize the resources from both government and the people. With the joint force of the public sector, private sector and non-governmental organizations, the TaiwanICDF will be able to optimize resources from Taiwan and maximize its impact on global society. The TaiwanICDF desires to act as leverage in order to form more extensive and closer partnerships with domestic and international organizations to enhance its role as a significant partner for development work.

### **Prosperity for All**

International development work has never been as simple as give and take. An equal-partner relationship between both the donor countries and the recipient countries is necessary to combat poverty, starvation and disease in the world. Without the devotion and assistance of donor countries, the progress of underdeveloped countries would be more difficult.

However, this relationship is not the same as charity. If the recipient countries are not included in the cooperation, the assistance would hardly make a sustainable impact.

The TaiwanICDF values contributions from partner countries and places emphasis on the recipient countries becoming active in the development process and owners of the development projects. This is the only way to achieve sustainable results. To foster experience and know-how transference, the TaiwanICDF adopts trade and investment incentive schemes to help Taiwanese companies expand their operations, encouraging them to bring their technology to partner countries. This strategy is expected to promote overseas investment, which would establish a trade and cooperation relationship between both sides, and lead to the enhancement of economic growth in partner countries. It will also help Taiwanese companies establish a broader vision, and achieve prosperity and benefits for all.

## Summary of 2005 Operations

### Banking and Finance Operations

The TaiwanICDF's banking and finance operations aim to assist developing countries that are friendly toward Taiwan in their economic progress through investment, financing or credit guarantees. The TaiwanICDF actively collaborates with partner nations or bilateral/multilateral organizations in these efforts to promote economic growth in partner countries.

In 2005, operations not only included implementing core projects approved by the Board of Directors and Supervisors, but also working in tandem with Taiwan's economic and trade oriented diplomatic policies. Work continued on a number of economic infrastructure projects and investment in diplomatic allies from Taiwan's private sector is encouraged by credit guarantees. These initiatives are expected to cluster the strategic industries and bring the technological and managerial expertise from Taiwanese companies' direct investment to our partner countries, as well as boost their industry competitiveness

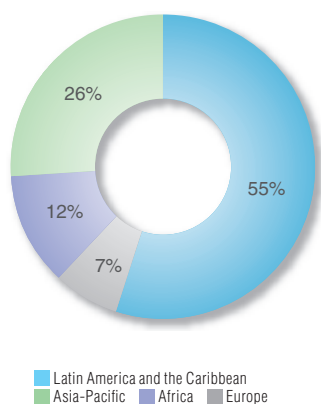
and employment opportunities. The TaiwanICDF also strengthened cooperation with international institutions by engaging in investment and financing projects tailored to the needs of partner countries, as well as by holding various seminars on global concerned economic development topics. The exchange of information and injection of capital is expected to enable each project to yield the best results possible.

In 2005, the TaiwanICDF promoted nine investment and financing projects. These included cooperation with the Executive Yuan's Development Fund for US\$ 78 on the Consolidation Investment in Latin America. Financing for other projects are expected at US\$31 million, while investment is pegged at US\$25.1 million. In addition, the TaiwanICDF was commissioned by the government to implement the Taiwan-El Salvador Park Development and Management Project (See the tables below). As of the end of 2005, the TaiwanICDF had signed a total of 75 loan projects (including small farmholder's financing schemes),

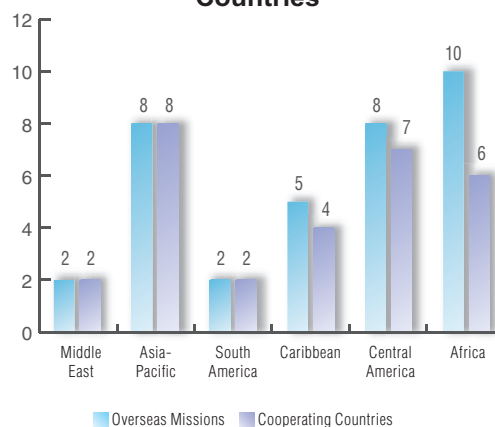
### Banking and Finance Projects in 2005 (Approved by the Board but not yet signed)

Investment Project	Type of Project	Partner Country or Organization	Budget Allocation
Consolidation Investment in Latin America	Private Sector (Fund under custody)	Latin American Nations	NT\$ 2,500,000,000
TaiwanICDF Financial Institution Investment Fund	Private Sector (Fund under custody)	Inter-American Development Bank	US\$ 15,000,000
Lombard Asia III Fund	Private Sector (Fund under custody)	Asian Development Bank	US\$ 10,000,000
Small Agricultural Investment Project Account in Nicaragua	Private Sector (Self-managed fund)	Nicaraguan Government	US\$ 100,000
Taiwan-El Salvador Park Development and Management Project	Private Sector (Commissioned project)	El Salvadoran Government	N/A
Financing Project	Type of Project	Partner Country or Organization	Budget Allocation
Mundo Maya Project - Rio Amarrillo Airport Construction	Public Infrastructure	Honduran Government	US\$ 5,000,000
MSME Re-lending Project	Private Sector	CABEI	US\$ 10,000,000
Microloan Project in Malawi	Private Sector	Malawian Government	US\$ 1,000,000
Vocational Education Project in Panama	Social Development	Panamanian Government	US\$ 12,000,000
Xac Bank Loan Project in Mongolia	Private Sector	Mongolia's Xac Bank	US\$ 3,000,000

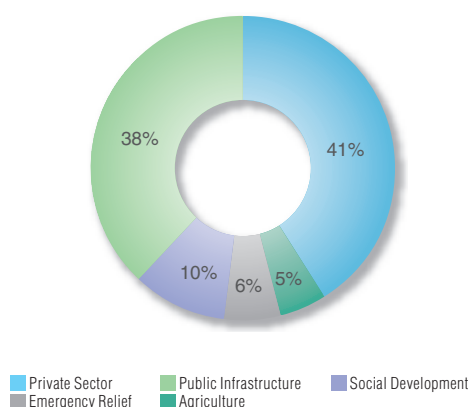
**Historical Banking and Finance Projects by Region**



**Overseas Missions and Cooperating Countries**



**Historical Banking and Finance Projects by Sector**



covering the areas of public infrastructure, agriculture, social development (including environment and education), private sector development (including development of industrial parks and loans to MSMEs), and emergency relief. Aggregate loan agreements amounted to US\$501.97 million. Of this, US\$382.76 million, or 88%, has been disbursed, and US\$184.38 million, or 48%, has been recovered. Of the agreements already signed (including projects that have been halted), the greatest amount of capital, or 55%, has been channeled to Latin America and the Caribbean, followed by the Asia-Pacific region at 26%, Africa stood at 12%, and Europe at 7%.

### Technical Cooperation

The TaiwanICDF is commissioned by MOFA to operate Technical Missions overseas and run the Taiwan

Youth Overseas Service program. The Fund also utilizes its own capital in implementing other technical assistance projects including industry consultation, institutional capacity building, and specialized research). Moreover, it also operates the Taiwan Overseas Volunteers program.

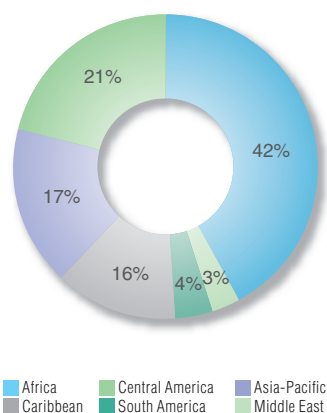
### Technical Missions and Commissioned Projects

In 2005, MOFA commissioned the TaiwanICDF to manage overseas Technical and Medical Missions for approximately NT\$1.32 billion. At the end of 2005, a total of 35 missions (not including the technical mission in Grenada that was terminated in January, the Saudi Arabia Printing Technology Mission, or the technical mission in Senegal that was ended in November) were stationed in 29 countries. The 35 missions had a combined staff of 249 people working in 76 cooperation projects. There are fourteen agronomy, 28 horticultural, ten aquacultural, nine animal husbandry, five medical service, three food processing, three vocational training and handicraft, and four other kinds of projects.

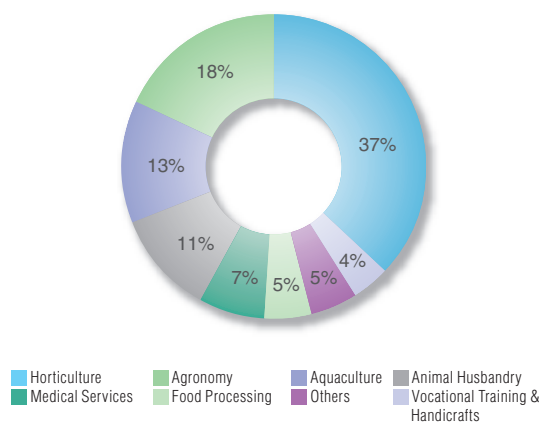
In addition to the funds provided by the government, the overseas missions worked together with international organizations, such as the Inter-American Organization for Agricultural Cooperation, and the Centro Internacional de Agricultura Tropical (CIAT); overseas offices of bilateral aid organizations, such as the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) office in Honduras, and the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ) office in Nicaragua; and international NGOs, such as World Vision, and ActionAid. Combining the technical expertise of Taiwanese stationed abroad with the capital of international organizations has proven to



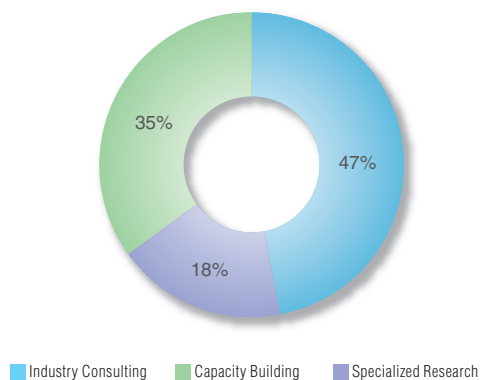
**Overseas Mission Expenditures by Region**



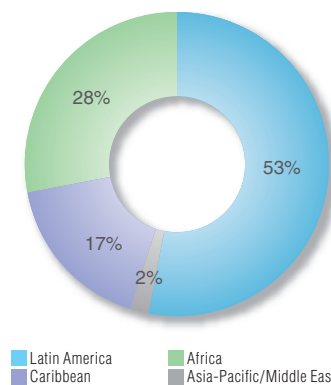
**Overseas Mission Projects by Category**



**Technical Assistance Projects by Category in 2005**



**Technical Assistance Expenditures by Region in 2005**



Note: The EBRD provides funding for the three projects held in cooperation with the TaiwanICDF.

be a successful equation in crop improvement, rice paddy development, animal husbandry, and aquaculture projects in Africa and Central America.

### Technical Assistance

The TaiwanICDF's technical assistance operations include providing industry consultation services (as well as consultative missions and consultants), institutional capacity building and specialized research.

In 2005, the TaiwanICDF implemented 17 technical assistance projects, with eight industry consulting projects, six related to institutional capacity building and three involving specialized research. Of these, five projects were executed in conjunction with international organizations. These technical assistance projects focused on the four areas of information technology, SME development, agriculture, and medicine and health.

In the area of information technology, projects are being conducted to complement the government's Challenge 2008: National Development Plan, which calls for reducing the international digital divide. The TaiwanICDF has initiated technology cooperation projects in Panama, El Salvador, Belize and the Gambia, which address the areas of integrating agricultural information, education, public sector and the development of digital opportunities. The TaiwanICDF has also dispatched experts to Burkina Faso and the Tibetan Refugee Self-Help Center in Darjeeling (India) to assess the possibility of undertaking information technology cooperation. In addition to the aforementioned projects that are executed with the Fund's capital, the TaiwanICDF also utilized resources from the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) to assist the EBRD in holding an international seminar on ICT policy development in

## Technical Assistance Projects in 2005

Region	Country/Territory	Project Name	Project Type
Latin America	Panama	Agriculture Information Upgrading Project	Capacity Building
	El Salvador	ICT Education Capacity Upgrading Project	Capacity Building
	Belize	Public Service Management System Improvement Project	Capacity Building
	South America	International Seminar on Innovation, Management and Commercialization of Biotechnology (in cooperation with the OAS and YABT)	Industry Consulting
	Central and South America	Agricultural Enterprise Videoconference (in cooperation with YABT and GDLN/World Bank)	Industry Consulting
Caribbean	St. Christopher & Nevis	Medical Equipment Improvement Project	Capacity Building
	St. Vincent & the Grenadines	Medical Equipment Improvement Project	Capacity Building
Africa	Malawi	Small Sized Corn Grinding Factory Project	Industry Consulting
	The Gambia	Food Processing Technical Assistance Project	Industry Consulting
	The Gambia	Technical Assistance Project to Reduce Digital Divide	Industry Consulting
	The Gambia	Aquaculture Feasibility Research Project	Specialized Research
	Burkina Faso	ICT Cooperation Feasibility Study	Specialized Research
Asia	Vietnam	Medical Personnel Training Project	Capacity Building
	Kyrgyzstan	ICT Industry Entrepreneurs Training Project (in cooperation with the EBRD)	Industry Consulting
	India	Feasibility research for an Information Technology Center in the Tibetan Refugee Self-Help Center in Darjeeling	Specialized Research
Europe	Central and Eastern Europe	ICT Development Policy Seminar (in cooperation with the EBRD)	Industry Consulting
	Central and Eastern Europe	Taiwan Enterprise Consultant Recruiting Project (in cooperation with the EBRD)	Industry Consulting

Belgrade, and to arrange for ICT entrepreneurs from Central Asian nations to visit Taiwan and undergo training here.

The TaiwanICDF has cooperated with the YABT in implementing the InfoBiz Project, providing young entrepreneurs in the Americas with an information platform. Furthermore, in an effort to maximize the results of agricultural projects conducted by overseas missions, the Fund has introduced agricultural product processing projects in Malawi and the Gambia. It has also staged international videoconferences with international organizations and has shared Taiwan's experiences and successes in promoting agricultural enterprises with Latin American nations. In the area of medicine and health, the TaiwanICDF has assisted two eastern Caribbean

countries in upgrading medical hardware and invited medical workers from Vietnam to Taiwan for training in specialized fields, helping to raise the quality of medical services in these nations.

### Taiwan Overseas Volunteers

Initiated in 1997 when the TaiwanICDF dispatched its first five volunteers to Swaziland, the Taiwan Overseas Volunteer program was in its ninth year in 2005, has a total of 157 volunteers serving in 22 diplomatic allies and partner nations for two-year terms of service. Volunteers engage in a range of services including SME consultation, education (computer, Chinese, English, mathematics, handicrafts, and ethnic dance), agricultural product distribution assistance, pest prevention, and medical assistance. In 2005, 60 volunteers were stationed in

Panama, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Honduras, St. Vincent & the Grenadines, Belize, Thailand, the Marshall Islands, India, and Burkina Faso.

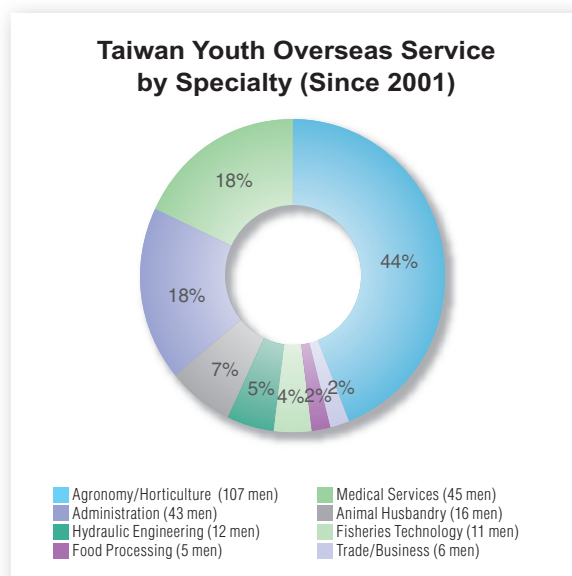
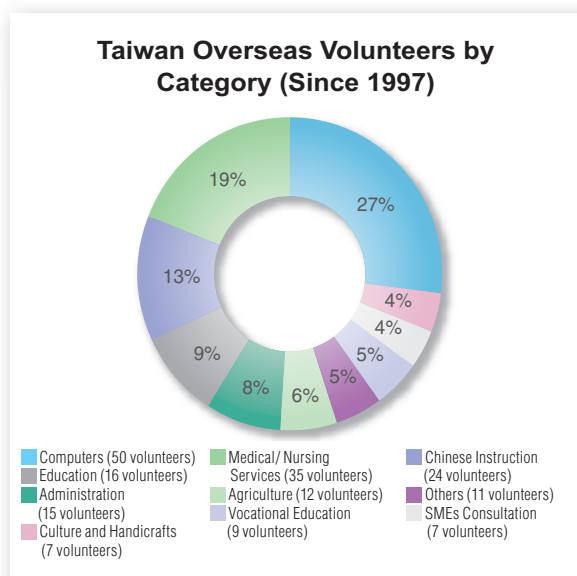
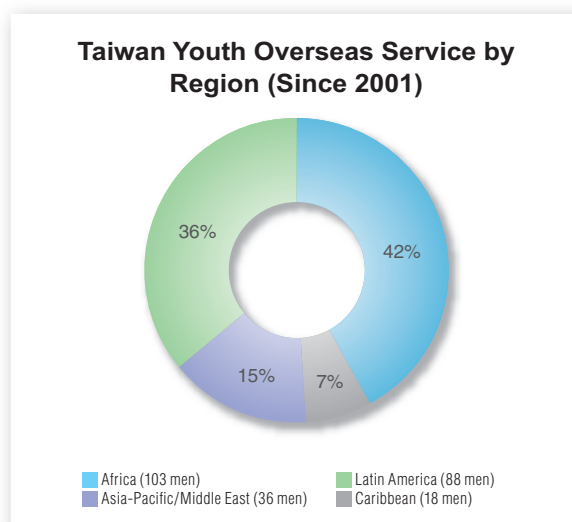
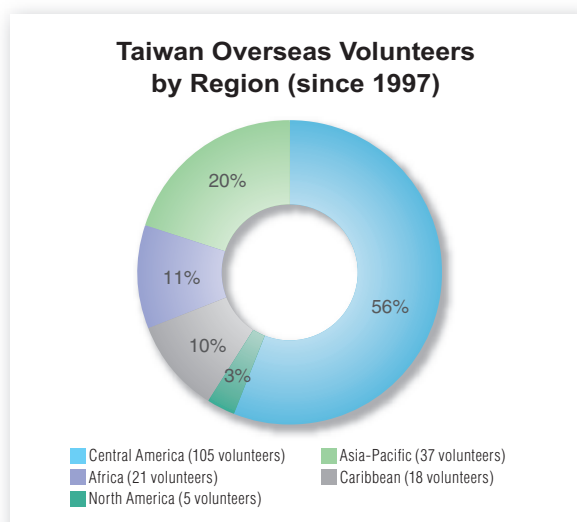
The TaiwanICDF annually recruits volunteers for a two-year service. In an effort to add flexibility to the program and increase operational efficiency, the Fund in 2003 began dispatching short-term volunteers overseas for disaster relief or projects of a special nature. Short-term volunteers serve for periods mainly between one to three months, with the longest time span not exceeding one year. At the end of 2005, 29 short-term volunteers had been sent to Costa Rica, Nicaragua, the Marshall Islands, Kiribati, Honolulu, Honduras, Dominican Republic, and India to engage in mobile medical services, historical documentation, cooking demonstrations, furniture design, computer software operation instruction and hardware

maintenance, information technology center establishment, and Spanish translation.

### Taiwan Youth Overseas Service

The Taiwan Youth Overseas Service is carried out under the auspices of MOFA. The TaiwanICDF is responsible for the training of the participants and related management. Service persons in the program assist overseas Technical or Medical Missions based on their areas of expertise. They help the missions in agricultural and fisheries extension, trade/business development and industry consulting, medical services, computer related areas, education, and administration work.

41 servicemen from the third group that had completed its program returned to Taiwan in 2005. Meanwhile, the fourth group assembled by 66 persons was



### Taiwan Youth Overseas Service by Distribution

	Africa (7 Countries, 11 Missions)	Latin America (9 Countries, 10 Missions)	Caribbean (2 Countries, 2 Missions)	Asia-Pacific (5 Countries, 5 Missions)	Middle East (1 County, 1 Mission)	Total
1 <sup>st</sup> Group	14	14	6	2	0	36
2 <sup>nd</sup> Group	16	12	4	3	0	35
3 <sup>rd</sup> Group	18	17	3	3	0	41
4 <sup>th</sup> Group	27	22	2	13	2	66
5 <sup>th</sup> Group	28	23	3	10	3	67
Total	103	88	18	31	5	245

dispatched in January 2005 after three months of language and skills training. Another 67 persons were selected to compose the fifth group, including 27 in agronomy and horticulture, four in fisheries technology, five in animal husbandry, three in hydraulic engineering, two in food processing, one in trade/vocational training, ten in medical services, and fifteen in administration. After the completion of the basic training for their posts like their predecessors, these young servicemen were dispatched overseas to their respective postings in early January 2006.

### International Human Resource Development

The TaiwanICDF’s international human resource development operations are devoted to the training of personnel needed by diplomatic allies or friendly countries for their economic and social development. These operations included the following:

#### Specialized Workshops and Scholarships

A total of 16 workshops were held in 2005, in which 378 government officials from 67 countries came to Taiwan for training. The TaiwanICDF continued executing elementary and secondary school scholarship projects in two eastern Caribbean countries and Mongolia.

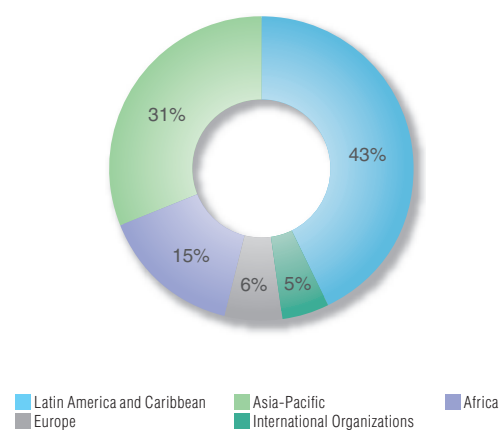
#### Cooperation with International Organizations

The TaiwanICDF and World Links continued their cooperation, assisting secondary schools in five nations in Latin America to develop Internet-related educational capabilities.

#### Scholarship and Educational Cooperation in Taiwan

In 1998, The TaiwanICDF initiated the scholarship program for foreign students from our diplomatic allies who wish to pursue advanced studies in Taiwan. The purpose for this program is to nurture professional with higher education to meet the increasing demand of development from Taiwan’s partner countries. The first TaiwanICDF graduate scholarship program was established with the National Pingtung University of Science and Technology (NPUST) offering a master’s degree in agriculture for foreign students. All classes were conducted in English and this program was a pioneer in higher education in Taiwan. Over the years, the TaiwanICDF has expanded cooperation programs to other schools – including National Chengchi University (NCCU), National Taiwan Ocean University (NTOU), National Taiwan Normal University (NTNU), National Tsing Hua University (NTHU), National Yang Ming University (NYMU), National Central University (NCU), and Kun Shan University (KSU) – providing a wide variety of coursework in different disciplines. Starting in 2001, foreign students were able to take advantage of Ph.D. programs.

Seminar Participants by Region in 2005





## International Human Resource Development Workshops in 2005

Number	Seminar	No. of Participants	No. of Countries Presented	Date
1	Workshop on WTO Trade Facilitation	31	30	03/08-03/21
2	Workshop on Small and Medium Enterprises Development	28	25	04/06-04/19
3	Workshop on Microfinance	16	15	04/13-04/26
4	Workshop on Taiwan Experience	22	22	04/20-05/03
5	Workshop on Food Processing	22	19	05/04-05/24
6	Workshop on Technology Industry Policy and Management	20	17	05/18-05/31
7	Workshop on Writing and Reporting for Press and Media Industries	32	26	06/08-06/21
8	Workshop on WTO-Customs Modernization	33	29	06/15-06/28
9	Workshop on Agricultural Policy and Rural Development	23	19	07/13-07/26
10	Training Program for High-Level Economic Planners of Central and South American Allies	28	7	08/01-08/26
11	Workshop on Aquaculture	25	22	08/10-08/30
12	Workshop on Trade Promotion	23	18	08/23-09/05
13	Workshop on Textile Industry Management	16	13	09/14-10/03
14	Workshop on Community Development and Tourism Industry	27	26	10/04-10/18
15	Workshop on WTO-Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures of Food Processing	18	17	10/05-10/25
16	Workshop on ICT Business Development	14	4	11/28-12/03
Total: 67 Countries, 378 Persons				

The TaiwanICDF has been cooperating with the above-mentioned eight universities in 10 fields of study, providing Master's and Ph.D. degrees. The Taiwan International Cooperation Alliance (TICA) was established with these universities to combine the resources from Taiwan's academic and non-official sectors to engage in international cooperation. A total of 145 students have come to Taiwan to study through the years. In 2005, there were 71 students studying in various programs.

### The TaiwanICDF Alumni Societies

In an effort to broaden the successes of international human resources training and pool the efforts of workshop participants, the TaiwanICDF provides funding each year to organize and create TaiwanICDF Alumni

Societies for those who have studied in Taiwan. Presently, there are 37 of these societies around the world.

### International Humanitarian Assistance

The TaiwanICDF's international humanitarian assistance focuses mainly on compassionate relief and alleviating poverty. Emergency disaster relief is provided to diplomatic allies and friendly developing nations. The Fund also evaluates the needs of partner nations in offering assistance in basic education, medicine and health.

In 2005, the TaiwanICDF worked together with 16

### Number of Foreign Students Studying for Master's/Ph.D. Degrees in Taiwan in 2005

University	Program	Africa	Latin America	Caribbean	Asia-Pacific	Total
NPUST	Master of Science/Ph.D. Programs in Tropical Agriculture	13	7	1	2	71
NCCU	International MBA Program	0	7	0	0	
	International Master's Program in Taiwan Studies	0	0	0	0	
NTOU	International Master's/Ph.D. Programs in Aquatic Sciences and Marine Resource Management	3	5	0	0	
NTNU	International Master's Program in Workforce Education and Development	4	2	0	0	
NTHU	International MBA Program in Technology Management	2	9	0	0	
	International Master's Program in Computer Science	1	4	0	0	
NYMU	International Master's Program in Health	3	1	1	0	
NCU	International Master's Program in Environmental Sustainable Development	1	3	0	0	
KSU	International Master's Program in Plastics Injection and Precision Molds	0	2	0	0	

domestic NGOs, the Noordhoff Craniofacial Foundation, the Mercy Corps, the FUNDACUNA, and the Chinese Christian Dental Services (CCDS) in providing emergency post-disaster relief, public health services, and basic education upgrade in Indonesia, India, Sri Lanka, the Philippines, Thailand, Uzbekistan, Panama, and the Gambia. Approximately US\$300,000 was provided in these humanitarian assistance projects. The Fund also assisted MOFA in a project calling for the private sector to donate various goods that would be delivered to people in need in friendly and allied countries.

### Cooperation with International Organizations and NGOs

When participating in international cooperation, the TaiwanICDF focuses on providing assistance in areas in which Taiwan has advantages. It also cooperates with international organizations and NGOs, developing partner relationships throughout the world. In 2005, the TaiwanICDF continued cooperation on development projects with the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), Central American Bank for Economic Integration (CABEI), the Asian Development Bank

(ADB), EBRD, and other international multilateral institutions. Cooperation between overseas missions and specialized international organizations, such as the Inter-American Organization for Agricultural Cooperation; bilateral assistance organizations as GTZ, and the Agencia Española de Cooperación Internacional (AECI); and international NGOs, such as World Vision is implemented to aid the development of partner nations through utilizing the expertise of personnel in Taiwan's missions in combination with funding from international organizations.

### The TaiwanICDF Fund Utilization

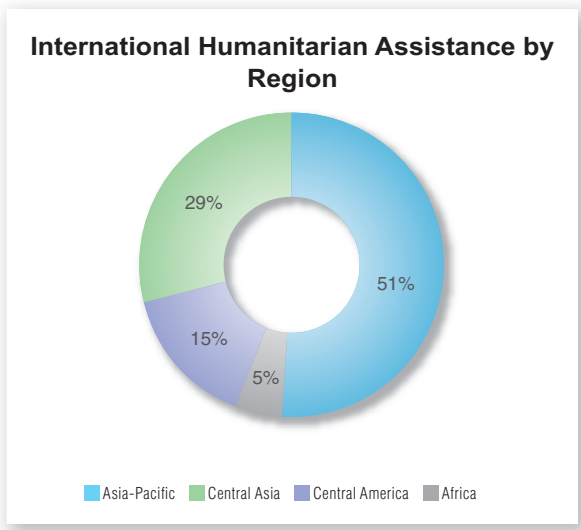
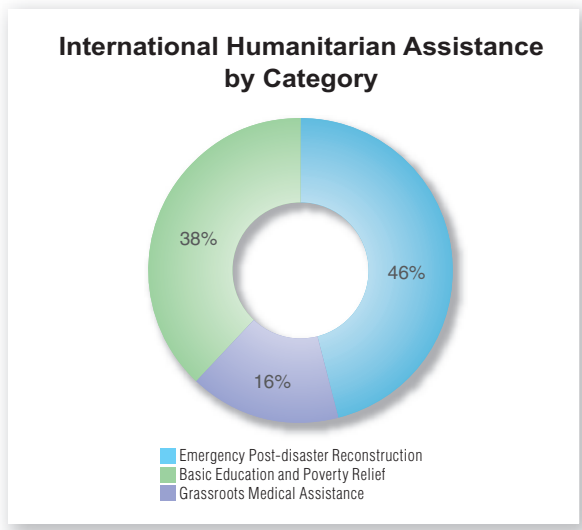
The TaiwanICDF's income is derived mainly from investments, interest revenue from long-term financing, and the interest income on funds that have not been allocated. As of the end of 2005, the TaiwanICDF's accumulated funds amounted to about NT\$12.47 billion, while the net asset value of the primary fund stood at NT\$14.88 billion. Since the fund's establishment, accumulated pledged financing stands at US\$501.97 million, with US\$382.76 million having been utilized. Of this, US\$184.38 million has been

### Distribution of The TaiwanICDF Alumni Societies

Area	Africa	Asia-Pacific	Middle East	Caribbean	Central America	South America	Europe
Chapter	Ivory Coast Swaziland South Africa The Gambia	Indonesia Indonesia–East Java Indonesia–Central Java Malaysia Vietnam– Ho Chi Minh City Vietnam–Hanoi Thailand Solomon Islands	Oman	St. Vincent & the Grenadines St. Christopher & Nevis Haiti Dominican Republic	Belize Costa Rica El Salvador Nicaragua Guatemala Honduras Mexico Panama	Chile Peru Colombia Argentina Bolivia Paraguay Ecuador	Czech Republic Hungary Lithuania Poland Russia
Total	4	8	1	4	8	7	5

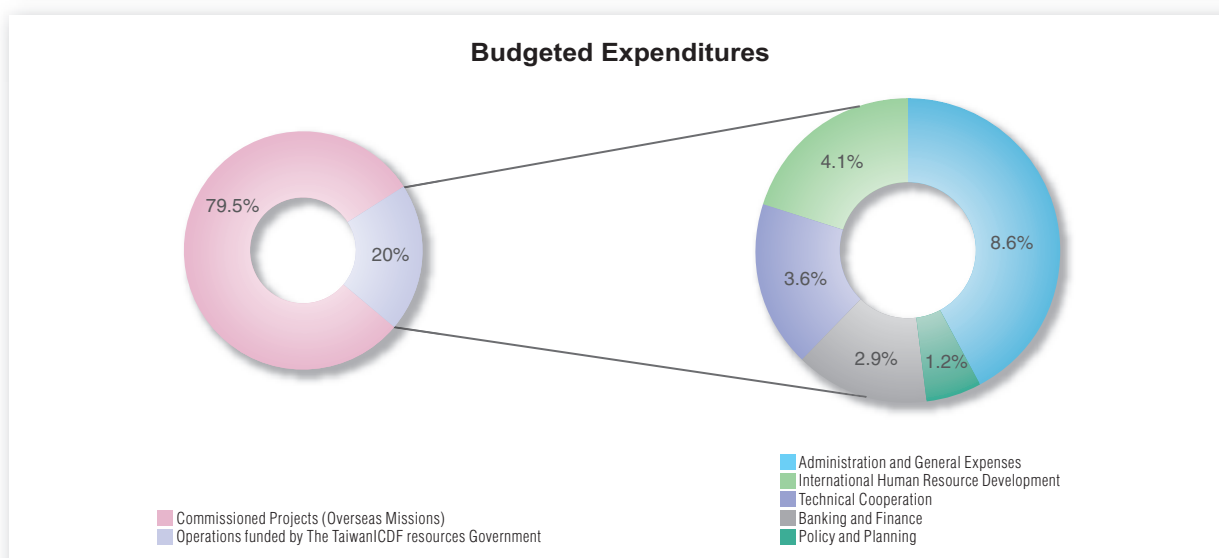
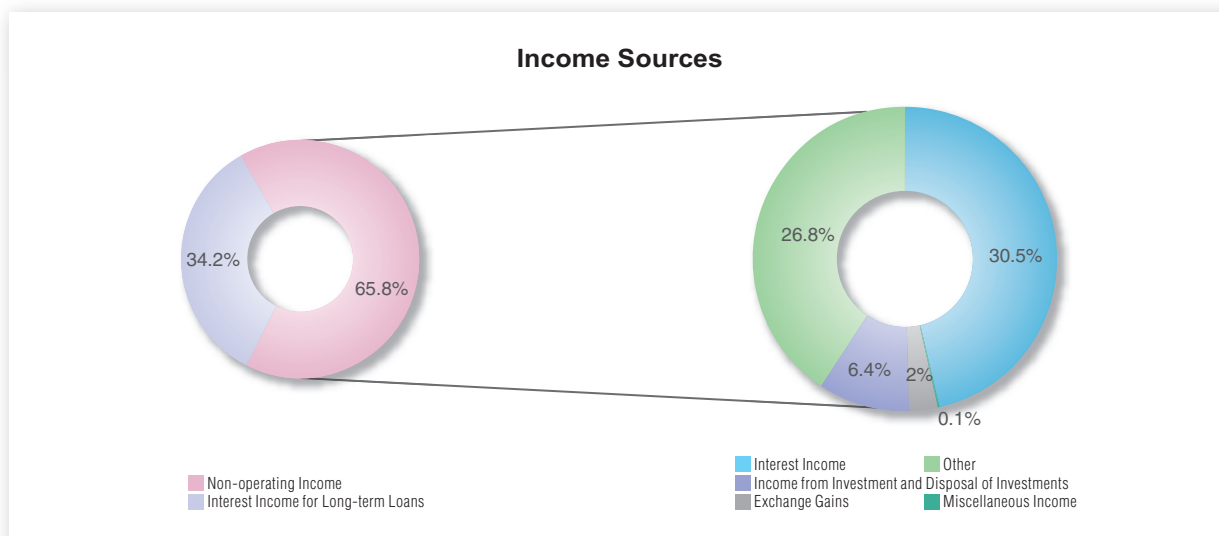
### International Humanitarian Assistance Projects in 2005

Country	Project Name	Type of Humanitarian Assistance
Indonesia, India, Sri Lanka	Love from Taiwan – Tsunami Disaster Fund-raising Activity.	Emergency Post-disaster Reconstruction
The Philippines	Cleft Palate Clinic Project	Basic Medical Assistance
Thailand	Pre - school Education Project	Basic Education and Poverty Relief
Panama	Public Library Reconstruction Project	Basic Education and Poverty Relief
Uzbekistan	Community Health and Sanitation Project – Phase II	Basic Medical Assistance
The Gambia	Dental Clinic Services Project	Basic Medical Assistance



recovered. US\$81.33 million has been pledged but not yet remitted. Funds having yet to be released are held

in NT dollars, US dollars and euros. Most funds are invested in fixed time deposits, short-term bills and



bonds, but a portion is invested in stocks or mutual funds in an effort to boost returns.

## ROC-Central American Economic Development Fund

At the end of 2005, the ROC-Central American Economic Development Fund had a total capital base of US\$120 million. Funding for various programs comes from the interest income of the fund, as the regulations prohibit use of the base capital. The fund is presently carrying out three projects:

1. Allocation of operational funds for the Central American Trade Office, which promotes various economic and trade projects and exchanges with Taiwan in countries in the region

2. The Graduate and Postgraduate Scholarship Program. To this point, 68 students from seven Central American countries have received scholarships to enroll in master's and Ph.D. programs in Taiwan.

3. Scholarships to study at Zamorano University in Honduras and National Pingtung University of Science and Technology in Taiwan. To this point, 30 students from Central American nations have received scholarships in the areas of socio-economic and agricultural/animal husbandry development.