

外援與人權的東南亞經驗

顏永銘
東海大學政治系
2023.04.10


About 18,900 results (0.28 seconds)

 Fanack

[US Aid and Human Rights in Egypt](#)

Biden's administration has once again used a carrot-and-stick approach with Egyptian president al-Sisi regarding human rights in Egypt.

Nov 24, 2022

 VOA News

[New Study Says UN Aid to Syria Benefits Rights Abusers](#)

Report says UN agencies providing humanitarian aid in the country have worked with companies owned by individuals under US,...


Oct 28, 2022

 The Guardian

[UK aid to India does little for human rights and democracy, watchdog finds](#)

Programme spent £2.3bn between 2016 and 2021 but is fragmented and lacks a clear rationale, report says.


4 weeks ago

 International Christian Concern

[Should Foreign Aid Be Tied to Human Rights Milestones?](#)

Lisa Navarrette, MS. The United States provides more international foreign aid than any other country in the world.

Sep 9, 2022

 The Toronto Star

[Canada's slashing of foreign aid a blow to supporting global democracy](#)

In February, Journalists for Human Rights (JHR), the organization Head, sent



斯斯有幾種？

- Economic Statecraft: “All of the economic means by which foreign policy actors might influence other international actors.” (Baldwin 1985:40)
- Negative and Positive tools!
- The 1961 Foreign Assistance Act defines aid as “the unilateral transfers of U.S. resources by the U.S. Government to or for the benefit of foreign entities.”
- The US is by far the largest single foreign donor in the world.

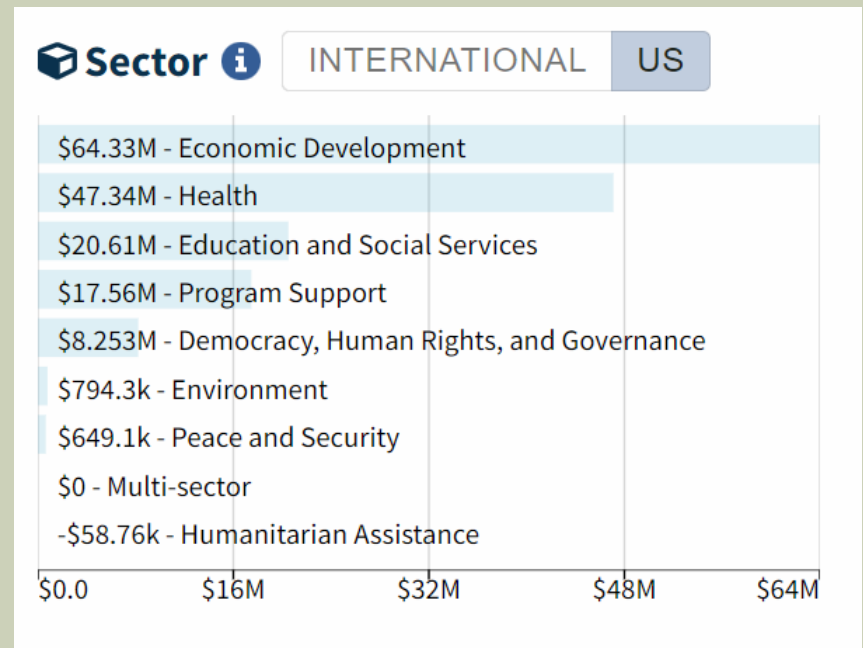
2019

Development Assistance by DAC Members [\[edit \]](#)

Donor	Total development aid	Development aid per capita <i>[citation needed]</i>	% of GNI
 United States	\$34.62 billion	\$95.52	0.16
 Germany	\$23.81 billion	\$214.73	0.60
 United Kingdom	\$19.37 billion	\$284.85	0.50
 Japan	\$15.51 billion ^[7]	\$73.58	0.29
 EU Institutions (excl. EU members)	\$14.827 billion ^[6]	\$27.03	
 France	\$12.18 billion	\$137.35	0.44
 Canada	\$6.4 billion ^[5]	\$170.25	0.27

斯斯有幾種？

- Economic assistance is defined as foreign aid for programs with a development or humanitarian objective. Development aid programs foster sustainable, broad-based economic progress and sociopolitical stability in developing countries.
- Military assistance is defined as foreign aid for programs primarily for the benefit of recipient government armed forces, or aid which subsidizes or substantially enhances military capability.
- In 2015, US foreign aid spending was divided into long-term development aid (38%), military and security aid (35%), and humanitarian aid (16%).



斯斯有幾種？

		Specific claims (Ex.)
1 st generation	Civil and political rights	Personal integrity rights Civil liberties Slavery
2 nd generation	Economic, social and cultural rights	Right to adequate standard of living Right to health care Right to education Labor Rights
3 rd generation	Collective rights	Right to self-determination Right to development

THE LINKAGE

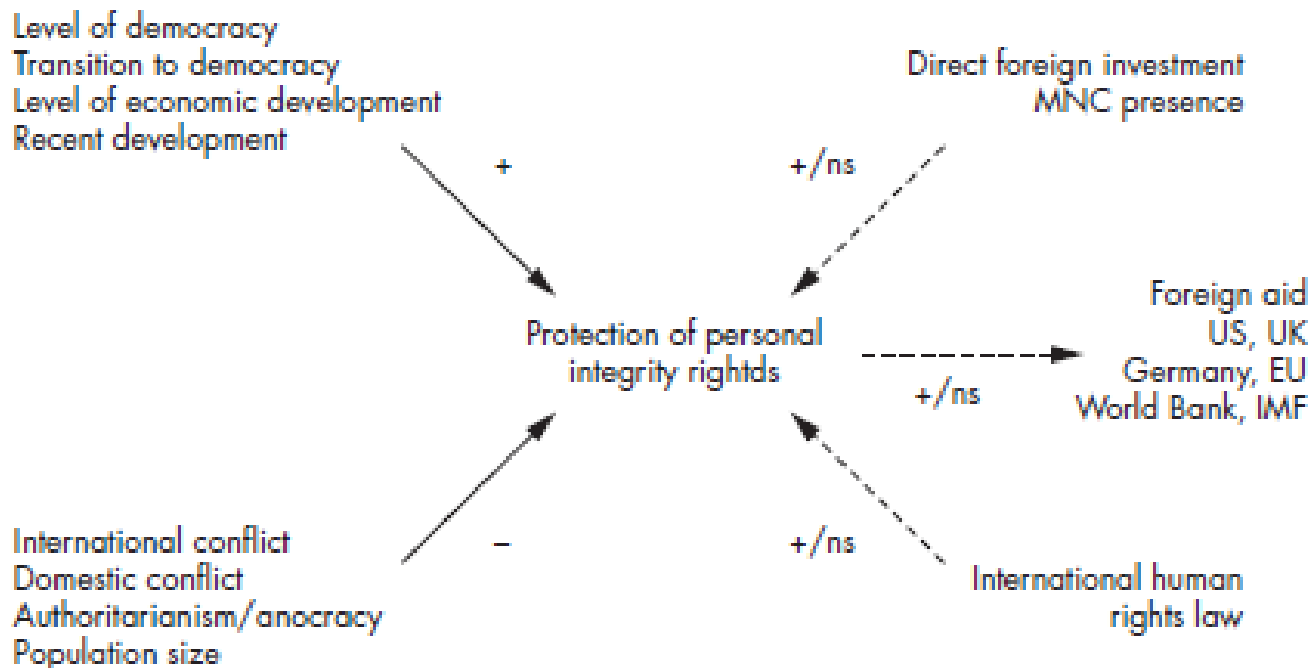


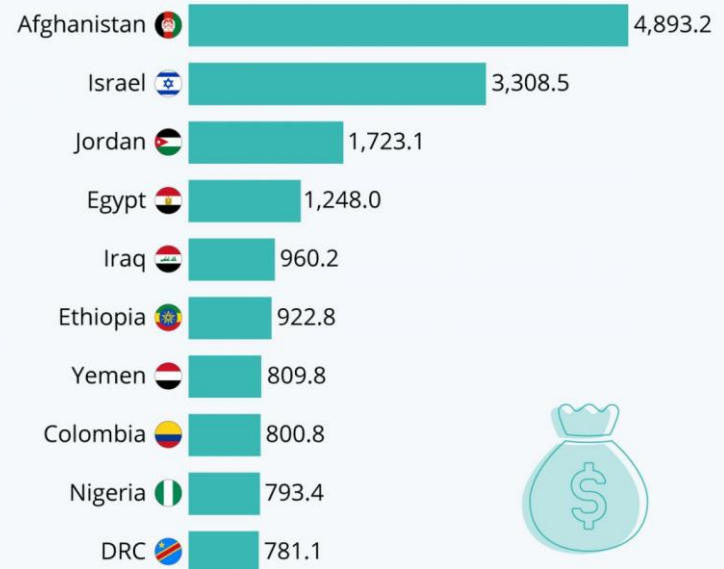
Figure 11.1 Summary of many-country studies of human rights
(Adapted from Landman 2003:208, 2005a:566; 2006:103).

THE LINKAGE

- “human rights protection is specified as the dependent variable for the examination of the impact of direct foreign investment and international law, while serving as an independent variable for the examination of foreign aid allocation.”
- Mixed results!

Where U.S. Foreign Aid is Going

U.S. government international aid in 2019
(in million U.S. dollars)



Source: USAID



statista

MY PERSPECTIVE

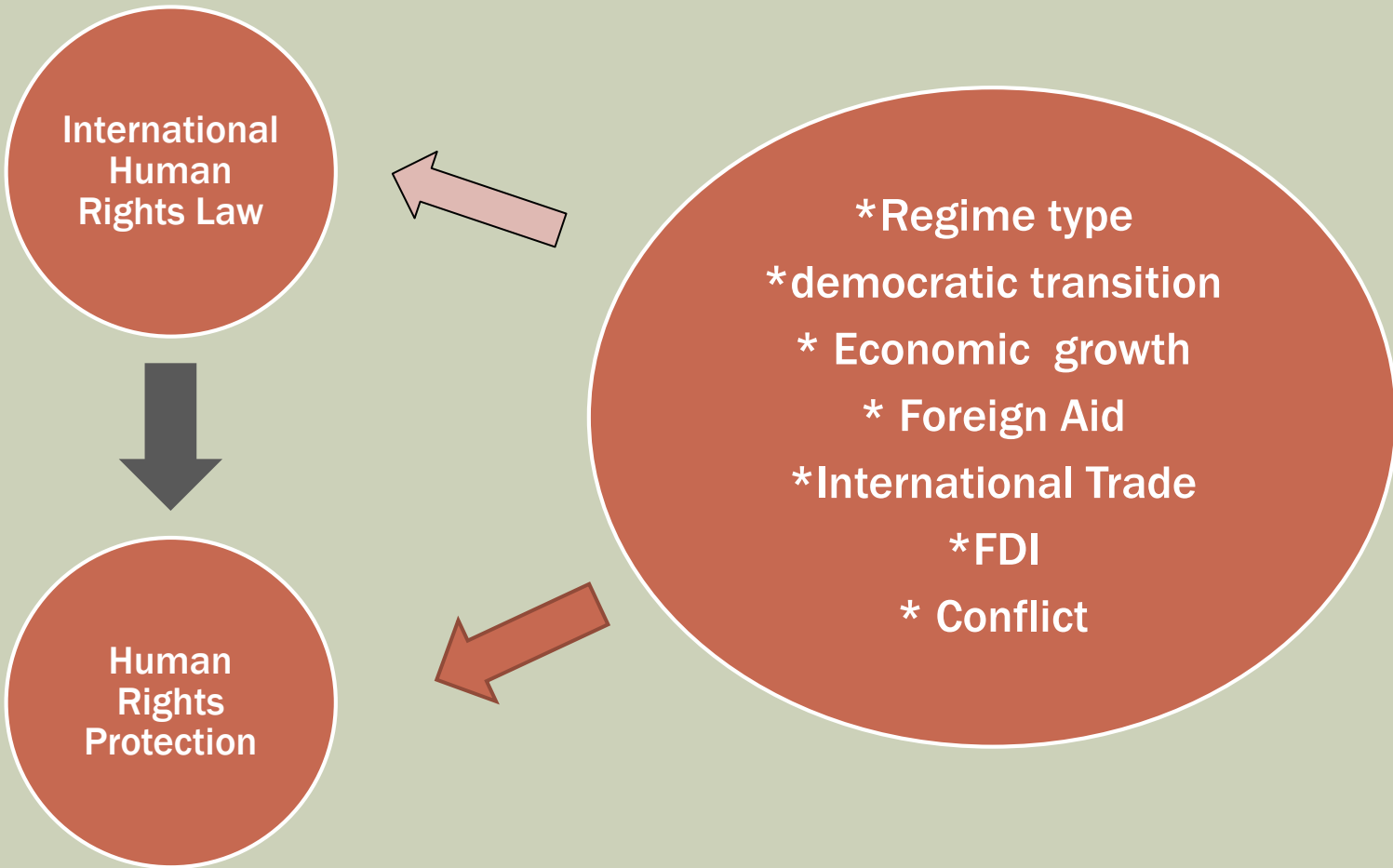


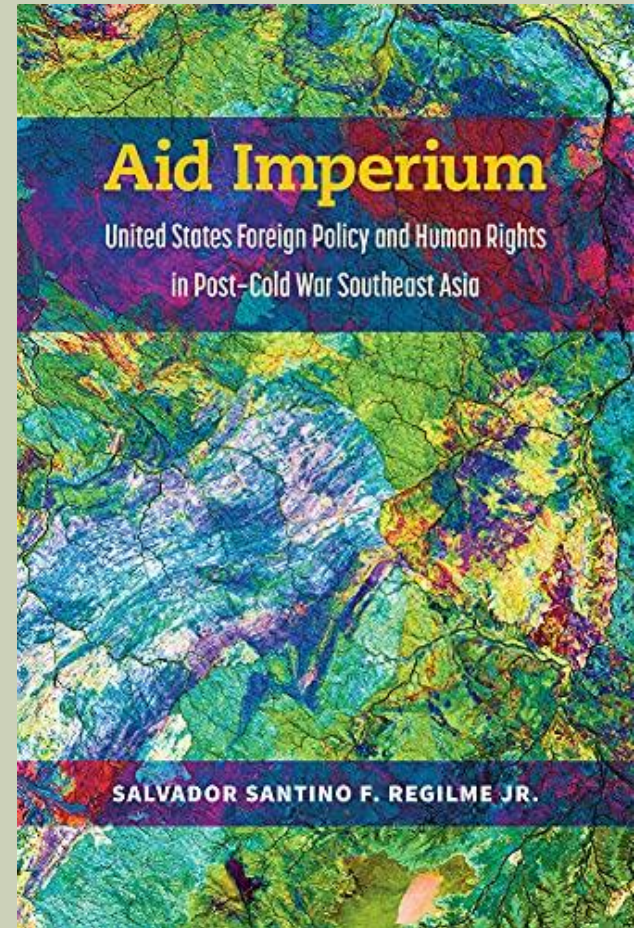
表3 東南亞人權公約之承諾行為

	模型一	模型二 (政治敏感性公約)	模型三 (非政治敏感性公約)
依變數 (t-1)	0.6291*** (0.049)	0.7134*** (0.0417)	0.7589*** (0.0425)
民主 (preference) (t-1)	-0.0002 (0.002)	0.0068*** (0.0022)	-0.0039* (0.0021)
政體變遷 (sovereignty cost) (t-1)	0.0005 (0.0004)	0.0009** (0.0004)	0.0003 (0.0004)
官方開發援助 (ratio- nal calculation) (t-1)	0.0048 (0.0043)	0.0025 (0.0040)	0.0089** (0.0042)
區域參與 (regionaliza- tion) (t-1)	-0.5601*** (0.1984)	-0.4749** (0.1903)	-0.3642* (0.1958)
經濟發展 (t-1)	-0.0229 (0.0216)	0.0090 (0.0205)	-0.1915 (0.02143)
人口 (t-1)	-0.1464 (0.1266)	0.0725 (0.1203)	-0.1648 (0.1256)
涉外衝突 (t-1)	0.1032*** (0.0326)	0.1091*** (0.0311)	0.0702** (0.0323)
內部衝突 (t-1)	0.0103 (0.0216)	0.0145 (0.0205)	-0.0007 (0.0215)
社會主義政權 (t-1)	-0.1222 (0.1084)	-0.1096 (0.1028)	-0.0029 (0.1071)
人權侵害狀態 (t-1)	-0.0137 (0.0104)	0.0065 (0.0099)	-0.0202* (0.0104)
人權公約數量 (t-1)	-0.0342*** (0.0107)	-0.0224** (0.0098)	-0.0272*** (0.0105)

COMMITMENT
IN SEA
顏永銘 (2020)

WHAT CAN WE LEARN FROM OTHERS?

- “The relationship between foreign aid and human rights outcome is much more complex than a simple correlation.” (15)
- “...imperium refers to both the territorial and non-territorial practices and expressions of American power.”(24)



THE IMPACT OF US MILITARY AID

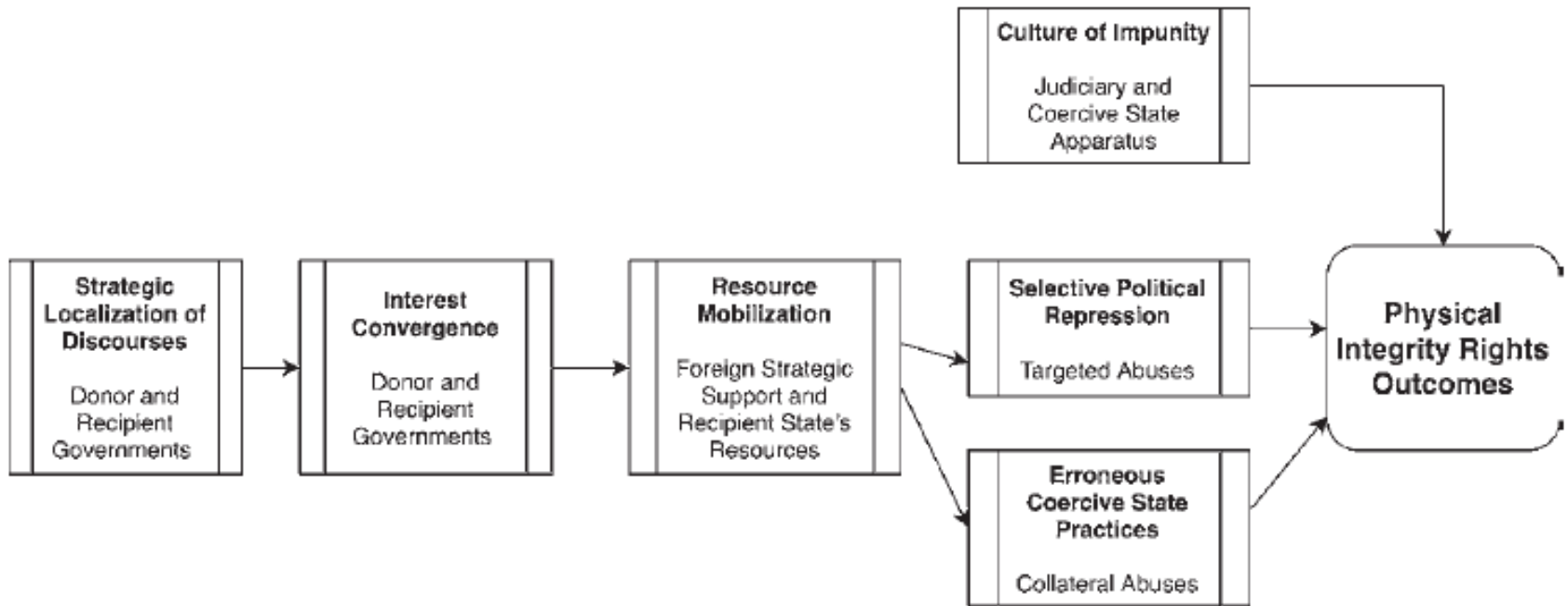


Fig. 2.1. Explanatory Model: Interest Convergence and Physical Integrity Rights

THE ARGUMENT

- “the donor and recipient governments’ converging interests, together with the domestic legitimacy of the recipient government, primarily shape the purposes of foreign aid programs and domestic policies.”
(15)
- The ideational element of foreign aid.
- Strategic localization.

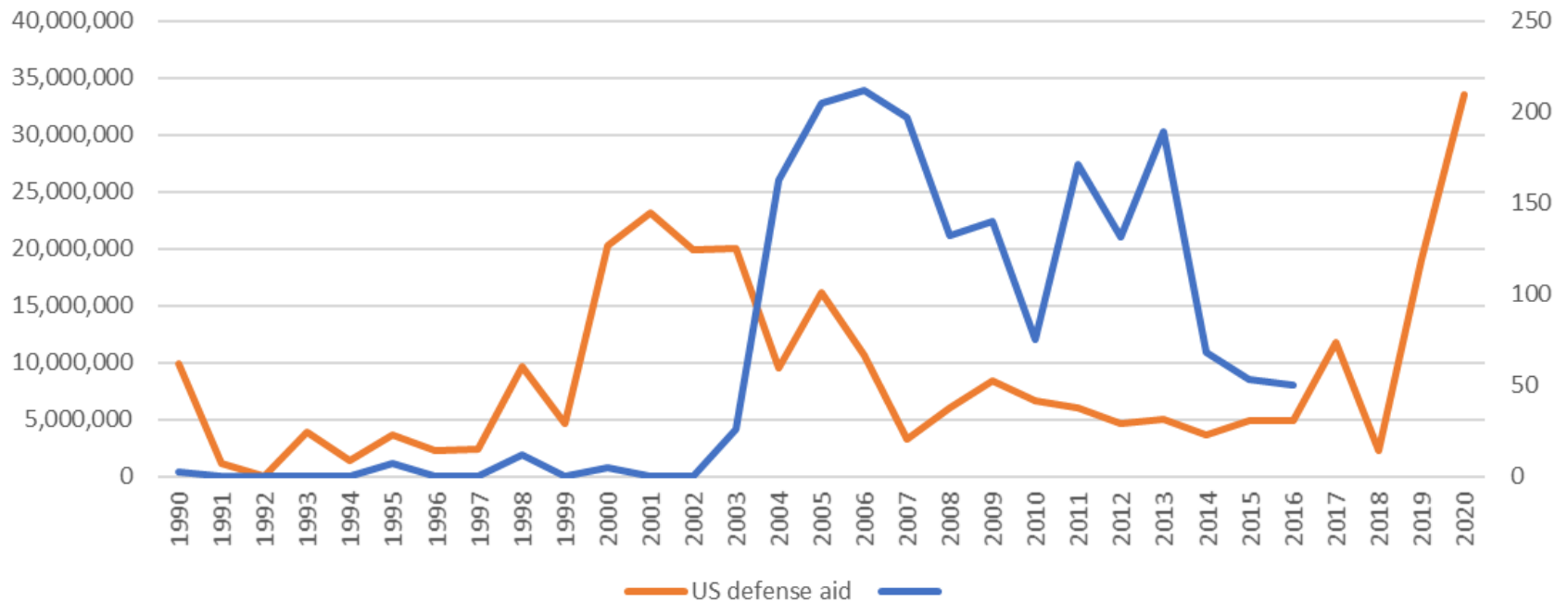
TABLE 2.1. Typology of Cases: Interest Convergence and Physical Integrity Rights

Interest Convergence vis-à-vis Human Rights Outcomes in Recipient Countries					
<i>Independent Variables</i>				<i>Outcome Variable</i>	<i>Empirical Cases</i>
Foreign Strategic Support		Domestic Variables and Enduring Conditions		Type and Magnitude of Human Rights Violations	
Foreign Resource Allocations (Material)	Powerful Donor Government's Strategic Purpose (Ideational)	Domestic Legitimacy of the Recipient Government	Culture of Impunity		
More foreign aid	Comprehensive range of security interests	Strong Legitimacy		Fewer Human Rights Abuses	Post-War on Terror Philippines (2010–16)
	Counterterrorism/militaristic	Weak Legitimacy		Pervasive Human Rights Violations	Post-9/11 Philippines (2001–2009) and Thailand (2001–6)
Less foreign aid	Comprehensive range of security interests	Strong Legitimacy		Fewer Human Rights Abuses	Pre-9/11 Philippines (1992–2000) and Thailand (1992–2000)

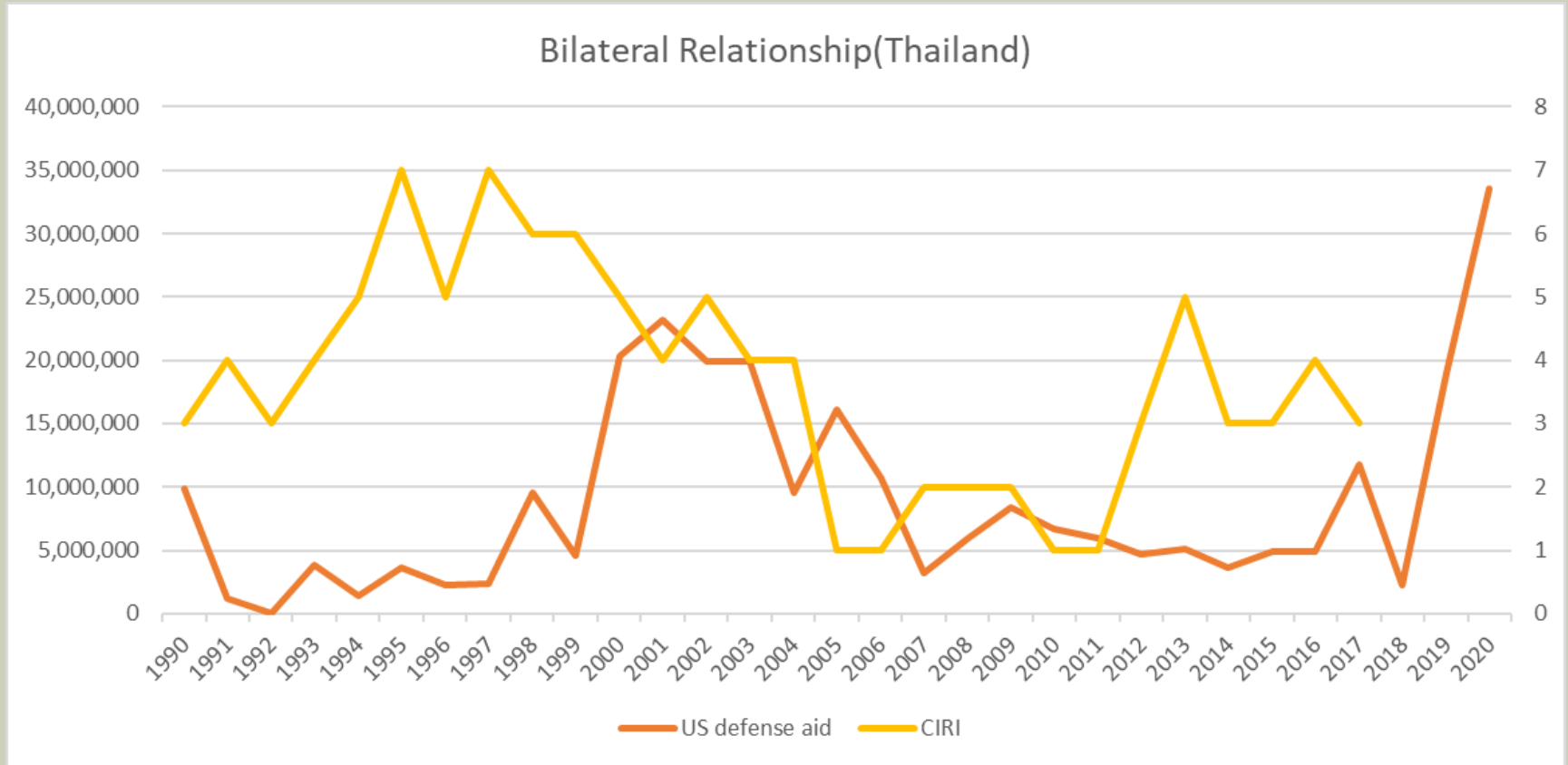
TYPES

EMPIRICAL DATA

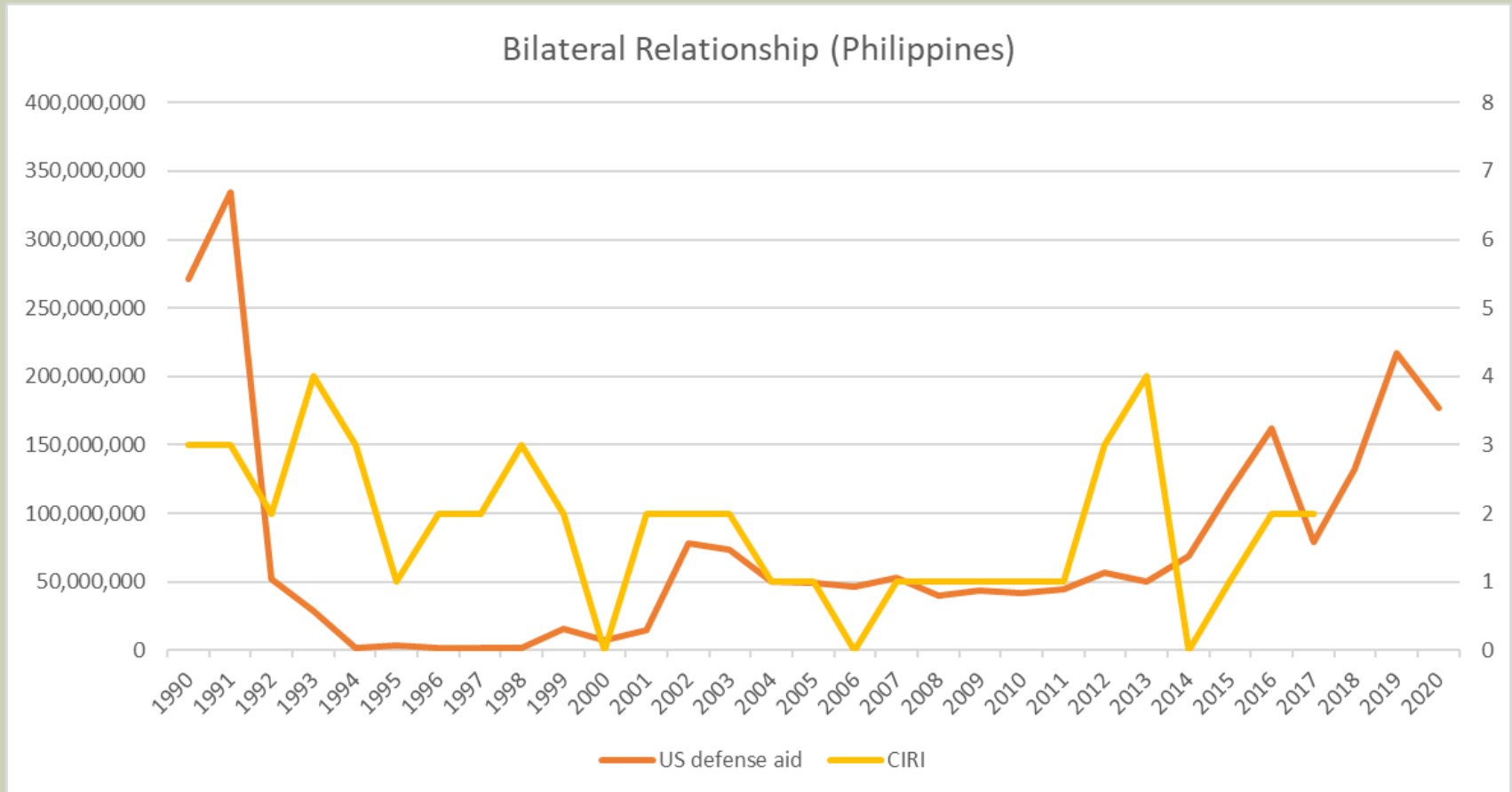
Bilateral Relationship(Thai)



EMPIRICAL DATA



EMPIRICAL DATA



EMPIRICAL DATA



REFLECTION

- The necessity of Micro analysis.
- How could we find the most appropriate indicators?
- To tease out the elements along the causal linkage.
- What about other donors?
- Limited case studies.
- The paradigm of foreign aid is under transition.
“...geostrategic interests shape the politics of aid in the era of great power rivalry, thereby sidelining the welfare of the most vulnerable communities in aid recipient states”(232)

感謝聆聽
敬請指教