

productive programs in the social and economic sectors when receiving budgetary allocations, it has been difficult to establish a direct inverse relationship between economic growth and military expenditure. Second, military expenditures have figured prominently in the policy dialogue with countries that have a high level of dependence on foreign aid. Third, the civilian control of the military as established in industrial democracies in the west provides a framework for public scrutiny of military expenditures in the same manner as in civilian programs. If developing countries adopt this approach it is possible that the military budget will reflect a country's genuine security needs against aggression.

The World Bank deals with those aspects of **human rights** that are relevant to its mandate. It does not take account of political dimensions in its lending decisions except in situations where the violation of human rights has created conditions hostile to the implementation of projects and programs or brought about other adverse economic consequences. The Bank's Articles of Agreement prohibit it from taking political considerations into account, interfering in the political affairs or being influenced by the political orientation of the country. Accordingly, the Bank's efforts have been to focus on those rights that are economic and social in nature. Its position in this area is embodied in the strategy on poverty reduction which has two major components. The first is to promote the productive use of the most abundant asset that belongs to the poor - its labour and the second is to provide basic social services such as primary health care, family planning, nutrition, and primary education to the poor. This strategy is expected to improve the economic and social human rights of the poor though it may need to be supported by targeted transfer programs and social safety nets.

United Nations Development Programme

The UNDP has identified five priority areas for channelling support for governance which are:

- governing institutions covering the legislature, judiciary and electoral bodies;
- public and private sector management;
- decentralisation and support for local governance;
- civil society organisations¹⁷; and

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Civil society consists of individuals and groups, both organised or unorganised, who interact in the social, political and economic domains and are regulated by formal and informal rules and laws. Civil society organisations are the multitude of associations around which the society voluntarily organises itself