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U.S. Military Assistance to 1460 Report Countries: 1990-2005

On Jan. 30, 2003, the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) adopted resolution 1460, which reaffirms the council's previous resolutions (1261, 1314, and 1379) on children and armed conflict and calls on all parties to armed conflict to stop using child soldiers. Resolution 1460 also requests that the UN secretary general list the progress made by the 23 parties to conflict on the Security Council's agenda (S/2002/1299), including governmental armed groups that continue to use or recruit child soldiers. In response to Resolution 1460, and in advance of the Security Council's fourth open debate on children in armed conflict, the Coalition to stop the Use of Child Soldiers published a report that lists 17 countries where child soldiers were being used from January 2003 through September 2003. While the report does not cover every situation where children are being deployed, it specifically includes all of the countries covered on the Security Council's agenda, as well as other situations deemed critical by the coalition.

Of the 17 countries listed in the coalition's report, 14 receive, or are poised to receive, military assistance from the United States. In countries such as Sri Lanka and Colombia, government-allied militias and paramilitary forces frequently use child soldiers, yet the United States provides these governments with extensive International Military Education and Training (IMET) assistance for professional education in military management and technical training on U.S. weapons. In other countries, such as Nepal, the United States significantly stepped up its military assistance since Sept. 11, 2001, despite the fact that both government and rebel forces actively use child soldiers. Below is a list of the countries covered in the Coalition to Stop the Use of Child Soldiers' 1460 Report, a brief explanation of the child soldier situation in each country, and the amount of military assistance and hardware being provided to these countries by the United States.

Afghanistan	Children were actively involved in Afghanistan's 23 years of civil war. The Taliban and the Northern Alliance were known to recruit children from all over Afghanistan, the Afghan refugee diaspora, and from some of the religious schools in Pakistan known as <i>madrasas</i> . The Army does not use children as soldiers, and although many former child soldiers have been demobilized, these children risk being re-recruited by opposition groups.					
Type of Military Assistance	FY 1990-2001 actual	FY 02 actual	FY 03 actual	FY 04 estimate	FY 05 estimate	Total
DCS	\$0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	\$0
FMS	\$0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	\$0
IMET	\$0	\$0	\$387,000	\$600,000	\$800,000	\$1,787,000
FMF	\$0	\$57,000,000	\$191,000,000	\$413,705,000	\$400,000,000	\$1,061,705,000
Angola	Government and opposition groups used child soldiers throughout the 27-year civil war, many of whom remain in the government armed forces. The lack of birth registration in Angola has also made the continued recruitment of child soldiers possible.					
Type of Military Assistance	FY 1990-2001	FY 02	FY 03	FY 04	FY 05	Total



tary Assistance	actual	actual	actual	estimate	estimate	
DCS	\$50,000	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	\$50,000
FMS	\$16,000	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	\$16,000
IMET	\$174,000	\$0	\$152,000	\$100,000	\$300,000	\$726,000
FMF	\$2,000,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,000,000
Burma	More than 70,000 children have been forcibly and voluntarily recruited into the government Armed Forces, one of the largest numbers of any country in the world. Children participate in all sides of the conflict. An estimated 7,000 children belong to opposition forces.					
Type of Military Assistance	FY 1990-2001 actual	FY 02 actual	FY 03 actual	FY 04 estimate	FY 05 estimate	Total
DCS	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
FMS	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
IMET	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
FMF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Burundi	Government and rebel groups, including those based in the Democratic Republic of Congo, recruit children as young as 11. Since 1993, an estimated 14,000 children have been recruited as combatants by rebel and government forces in Burundi.					
Type of Military Assistance	FY 1990-2001 actual	FY 02 actual	FY 03 actual	FY 04 estimate	FY 05 estimate	Total
DCS	\$264,000	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	\$264,000
FMS	\$57,000	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	\$57,000
IMET	\$1,002,000	\$0	\$0	\$100,000	\$50,000	\$1,152,000
FMF	\$315,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$315,000
Colombia	Approximately 11,000-14,000 children, some as young as 8, are members of paramilitary and guerilla groups. Children are also suspected of belonging to the peasant soldier battalions created by the Colombian government in 2002 to protect rural areas. Government forces do not recruit child soldiers, although the Army uses children as informants and some members of the security forces collaborate with illegal paramilitary groups.					
Type of Military Assistance	FY 1990-2001 actual	FY 02 actual	FY 03 actual	FY 04 estimate	FY 05 estimate	Total
DCS	\$92,037,000	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	\$92,037,000
FMS	\$563,471,000	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	\$563,471,000
IMET	\$14,583,000	\$1,180,000	\$1,165,000	\$1,800,000	\$1,700,000	\$20,428,000
FMF	\$305,168,000	\$0	\$17,100,000	\$109,350,000	\$108,000,000	\$539,618,000
Democratic Republic of Congo	Government and rebel forces employ both girls and boys as soldiers, despite their international commitment to stem this practice and demobilize all under 18s in their ranks. Up to one-third of the children in the DRC have taken up arms.					
Type of Military Assistance	FY 1990-2001 actual	FY 02 actual	FY 03 actual	FY 04 estimate	FY 05 estimate	Total
DCS	\$44,000	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	\$44,000
FMS	\$18,341,000	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	\$18,341,000
IMET	\$468,000	\$0	\$0	\$100,000	\$50,000	\$618,000
FMF	\$2,986,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,986,000



Indonesia	Government-affiliated paramilitary groups recruit children as young as 7. Rebel forces conscript children as young as 12.					
Type of Military Assistance	FY 1990-2001 actual	FY 02 actual	FY 03 actual	FY 04 estimate	FY 05 estimate	Total
DCS	\$99,898,000	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	\$99,898,000
FMS	\$517,631,000	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	\$517,631,000
IMET	\$7,508,000	\$0	\$276,000	\$459,000	\$600,000	\$8,843,000
FMF	\$25,000,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$25,000,000
Israel	Children partake in hostilities on the Israeli and Palestinian sides of the conflict.					
Type of Military Assistance	FY 1990-2001 actual	FY 02 actual	FY 03 actual	FY 04 estimate	FY 05 estimate	Total
DCS	\$766,727,000	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	\$766,727,000
FMS	\$7,982,915,000	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	\$7,982,915,000
IMET	\$218,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$218,000
FMF	\$22,847,904,000	\$2,040,000,000	\$3,086,350,000	\$2,147,255,000	\$2,220,000,000	\$32,341,509,000
Ivory Coast	Government and rebel armed forces forcibly and voluntarily recruit children 15 and younger. Minors from Liberia, Ghana, and from Liberian refugee camps located within Ivory Coast are often targeted to join the ranks of warring parties.					
Type of Military Assistance	FY 1990-2001 actual	FY 02 actual	FY 03 actual	FY 04 estimate	FY 05 estimate	Total
DCS	\$121,000	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	\$121,000
FMS	\$2,712,000	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	\$2,712,000
IMET	\$1,833,000	\$0	\$0	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$1,933,000
FMF	\$4,517,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$4,517,000
Liberia	Government forces, pro-government militias, and opposition groups all have children in their ranks. It is estimated that children made-up 80 percent of the troops that fought in Liberia's four-year civil war, making disarmament, demobilization and reintegration an especially difficult task.					
Type of Military Assistance	FY 1990-2001 actual	FY 02 actual	FY 03 actual	FY 04 estimate	FY 05 estimate	Total
DCS	\$0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	\$0
FMS	\$3,556,000	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	\$3,556,000
IMET	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
FMF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Nepal	The Maoist rebel group recruits children as young as 13, sometimes forcibly. Government forces are also suspected of recruiting minors. The Communist-sponsored All Nepal National Independent Students' Union - Revolutionary (ANNISU-R) is a political organization that recruits children at schools to counter the government armed forces. ANNISU-R membership is estimated at 400,000.					
Type of Military Assistance	FY 1990-2001 actual	FY 02 actual	FY 03 actual	FY 04 estimate	FY 05 estimate	Total
DCS	\$0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	\$0
FMS	\$0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	\$0
IMET	\$0	\$377,000	\$500,000	\$600,000	\$650,000	\$2,127,000
FMF	\$0	\$14,000,000	\$2,950,000	\$3,975,000	\$1,000,000	\$21,925,000



Philippines	Paramilitary and armed opposition groups use children as young as 11 as soldiers and noncombatants.					
Type of Military Assistance	FY 1990-2001 actual	FY 02 actual	FY 03 actual	FY 04 estimate	FY 05 estimate	Total
DCS	\$25,251,000	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	\$25,251,000
FMS	\$678,975,000	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	\$678,975,000
IMET	\$20,181,000	\$2,025,000	\$2,400,000	\$2,700,000	\$3,000,000	\$30,306,000
FMF	\$370,717,000	\$44,000,000	\$49,870,000	\$19,880,000	\$30,000,000	\$514,467,000
Rwanda	Government forces have vowed to stop using child soldiers, although they still have minors in their ranks. Government-organized militias recruit children as young as 14, and Rwandan government opposition forces based in the Democratic Republic of Congo are known to use child soldiers.					
Type of Military Assistance	FY 1990-2001 actual	FY 02 actual	FY 03 actual	FY 04 estimate	FY 05 estimate	Total
DCS	\$0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	\$0
FMS	\$1,131,000	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	\$1,131,000
IMET	\$2,028,000	\$0	\$162,000	\$175,000	\$225,000	\$2,590,000
FMF	\$1,579,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,579,000
Sierra Leone	More than 7,000 children fought during the 11-year civil war, many of whom have not been fully demobilized. Rebel groups forcibly recruited children as young as 10. Some of these combatants were also involved in neighboring conflicts in Ivory Coast and Liberia.					
Type of Military Assistance	FY 1990-2001 actual	FY 02 actual	FY 03 actual	FY 04 estimate	FY 05 estimate	Total
DCS	\$24,000	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	\$24,000
FMS	\$2,367,000	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	\$2,367,000
IMET	\$1,082,000	\$177,000	\$318,000	\$300,000	\$300,000	\$2,177,000
FMF	\$3,048,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,048,000
Sri Lanka	Government-allied militias recruit child soldiers. The Liberation Tigers of Tamil Elam (LTTE) actively recruits children as young as 9. More than 1,300 children serve in the LTTE.					
Type of Military Assistance	FY 1990-2001 actual	FY 02 actual	FY 03 actual	FY 04 estimate	FY 05 estimate	Total
DCS	\$8,153,000	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	\$8,153,000
FMS	\$4,703,000	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	\$4,703,000
IMET	\$2,514,000	\$259,000	\$307,000	\$500,000	\$500,000	\$4,080,000
FMF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$995,000	\$500,000	\$1,495,000
Sudan	Government armed forces, paramilitary groups, tribal groups and opposition groups all recruit child soldiers, often forcibly. Although attempts have been made to demobilize children from the government forces it is estimated that 7,000-8,000 children remain in the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA).					
Type of Military Assistance	FY 1990-2001 actual	FY 02 actual	FY 03 actual	FY 04 estimate	FY 05 estimate	Total
DCS	\$89,000	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	\$89,000
FMS	\$66,000	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	\$66,000
IMET	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
FMF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0



Uganda	Government forces, local defense groups and opposition groups use child soldiers. Government forces also forcibly recruit and train children to fight in neighboring Democratic Republic of Congo and Sudan. The Ugandan People's Defense Forces (UPDF) also recruits demobilized child soldiers to fill their ranks. Between January and June 2003, an estimated 6,800 children were abducted by the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) operating in Northern Uganda. The LRA abducts young girls for their use as sex slaves and "wives." Since 1986, the LRA has abducted approximately 20,000 children.					
Type of Military Assistance	FY 1990-2001 actual	FY 02 actual	FY 03 actual	FY 04 estimate	FY 05 estimate	Total
DCS	\$9,827,000	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	\$9,827,000
FMS	\$5,091,000	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	\$5,091,000
IMET	\$2,394,000	\$0	\$170,000	\$200,000	\$225,000	\$2,989,000
FMF	\$10,360,000	\$0	\$0	\$1,990,000	\$0	\$12,350,000

Foreign Military Sales (FMS) are government-to-government sales negotiated by the Pentagon.

Direct Commercial Sales (DCS) are negotiated by U.S. companies and foreign buyers.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF) is congressionally appropriated grants to finance the purchase of American-made weapons, services and training by foreign governments.

International Military Education and Training (IMET) funding is given to foreign governments to pay for professional education in military management and technical training on U.S. weapons.

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