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UNITED NATIONS OBSERVER GROUP IN CENTRAL AMERICA

Report of the Secretary-General

1. The present report is submitted to the Security Council in response to paragraph 3 of resolution 656 (1990) of 8 June 1990, in which the Council requested the Secretary-General to keep it fully informed of further developments relating to the demobilization of the members of the Nicaraguan Resistance and in particular to report to it not later than 29 June concerning the completion of the demobilization process.

2. I am happy to be able to inform the Security Council that, at 1900 hours local time on 28 June 1990, demobilization had been completed at all locations, except for one in Nicaragua where a handful of members of the Nicaraguan Resistance remained to be demobilized; their demobilization was expected to be completed today, whereupon the location in question (zone 8) was to be closed. The Chief Military Observer of the United Nations Observer Group in Central America (ONUCA) has reported that he has received from the commander of each of the four "fronts" of the Nicaraguan Resistance (Northern, Central, Southern, Atlantic) a document in which the commander concerned certifies that all combatants under his command have been demobilized; that all arms, ammunition and military equipment have been handed over to ONUCA and no such material has been hidden; and that either the military structure of the front concerned has been dissolved (Atlantic and Central Fronts) or the front has definitively abandoned the armed struggle (Northern Front) or it has converted itself into a political force (Southern Front). General Quesada has also received a letter from the Minister of the Presidency of the Nicaraguan Government which, in the name of the President of Nicaragua, states that the Nicaraguan Government, in the light of the results achieved and of the certificates signed by the leaders of the various fronts of the Nicaraguan Resistance, is fully satisfied with the process of demobilization that ONUCA has carried out in fulfilment of its mandate.

3. The members of the Security Council will recall that demobilization began in Honduras on 16 April 1990. It took place at four locations in that country: Danlí, La Kiatara, Yamales and Zacatal. The numbers of armed and unarmed members of the Resistance who were demobilized at each of these locations are set out in annex I to the present report.

4. As regards Nicaragua, demobilization in that country began on 8 May 1990 but proceeded slowly until the signature of the Managua Protocol on 30 May 1990. Eight security zones were established for the purpose, zones 1 to 5 being for the members of the Northern and Central Fronts, zones 6 and 7 for the Atlantic Front and zone 8 for the Southern Front. The senior commanders of the Nicaraguan Resistance, together with members of their staff, travelled from zone 5 to the village of San Pedro de Lovago on 27 June 1990 and were demobilized there by ONUCA on the same day in a final ceremony attended by the President of Nicaragua, members of her Government and the Archbishop of Managua. A temporary demobilization post was established at El Cedro on 20 June 1990 when ONUCA was made aware of the presence of some stragglers who had not reported to the security zones in that area before they were closed; demobilization continued there up to 28 June 1990. In addition, 15 members of the Nicaraguan Resistance reported for demobilization to the ONUCA verification centre at Estelí. The totals of armed and unarmed members of the Nicaraguan Resistance who were demobilized at each of the above locations are set out in annex II to the present report.

5. Members of the Nicaraguan Resistance were deemed to be armed if they presented themselves for demobilization with a weapon or some other item of ordnance, such as mines or hand grenades. Individuals not so equipped were considered to be members of the Nicaraguan Resistance, and therefore eligible for demobilization, if they were in uniform and had been certified by a commander of a Resistance unit as being members of the Nicaraguan Resistance. Some of these personnel were wounded or disabled ex-combatants; others were said to have served in the Nicaraguan Resistance in a non-combatant capacity (e.g., logistics support).

6. Annex III to the present report sets out totals for the different categories of weapons that were handed over by the members of the Nicaraguan Resistance in Honduras and Nicaragua respectively, up to and including 28 June 1990. These were destroyed on the spot by ONUCA, as agreed. ONUCA was informed both by senior officers of the Nicaraguan Army and by the leaders of the Nicaraguan Resistance themselves that the Resistance had always been a lightly armed and mobile force that hardly ever deployed heavy weapons inside Nicaragua. ONUCA nevertheless paid special attention to two categories of heavy weapons that were reported to be in the possession of the Nicaraguan Resistance, namely heavy machine-guns and surface-to-air missiles.

7. As indicated in annex III, four heavy machine-guns were handed in. The leader of the Northern Front confirmed to ONUCA that his front had received heavy machine-guns in the past but said that they had been used only for the defence of the front's bases in Honduras. All the weapons had been returned to the original supplier before the members of the front came back to Nicaragua in April and May 1990. I have been given reason to believe that some of these weapons were disposed of in this way but that the bulk of them were known to have become unserviceable.

8. As regards surface-to-air missiles, 84 "Redeye" and 28 "SAM-7" missiles were handed over to ONUCA. On the basis of consultations with various parties who might be in a position to form an estimate of the number of such weapons in the possession of the Nicaraguan Resistance at the time that demobilization began,

these figures approximate closely to what was expected. As reported above, the commanders of all the fronts have solemnly assured ONUCA, both orally and in writing, that no arms or military equipment remain under their command or have been hidden.

9. As the process of demobilization neared its close, the strength of the Venezuelan battalion, which had performed its tasks with great distinction, was gradually reduced. Two groups, accounting for more than half its strength, have already been repatriated to Venezuela. The withdrawal of the battalion will be completed by 4 July.

10. In conclusion, I would like to record my appreciation to the Security Council for its two decisions to enlarge the mandate of ONUCA and then to extend the deadline for the completion of demobilization. In taking those decisions, the Security Council enabled ONUCA to play a role in helping to bring to an end the tragic war which had inflicted many casualties and much hardship on the region, and in particular on the Nicaraguan people, during the last decade. I would also wish to record my gratitude to the President of Nicaragua, to the Nicaraguan civilian and military authorities and to the Archbishop of Managua for the co-operation they have extended to ONUCA in carrying out its tasks. Similarly, I wish to express my gratitude to the President of Honduras and to the civilian and military authorities of that country for the co-operation extended to ONUCA during the demobilization process there.

Annex I

Members of the Nicaraguan Resistance  
demobilized in Honduras

<u>Location</u>	<u>Armed</u>	<u>Unarmed</u>	<u>Total</u>
Danli	-	456	456
La Kiatara	217	78	295
Yamales a/	-	1 457	1 457
Zacatal a/	-	399	399
Total	<u>217</u>	<u>2 390</u>	<u>2 607</u>

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a/ Although all the personnel demobilized at Yamales and Zacatal were unarmed, 384 weapons were handed over separately to ONUCA at Yamales and 41 at Zacatal. They are included in the totals in annex III.

Annex II

Members of the Nicaraguan Resistance  
demobilized in Nicaragua

<u>Location</u>	<u>Armed</u>	<u>Unarmed</u>	<u>Total</u>
Zone 1	2 108	138	2 246
Zone 2	1 220	413	1 633
Zone 3	2 150	405	2 555
Zone 4	3 067	172	3 239
Zone 5 a/	5 072	1 241	6 313
Zone 6	1 335	105	1 440
Zone 7	147	25	172
Zone 8	972	582	1 554
El Cedro	86	3	89
VC Estelí	<u>14</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>15</u>
Total	<u>16 171</u>	<u>3 085</u>	<u>19 256</u>

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a/ The figures for zone 5 include those demobilized at San Pedro de Lovago on 27 June 1991.

Annex III

Weapons handed over to ONUCA by members of  
the Nicaraguan Resistance

<u>Type of weapon</u>	<u>Honduras</u>	<u>Nicaragua</u>	<u>Total</u>
Small arms (includes AK 47s, other assault rifles, rifles and light machine-guns)	512	14 408	14 920
Heavy machine-guns	2	2	. 4
Mortars (includes light and medium mortars)	28	106	134
Grenade launchers (includes RFG-7s and LAWs)	83	1 182	1 265
Grenades (all types)	570	740	1 310
Mines (all types)	4	134	138
Missiles	30 (2 "Redeye") (28 SAM-7s)	82 ("Redeye")	112

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