



## Security Council

Distr.  
GENERALS/21274/Add.1  
2 May 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

## UNITED NATIONS OBSERVER GROUP IN CENTRAL AMERICA

Report of the Secretary-GeneralAddendum

1. AS promised in my report to the Security Council of 27 April 1990 (S/21274, paras. 5 and 27), the present addendum is intended to provide the Council with an up-to-date account of the manner in which the United Nations Observer Group in Central America (ONUCA) has carried out its functions relating to the monitoring of the cease-fire and the separation of forces in Nicaragua, as well as of the status of the demobilization process.

2. Pursuant to the complex of agreements concluded between the Nicaraguan parties at Managua during the night of 18-19 April 1990, five "security zones" were established on 22 April following the withdrawal of the Nicaraguan Government's forces from the areas in question during the preceding three days. Within each zone, ONUCA personnel has been deployed in a "demobilization and logistics support area" (DLSA), where it is envisaged that the hand-over of weapons and other activities connected with the demobilization of the members of the Nicaraguan resistance will be completed. The table below shows the approximate size of each "security zone", the location of the corresponding DLSA and the numbers of unarmed ONUCA observers and armed members of the Venezuelan battalion present in each zone at 1 May 1990,

Security zone	Approximate size (km <sup>2</sup> )	DLSA	ONUCA strength	
			United Nations military	Venezuelan battalion
1	554	El Amparo	9	103
2	602	Kubalí	9	61
3	500	San Andres de Boboke	9	135
4	609	La Piñuela-El Ayote	9	144
5	576	El Almendro	9	143

3. The **sones** are generally very sparsely populated and are crossed by only one or two dirt roads. With the exception of **some** 4, which is in a valley, all are in mountainous and wooded areas. Whereas road conditions and other facilities vary widely among them, all five offer to varying degrees the infrastructure necessary to enable **ONUCA** to carry out its tasks.

4. The headquarters of the Venezuelan battalion **has** been established at Matagalpa, some 100 km north of Managua and outside the "security zones". It has a total strength of 102. The Central Command of the Nicaraguan resistance is currently located at El Destino **in zone 1**.

5. As envisaged under the Managua agreements of 18-19 April, each "security zone" is surrounded by a "demilitarized zone" of **some** 20 km in width. The exact delineation of the "demilitarized zones" surrounding **zones 1, 2, 3 and 4** has already **been agreed upon by** the parties; discussions concerning the delineation of the fifth are still in progress.

6. Within **each of** the "demilitarized **sones**", one or two installations of the Nicaraguan Government's **forces** have been designated as "exclusion zones" (**zonas de exclusión**). These installations, from which government forces have been withdrawn, are supervised jointly by one or two members of each of the Nicaraguan parties, **as well as** by representatives of **ONUCA** and of Cardinal Obando y **Bravo**.

7. As foreseen in a separate agreement signed on 18 April 1990 with representatives of the **Misquitian** branch of the Nicaraguan resistance known as "Yatama", two additional zones have been established on the Atlantic coast, within which demobilization of the "Yatama" is due to start **on 8 May** 1990. These zones cover a total area of approximately 2,550 **km<sup>2</sup>**. They **are** located **in** the extreme north-east between the towns of **Waspam** and Laguna Bismuna and **along** the banks of the Prinzapolka River, respectively. Adjacent to each of these zones there is also a "demilitarized zone". **ONUCA** will deploy there before **8 May**.

8. **As soon** as the cease-fire came into effect at 12 noon **on 19 April** 1990, liaison arrangements, operating **on a** 24-hour basis, were set up by **ONUCA** with both the Nicaraguan Government's forces and the Nicaraguan resistance. In addition, **ONUCA** observer teams **were** dispatched to each "security zone" to investigate immediately, should the **need** arise, any breaches of the cease-fire, and **to** carry out road and helicopter patrols within the zones as a confidence-building measure. While some **minor** incidents have occurred since the cease-fire **came** into effect, neither Nicaraguan party has reported incidents which have subsequently been confirmed as violations of the cease-fire agreement.

9. In accordance with the terms of the cease-fire agreement, Nicaraguan **Government** forces were withdrawn to positions outside the "demilitarized zones" during the period 19-21 April, having disarmed Nicaraguan militia units which were present in **the** zones. As a result of this and the accompanying concentration of the members of the Nicaraguan resistance within the "security zones", a separation of forces is being achieved. Few problems have occurred in connection with the establishment of the separation of forces, which is closely monitored by **ONUCA**. At present, **ONUCA** carries out patrols by road and air to monitor the continuing separation of forces.

10. The agreements signed at Managua on 18-19 April provided that the voluntary demobilization of the members of the Nicaraguan resistance deployed inside Nicaragua would commence on 25 April and be completed at the latest by 10 June 1990, Whereas all the necessary arrangements had been made by ONUCA, in co-ordination with representatives of the Nicaraguan resistance, for demobilization to begin in zone 1 at 1500 hours on 25 April, those members of the resistance who had assembled there for this purpose declined to lay down their weapons after listening to a declaration by their commander (comandante) stating his view that the minimum conditions for demobilization had not been met, Representatives of the Government of Nicaragua and of Cardinal Obando y Bravo were also present on this occasion and addressed the members of the Nicaraguan resistance, urging them to proceed with the demobilization. Subsequently, the commander of the Nicaraguan resistance concerned requested a meeting at Managua with representatives of the Government in order to discuss the start of demobilization. At the time of writing, it was envisaged that such a meeting might be held at Managua in the coming days. Meanwhile, ONUCA remains ready to carry out its responsibilities in connection with the demobilization as soon as it gets under way.

11. In Honduras, the national army deployed a battalion in the Yamales Valley on 27 April in order to take up positions along the border with Nicaragua. It is expected that demobilization of any individual members of the Nicaraguan resistance remaining in Yamales and other locations along the border will commence in the near future,

#### Observations

12. It is a matter of grave concern that the demobilization of the members of the Nicaraguan resistance did not begin in the afternoon of 25 April, as stipulated in the agreements signed at Managua on 18-19 April. It has always been intended that the role of ONUCA in this process should be to help ensure the speedy return of the members of the Nicaraguan resistance to civilian life and not to assist them in establishing armed camps for an indefinite period of time on Nicaraguan territory. This point was emphasized by my representatives to all the Nicaraguan participants in the negotiations on 18-19 April and it was on this basis, and on the strength of the agreement signed on that occasion, that I recommended to the Security Council that ONUCA should play the part requested of it in monitoring the cease-fire and separation of forces. I believe that serious efforts must now be made by all concerned in order to get the demobilization process quickly back on track. This can only be done if the solemn commitments contained in the Managua agreements are scrupulously honoured.

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