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## Excerpts From Aug. 8 Central American Summit Agreement

by Deborah Tyroler

Category/Department: General

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[Excerpts as translated by the New York Times (08/09/89) from the Central American summit agreement issued Aug. 8 in Tela, Honduras.] Part 1 - Preamble The Presidents of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua, honoring their historic commitment to achieve a firm and lasting peace in Central America...have agreed to the Joint Plan for the Voluntary Demobilization, Repatriation or Relocation of the members of the Nicaraguan Resistance and their families, as well as assistance for the demobilization of all those people involved in armed actions in the countries of the region when they voluntarily seek it. Chapter 1 conformity with the Esquipulas procedure and the Declaration of Costa del Sol, its disposition to strengthen its process of national reconciliation and democratization, to encourage the repatriation of the Nicaraguan resistance...It has determined to sign the present plan. which will try to achieve repatriation of the majority, with the exceptions being relocated in third countries. The five Central American Governments reaffirmed their commitment to halt the use of their own territory by people, organizations or groups to destabilize other states and to cease all types of aid to armed groups, with the exception of humanitarian aid, which might serve the purposes which the Presidents have defined for this plan. Creation of Commission 1. For the execution and compliance of the present plan, an International Commission of Support and Verification shall be created, henceforth to be called CIAV, which the Secretary General of the United Nations and the Secretary General of the Organization of American States, acting through their representatives, will be asked to form. 2. The CIAV should be established within 30 days of the signing of this agreement. The five Central American Presidents urge the Nicaraguan Resistance to accept the execution of the present plan within 90 days after the formation of the CIAV. During those 90 days the Nicaraguan Government and the CIAV will maintain direct contact with the Nicaraguan Resistance in order to promote its return to their nation and to integrate itself into the political process. 3. The CIAV will be responsible for all activities that make possible the voluntary demobilization, repatriation or relocation, including the reception and installation of repatriated persons. In addition, it will insure that necessary conditions exist or are maintained to permit the full incorporation of the repatriated people into civilian life, and will carry out the follow-up and control those processes require. 4. The CIAV will carry out its activities with the collaboration of the Central American Governments and will seek the support of organs or organizations with experience in the region and others that may be considered necessary and are officially invited by the Governments. One of the objectives of that support will be to... collaborate in monitoring the full exercise of the fundamental rights and freedoms of those repatriated, as well as efforts to grant economic security. 5. Once established, the CIAV will immediately proceed to: A. Carry out necessary consultations and agreements with authorities of the Government of Nicaragua, the other Central American Governments, the Nicaraguan Resistance and humanitarian organizations, as needed... B. Visit the camps of the Nicaraguan Resistance and the refugees for the purpose of (i) making known the achievements and benefits of the present plan, (ii) informing itself of existing human and material resources, (iii) organizing the distribution of humanitarian aid. C. Take responsibility, as much as possible, for the distribution of food, medical attention, clothing and other basic necessities in the resistance camps by means of...the organizations on which it depends, and D. Carry out negotiations for the reception by third countries of those who do not desire to be

repatriated and give them...assistance. 6. The CIAV will extend a certificate to each Nicaraguan who takes advantage of this plan and will put into effect a voluntary repatriation program for those who desire to return to Nicaragua... At the same time the relocation in third countries of those who do not choose repatriation during the period of the execution of the present plan will be initiated. For that purpose, the Government of Nicaragua, with the cooperation of the CIAV, will facilitate the extension of passports for those who apply for them. The five Presidents exhort the international community to offer financial support to the present demobilization plan. Procedures Beginning with its establishment, the CIAV will set the procedures by which it will, in compliance with the "Plan for Voluntary Demobilization, Repatriation or Relocation in Nicaragua or Third Countries," proceed to receive guns, equipment and military supplies from the members of the Nicaraguan Resistance, and those items will remain in its custody until the five Presidents decide their destination. The CIAV will verify the dismantling of the camps left behind by the Resistance and Nicaraguan refugees. Those repatriated will, if circumstances permit, be taken directly by the CIAV to their place of final settle- ment, which will, to the extent possible, be their place of origin or a place that may be chosen by common agreement between the Government of Nicaragua and the CIAV... Land, economic assistance and technical assistance will be provided to those repatriated who desire to dedicate themselves to agricultural production, in accord with the possibilities of the Nicaraguan Government, according to the experience of specialized international organizations and the amount of funds obtained for such purposes. In collaboration with the Government of Nicaragua, the CIAV will establish follow-up offices so that, when necessary, people can expose any non-compliance with the guarantees originally offered for their repatriation. These offices will function as long as the CIAV, in consultation with the Central American Governments, deems them necessary. Personnel from these offices will periodically visit the repatriates to verify compliance with the guarantees offered... Chapter II assistance for the demobilization of all those people involved in armed actions in the countries of the region, when they voluntarily request it. The demobilization of these people should be carried out in conformity with the procedures of Esquipulas II and the laws and internal procedures of the country effected. The CIAV may be officially invited by the Central American Governments to guarantee this assistance. Chapter III Procedure and the Alajuela and Costa del Sol Declarations and with the purpose of assisting cessation of the armed actions now being suffered by the Republic of El Salvador, the Governments of Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua reiterate their firm belief in the necessity of an immediate and effective end to the hostilities in this brother country. They therefore, vehemently exhort the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN) to carry out a constructive dialogue for the purpose of achieving a just and lasting peace. Similarly the aforementioned governments exhort the Government of El Salvador to arrange, with full guarantees and in the spirit of No. 2 of the Guatemala Procedure, the incorporation of members of the FMLN into a peaceful existence. The Government of El Salvador expresses its unequivocal respect for its commitments to national reconciliation and continue strengthening the existing process of pluralistic, participatory and representative democratization, by means of which social justice and full respect for all human rights and fundamental freedoms of Salvadorans is promoted. Once the FMLN agrees to abandon armed struggle and to incorporate itself into the democratic and institutional life by means of dialogue, demobilization of the members of the FMLN will proceed, using toward that end, the procedure established in Chapter I of the present plan where applicable... The above notwithstanding, members of the FMLN who at any moment voluntarily decide to abandon their arms to incorporate themselves into the civilian political life in El Salvador, will also enjoy the benefits of this plan. To that end the government of El Salvador, by means of the CIAV and adequate national and international procedures, exhorts such people

to accept and receive the benefits established here using all the appropriate available means. Part II The Central American Presidents...agree... To urge armed groups in the region especially the FMLN who still persist in the path of force to desist from such actions, as approved in Chapter III...where the FMLN is urged to accept an immediate and effective end to hostilities, in order to carry out a dialogue which leads to abandoning the armed struggle and the incorporation of members of the FMLN into an institutional and democratic life... To ask the United Nations to adopt necessary measures to set in motion the mechanism of verification in the area of security, in light of the fact that Honduras and Nicaragua have reached an agreement that includes the withdrawal by Honduras of its reservations on placing that plan in motion, and the reiteration of a Honduran request concerning the sending of an international peace force to Honduran territory... To energetically condemn the traffic and use of drugs, with the Central American Presidents committing themselves to promoting laws and adopting drastic measures to stop our countries from being converted into bases for narcotics dealers. To achieve these objectives, regional and international cooperation will be sought, agreements will be signed by nationals affected by this illegal traffic and actions will be taken to permit an effective control of narcotics. The Central American Presidents agree to give to the executive commission the task of discussing and approving the document relating to political verification, which will be ratified by the Presidents no later than in their next meeting. Part III The President of the Republic of Honduras, Jose Azcona Hoyo, and the President of the Republic of Nicaragua, Daniel Ortega Saavedra...have agreed to reach an extrajudicial agreement regarding the suit filed by Nicaragua against Honduras before the International Court of Justice on July 28, 1986... Since an agreement exists on the joint plan for the voluntary demobilization, repatriation or relocation of the Nicaraguan resistance and their families...execution should begin as soon as the CIAV is established, no later than Sept. 8, 1989, and should finish 90 days after beginning...Taking into account that the presence of the contras and their camps does not contribute to the development of the democratic process already in progress in Nicaragua, the President of Honduras commits himself to make official...his Government's petition to the United Nations Security Council for the formation and sending to Honduran territory of an international peacekeeping force which would prevent the use of Honduran territory by irregular forces. When all of the above is completed and the corresponding report of compliance with this plan is sent by the CIAV in accord with the joint demobilization plan, Nicaragua will proceed to withdraw the suit sent to the International Court of Justice... When Nicaragua receives this joint plan's official compliance report by the CIAV with the agreed terms, it will proceed to desist from the demand presented against Honduras before the International Court of Justice.

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