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REPORT No. 42/18
PETITION 663-07
REPORT ON ADMISSIBILITY

FAMILIES DISPLACED FROM THE HACIENDA BELLACRUZ
COLOMBIA

Approved by the Commission at its session No. 2126 held on May 4, 2018.
168th Special Period of Sessions.

Cite as: IACHR, Report No. 42/18, Petition 663-07. Admissibility. Families Displaced from the Hacienda Bellacruz. Colombia. May 4, 2018.



I. INFORMATION ABOUT THE PETITION

Petitioner:	<i>Colectivo de Abogados "José Alvear Restrepo"</i>
Alleged victim:	Families Displaced from the Hacienda Bellacruz ¹
Respondent State:	Colombia ²
Rights invoked:	Articles 4 (life), 5 (personal integrity), 8 (judicial guarantees), 11 (protection of honor and dignity), 21 (private property), 22 (circulation and residence) and 25 (judicial protection) of the American Convention on Human Rights ³ , in relation to its Article 1.1 (obligation to respect rights); Article 7 of the Inter-American Convention on the Prevention, Punishment and Eradication of Violence against Women ⁴ ; and Articles 7 and 12 of the Additional Protocol to the American Convention on Human Rights in the Area of Economic, Social and Cultural Rights ⁵

II. PROCEDURE BEFORE THE IACHR⁶

Filing of the petition:	May 22, 2007
Notification of the petition to the State:	March 7, 2011
State's first response:	August 2, 2011
Notification of the possible archiving of the petition:	January 22, 2015
Petitioner's response to the notification regarding the possible archiving of the petition:	April 12, 2016

III. COMPETENCE

Competence <i>Ratione personae</i>:	Yes
Competence <i>Ratione loci</i>:	Yes
Competence <i>Ratione temporis</i>:	Yes
Competence <i>Ratione materiae</i>:	Yes, American Convention (deposit of instrument made on July 31, 1973) and Convention of Belém do Pará (deposit of instrument made on November 15, 1996)

IV. DUPLICATION OF PROCEDURES AND INTERNATIONAL *RES JUDICATA*, COLORABLE CLAIM, EXHAUSTION OF DOMESTIC REMEDIES AND TIMELINESS OF THE PETITION

Duplication of procedures and International <i>res judicata</i>:	No
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¹ The petition refers to 412 alleged victims, identified in the annex to this report. The petitioner indicates that the list presented includes the names of alleged victims that could be identified for the purposes of the petition; however, given their displacement, several alleged victims could not be identified.

² According to the provisions of Article 17.2.a of the Commission's Rules of Procedure, Commissioner Luis Ernesto Vargas Silva, of Colombian nationality, did not participate in the discussions or the decision in the present matter.

³ Hereinafter "the Convention" or "American Convention".

⁴ Hereinafter "the Convention of Belém do Pará".

⁵ Hereinafter the "Protocol of San Salvador".

⁶ The observations submitted by each party were duly transmitted to the opposing party.

Rights declared admissible	Articles 4 (life), 5 (personal integrity), 7 (personal liberty) 8 (judicial guarantees), 11 (protection of honor and dignity), 19 (children's rights), 21 (private property), 22 (circulation and residence), 24 (equality before the law), 25 (judicial protection) and 26 (economic, social and cultural rights) in relation to articles 1.1 (obligation to respect rights) and 2 (duty to adopt provisions of internal law) of the American Convention, and Article 7 of the Convention of Belém do Pará
Exhaustion of domestic remedies or applicability of an exception to the rule:	Yes, exception in Article 46.2.c of the Convention applicable
Timeliness of the petition:	Yes, in the terms of Section VI

V. FACTS ALLEGED

1. The petitioners denounce a series of actions allegedly committed by paramilitary groups belonging to the United Self-Defense Group in Colombia (hereinafter "AUC"), in collusion with the Marulanda Ramírez family, and with the participation and acquiescence of state agents, in order to dispossess the alleged victims of lands legitimately owned by them for more than three decades.

Background:

2. They indicate that in 1917, Gerónima Rabelo de Barbosa conveyed to the State rural landholdings located in the municipalities of La Gloria and Tamalameque, Cesar Department, which was progressively occupied by landless peasants. They add that in 1930, Alberto Marulanda, a member of a powerful family, began to strip the peasants of the lands with the support of regional authorities, founding haciendas and large estates, including the Hacienda Bellacruz. They allege that in 1944, Law 100 of the Agrarian Reform Law was passed, sanctioned by Law 200 of 1936, granting rights to peasants who possessed and continuously worked their lands. They indicate that during the 1950s the General Procurator of the Nation and the Ministry of Agriculture declared that an award of land to the Marulanda family in 1953 was illegal, without adopting measures in this regard, and that in the 1960s peasants complained to the then Presidents about the dispossessions they were suffering. They state that, between 1966 and 1970, they addressed to the President at the time numerous complaints of settlers and peasants of the Bellacruz estate, reporting dispossessions, arson attacks and killings, accusing the Colombian Institute for Agrarian Reform (hereinafter "INCORA") of evading Law 200 and Law 100, and of dispossessing them of their lands they had held for more than three decades by deception and threats. They indicate that the hacienda currently consists of 25,000 hectares, of which only 7,200 belongs to the Marulanda family, and the remainder belonged to displaced peasants.

3. In 1989, about 1000 peasants, who they referred to as the alleged victims, occupied uncultivated plots of the Hacienda Bellacruz, located in the municipalities of Pelaya, La Gloria and Tamalameque. They indicate that since their settlement, they have been the victims of threats and harassment, despite having had uninterrupted actual and material possession of their property since 1996. They argue that the possession was public knowledge. They state that the peasants founded twelve villages having legal status granted by the Governmental Secretariat of the Department of Cesar: Trocadero, Atrato, San Luis, Veinte de Noviembre, Venice, Potosí, Cienaguita, Palma de Avila, Vista Hermosa, Caño Alonso, Santa Helena and the Cacaos. They state that the inhabitants undertook various agricultural, connectivity and communal welfare projects, such as the construction of wells, electrification, channeling, which attests to said public ownership of the properties.

Facts Alleged:

4. They note that in 1989, INCORA began a process to clarify the legal status of the landholdings at Hacienda Bellacruz. They state that in 1994, it declared that 70% of the hacienda was vacant land whose title reverted to the nation and was occupied by peasants who had high expectations in the adjudication, a decision that was submitted for annulment by the Marulanda family. They indicate that since then and until February 1996, those in possession of the land have been victims of various human rights violations by paramilitary groups serving the aforementioned family and by the security forces, being subjected to arson attacks on their houses, destruction of crops, theft of possessions, murder, forced disappearances, sexual violations and mistreatment. They state that, as a result of the rape of a girl in the municipality of La Gloria by members of the army, the peasants obtained through a *tutela* action the removal of a military base they alleged had been established at the Bellacruz hacienda at the request of the Marulanda family. Despite this, two months later it was reestablished in the area.

5. They indicate that in February 1996, the National Army, supported by paramilitary groups, intensified the acts of intimidation in order to obtain the removal of the peasants from Hacienda Bellacruz and to guarantee its control by the Marulanda family. They complained that between February 14 and 15, 1996, approximately 40 heavily armed men, belonging to a paramilitary group settled at the hacienda, and acting with the support and acquiescence of the National Army, forced entrance into the villages of Atrato, Canta Monos, Paloalto, Pelaya, Potosí, Troncaderos, Veinte de Noviembre, Venecia and Vista Hermosa, of the Hacienda Bellacruz estate. They allege that during the raid, the paramilitaries assaulted and threatened the peasant families who lived and owned estates on the hacienda. They say that they took them out of their homes, robbed them, set houses on fire, and struck both adults and children. They allege that these events caused the immediate forced displacement of the families.

6. Additionally, they state that on February 19, 1996, paramilitaries evicted those who had refused to leave their homes, threatened, beat and degraded adults and children, including an 8-month pregnant woman who lost her baby as a result of being hit. They say that they cut off women and girls' hair with machetes, destroyed schools and community dwellings, forced them to point out leaders for persecution and possible murder, and that women were subjected to degradations, assaulted and threatened with injuring their children. They point out that the Marulanda family maintained that the events were the result of the legitimate exercise of the right to defense of property, in order to recover lands in the hands of guerrillas that controlled those lands through 170 peasant families. They claim that such a statement was used by the state authorities to deny their relocation. They maintain that the National Army refrained from protecting them, despite the fact that the events took place 100 meters from the Bellacruz Hacienda military base, and that they escorted them together with paramilitaries until they left the hacienda. They maintain that there were three military bases, three police stations and a permanent checkpoint in the surrounding area, despite which they were not helped by any authority. They add that after their eviction, paramilitaries were installed on the access roads to the estates, preventing them from returning.

7. They add that on March 14 and 15, 1996, the same paramilitary group entered the San Carlos plot of Hacienda Bellacruz, awarded by INCORA to the peasants, and evicted 10 families, burned their ranches, and kidnapped both María Trinidad Angarita and her three and five year old children, and Fidel Narváez and his eleven-year-old son with the purpose of "exchanging" these individuals for the social leader Manuel Narváez. They state that these events were not properly investigated by the authorities, which have failed to respond to what happened.

8. Between March 14 and 21, 1996, and having been to INCORA that month to request their intervention in order to return to their lands, they maintain that State authorities and the representatives of the alleged victims signed agreements in which the State agreed to investigate the events and carry out controls to avoid the presence of paramilitaries. They indicate there was a definite decision on April 13, 1996, that the alleged victims would be located to the Casa Campesina Pelaya for 10 days, during which INCORA would survey the lands again and proceed with the adjudication, establishing that they would be protected by members of the National Army. They add that on April 8, 1996, the Interinstitutional Verification Commission indicated that illegal armed groups forced the peasants to leave their lands, and that the Army maintained that the peasant community was collaborating with illegal armed groups. They indicate in this context that displaced peasants Edison Donando and Jaime Laguna were assassinated in May 1996 whilst

awaiting the agreed relocation to the Casa Campesina Pelaya. They add that on June 6, 1996, a new agreement was signed in order to relocate them in 90 days, which was again not complied with. They affirm that due to the assassinations, harassment and inefficiency of the authorities, the alleged victims abandoned the possibility of returning. They add that, on September 28, 1996, brothers Eliseo and Eder Narváez Corrales were also killed in the context of the insecurity and persecution they suffered, and that, in December 1996, the alleged victims relocated to the Hacienda La Miel and Finca Cámbulos estates.

9. They argue that the State did not adopt measures to prevent the forced displacement, and they argue that since the events occurred, and at the date of filing the complaint with the Commission, the alleged victims have not been able to return to the Hacienda Bellacruz, due to widespread fear, paramilitary control and assassinations. In addition, they claim that these events not only affected their right to property in terms of lands, goods and crops destroyed, but also the displacement of the peasants given the socioeconomic context in which it was generated, made it impossible for them to return to their places of work and access their harvest, their plots, and adequate food, thus affecting their right to work and sustenance. They also state that the displacement caused them other consequences such as the difficulty of accessing adequate health and social security services, as well as the inability of boys and girls to attend school. They allege that their situation of displacement has resulted in the loss of friendships and relationships, affecting their right to a dignified life.

10. Regarding the exhaustion of domestic remedies, they maintain that on February 15, 1996, the alleged victims filed complaints of forced displacement before the National Attorney General's Office, the National Procurator's Office, the municipal attorneys of Pelaya and La Gloria, the Ombudsman of Valledupar and of Bogotá. They maintain that on January 10, 1997, the National Human Rights Unit of the National Attorney General's Office took over the case and on January 13, 1999, issued an indictment against three persons as alleged perpetrators of terrorism and conspiracy to commit an aggravated crime (paramilitarism), without indicting them for the crime of forced displacement, based on the fact that this was not a specific offense in the domestic jurisdiction at the date of the events, despite being an ongoing crime. They state that on July 18, 2003, the Sixth Criminal Court of the Specialized Circuit of Bogotá sentenced the three accused to custodial sentences. They indicate that the accused filed an appeal against this decision and on January 31, 2006, the Superior Court of the Judicial District of Santa Marta reversed the decision and ordered that Francisco Marulanda be acquitted of both crimes, and that he be released; it acquitted Edgar Rodríguez of the crime of paramilitarism and upheld his conviction for the crime of terrorism, reducing his sentence of imprisonment and his fine; and it upheld the conviction of Martin Velasco for the two crimes and reduced his fine, without specifically providing grounds for its decision.

11. The petitioners state that, as a civil party, they filed a *cassation* appeal, and that on November 9, 2006, the Supreme Court of Justice declared the criminal action time barred and therefore, inadmissible. They indicate that this decision was brought to the parties' attention on November 21, 2006. They allege that the investigation did not lead to the clarification of the facts or an adequate investigation of those responsible. In this regard, they argue that the material perpetrators, masterminds and accomplices were never linked to investigations, including to members of the army. They add that the Attorney General's Office abstained from initiating an investigation into the crime of forced displacement, and although it was still not a specific offense at the time of the events, an investigation could have been promoted due to the fact that its effects are still ongoing. They also state that there was a re-victimization of the women attacked in the context of the proceedings and that the State failed to adopt measures to urge the aggressors to cease or abstain in future from harassing, threatening, intimidating, damaging or endangering the women affected. They point out that no disciplinary investigation was carried out against the members of the National Army involved in the alleged incidents, nor were they investigated in the context of the criminal proceedings.

12. Additionally, they argue that they requested the intervention of INCORA and that they filed agrarian claims before the Municipal Civil Courts of Aguachica, Tamalameque and La Gloria. They had to abandon them due to security problems of witnesses and lawyers. They argue that the exception to Article 46.2.a of the Convention is applicable given the ineffectiveness of domestic remedies, as well as that of Article 46.2.c, as to date there have been no prosecutions for the forced displacement, and that there has been no

meaningful punishment for the acts of terrorism and the participation of paramilitaries, in addition to unwarranted delays in the proceedings.

13. For its part, the State alleges that the petition is inadmissible. It claims that at the domestic level, two judicial proceedings were carried out relating to the events: firstly the criminal trial before the ordinary courts culminating in the conviction of the person responsible for the forced displacement and the events taking place between February 14 and 19, 1996; and the second, in connection with the disciplinary procedure undertaken against a battalion commander and members of the National Army, that was archived. In addition, it indicates that there were numerous administrative proceedings regarding the return and humanitarian aid in which the alleged victims took part. It submits that the petitioner intends the Commission to act as a fourth instance.

14. It alleges that both the sentence issued by the criminal justice system and the judgment of the Attorney General's Office cannot be delegitimized as jurisdictional acts, since they comply with the guarantees of due process and judicial protection as established in the American Convention. In this sense, it argues that "the relatives of the victim obtained judgments on the merits, reasoned, duly enforceable and final," and maintains that in both proceedings the State guaranteed the plaintiffs at all times their right to due process and other judicial guarantees, always acting with independence and impartiality. It argues that because of the foregoing, it is clear that the complaint is aimed at obtaining additional compensation from the State. It adds that domestic remedies were examined on the merits, and substantive decisions were adopted, duly reasoned, based on the evidence and not on trivial reasons nor on evidentiary standards incompatible with the international requirements of the Inter-American system. It argues that there is no state practice that prevents the exhaustion of domestic remedies in contentious administrative proceedings. Thus, it maintains that according to Article 47.b of the Convention, the petition must be declared inadmissible.

15. It states that on July 18, 2003, three individuals were convicted of the crimes of terrorism and paramilitarism by the Sixth Court of the Specialized Circuit of Bogotá. It adds that said judgment was partially reversed on January 31, 2006, by the Superior Court of Santa Marta, acquitting one of the accused, and that on November 9, 2006, the Supreme Court, on appeal, declared a time bar for the criminal action with respect to one individual and upheld the sentence with respect to another. It argues that the results of the investigation demonstrate that those responsible are persons belonging to paramilitary groups. Regarding the disciplinary proceedings, it indicates that an investigation was conducted against a commander of the Counter guerrilla Heroes of the Sanctuary No. 40 Battalion and two officers, and that the investigation was archived because those members of the army were considered to have no culpability in the events.

16. In addition, it maintains that the facts denounced do not characterize violations of the Convention, since responsibility rests with third parties and not agents of the State. It indicates that there was no tolerance, acquiescence or complicity of the State that may have violated human rights regarding actions or omissions carried out by individuals. With regard to the alleged violations of Articles 8 and 25 of the Convention, it points out that the domestic legal system conducted due and diligent investigations to determine those responsible for the alleged events. It adds that the obligation to investigate is one of means and not of result, and that "it is not possible to impugn the diligent action of the State in the criminal proceedings merely for not obtaining convictions against the totality of the perpetrators of the events", and that "taking into account the nature of those who perpetrated such an unjustifiable act, it has not been possible to determine or identify those responsible for this crime."

VI. ANALYSIS OF EXHAUSTION OF DOMESTIC REMEDIES AND TIMELINESS OF THE PETITION

17. The petitioners state that the domestic remedies were ineffective, since an investigation was not conducted into the crime of forced displacement, and that to date no one responsible for the events complained of has been identified or punished. Thus, the exceptions to the requirement of exhaustion of domestic remedies provided for in Article 46.2 paras. a and c of the Convention apply. For its part, the State argues that the exceptions to the exhaustion of domestic remedies invoked do not apply and indicates that

actions were taken diligently in the criminal and disciplinary matters, respecting due process and determining sanctions for those responsible.

18. The Commission understands that whenever an alleged offense prosecutable *ex officio* has been committed, the State has the obligation to instigate and take part in criminal proceedings and that, in those cases, this is the appropriate channel to elucidate the facts, try those responsible and establish the corresponding penalties.⁷ Taking into account the parties' statements, the Commission considers that to date an investigation has not been carried out to determine the criminal liability of all the participants in the events complained of. Therefore, it concludes that in the present case the exception to the exhaustion of domestic remedies provided for in Article 46.2.c of the Convention applies. In addition, in view of the nature of the claim, it will analyze at the merits stage the applicability of the exception provided for in Article 46.2.a of the Convention in connection with the absence of a specifically defined offense for forced displacement in domestic law at the time of the events, as well as the subsequent lack of criminal investigation under said offense.

19. On the other hand, the IACHR received this petition on May 22, 2007. The events in the complaint allegedly took place as from 1996, and their effects allegedly extend up to the present. Therefore, in view of the context and characteristics of this case and taking into account that the proceedings the parties have referred to extended until up to the end of 2006, the Commission considers that the petition was filed within a reasonable period of time and that the admissibility requirement regarding its timeliness has been fulfilled.

VII. ANALYSIS OF COLORABLE CLAIM

20. In view of the factual and legal elements presented by the parties and the nature of the matter brought to its attention, the Commission considers that, if the allegations are proven regarding the threats, harassment and persecution, assassinations, kidnappings and attacks on their integrity, the stigmatizing of the alleged victims as members of guerrilla groups, as well as regarding the damage to property and the barring of access to lands in which they lived, and the alleged displacement and the impact that this had produced in view of the interdependence and interconnectivity of the rights in question, together with the alleged lack of due investigation and punishment of all those responsible for the facts denounced, could characterize possible violations of Articles 4, 5, 7, 8, 11, 19, 21, 22, 25 and 26 of the American Convention to the detriment of the alleged victims,⁸ in light of Articles 1.1 and 2 of said instrument. Additionally, with regard to the allegations in connection with the harm to integrity, harassment and injuries caused to girls and women, these events could characterize violations of Article 7 of the Convention of Belém do Pará since its entry into force for Colombia, as well as of Article 24 of the American Convention.

21. On the other hand, regarding the alleged violations of Articles 7 and 12 of the Protocol of San Salvador, the IACHR notes that the competence provided for in terms of Article 19.6 of said treaty to rule in the context of an individual case is limited to Articles 8 and 13. Regarding the other articles, in accordance with Article 29 of the American Convention, the Commission may take them into account in order to interpret and apply the American Convention and other applicable instruments.

VIII. DECISION

1. To find the instant petition admissible in relation to Articles 4, 5, 7, 8, 11, 19, 21, 22, 24, 25, and 26 of the American Convention in relation to Articles 1.1 and 2 of the said treaty; and in relation to Article 7 of the Convention of Belém do Pará; and

⁷ IACHR, Report No. 47/17. Petition 42-07. Admissibility. Jenner Alfonso Mora Moncaleano and others. Colombia. May 25, 2017, para. 11; CIDH, Report No. 17/16, Petition 1132-06. Admissibility. Hortencia Neyid Tunja Cuchumbe and others. Colombia. April 15, 2016, para. 27.

⁸ The Commission takes into account the list of alleged victims presented by the petitioner for the purposes of this report, but understands that it may vary and that the definition of the full list of alleged victims will take place in the merits.

2. To notify the parties of this decision; to continue with the analysis on the merits; and to publish this decision and include it in its Annual Report to the General Assembly of the Organization of American States.

Approved by the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights in the city of Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic, on the 4th day of the month of May, 2018. (Signed): Margarete May Macaulay, President; Esmeralda E. Arosemena Bernal de Troitiño, First Vice President; Francisco José Eguiguren Praeli, Joel Hernández García, Antonia Urrejola, and Flávia Piovesan, Commissioners.

Annex

List of Alleged Victims

1. Aceicimo Rivera Ibañez
2. Adel Jair Gelvez Maldonado
3. Adel Jose Florez Quintero
4. Adel Jose Gelvez Quintero
5. Adelfo Segundo Rodriguez
6. Adelfo Segundo Rodriguez R.
7. Adonilson Andrade Angarita
8. Adul Amaya Cueto
9. Agueda Maria Montesino J.
10. Alain Amaya Santos
11. Alba Nydia Perez
12. Albeiro Hernandez Torres
13. Aldemar Pabon Avendaño
14. Alfonso Gonzalez Pava
15. Alirio Angarita Caceres
16. Alirio Angarita Peroni
17. Alirio Antonio Contreras C.
18. Alvaro Ponton Campo
19. Alveiro Angarita Rivera
20. Alyth Dayana Guerrero Duran
21. Ana Aurelia Carrascal G.
22. Ana Celi Quintero
23. Ana Dilia Ovallos Amaya
24. Ana Dolores Reyes Rueda
25. Ana Maria Perez Perez

26. Anaminta Camargo Carrascal
27. Andelfo Florez Quintero
28. Angel Alberto Mora Navarro
29. Angelmira Payares Acevedo
30. Antonio Jose Lopez Lopez
31. Antonio Luis Rodriguez F.
32. Argenida Maria Torres
33. Aridaid Quintero Carrascal
34. Arley Barbosa Manzano
35. Arley Perez Perez
36. Aurelio Andrade Castro
37. Benjamin Torres Lindarte
38. Bernardo Quintero Donado
39. Berys Rodriguez Marriaga
40. Blanca Olga Garzon C.
41. Brigadier Roper Mora
42. Candelaria Angarita Caceres
43. Carlos Alberto Carrascal G.
44. Carlos Alfredo Guerrero A.
45. Carlos Arturo Carrascal
46. Carmen Isabel Camargo
47. Carmen Maria Amaya Cueto
48. Carmen Riquilda Camargo Carrascal
49. Carmen Rocio Lozano M.
50. Carmen Rosa Sepulveda C.
51. Cecilia Florez Quintero
52. Cecilia Reyes Gomez

53. Cesar Julio Beltran Chaves
54. Cesar Quintero Caicedo
55. Cindy Johana Guerrero A.
56. Cindy Paola Toscano Navarro
57. Ciro Albeiro Carballo Lobo
58. Ciro Alfonso Camargo Carrascal
59. Ciro Antonio Carballo Abril
60. Claudia Camila Ropero Castillo
61. Claudia Marcela Carballo L.
62. Claudia Milena Angarita C.
63. Clodomiro Guerrero C.
64. Clodomiro Guerrero Garay
65. Corina Olaris Rodriguez Rojas
66. Cristo Humberto Guerrero
67. Dairo Carballo Lobo
68. Dalver Pimienta Jimenez
69. Daniel Ramirez Boteyo
70. Danilson Contreras Ascanio
71. Danuer Carballo Lobo
72. Davinso Tose Rodriguez Cañizares
73. Deiber Meneses Pimienta
74. Deibis Villalobos Perez
75. Deibys Chona Contreras
76. Deimer Aurelio Canizares Q.
77. Delsa Perez Camargo
78. Denis Patricia Angarita Ropero
79. Derly Audrey Rodriguez Rojas

80. Diana Marcela Garcia Argota
81. Diana Paola Quintero Marin
82. Diana Paola Rincon Vega
83. Dianis Torres Mora
84. Dilma Argota
85. Diocnel Mogollon
86. Diosnel Chinchilla Garcia
87. Diosenid Carrascal Guerrero
88. Edelmira Perez
89. Edier Amaya Cueto
90. Edinson Angarita Ropero
91. Edison Chona Contreras
92. Edison Duran Ov Allos
93. Edison Garcia Argota
94. Eduar Contreras Ascanio
95. Eduard Jesus Cañizares Q.
96. Eduardo Vides Ovallos
97. Eduvil Del Carmen Rivera Q.
98. Elber Sanchez Carreño
99. Eli Rincon Vega
100. Eliceyda Contreras Prieto
101. Eliecer Luis Lozano Montesino
102. Eligio Castro
103. Elizabeth Hernandez Torres
104. Elizabeth Narvaez Contreras
105. Elkin Duran Ovallos
106. Elvia Rosa Reyes Chaves

107. Emilena Lopez Duarte
108. Emisael Quintero
109. Enrique Hernandez Torres
110. Erika Yinet Rincon Suarez
111. Estanislao Gonzalez Pava
112. Etilvia Rosa Mora Torres
113. Eufrasia Becerra Vega
114. Eulices De Jesus Tabares Lopez
115. Eustacia Beleño Rodriguez
116. Eustacia Roper De Jimenes
117. Ever Amaya Cueto
118. Everlides Castillo Barbosa
119. Ezequiel Ponton Otalvarez
120. Fermar Guerrero Carrascal
121. Fredis Julian Meneses Pimienta
122. Fredis Meneses Puentes
123. Fredy Perez Perez
124. Fredy Quintero Caicedo
125. Gabriel Torres Cardenas
126. Genaro Garcia
127. Gener Pabon Avendaño
128. Geraldine Judith Varela L.
129. Geraldine Mendoza Perez
130. Gerardo Pimienta Yepes
131. Geruan Avendaño Santos
132. Graciela Lobo De Carballo
133. Grimileth Guerrero Quintero

134. Heiber Johan Quintero Marin
135. Heiner Javier Quintero Marin
136. Henry Angarita Rivera
137. Henry Rivera Alfaro
138. Huber Guerrero Quintero
139. Ildefonso Rodriguez Ortega
140. Inelda Florez Quintero
141. Ingrid Tatiana Guerrero Quintero
142. Isaac Arenas Sepulveda
143. Isaac Rodriguez Marriaga
144. Isai Cañizares Navarro
145. Isai Cañizares Quintero
146. Jackeline Sanchez Carreño
147. Jader Angarita Garzon
148. Jaider Lopez Duarte
149. Jaime Alonso Camargo Carrascal
150. Jaime Irreño
151. Jair Gonzalez Lozano
152. Jairo Antonio Contreras
153. Jasmane Duran Ovallos
154. Javier Antonio Ortega Guerrero
155. Jeison Chona Quintero
156. Jeisson Joel Florez Quintero
157. Jeiver Alberto Quintero Marin
158. Jesica Judith Contreras V.
159. Jesus Alirio Angarita Rivera
160. Jesus Emilton Torres Mora

161. Jesus Fernando Angarita Garzon
162. Jesus Hernado Jimenez Ropero
163. Jesus Villalobos Perez
164. Jhon Jairo Irreño Reyes
165. Jhon Noimar Gonzalez Lozano
166. Jhonny Ropero Pallares
167. Jhony Hernandez Torres
168. Jimmy Garcia Argota
169. Jimmy David Irreño Reyes
170. John Milton Rodriguez Arroyo
171. Jorge Eliecer Lozano Ballena
172. Jorge Eliecer Lozano M.
173. Jose Antonio Pimienta Yepes
174. Jose Del Carmen Contreras P.
175. Jose Luis Contreras Beleño
176. Jose Luis Lopez Chaves
177. Jose Nidio Lemus Reyes
178. Juan De Dios Duran
179. Juan Deimar Gelvez Maldonado
180. Juan Fisher Perez Osorio
181. Juan Guillermo Perez Perez
182. Julieth Ponton Arroyo
183. Julio Cesar Beltran Arrieta
184. Julio Humberto Moreno
185. Karen Lorena Rodriguez Rojas
186. Keiner Miguel Cañizares
187. Keli Johana Rincon Vega

188. Kelly Lorena Carrascal G.
189. Leidis Chinchilla Pinto
190. Leidy Barbosa Manzano
191. Leiver Angarita Garzon
192. Leonardo Toscano Navarro
193. Leonor Prieto Cuellas
194. Lina Maria Moreno Payares
195. Line Maoly Gelvez Maldonado
196. Liney Jhoana Florez Quintero
197. Liz Eliana Meneses Pimienta
198. Lizeth Hernandez Mendoza
199. Lucenith Lozano Montesino
200. Ludinaldo Villalobos Rojas
201. Ludis Maria Ovallos Amaya
202. Lufir Mora Torres
203. Luis Alberto Florez Beleño
204. Luis Alfonso Florez Quintero
205. Luis Alfonso Florez Suarez
206. Luis Eduardo Guerrero C.
207. Luis Elias Angarita Perroni
208. Luis Enrique Hernandez
209. Luis Felipe Solano Castro
210. Luis Jose Florez Quintero
211. Luis Miguel Bovea Mejia
212. Luperle Maria Manzano S.
213. Luz Cenid Suarez Contreras
214. Luz Dary Mora Torres

215. Luz Marina Rojas Quintana
216. Mabel Jimenez Gomez
217. Malfi Florez Quintero
218. Manuel Chinchilla Pinto
219. Manuel Dolores Chinchilla
220. Manuel Rodriguez Martinez
221. Maria Del Carmen Maldonado
222. Maria Del Carmen Solano Reyes
223. Maria Elena Garciatarazona
224. Maria Evelia Lozano
225. Maria Fernanda Garcia Argota
226. Maria Ilse Ascanio Sanchez
227. Maria Isabel Perez
228. Maria Lucrecia Mora Navarro
229. Maria Trinidad Parra
230. Mariana De Tesus Navarro C.
231. Marlene Quintero
232. Marlon Andres Quintero Mora
233. Martha Lucia Arroyo Molano
234. Mauricio Perez Perez
235. Maximiliano Varela Galvis
236. Melid Del Carmen Cueto Lopez
237. Mery Villalobos Perez
238. Michael Fabian Rodriguez F.
239. Mirama Quintero Tarazona
240. Myriam Rosa Contreras Prieto
241. Nahun Angarita Caceres

242. Nancelith Torres Mora
243. Neil Angarita Rivera
244. Neimer Guerrero Quintero
245. Nelly Maria Cañizares Mandon
246. Nellys Moreno Pallares
247. Nelsy Beltran Chaves
248. Nemesia Vega Ramirez
249. Nery Ropero Rodriguez
250. Nidya Vides Ovallos
251. Nieves Milena Sanchez C.
252. Niney Katerin Guerrero Duran
253. Nini Johana Mora Torres
254. Noralba Beltran Chaves
255. Noralba Ortega Garcia
256. Norbey Angarita Rivera
257. Norys Beltran Chaves
258. Numael Ortega Garcia
259. Obeida Maria Chaves Benavides
260. Odeimer Beltran Chaves
261. Ofelia Arenas Sepulveda
262. Olga Lucia Perez Perez
263. Olga Patricia Cañizares Q.
264. Olidis Chinchilla Pint
265. Orlando Alfonso Contreras C.
266. Orlando Barbosa Galvis
267. Orley Garcia Argota
268. Oscar Javier Perez Perez

269. Osiel Villalobos Perez
270. Peter Alexander Guerrero A.
271. Ramon Antonio Cueto Lopez
272. Rogelio Perez Osorio
273. Romulo Peña Centeno
274. Rosa Angelica Rincon Vega
275. Rosa Elena Vides Ovallos
276. Ruben Ovalle Yaruro
277. Saida Agudelo Sumalave
278. Samuel Sanchez Carreño
279. Samuel Sanchez Serna
280. Sandra Paola Irreño Reyes
281. Shirley Milenis Florez Quintero
282. Simon Hernandez Ortiz
283. Soraida Lemus Cadena
284. Trinidad Enrique Rincon Reyes
285. Ulises Chona Herrera
286. Uriel Hernandez Torres
287. Vicente Duran Duran
288. Victor Alfonso Lozano M.
289. Victor Pabon Quintero
290. Vladimir Perez Perez
291. Wendy Dayanna Cañizares C.
292. Wilder Andrade Angarita
293. Wilmer Cañizares Quintero
294. Yaladis Villalobos Perez
295. Yamile Chona Contreras

296. Yanelis Rincon Suarez
297. Yaniris Solano Reyes
298. Yaricel Pimienta Jimenez
299. Yeinis Patricia Florez Quintero
300. Yeison Duran Ovallos
301. Yenifer Garcia Argota
302. Yerlis Enith Gonzalez Trillos
303. Yesid Angarita Rivera
304. Yineth Soliria Marin Irreño
305. Yinledis Patricia Florez Q.
306. Yolanda Carreño Avendaño
307. Yuleima Ropero Pallares
308. Yuri Isabel Rodriguez Rojas
309. Yurleidis Angarita Ropero
310. Yury Carolina Toscano N. Hita
311. Zaide Ester Carrascal De G.

Otras víctimas no organizadas por grupos familiares

312. Abel José Gelvez Quintero
313. Abel Quintero Ramirez.
314. Adel José Gelves Quintero
315. Adolfo Segundo Rodríguez
316. Alain Amaya Santos
317. Alirio Angarita Perroni
318. Alirio Contreras
319. Ana Dolores Estrada Quintero
320. Ana Matilde Caballero
321. Ana Matilde Caballero.

322. Angel Alberto Mora
323. Antonio José Lopez Lopez
324. Arielso Enrique Eljach Maldonado
325. Arielson Eljak Maldonado
326. Brigadier Ropero
327. César Quintero Caicedo
328. Ciro Antonio Carbayo Abril
329. Cloromiro Guerrero Carrascal
330. Cloromiro Guerrero Garay
331. Cristobal Varela
332. Damian Clavijo Quintero
333. Daniel Ramirez Botello
334. Didimo Ibanez Rivera
335. Edilma Quintero Caceres
336. Edison Chona
337. Eledis María Montesino
338. Eli Rincón Vega
339. Elvia Rosa Reyes
340. Emisael Regalado Bandera
341. Enelda Navarro
342. Erardo Pimienta Yepes
343. Estanislao Gonzalez Peña
344. Euclides De Jesús Tabares López
345. Eufemia García Morales
346. Eustacio Ropero De Jiménez
347. Felipe Escudero
348. Fortunato Salazar

349. Fredy Meneses Puentes
350. Genaro Garcia
351. Germán Avendaño Santos
352. Hector Julio Mandon
353. Hector Julio Mandon
354. Isaac Arenas Sepúlveda
355. Isaio Rodríguez Marriaga
356. Jairo Contreras
357. Javier A. Ortega Guerrero
358. Javier Antonio Sánchez Castillo
359. Jesus Emilton Torres Mora
360. Jorge Eliecer Lozano
361. Jose Antonio García Cañizares
362. José De Los Reyes Pimienta
363. José Del Carmen Pimienta
364. José Elber Orozco
365. José Sánchez Contreras
366. Julio Beltrán Arrieta
367. Julio César Beltran Arrieta
368. Keine Miguel Cañizal
369. Leonidas Avendaño Campo
370. Ludinaldo Villalobos
371. Ludivia María Ovalle
372. Luis A Caceres
373. Luis Alberto Flores Beyeño
374. Luis Alfonso Florez
375. Luis Alfredo Puentes

376. Luis Daniel Arias Ballena
377. Luis Elias Angarita
378. Luis Emiro Duran Sepul Veda
379. Luis Enrique Hernández
380. Luis Guerrero Carrascal
381. Manuel Acosta Benjamín Torres Lindarte
382. Manuel Dolores Ch.
383. Manuel Narváez E.
384. Manuel Rodríguez Martínez
385. Margarita Morato Izquierdo
386. María De Jesús Navarro
387. María Yise Castaño
388. Mercy Montejo
389. Misael Quintero
390. Nellys Maria Caballero
391. Orlando Galvis Barbosa
392. Primitivo Reyes Chavez
393. Rafael Martínez Carrascal
394. Rafael Montaña Carrillo
395. Rafael Montaña Carrillo
396. Raul Emilio Ramos
397. Raúl Rodríguez Manzano
398. Rogelio Pérez Osorio
399. Rómulo Peña C.
400. Rosabel María Julio Chinchilla
401. Sandra Carvajal García
402. Santiago Argemiro Noriega

403. Trinidad Enrique Cañon Reyes
404. Trinidad Rincón Reyes
405. Uber Ropero Galvis
406. Uber Ropero Galvis
407. Vicente Durán Durán
408. Victor Pabón Quintero
409. Willian Contreras Quintero
410. Wilson Sánchez
411. Wilson Sánchez
412. Yolando Carreño Iriarte