

Historical Data About the Colombian Violence Strife

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- 1947–1957: Political violence between the Liberal and Conservative parties.
- 1950: Beginnings of the guerrilla group founded by Manuel Marulanda in the western part of the country.
- 1953: Peasant movement led by Juan de la Cruz Varela.
- 1954–1957: Military operations against the resistance movement.
- 1958–1965: “Pacification” operations promoted by the *National Front* governments.
- 1964–1965: Foundation of the *Colombian Armed Revolutionary Forces* (FARC, Spanish acronym), the *National Liberation Army* (ELN, Spanish acronym), and the *Popular Liberation Army* (EPL, Spanish acronym).
- 1968: Signing of *Law 48*, in order to counteract communist insurgent movements. Self-Defense groups authorized, and supported by the official army.
- 1970: Foundation of Movement 19 april (M-19 Spanish acronym).
- 1981: Drug traffickers create the *Death to Kidnappers* group (MAS, Spanish acronym).
- 1994: Peasant’s *Self-Defense groups* appear in Córdoba and Uraba (ACCU, Spanish acronym) regions. They become the base for the future *United Self-Defense of Colombia* (AUC, Spanish acronym).
- 1986–1990: ACCU and AUC groups are responsible for multiple massacres and multiple selective murders of social and political leaders, including the genocide of the *Patriotic Union* political opposition party.
- 1989–1990: Three presidential candidates are killed by drug traffickers and the AUC.
- 1990: Signing of the peace agreement between the national government and the M-19.
- 1985–March 2013: 5,405,629 victims of armed conflict.
- 1986–March 2013: 4,700,000– 5,700,000 forcibly displaced persons.

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- 1992: The *Pepes* (*Persecuted by Pablo Escobar*) group was created by the Cali's Cartel.
- 1995–2005: FARC becomes a more powerful armed movement through a war of guerrillas.
- 1997: Carlos Castaño consolidates the *United Self-Defense of Colombia* (AUC) as a paramilitary organization against guerrillas.
- 2003: Demobilization processes are initiated.
- 2005: The *Law of Justice and Peace* of AUC is signed to facilitate paramilitary's demobilization and reincorporation to society.
- 2007: Criminal groups organized by paramilitary members have been affecting 250 municipalities since that year.
- 2006–2011: 150 members of the Colombian Congress, 25 governors and 60 mayors are investigated for parapolitics.
- 1983–March 2013: 2,087 massacres, the majority committed by paramilitary groups.
- 1985–2012: 2,628 indigenous people killed.
- 1997–May 2013: 115,000 forcibly displaced indigenous people.
- 1996–2011: 12,529 kidnappings (the majority committed by FARC and ELN guerrillas).
- 1990–2012: 9,000 civilian and military people have been affected or killed by explosive objects.
- 1990–2012: 2,994 syndicalists have been murdered.
- 1990–2012: 3,000 mayors, councilors and local officials have been murdered.
- 1990–2012: 137 journalists have been murdered.
- 1990–2012: 150,000 extrajudicial executions have happened.
- 1990–2012: 50,891 people have been disappeared.
- 1990–2012: More than 22,655 have been buried as NN, and thousands of people have been incinerated and thrown out into rivers.
- 2002–May 2013: 1,432 cases of aggression and threats, and 299 murders against human rights defenders.
- 5,405,629 victims of armed conflict recorded in the 'Care Unit and Reparation for Victims' of the National Government to March 31, 2013.

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