














# Timeline

## Election Crisis in Côte d'Ivoire

Compiled by Rebecca Friedrichs

Disincentives  
Incentives  
Reported Violence  
Important Events  
UN Activity  
Refugees

	November 28	Second round of presidential elections ( <a href="#">RFI</a> )
	December 2	Election results announced, Ouattara announced winner, Council overturns the commission's results and proclaims Gbagbo the victor ( <a href="#">RFI</a> )
	December 3	Gbagbo and Ouattara hold simultaneous inauguration ceremonies ( <a href="#">RFI</a> )
	December 3	One person from a neighboring country living in Abidjan was burned to death and two others were nearly beaten to death as residents in the area were celebrating what they believed was Ouattara's presidential victory ( <a href="#">HRW</a> )
	December 5	Mbeki travels to Abidjan to mediate talks ( <a href="#">BBC</a> )
 	December 7	ECOWAS suspends Côte d'Ivoire membership ( <a href="#">RFI</a> )
	December 8	Congressman Donald Payne makes a statement calling on Gbagbo to respect the will of the Ivorian people and President Obama writes to Gbagbo ( <a href="#">The Guardian</a> )
	December 8	UN issues statement supporting Ouattara and "condemning in the strongest possible terms" anyone who doesn't support the will of Ivorian people ( <a href="#">RFI</a> )
	December 9	Y. J. Choi, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General (SRSG) meets with Ouattara ( <a href="#">UN News Centre</a> )
 	December 9	US threatens sanctions ( <a href="#">Boston Globe</a> )
	December 12	Gbagbo troops seal off Ouattara's base hotel ( <a href="#">This Day, Lagos</a> )
	December 13	UN makes first move to imposing sanctions by setting up a UNOCI Monitoring Committee to record all incidents, behavior, actions and decisions that block the peace process ( <a href="#">UN News Centre</a> )
	December 14	Ouattara calls for massive protests to take back state television ( <a href="#">RFI</a> )
	December 16	Violence breaks out between Gbagbo troops and Ouattara supporters around the Golf Hotel ( <a href="#">BBC</a> )
	December 17	Secretary-General (SG) Ban Ki-moon issues statement calling upon Gbagbo to accept defeat and step down and condemns the violence ( <a href="#">UN Press Release</a> )
	December 17	Deputy Assistant Secretary of State William Fitzgerald gives an interview calling for Gbagbo to step down, indicating that the U.S. is concerned about the situation ( <a href="#">America.gov</a> )
	December 18	African Union Commission chief Jean Ping delivers a letter telling Gbagbo to go. It was signed by Nigerian President Goodluck Jonathan as chairman of the Economic Community of West African States (Ecowas) ( <a href="#">RFI</a> )
	December 19	Gbagbo orders UNOCI and French troops to leave the country ( <a href="#">RFI</a> )
	December 20	EU imposes targeted sanctions, including a ban on visas and financial assets, against Gbagbo ( <a href="#">RFI</a> )
	December 20	Over 10,000 refugees in Liberia ( <a href="#">OCHA</a> )

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	December 20	UNSC votes to extend UNOCI mandate, despite objection from Gbagbo ( <a href="#">UN News Centre</a> )
	December 22	Nigerian Embassy in Abidjan attacked, evacuates diplomats ( <a href="#">Reuters</a> )
	December 22	ECOWAS offers Gbagbo asylum in Nigeria ( <a href="#">Daily Trust</a> )
	December 22	World Bank suspends funding to Côte d'Ivoire ( <a href="#">World Bank Press Release</a> )
	December 23	The Central Bank of West African States blocks Gbagbo's access to state funds and recognizes Ouattara as president ( <a href="#">BBC</a> )
	December 24	ECOWAS leaders indicated a willingness to intervene by force if necessary to remove Gbagbo ( <a href="#">RFI</a> )
	December 27	Alain Le Roy, the UN Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations arrives in Abidjan to meet with Ouattara ( <a href="#">UN News Centre</a> )
	December 28	Benin's Boni Yayi, Sierra Leone's Ernest Bai Koroma and Cape Verde's Pedro Pires -meet Gbagbo to deliver an ultimatum from ECOWAS to step down as leader or face removal by force ( <a href="#">Reuters</a> )
	December 28	Crowd attacks peacekeepers; one soldier injured ( <a href="#">UN News Centre</a> )
	December 28	Prime Minister Raila Odinga promises Gbagbo protection if he agrees to step down ( <a href="#">Reuters</a> )
	December 28	Over 15,000 refugees in Liberia ( <a href="#">OCHA</a> )
	December 30	Over 2,600 IDPs and 16,500 refugees reported ( <a href="#">OCHA</a> )
	December 31	The UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, Navi Pillay writes to Gbagbo to inform him that he may be held criminally accountable for human rights violations ( <a href="#">UN News Centre</a> )
	December 31	EU extends sanctions to 59 Gbagbo supporters ( <a href="#">RFI</a> )
	January 1	Foreign Secretary William Hague says that Britain would support the use of United Nations-sanctioned military force to compel Gbagbo to hand over power ( <a href="#">Reuters</a> )
	January 1	SG Ban Ki-moon reaffirmed the United Nations' "principled and unwavering" stand that the outcome of the recent presidential election in Côte d'Ivoire reflected the will of the people and the result must therefore be upheld ( <a href="#">UN News Centre</a> )
	January 2	UNOCI troops ordered to investigate reports of atrocities and mass graves ( <a href="#">The Guardian</a> )
	January 3	US gives Gbagbo the option of coming to the U.S. if he agrees to step down ( <a href="#">BBC</a> )
	January 3	Over 18,000 refugees and 2,600 IDPs ( <a href="#">OCHA</a> )
	January 5	Close to 22,000 refugees and 10,000 IDPs ( <a href="#">OCHA</a> )
	January 5	President Thomas Boni Yayi of Benin; President Ernest Bai Koroma of Sierra Leone; President Pedro Pires of Cape Verde; and Prime Minister Raila Odinga of Kenya return to offer amnesty to Gbagbo if he steps down but talks are a failure ( <a href="#">International Herald Tribune</a> )

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	!	January 7	Gbagbo expels Canadian and UK ambassadors ( <a href="#">BBC</a> )
	Y	January 11	Over 22,600 refugees in Liberia and over 16,000 IDPs ( <a href="#">OCHA</a> )
🔊		January 11 & 12	Security forces shoot at residents in the PK18 commune in Abobo. Armed people believed to be allied to Ouattara returned fire. Clashes continued into the following day, ultimately leaving at least seven police and six civilians dead. ( <a href="#">HRW</a> )
	!	January 12	UNOCI increases night patrols in Abobo and other high risk areas ( <a href="#">HRW</a> )
🔊		January 13	Two young men killed by Young Patriots (pro-Gbagbo militants) at checkpoint ( <a href="#">HRW</a> )
🔊		January 13	Five attacks on United Nations vehicles and workers reported in Abidjan ( <a href="#">HRW</a> )
+		January 17	Kenyan Prime Minister Raila Odinga arrives to mediate talks with Gbagbo and Ouattara ( <a href="#">RFI</a> )
-		January 17 & 18	Military chiefs of staff from ECOWAS countries meet in Bamako to discuss possible military plans ( <a href="#">Associated Press</a> )
	Y	January 18	Over 25,500 refugees and 17,000 IDPs ( <a href="#">OCHA</a> )
-	👤	January 19	UNSC authorizes 2,000 additional troops to reinforce UNOCI and demands that Gbagbo lift a military blockade around the Golf Hotel ( <a href="#">RFI</a> )
-		January 19	Switzerland freezes Gbagbo's assets ( <a href="#">BBC</a> )
	!	January 20	Gbagbo rejects Raila Odinga as mediator after Odinga accuses him of stalling peace talks ( <a href="#">RFI</a> )
🔊		January 20	UN High Commissioner for Human Rights reports that at least 260 people had died and another 68 had disappeared in post-election violence ( <a href="#">HRW</a> )
-		January 22	Pro-Gbagbo governor of the Central Bank of West African States forced to resign. BCEAO asks Ouattara to suggest new governor ( <a href="#">BBC</a> )
-		January 24	Odein Ajumogobia writes editorial saying the UN Security Council should pass a resolution to give legitimacy to previous West African threats to send troops to Ivory Coast ( <a href="#">RFI</a> )
-		January 25	US says it supports a call by President Ouattara for a month-long ban on cocoa exports ( <a href="#">BBC</a> )
-		January 25	EU threatens with future trade embargo ( <a href="#">RFI</a> )
	!	January 25	AU chairperson Bingu wa Mutharika travelled to the Ivory Coast to hold talks with Ouattara and Gbagbo, in the lead up to the the AU Summit scheduled for 30 to 31 January. ( <a href="#">Security Council Report</a> )
	Y	January 25	Over 25,000 Ivorian refugees reported in Liberia ( <a href="#">UN News Centre</a> )
+		January 25	African Union chief Malawian President Bingu wa Mutharika meets with Gbagbo and Ouattara for talks ( <a href="#">RFI</a> )
	!	January 26	Gbagbo orders the seizure of all local branches of the Central Bank of West African States (BCEAO) ( <a href="#">BBC</a> )

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	Y	January 28	32,000 refugees and 20,000 IDPs reported ( <a href="#">OCHA</a> )
		January 29	S-G Ban Ki-moon meets with ECOWAS to urge unity against Gbagbo ( <a href="#">UN News Service</a> )
		January 30 & 31	AU Summit held in Addis Ababa ( <a href="#">UN News Service</a> )
		January 31	AU forms High Level Panel of experts to find solution to situation ( <a href="#">IPS</a> )
		February 4	Two journalists detained and tortured after coming to try and interview Ouattara ( <a href="#">RFI</a> )
		February 8	Fire ignites Treasury building ( <a href="#">BBC</a> )
	Y	February 9	Over 33,000 refugees and over 28,000 IDPs reported ( <a href="#">OCHA</a> )
		February 10	Gbagbo bans UN radio station ( <a href="#">BBC</a> )
	Y	February 11	Over 38,000 refugees and over 38,000 IDPs reported ( <a href="#">OCHA</a> )
		February 14	Citibank and Paribas shut down their banks ( <a href="#">BBC</a> )
		February 16	UN estimates that at least 296 people have been killed and 100 disappeared in post-election violence ( <a href="#">Associated Press</a> )
		February 16	Standard Chartered bank suspends operations ( <a href="#">BBC</a> )
		February 16	Security Council authorizes a three-month extension of the temporary redeployment of infantry and aviation units from UNMIL to UNOCI ( <a href="#">UN News Centre</a> )
		February 17	South Africa announces it is now neutral about the crisis, angering Ouattara supporters ( <a href="#">Christian Science Monitor</a> )
		February 20	3 killed as forces disperse protest in Abidjan ( <a href="#">ReliefWeb</a> )
		February 20	Protests held in large cities of Korhogo, Odienne, Ferkessedougou and Man ( <a href="#">ReliefWeb</a> )
	Y	February 21	Nearly 40,000 refugees in neighboring countries and 40,000 IDPs reported ( <a href="#">OCHA</a> )
		February 23	10 pro-Gbagbo soldiers killed in Abidjan ( <a href="#">BBC</a> )
		February 24	Rebels take western town Zouan-Hounien ( <a href="#">BBC</a> )
		February 24	Heavy fighting in Abobo neighborhood of Abidjan ( <a href="#">BBC</a> )
		February 25	SG Ban Ki-moon issues statement voicing concern over rising violence ( <a href="#">UN News Centre</a> )
		February 26	Three peacekeepers wounded in ambush in Abobo ( <a href="#">UN News Centre</a> )
	Y	February 27	Over 41,000 refugees and 42,000 IDPs reported ( <a href="#">OCHA</a> )
		February 28	Reports allege that Belarus breaks arms embargo, delivers attack helicopters and related materials to Gbagbo forces ( <a href="#">BBC</a> )
		March 1	UN reports that Gbagbo is arming civilians ( <a href="#">VOA</a> )
		March 2	6 women shot dead during pro-Ouattara march in Abobo ( <a href="#">BBC</a> )
		March 2	Power cut to the north ( <a href="#">BBC</a> )

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		March 2	UN apologizes to Belarus for falsely accusing country of breaking arms embargo ( <a href="#">BBC</a> )
		March 4	Over 70,00 refugees reported in Liberia and 200,000 displaced in Abidjan ( <a href="#">OCHA</a> )
		March 5	UN announces intention to send 2,000 more peacekeepers and two helicopters to reinforce UNOCI ( <a href="#">ReliefWeb</a> )
		March 5	Power and water returned to the north ( <a href="#">Reuters</a> )
		March 7	Gbagbo announces that the government will nationalize the cocoa industry ( <a href="#">CNN</a> )
		March 7	Four people killed during march against Gbagbo in Abidjan ( <a href="#">BBC</a> )
		March 7	Ouattara forces take the town of Toulepleu, near the border with Liberia ( <a href="#">RFI</a> )
		March 10	Gbagbo bans UN and French flights from flying or landing in the country ( <a href="#">BBC</a> )
		March 10	At the AUPSC meeting in Addis Ababa, South Africa and Angola both recognize Ouattara as President of Côte d'Ivoire ( <a href="#">Bloomberg</a> )
		March 10	UNHCHR says that at least 392 people have died since mid-December, including at least 27 in the week prior ( <a href="#">UNHCHR</a> )
		March 11	More than 75,000 refugees reported in Liberia, over 300,000 displaced in Abidjan and over 45,000 displaced in the west ( <a href="#">OCHA</a> )
		March 11	UNSC issues press statement affirming readiness to impose sanctions and other measures on anyone attempting to block a resolution of the crisis or the work of UNOCI ( <a href="#">UN News Centre</a> )
		March 14	SRSR says he sees "beginning of the end" to the crisis – asserts that Gbagbo is running out of funds ( <a href="#">UN News Centre</a> )
		March 15	Four killed in Abidjan ( <a href="#">BBC</a> )
		March 15	Major General Gnakoudè Béréna (Togo) appointed new Force Commander of UNOCI ( <a href="#">UN News Centre</a> )
		March 15	Ouattara offers possibility of unity government to Gbagbo ( <a href="#">Washington Post</a> )
		March 15	Human Rights Watch publishes reports accusing Gbagbo forces of crimes against humanity ( <a href="#">HRW</a> )
		March 17	Pro-Gbagbo forces shell market, killing at least 25 ( <a href="#">ReliefWeb</a> )
		March 17	UN reports that at least 410 people have died since December 2010 ( <a href="#">ReliefWeb</a> )
		March 18	Gbagbo signals he is open to talks and asks Ouattara's supporters to disarm ( <a href="#">ReliefWeb</a> )
		March 18	UN OCHA chief makes statement citing human rights and humanitarian law violations in Côte d'Ivoire ( <a href="#">ReliefWeb</a> )
		March 21	Thousands of Gbagbo's supporters gather at an army base to enlist ( <a href="#">BBC</a> )

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			March 21	Sarkozy advisor says France is optimistic that Gbagbo will be pushed out of office ( <a href="#">RFI</a> )		
				March 21	Over 500,000 people displaced in Abidjan, over 90,000 refugees in Liberia ( <a href="#">OCHA</a> )	
				March 22	UN warns that Côte d'Ivoire crisis is being overshadowed by Libya and Japan: agencies are not getting money necessary to deliver aid ( <a href="#">BBC</a> )	
				March 24	UN reports that at least 462 people have died in violence ( <a href="#">UN News Centre</a> )	
				March 25	Number of displaced in Abidjan between 700,000 and 1 million, 93,000 refugees reported in Liberia ( <a href="#">OCHA</a> )	
				March 25	Atul Khare, Assistant-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, conveys request of a stronger mandate for UNOCI and more stringent sanctions against Gbagbo and supporters from African Union leaders at UNSC meeting ( <a href="#">UN News Centre</a> )	
				March 25	UNHRC decides to dispatch an independent international commission of inquiry to investigate violations in Côte d'Ivoire ( <a href="#">Security Council Report</a> )	
				March 28	Ouattara rejects AU envoy Jose Brito, Cape Verde's former foreign minister, claiming he has ties to Gbagbo ( <a href="#">Reuters</a> )	
				March 28	Fierce fighting occurs for the strategic town of Duekoue ( <a href="#">BBC</a> )	
					March 29	UN condemns pro-Ouattara forces for shooting at UNOCI helicopter as well as condemning armed groups for killing 12 civilians in Abidjan ( <a href="#">UN News Centre</a> )
				March 29-30	Pro-Ouattara forces take control of Duekoue and Daloa and begin heading to Yamoussoukro ( <a href="#">BBC</a> )	
				March 30	UNSC Resolution 1975 freezes Gbagbo's assets and puts a travel ban on him, his wife and 3 allies ( <a href="#">RFI</a> )	
				March 30	Pro-Ouattara forces take control of San Pedro and Yamoussoukro and move toward Abidjan ( <a href="#">RFI</a> )	
				March 31	Pro-Ouattara forces surround Abidjan, threatening to take the city unless Gbagbo steps down. Military police and gendarmerie rumored to have defected to Ouattara ( <a href="#">BBC</a> )	
				April 1	UN OHCHR urges restraint upon reports of human rights abuses by Pro-Ouattara forces and SG Ban calls for Gbagbo to step down ( <a href="#">ReliefWeb</a> )	
				April 2	Pro-Gbagbo Special Forces attack UNOCI ( <a href="#">ReliefWeb</a> )	
				April 3	France increases military contingent Licorne from 300 to 1,400 troops ( <a href="#">RFI</a> )	
				April 3	French military takes control of airport in Abidjan from UNOCI troops ( <a href="#">RFI</a> )	

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	Y	April 3	167 foreigners flee to Senegal ( <a href="#">RFI</a> )
	👤	April 3	SG Ban telephones Ouattara to reiterate importance of UNOCI and express alarm over reports that pro-Ouattara forces have killed civilians in Duekoue ( <a href="#">UN News Centre</a> )
!		April 4	Pro-Ouattara forces build up around Abidjan, talking about a final push for the city ( <a href="#">BBC</a> )
👊		April 4	UN claims 330 people killed in Duekoue during last week of fighting ( <a href="#">BBC</a> )
👤		April 4	SG Ban instructs UNOCI to take all necessary steps to protect civilians ( <a href="#">UN News Centre</a> )
!		April 5	Pro-Gbagbo leadership initiates negotiations ( <a href="#">IRIN</a> )
👊		April 6	Gbagbo troops resume carrying out attacks around Abidjan ( <a href="#">IRIN</a> )
👊		April 7	Pro-Ouattara troops attack Gbagbo residence ( <a href="#">Reuters</a> )
Y		April 8	800,000 IDPs and more than 125,000 refugees in Liberia ( <a href="#">OCHA</a> )
👊	👤	April 8	UN finds over 100 bodies over one day in 3 different towns ( <a href="#">UN News Centre</a> )
👊		April 9	Human Rights Watch publishes a report accusing pro-Ouattara troops of killing and raping civilians ( <a href="#">HRW</a> )
👊		April 10	Pro-Gbagbo troops attack Gulf Hotel ( <a href="#">Reuters</a> )
🛑	👤	April 10	UNOCI, in coordination with French Licorne Forces, launches an operation against the heavy weaponry of Gbagbo after attacks by pro-Gbagbo troops ( <a href="#">ReliefWeb</a> )
!		April 11	Gbagbo arrested in Abidjan by Ouattara forces ( <a href="#">IRIN</a> )
👊	Y	April 14	Number of internally displaced due to violence: over 800,000. Number of refugees: over 160,000. Number killed: at least 900 ( <a href="#">OCHA</a> ) For a map of IDPs and refugees, please see OCHA's map <a href="#">here</a> .