



Middle East and North Africa Events Timeline

January 2011-August 2011

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DRDC CORA CR 2012-258
November 2012

Defence R&D Canada
Centre for Operational Research and Analysis

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Contract Report
DRDC CORA CR 2012-258
November 2012

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Abstract

In the Spring of 2011, DRDC-CORA approved agility funds to study the demographics and other relevant socio-economic factors in order to determine the potential for political violence and regime change in the Middle East. This report establishes the timeline (history of events) of social upheaval and the behaviour of the different political actors in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) countries in order to facilitate objective analysis of the political outcomes as of June 30, 2011. The DRDC CORA scientist responsible for the project is Dr. Anton Minkov.

Résumé

À l'automne 2011, RDDC CARO a approuvé des fonds de gestion agiles en vue d'étudier les données démographiques et les autres facteurs socio-économiques pertinents pour déterminer les possibilités de violence politique et de changements de régime au Moyen-Orient. Le présent rapport établit la séquence (la chronologie des événements) des bouleversements sociaux et le comportement des divers acteurs politiques des pays du Moyen-Orient et de l'Afrique du Nord (MOAN) de manière à faciliter l'analyse objective des résultats politiques en date du 30 juin 2011. Le scientifique de RDDC CARO chargé du projet est M. Anton Minkov.

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Executive summary

Middle East and North Africa Events Timeline: January 2011- August 2011

**Ivan George Koupenov; CSA: Anton Minkov; DRDC CORA CR 2012-258;
Defence R&D Canada – CORA; November 2012.**

Introduction or background: In the Spring of 2011, DRDC-CORA approved agility funds to study the demographics and other relevant socio-economic factors in order to determine the potential for political violence and regime change in the Middle East. The DRDC CORA scientist responsible for the project is Dr. Anton Minkov.

Results: This report establishes the timeline (history of events) of social upheaval and the behaviour of the different political actors in the MENA countries in order to facilitate objective analysis of the political outcomes as of June 30, 2011.

Significance: The data provided by the report was used in a research study on the socio-political and economic indicators that contributed to the rise of collective political violence (CPV) and in strategic orientation exercises on the MENA region, organized by SJS.

Sommaire

Middle East and North Africa Events Timeline: January 2011- August 2011

Ivan George Koupenov; CSA: Anton Minkov; DRDC CORA CR 2012-258; R & D pour la défense Canada – CORA; Novembre 2012.

Introduction ou contexte : À l'automne 2011, RDDC CARO a approuvé des fonds de gestion agiles en vue d'étudier les données démographiques et les autres facteurs socio-économiques pertinents pour déterminer les possibilités de violence politique et de changements de régime au Moyen-Orient. Le scientifique de RDDC CARO chargé du projet est M. Anton Minkov.

Résultats : Le présent rapport établit la séquence (la chronologie des événements) des bouleversements sociaux et le comportement des divers acteurs politiques des pays du MOAN de manière à faciliter l'analyse objective des résultats politiques en date du 30 juin 2011.

Importance : Les données du rapport ont été utilisées dans une étude de recherche sur les indicateurs économiques et sociopolitiques qui ont contribué à l'essor de la violence politique collective (VPC) et des exercices d'orientation stratégique dans la région du MOAN par l'EMIS.

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1 Introduction

At the beginning of 2011 a major social upheaval took place in a number of countries in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region. The turmoil had the potential to change the balance of power in the region, and to impact global security. In the Spring of 2011, DRDC-CORA approved agility funds to study the demographics, and other relevant socio-economic and political factors in order to determine the potential for continued political violence and regime change in the Middle East. The DRDC CORA scientist responsible for the project was Dr. Anton Minkov. The first stage of the project involved gathering data about the events unfolding in the MENA countries. This report captures this particular work stage, which was performed under a contract with Royal Military Collage.

The MENA countries falling in the scope of this data gathering stage were Algeria, Bahrain, Egypt, Jordan, Kuwait, Libya, Morocco, Oman, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Tunisia, and Yemen. Turkey, Lebanon, Iran, Iraq, Israel, the Palestinian Territories, Qatar and the UAE were excluded based on the project requirements.

This contractor's report is based on open sources research and involved gathering data about the political actors (regime/ regime supporters, protestors, security forces, international actors) and their behaviour, as well as casualties' figures.

The report establishes the timeline (history of events) of the social upheaval and the behaviour of the different political actors in the MENA countries in order to facilitate objective analysis of the political outcomes as of June 30, 2011.

The data provided by the report was used in a major research study on the socio-political and economic indicators that contributed to the rise of collective political violence (CPV).¹ Consequently, the methodology developed by the latter study was utilised in several strategic orientation exercises on the MENA region, organized by Strategic Joint Staff.

¹ Anton Minkov, Peter Tikuisis, "The Political and Socio-Economic Origins of the Arab Uprisings: A Trinomial Probability Analysis," in Michael Hudson, Fahed Al-Sumait, ed., *Conceptualizing the Arab Uprisings: Origins, Dynamics and Futures* (forthcoming)
DRDC CORA CR 2012-258

2 Algeria

2.1 Major Protests

January 3-10th saw major protests in Algiers and its surrounding neighbourhoods. Protests had not been uncommon in Algeria during the past years but a sudden inflation on food prices significantly contributed to nation-wide demonstrations during this one-week period. In the following weeks, into the beginning of February, cases of Algerians attempting to self-immolate themselves were reported on practically a daily basis. February 12th began another series of intense demonstrations. The resignation of Hosni Mubarak in Egypt raised protestor morale.

2.2 Concessions

On February 22nd Abdelaziz Bouteflika announced that the Algerian government will conduct constitutional reforms with a pro democratic aim. The Algerian cabinet lifted the 19-year state of emergency on February 24th. Finally on April 15th Bouteflika announces a guarantee for a fair election process and promises to reform the information law.

2.3 Casualties

Eight deaths were reported.

See Annex A for the complete Algeria Timeline

3 Bahrain

3.1 Major Protests

Demonstrations begin February 14th, 2011 with thousands of citizens protesting for greater human rights. Prior to the demonstrations King Hamad offers 1,000 Bahraini dinars to every family. On the 17th of February, 2011 police perform a night-time raid on protestors gathered at the Pearl Roundabout in Manama. The majority Shia-based population takes this as a hostile move by the Sunni monarchy, shifting the focus of the demonstrations to anti-government protests. The remainder of February is marked by heavy clashes between protestors and authorities. King Hamad offers several concessions in February; appointing an official day of mourning for killed protestors as February 25 and removing the ministers of housing, water and electricity. On March 14 Bahrain receives 1500+ troops from allied countries. On March 15 King Hamad declares a state of emergency, and between the 16-18 March the Pearl monument is destroyed and the roundabout is cleared of protestors. The state of emergency is lifted on June 1st with minor demonstrations for representative government taking place subsequently.

3.2 Concessions

The Bahrain Independent Commission of Inquiry is appointed to investigate the conflicts in February and March 2011. The National Dialogue is established to aid and promote openness in political discussion.

3.3 Casualties

Approximately 42 deaths, >1000 injured and >800 detained during given period

See Annex B for the complete Bahrain Timeline

4 Egypt

4.1 Major Protests

The most intense protests took place from January 25th, increasingly worsening until Hosni Mubarak's resignation on February 11th. Protests were nationwide, with hundreds of thousands of protestors gathering in Cairo, Suez and Alexandria despite curfews and communication blocks. Mubarak offered numerous concessions before resigning, dismissing his whole cabinet, but protestors were not quelled until he gave up his power. Once the government was dissolved and the Egyptian Military took power, weekly Friday protests were held in Tahir Square from March until July. Since the Egyptian Military took over many protestor demands have been met.

4.2 Concessions

Mubarak's former party the NDP has officially been dissolved and its assets and property have been seized by authorities. Mubarak, his family and his former government are currently being prosecuted for corruption, crimes against humanity and numerous other crimes based on their actions leading to and including the 2011 protests.

4.3 Casualties

In total, an estimated 846 people are reported dead and 6,467 injured.

See Annex C for the complete Egypt Timeline

5 Jordan

5.1 Major Protests

Protestors numbering in the thousands took to the streets after Friday prayers from January 28th going on until July, with the largest concentration in the capital Amman. The Muslim Brotherhood, the Islamic Action Front and other opposition parties were among the chief organizers of these rallies. Significant protests occurred on the Fridays of January 28, February 4-25th, and on March 25th.

5.2 Concessions

King Abdullah dismisses Jordanian P.M. Samir Rafai and the remaining cabinet on February 2nd. He reappoints the former P.M. Marouf al-Bakhit and includes members from the opposition in the new cabinet. On March 15th he forms a National Dialogue Committee to discuss a means of bringing more democracy to Jordan. The committee includes opposition and leftist members.

5.3 Casualties

A total of two deaths occur due to the protests. Hundreds of injuries of civilian and security forces.

See Annex D for the complete Jordan Timeline

6 Kuwait

6.1 Major protests

The largest rallies were held February 18-19 in Kuwait's capital. These protests demanded more rights for Bedouins, people without citizenships. Much of the protests were calmed by the end of March when the Kuwaiti cabinet resigned.

6.2 Concessions

The resignation of the cabinet on March 31st.

6.3 Casualties

Dozens of injuries, no deaths are reported.

See Annex E for the complete Kuwait Timeline

7 Libya

7.1 Major protests

From February 15th to March 17th there are an unknown number of casualties as anti-government forces clash with authorities. Rebel forces fight with Gadhafi's supporters for control of the Mediterranean coast. On March 17th the United Nations Security Council Resolution 1973 is adopted sanctioning foreign intervention for the protection of Libyan citizens. The United States, UN and the EU impose arms embargos on Libya and freeze assets belonging to Gadhafi and his associates. NATO and coalition forces of Europe and the Middle East intervene to help rebel forces overthrow the loyalists. By the 22nd of August Gadhafi's loyalists are pushed out of the major cities and control is assumed by rebel and coalition forces.

7.2 Concessions

None. The international intervention resulted in the overthrow of Gadhafi, seizure of key cities; notably Tripoli and Benghazi, and the foundation of the National Transitional Council.

7.3 Casualties

Deaths: 30,000, Injuries: 50,000

See Annex F for the complete Kuwait Timeline

8 Morocco

8.1 Major protests

Large protests were held on Sundays between February and June, beginning on February 20th, the official first day of protests. Protestors organized demonstrations through Facebook, taking to the streets across Morocco. The largest protests were held in Rabat and Casablanca where thousands of people gathered in demand of political reforms. Initially police did not intervene and allowed protests to take place. Protests on March 13th and May 22nd were met with some violence from police.

8.2 Concessions

King Mohammed of Morocco offers several constitutional reforms by separating some of his powers. The prime minister is chosen as head of the government, giving him authority that was previously held by the King. The P.M. shall be elected by the people and has the authority to appoint ministers and dissolve parliament. The referendum for the constitutional reforms was held on July 1st and won with a 98% vote in favour. King Mohammed also reduced the sentences of nearly 200 political prisoners in an appeal from protestors to eliminate corruption.

8.3 Casualties

A total of 6 deaths and 100+ injuries are reported between February and July.

See Annex G for the complete Morocco Timeline

9 Oman

9.1 Major Protests

Protests began mid-January and were initially peaceful as officials allowed demonstrations be carried out. By the end of February however, security forces had been called to take greater action against demonstrators as they were responsible for social unrest. By May the protests had generally been subdued due to significant financial concessions from the Sultan.

9.2 Concessions

Financial concessions, creations of 50,000 new jobs, reshuffling of cabinet ministers.

9.3 Casualties

Deaths: 2-6 protestors; Injuries: 20; Detained: >100s

See Annex H for the complete Oman Timeline

10 Saudi Arabia

10.1 Major protests

Protests of several hundred people were held in Jeddah, Qatif and other cities from February through early March. Security forces grew less lenient on protests and limited protests in Qatif and Riyadh for a short while. On March 10th three protestors were injured by gunfire during an illegal demonstration in Qatif. After Saudi intervention in Bahrain, many Saudis from the Shiite-majority Qatif demonstrated against the Peninsula Shield Forces intervention.

10.2 Concessions

King Abdullah made numerous financial concessions aimed at addressing the demand for social improvement. Totalling \$130 billion, this package includes loans for home buyers, salary increases for state employees, funding to offset high inflation rates and funding for students abroad. King Abdullah also announces municipal elections for September 22nd. These elections are strictly for males but females will be permitted to vote in the 2015 elections.

10.3 Casualties

2 deaths

See Annex I for the complete Saudi Arabia Timeline

11 Syria

11.1 Major protests

Protests began January 26 when a Syrian civilian self-immolated himself in protest against the government. Protests spread nation-wide with significant concentration in Damascus and Deraa. Syrian security forces responded to demonstrations with strong military action killing and injuring many protestors. As has been done among other revolting countries, Syrians took to the streets every Friday after noon prayers in demand of political change.

11.2 Concessions

End of emergency law and reshuffling of cabinet are among the most prominent concessions resulting from the unrest.

11.3 Casualties

Deaths- 3000+ protestors; 1000+ security forces; Injuries: Several thousand protestors and hundreds of security forces; Detained: 10,000+ protestors

See Annex J for the complete Syria Timeline

12 Tunisia

12.1 Major Protests

Major protests succeeded the self-immolation of Mohamed Bouazizi. Unrest is caused by a combination of factors including poverty, unemployment, corruption and lack of political freedoms. Tunisian President Ben Ali is ousted on January 14th and a state of emergency is declared. Protests continue despite the formation of a coalition government which includes opposition members. Demonstrations continue throughout February demanding the ousting of all former RCD members. Prime Minister Ghannouchi resigns February 27 and on March 9 the RCD is dissolved.

12.2 Concessions

Removal of President Zine El Abidin Ben Ali and Prime Minister Mohamed Ghannouchi, disbandment of the State Security Department, assembly elections, and the termination of the RCD and liquidation of its assets.

12.3 Casualties

Deaths- 200+ protestors, injuries- 94 protestors, arrests- many activists, web bloggers and a rapper are among those detained in relation to the uprisings.

See Annex K for the complete Tunisia Timeline

13 Yemen

13.1 Major Protests

Relatively peaceful marches were staged in Yemen between January and March. Violent reactions from security forces prompted international action from the GCC. Several times President Saleh refused to sign to the conditions proposed by the GCC calling him to step down from office. From April onward tribal forces joined the opposition movement adding a military aspect to the protests. The situation is still ongoing.

13.2 Concessions

Promises by Saleh to not run for re-election, resignations of members of ruling party, shift of power to Vice-president Mansur al-Hadi

13.3 Casualties

Deaths: 1500+ protestors; Injuries: 1000+

See Annex L for the complete Yemen Timeline

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Annex A Algeria Timeline

Timeline	Regime	Protestors	Security Forces	International Actors	Casualties Total
29.12.10		Civilians in Algiers protest housing shortages. Demonstrations in the form of riots and vandalism; burning tires and attacking police with stones and improvised incendiary weapons. Protests spread to other suburbs of the capital, including Ennakhil, Laaquiba, Diar el Babor and Cervantès. ¹	Local police respond with tear gas. 29 protestors are arrested.		Injured: 53; 52 security forces+1 civilian Detained: 29
03.01.11		Protests erupt in regions Oran, Fouka and Staoueli. These protests are in response to the increased costs of basic food items, notably sugar and cooking oil. ²	Riot police are deployed to control the demonstrations and disband the crowds.		
04.01.11		Demonstrations continue in regions surrounding Algiers. In Tipasa and Kolea youth protestors block roadways rioting in the streets with stones and improvised weapons. The protests reflect the population's frustration with issues such as higher costs of basic foods, inadequate housing accommodations and the			

			destruction of illegally built houses. ³				
05.01.11-07.01.11			Large riots continue throughout Algiers with protestors and police clashing in Bab El Oued and spreading throughout northern Algeria. Protestors are of majority young men, reflecting the large population of youth in Algeria. ⁴		Among those detained, former vice-president of the Islamic Salvation Front (FIS) is arrested. Ali Belhadj is released the same day in Bab El Oued. ⁵		
08.01.11	Officials announce tax and duty cuts on sugar and cooking oils in response to the protests regarding higher food costs. The costs of basic items have risen up to 30% since January of this year. ⁶						
12.01.11			Algerian man self-immolates himself in front of authorities after municipal authorities declined his requests for social housing. Mohamed Auiccia had lived in a 30m ² room with his sister and six others since 2003. ⁷				
13.01.11			Protestor Mohsen Bouterfif immolates himself in response to				

			being subjected to taunts and rejection from the mayor of his Boukhadra region. The protestor was denied employment and housing leading him to self-immolation in protest. ⁸			
21.01.11	Algerian Interior Minister, Ould Kablia, denounces the planned protests stating "Marches are forbidden in Algiers".		A coalition comprising opposition parties, unofficial unions and the Algerian League for Human Rights forms the National Coordination for Change and Democracy (CNCDD). This coalition organizes marches beginning February 9 th with the objective of demanding political reform. ⁹			
22.01.11			Algerians defy the ban preventing government protests, stipulated by the state of emergency by demonstrating in Algiers. The protest is organized by Algerian liberal party Rally for Culture and Democracy (RCD), comprising roughly 300 demonstrators. ¹⁰			Detained: 9
24.01.11			Protest numbering more than 500 people in towns Chebacheb and El Kerma. Citizens in Chebacheb demand renovation of the city's gas lines, improvement of the potable water supply and development of the urban rail and waterway networks. In El Kerma			

			demonstrators demand housing accommodations after having been relocated for the construction of a secondary school. These issues had been addressed by the citizens of these towns, but local authorities did not answer their requests favourably.			
25.01.11			Locals of Boutaleb township demand gas and sewage systems from their municipal officials, closing off the main road in protest. In Batna locals occupy their town hall in demand of an improved central road.			
03.02.11	Algerian president Abdelaziz Bouteflika holds meeting with official to discuss the removal of the state of emergency that has been in effect since February 1992. ¹¹					
04.02.11					President of the European Parliament announces his support for	

			new qualification system for professionals. In Algiers, Oran, Tiemcen and Annaba students boycott classes demanding improved study and work conditions. ¹³			
			Near Annaba, protestors block roadways and set fire to tires demanding employment.			
12.02.11			Two thousand protestors meet in Algiers at the May 1 Square to demonstrate against the Algerian government. This march is organized by the CNCD. Included in the demonstrations are civilian men and women, human rights activists and members of opposition parties. ¹⁴	Police forces arrest 10 people in front the RCD's Algiers building while celebrating the end of Hosni Mubarak's presidency in Egypt. Later in the day roughly 20 000 police are deployed in response to the 2000 protestors in Algiers. Armed with riot gear, batons and tear gas the police blocked off all access to the May 1 square where the protestors met to begin the demonstration.		Injured: 30 protestors
14.02.11			Protests sparked by those on the 12 th continue in Akbou, 180km from Algiers.	Police respond to the demonstrations with tear gas and riot gear.		
22.02.11		State cabinet votes				

	to terminate the State of Emergency. ¹⁵				
24.02.11	The termination of the State of emergency is official, allowing Algerians to protest in accordance to newly imposed laws. These regulations state that protestors must provide a three day notice before demonstrations and forbids any protests within the capital Algiers. ¹⁶				
05.03.11		Protestors with the CNCD clash with supporters of President Abdelaziz Bouteflika in Algiers. ¹⁷			
16.03.11		Community police gather in Algiers protesting in demand of better wages and pensions, accusing the government of ingratitude to their services.			
23.03.11		A group of 100 or so young Algerians attack police and wreckage crews appointed to	Police are assigned to prevent interference with the bulldozers using tear		Injuries: 50 police officers

		<p>destroy illegally built houses. Several dozen houses in the Algiers suburb of Oued Koriche were ordered to be destroyed due to not having building permits for public land. The men attacked the bulldozers and surrounding police officers with improvised bombs and threw bricks off the rooftops of nearby buildings. One car was also ignited. These protestors were young men from the affected neighbourhood.¹⁸</p>	<p>gas to control the crowd.</p>	
15.04.11	<p>President Abdelaziz Bouteflika announces political reforms on national television. In his appearance Bouteflika guarantees a fair election process, claiming he also aims to improve the information law which has been used in the past to imprison opposing journalists.¹⁹</p>			
11.05.11		<p>A protest comprised of doctors and health care students takes place in</p>		

		Algiers. Approximately 1500 protestors converged at Algiers' largest hospital, Mustapha Bacha, in objection to a new government regulation affecting their title and salaries. Recent changes apply mainly to dentist and pharmaceutical professionals as they will no longer be labeled as doctors therefore degrading them in the public salary scale.		
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Annex B Bahrain Timeline

Timeline	Regime	Protestors	Security Forces	Int'l Actors	Casualties Total
11.02.11	King Hamad ibn Isa Al Khalifa announces monetary bonuses of 1000 Bahraini dinars to all families. The value of these instalments is roughly 2650 US. ¹				
14.02.11		Protests are set to begin on this day, the tenth anniversary of Bahrain's constitution. Organized through the social media sites Facebook and Twitter, citizens are called to demonstrate in demand of a political reforms and legitimate representation. Demonstrations are held in Bahrain's capital Manama, and in surrounding villages comprised of Shia majorities.	As protests begin in the capital Manama, authorities are prepared to deal with demonstrations, equipped with security forces and helicopter surveillance. Riot police open fire on demonstrators with rubber bullets and tear gas as a means of dispersing the crowds. ²		Injuries: 20 Deaths: 1 protestor
15.02.11	King Hamad releases a televised apology for the protestors who have been	A procession involving thousands of Bahrainis is held in Manama for the	Clashes with demonstrators continue in Manama.		Injuries: >25 Deaths: 1

	killed demonstrations stating that a parliament is investigating the incidents.	<p>funeral of a protestor killed in the previous day's demonstrations.</p> <p>Protestors congregate at the Pearl Roundabout, a central monument in Manama, numbering in the thousands.</p> <p>Al-Wefaq, the Shia Muslim party officially join protests, abandoning parliamentary duty.³</p>			
16.02.11		Demonstrations continue in Manama, where protestors have set up camp at the Pearl Roundabout for overnight stays.			
17.02.11			Riot police open fire upon demonstrators at the Pearl Roundabout early morning today in an attempt to disband the protestors. Armed with tear gas, rubber bullets, batons, and live ammunition, the riot police approached		<p>Injuries: 231</p> <p>Deaths: 5</p> <p>Missing: 70</p>

19.02.11	Crown prince of Bahrain, Sheikh Salman bin Hamad al-Khalifa, orders the military security out of the Pearl Roundabout. Bahrain News Agency reports his announcement that the police will now be in control of security. ⁶	Protestors reoccupy the Pearl Roundabout, the central monument of the current uprising.	Protestors reoccupy the Pearl Roundabout, the central monument of the current uprising.	the camped demonstrators from various sides. Five protestors are killed. ^{4,5}			
22.02.11	King Hamad responds to protestors' demands by releasing Shia prisoners who have been detained in prior events.						
25.02.11	Bahrain appoints February 25 th as the official day of mourning for the casualties caused during the protests during this month.	Thousands of protestors congregated at the Pearl Roundabout on this day, in demonstrations led mainly by Shia Muslims. ⁷ The essence of their protests lies in their claims of discrimination by the state, a government which is Sunni-based. Protestors call for political reform which would be fair in					

		representing the people.				
26.02.11	King Hamad removes the ministers of housing, health, water and electricity as concessions in favour of the protestors. ⁸					
02.03.11		Demonstrations in support of the government take place in Manama. 300 000 participants are reported attending this rally which took place at the Al Fateh centre in the capital city. ⁹				
03.03.11		Denominational conflicts escalate to a brawl between Shia and Sunni youths in Hamad town on this day. ^{10, 11}	Police are sent to break up the brawls.			Several injuries are reported among the protestors.
13.03.11	Prince Salman bin Hamad Khalifa addresses the country on national television, assuring plans for talks to address the protestors' concerns. Increasing parliamentary power and addressing corruption claims are among the issues he wishes to address.	Protestors clash with riot police after threatening to block off main roadways in Manama's financial district, according to Bahrain's Interior Ministry's spokesperson. For the past week protestors have occupied this district for demonstrations, but a	After the initial conflict between protestors and local security forces, riot police were deployed in order to clear the roads. These police used tear gas and rubber ammunition against the protestors. ¹³			Injuries: 8 Police officers; > 100 protestors

			<p>recent threat to create a human barricade barring access to the buildings caused a strong reaction from authorities.</p> <p>Authorities allege that protestors refused to evacuate the roadways when approached by local security forces. Protestors attacked them with makeshift explosives and sharp weapons.¹²</p>			
14.03.11					<p>Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates deploy 1000 and 500 troops respectively, based on a decision made by the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC).¹⁴</p>	<p>Deaths: Two Protestors Injuries: >200 protestors</p>
15.03.11	<p>King Hamad declares a state of emergency for a three month period.</p>	<p>Protestors and opposition leaders react heavily to the reception of supplementary troops.</p>				

		<p>Thousands march to the Saudi Arabian embassy in protest.</p> <p>In response to establishment of marital law clashes between protestors and police occur in Manama and many Shia-based towns.¹⁵</p>		
16.03.11	<p>Demonstrators in Manama clash with authorities. At least five deaths and many injuries are a result of authorities working aggressively to clear the Pearl monument of protestors.</p>	<p>Protestors are forcefully evacuated from the Pearl Roundabout in Manama by security forces that are armed with tear gas, stun guns and armoured vehicles. Authorities imposed a twelve hour curfew in order to maintain peace, using helicopters for additional surveillance.¹⁶</p>		<p>Deaths: Five Dozens of missing persons</p>
17.03.11				<p>Deaths: Six dead; three protestors and three policemen Injuries: > 100 protestors</p>

18.03.11	Authorities order the Pearl Monument to be destroyed.			The Pearl Roundabout, which was seen as the symbolic landmark during the protests is demolished by security forces. ¹⁷		
25.03.11		Mainly Shia Bahrainis plan a “Day of Rage” protest across the country.		Riot police disperse these protests, which are banned according to martial law, with tear gas and rubber ammunition. ¹⁸		
29.03.11		Abdul Jalil Khalil, Al-Wefaq’s leader, and eleven other MPs resign from Bahrain’s parliament in protest of the government’s actions against its people. Al-Wefaq is the main Shia opposition party. ¹⁹				
03.04.11	Authorities impose a temporary ban on Bahrain’s Alwasat newspaper, a prominent pro-opposition news source.					
15.04.11	Bahrain’s ministry of justice accuses Al-Wefaq and the Islamic Action Association of disrupting social peace in an					

	attempt to disband the opposition parties. Both these parties are Shia-based and are being taken to court for reportedly violating the constitution. ²⁰				
01.06.11	Bahrain officially lifts the imposed state of emergency. ²¹	Clashes continue between Shia-based protestors and security forces.			
29.06.11	King Hamad appoints a Bahrain Independent Commission of Inquiry to investigate the incidents and the consequences of the protests of this year. ²²				
02.07.11	King Hamad opens a National Dialogue, a means of discussing and improving governance in Bahrain. It comprises participants from political organizations, non-political groups, media and independent figures. ²³				

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Annex C Egypt Timeline

Date	Regime	Protestors	Security Forces	International Actors	Casualties
25.01.11		<p>Thousands of Egyptians protest nation-wide, tens of thousands gathered in Cairo alone, where they demonstrated in front of the offices of Mubarak's NDP and Tahir Square.</p> <p>The protest was organized in advance and intentionally was held on Egypt's National Police Day. Illegitimate opposition group The Muslim Brotherhood joins the revolt. Numerous youth groups, namely the Coalition of the Youth of the Revolution, also joined the opposition parties and human rights activists in support. Media sources such as Twitter, Facebook and BlackBerry Messenger were vital in organizing the masses.¹</p> <p>Protestors demand greater rights and political</p>	<p>Reports of clashes between demonstrators and police are reported as the protests grow. Police used tear gas, batons and water cannons to control the crowds gathered at Tahir Square.³</p>		<p>Deaths: 4 Injuries: >55</p>

		representation in the government. These include demands for limited terms for the president, abolition of the Egyptian emergency law and resignation of Hosni Mubarak.			
26.01.11	As a means of obstructing organized revolts Egyptian authorities close internet access in the majority of the county. Social media sites, most notably Facebook and Twitter, are being used to assemble demonstrations. The government also bans public gatherings.	Protests continue across Egypt, notably in Cairo and Suez. Clashes between protesters and police are frequent as authorities attempt to quell the uprisings. ²	Live ammunition is reported to have been used along with riot control gear such as batons and tear gas.		Deaths: >3 Injuries: Suez: 55 protestors; 15 police ⁴
27.01.11	Egyptian authorities order mobile network providers to cut off mobile messaging services in order obstruct protestor coordination. ²				Hundreds detained since the 25 th .
28.01.11	Most communication is disrupted as the government shuts down the internet.	Protestors name this day “Friday of Rage”. Multitudes of protestors converge throughout Egypt. Mohammed	Police forces are replaced by military as unrest increases. Troops are deployed in Cairo,		Injuries: 1030 Deaths: 11 in Suez, 0 in Cairo

		<p>El Baradei, an influential democracy advocate, joins demonstrations in Cairo. Protestors burned down the ruling government's headquarters during the unrest.⁵</p>	<p>Suez and Alexandria.</p>		
<p>29.01.11</p>	<p>Hosni Mubarak dissolves his cabinet in an appeal to protestors' demands for political reform. As well Mubarak states that he will remain in office until his term expires, vowing that he will not run for re-election. Mubarak appoints Omar Suleiman as Vice President and Ahmed Shafik as Prime Minister. Suleiman has served as head of Egyptian General Intelligence Service since 1993. Shafik was formerly an air force commander.^{6,7}</p> <p>Authorities establish a</p>	<p>Protestors interpret Mubarak's announcement as a weak response to their demands and continue to demonstrate throughout the country.</p> <p>Many violent clashes between government supporters and protestors arise. Rocks, firebombs, and even reported swords and guns are used by both sides. Meanwhile security forces maintain a presence but do not intervene.²</p> <p>There are claims that Mubarak is organizing groups of government supporters to engage the anti-government demonstrators.⁹</p>	<p>Military security appoints army tanks to protect important landmarks in Cairo. Notably main government and archeological sites.¹⁰</p>	<p>U.S. president Obama and Egyptian leader Hosni Mubarak speak over the phone after the cabinet is dissolved. Obama advises Mubarak to take firm action in order to deliver on his promises of political and economic reform. According to the White House the U.S. is waiting on how the situation resolves before providing annual aid to Egypt.¹¹</p>	

30.01.11	4:00 P.M. curfew applied to Cairo, Suez and Alexandria. ⁸	<p>One million protestors are estimated to be demonstrating in Cairo, with many thousands of others demonstrating throughout the country.</p> <p>Potential presidency candidate, Mohammed el Baradei speaks to the protestors urging them to continue to fight for their rights. El Baradei is not universally received by all protestors, but certainly has been a main figure during the demonstrations. Anti-government groups call on him to lead talks on reforming Egyptian politics.²</p>	<p>Military troops are posted in the main cities, overlooking the demonstrations without interference.²</p>			
31.01.11	Suleiman assures opposition parties discussion to reform the constitution. ²	<p>A crowd amounting to 250 000 protestors is gathered in Tahir Square demanding Mubarak's removal from office. Many people spend night in tents. The demands of the protestors are focused on the removal of Mubarak from office.²</p>				
01.02.11	Mubarak again addresses the issue of	Clashes are reported between pro-government supporters	Egyptian militants are praised by Obama for			

	his leadership, refusing to step down, but stating that he will not run for reelection. In his statement he addresses independent electoral candidacy, creating jobs, and improving Egypt's economy as focuses of constitutional reform.	and anti-government protestors in Alexandria. Protestors are enraged by Mubarak's refusal to step down. El Baradei claims Mubarak is attempting to fool the population into keeping him in office.	permitting anti-government demonstrations to take place without interference.	
02.02.11	Suleiman calls for an end to anti-government protests in order to begin working with opposition groups.	Protests continue with Tahir Square as the focal point. Protestors are generally enraged that their demands are not being met by authorities. Clashes between regime supporters and protestors reoccur in Alexandria. Over 1000 injuries are reported in Cairo due to skirmishes between police and protestors. ²		Injuries: +/- 1500 in Cairo Deaths: 3
04.02.11		Anti-government protestors gather in Cairo on this "Day of Departure" demanding Mubarak's resignation. ²		
05.02.11	The NDP's advisory council, Steering Committee of the General Secretariat,			

	<p>resigns today. This group is comprised of six high-ranked party members, including Hosni Mubarak's son Gamal Mubarak.¹²</p>				
08.02.11					<p>Human Right Watch reports 302 deaths since Jan. 28th, Cairo: 132 Alexandria: 52 Suez: 18¹³</p>
09.02.11		<p>Protestors unceasingly demonstrate in Cairo and throughout Egypt.</p>			<p>Deaths: 4 people are killed in Cairo during clashes²</p>
10.02.11	<p>Mubarak again addresses the mass of people protesting country-wide. He states that some of his power will be transferred to his vice-president, making not indication that he will resign. While protestors are intently focused on his resignation, Mubarak</p>	<p>Protestors refuse to have Mubarak continue his leadership, expecting and hoping for a military takeover of power.</p> <p>Multitudes of demonstrators continue to flood the Tahir Square, setting up camps in anticipation of Mubarak's resignation.</p> <p>Protests increasingly build up</p>			

	addresses the state as though he intends to run it until the transition of political reforms. ¹⁴	due to Mubarak's refusal to step down as leader. ²			
11.02.11	Hosni Mubarak resigns as Egypt's leader after ruling the state for over 30 years. His decision to resign is announced by Omar Suleiman, coming only after massive protests were held by Egyptians against Mubarak. State power is transferred to the Supreme Council of Egyptian Armed Forces until a new government is designated. ²		The Supreme Council of Egyptian Armed Forces, the state's military, is appointed state power in the transition phase between governments. ²		
12.02.11	The Egyptian Armed Forces hold power until an elected government is formed.	Egyptians celebrate Mubarak's resignation, their main demand of the protests, nation-wide			
13.02.11	The Egyptian Armed Forces suspend the government for a six	Protestors are calmed in anticipation of the military to meet their demands for			

	month period in order to set an election. ²	political reform.			
14.02.11		Protestors return to Tahir Square in Cairo. Many workforces including police and ambulance workers, students, teachers and more, resume demonstrations.			
17.02.11	The Egyptian Armed Forces announce that they will not appoint a candidate for the planned elections. ¹⁵				
25.02.11		Protestors are skeptical of the military's intent. Many return to Tahir Square calling for more urgent responsiveness to their demands.			
03.03.11	Ahmed Shafik resigns as Egyptian Prime Minister. He is replaced by Essam Sharaf, a civilian. Shafik was appointed by the state prior to Mubarak's resignation. Protests against Shafik				

	<p>were organized for the 4th of March as Egyptians were not comfortable with a Mubarak-appointed Prime Minister.</p>				
04.03.11	<p>Current Prime Minister Essam Sharaf addresses the crowds gathered in Cairo. He claims to work for the people announcing, "I take my goals from you, and I promise you, if I cannot fulfill those objectives, I will come and join you as a protester"¹⁶</p>				
01.04.11		<p>Fearing a plateaued point in the revolution, thousands of protestors flood Tahir Square. They call to military leader Hussein Tantawi demanding greater urgency in prosecuting former politicians and instating a responsible government. This day is dubbed "Save the Revolution".¹⁷</p>			
05.04.11	<p>Authorities arrest Ibrahim Soliman,</p>				

	former Housing Minister, in relation to a series of illegal transactions he made while in office 1993-2005. It is believed Soliman made numerous illegitimate deals with Egypt's two largest real estate developers. ¹⁸					
08.04.11		“Friday of Cleansing” Thousands of Egyptians converge again at Tahir Square after Friday services. The main issue is the limited action by the courts to prosecute former officials. Protestors also demand the removal of all other ministers from the previous regime. ¹⁹				
09.04.11		A number of Egyptian soldiers are reported to have joined the protests in response to the Egyptian Armed Forces delays of necessary regime changes.		Security forces open fire on protestors in Cairo in the early hours of the morning. Soldiers open fire on hundreds of protestors defying a night time curfew in Cairo. ²⁰		
13.04.11	Egypt's prosecutor					Official

	<p>general announces that Hosni Mubarak and his sons Alaa and Gamal are being detained for fifteen days for interrogations. The investigation is related to violence during Mubarak's rule, especially violence against demonstrators during this year's protests.²¹</p>				<p>records show that 360 people were killed during the protests, but rights groups put the figure at about 800 dead and hundreds more wounded.²²</p>
16.04.11	<p>Egyptian High Court dissolves Mubarak's former party, the NDP, seizing its property and assets.²³</p>				
24.05.11	<p>Mubarak is ordered to stand trial for the pre-mediated killing of protestors during the protests prior to his ousting.²⁴</p>				
27.05.11				<p>Hundreds of thousands of Egyptians protest across the country due to dissatisfaction and frustration with the pace of regime changes.</p>	
28.05.11	<p>Hosni Mubarak is prosecuted for the</p>				

	communication block he imposed on Egyptians during the protests leading up to his resignation. He is fined US \$34 M. ²⁵				
15.06.11	The Egyptian government dissolves the curfew that has been appointed for the past months in a bid to project a more peaceful social mood. ²⁶				

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Annex D Jordan Timeline

Timeline	Regime	Protestors	Security Forces	International Actors	Casualties
28.01.11		<p>Large protests are held in Amman and other cities, where opposition parties, human rights groups and trade unions demand the dismissal of Prime Minister Samir Rifai. 3,500 Protestors are reported in Amman alone, and 2,500 in surrounding cities. Recent rises of inflation and unemployment significantly contributed to Jordanians' discontent with the current government. Opposition groups call for significant government restructuring demanding a reformed election process and improved tax laws for lower classes. Current law stipulates that the Prime Minister is appointed by the King, the opposition interprets this as an impediment to representative government.</p> <p>Protests are peaceful with no reported conflicts between opposition forces and police. No</p>			

			demonstrations are held against the state's monarch as stipulated by Jordanian law. ¹			
01.02.11	King Abdullah dismisses PM Samir Rafai and the remaining Jordanian cabinet. This decision is made in direct response to protester demands for political reform. King Abdullah appoints ex-Prime Minister Marouf al-Bakhit as current P.M. for the transition process of forming a new cabinet. ²					
02.02.11			Demonstrations continue. Opposition forces are frustrated with the decision to re-appoint ex P.M. Marouf al-Bakhit as a replacement to Samir Rafai. The Muslim Brotherhood has taken much of the initiative in these demonstrations, responding with demands for a fair election of the Prime Minister. ³			
03.02.11	King Abdullah meets with leaders of the Islamic Front, the political affiliation of the Muslim					

	Brotherhood, to discuss a means of resolving the causes of the unrest. ⁴				
04.02.11		Demonstrations continue in Amman. Protestors demanding political reform marched towards the Prime Minister's office. Leftist opposition parties and the Muslim Brotherhood are among the main participants in the protests, rallying hundreds of people to participate. Similar events in Egypt have also been a means of strengthening the expectations of the protestors. Hamza Mansour, leader of the Islamic Front, stresses the need for a reformed, democratic government, "We want seriousness on the ground. We want a genuine reform. We want initiatives and now so that people feel they are partners in decision making". ⁴			
10.02.11	King Abdullah appoints a new cabinet. Five leftists and one Islamist are included in the new 26 member cabinet. ⁵				

18.02.11		Protestors clash with government supporters in Amman. Some injuries occurred as supporters of the King reportedly attacked demonstrators with sticks and stones. ⁶	Police intervene, separating the sides in order to restore peace.			Injuries: 8 protestors	
25.02.11		The largest demonstration to date is held today, where thousands gather in Amman. Civilians and opposition groups again join forces in demand of immediate political reform. ⁷	Over 3000 policemen are deployed in Amman in anticipation of the demonstrations.				
15.03.11	King Abdullah announces a three month deadline for political reforms. A 53 member National Dialogue Committee, which includes members of the opposition, has been appointed to reform laws addressing elections and political parties. ⁸						
24.03.11		A group of several hundred students and graduates take to the streets of Amman protesting in favour of the dismissal of					

25.03.11			P.M. Marouf al-Bakhit. This protest is organized through Facebook rather than by any specific opposition groups. Other demands by the protestors include the appointment of a liberal P.M., removal of the intelligence service, and limitations on the Monarch's authority. ⁹	Monarchy supporters clash with anti-government protestors during their demonstrations in Amman. ¹⁰	Unnamed police intervene to stop the violence between both sides.		Injuries: Civilians: 62 Police: 58 Deaths: 1
28.03.11	King Abdullah addresses Jordanians in a request that they play their role in maintaining a national unity. ¹¹						
01.04.11			Anti-government protestors and government supporters are separated from holding simultaneous demonstrations in Amman. ¹²		No casualties are reported. Four hundred police were deployed in order to keep peace between both sides.		
15.04.11			Thousands of protestors from the opposition hold demonstrations across Jordan. Clashes between protestors and				Injuries: Civilians: 8 Police: 83

		<p>monarchy-supporters become violent in Zarqa, a town north of the capital. A group of a few hundred Salafis, an Islamist group which has been active in the protests, violently fought with government supporters until police intervened with tear gas and riot gear.¹³</p>		Detained: 17
12.06.11	<p>King Abdullah announces future reforms regarding majority elections for the cabinet. The changes are recommendations of the National Dialogue Committee. No concrete dates are set for the reform process.¹⁴</p>			

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Annex E Kuwait Timeline

Timeline	Regime	Protestors	Security Forces	International Actors	Casualties
February 2011	In commemoration of Kuwaiti Liberation day and Day of Independence, the Kuwaiti government gives food rations and monetary grants to all Kuwaiti citizens. ¹				
18.02.11 ²		Protestors assemble in Al-Jahra to demand improved rights for Bedouins, Kuwaiti residents who are not recognized citizens. It is estimated that nearly 100,000 such people reside in Kuwait. They demand the rights to the same welfares as Kuwaiti residents; citizenship, free education and free healthcare. ³	Security personnel resorted to the use of force to disperse the demonstrators. Water cannons and tear gas were fired at the few hundred protesters.		Injured: Total= 30; 7 security and 23 protesters Detained: 50
19.02.11 ⁴		Hundreds of protesters hold a rally in Sulaihiya demanding rights for residents who are not officially recognized as			

08.03.11 ⁵			citizens of Kuwait. They also demand the release of the protestors detained in the previous day's demonstrations. Kuwaiti youth groups organize demonstrations, continuing their demands for political reform and the resignation of the prime minister. These protests have continued for several weeks despite the fact that unapproved demonstrations are illegal in Kuwait. Social media websites play a significant role in organizing the protestors.			
31.03.11 ⁶			Kuwait's cabinet resigns in response to the disruption which has occurred in the country. Ruler Sheikh Al-Sabah shall appoint a new cabinet.			

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Annex F Libya Timeline

Timeline	Regime	Protestors	Security Forces	International Actors	Casualties
14.02.11 ¹		Calls for peaceful demonstrations are made via social media sites such as Twitter and Facebook. This is a result of the ousting of Egyptian leader Hosni Mubarak.			
16.02.11 ²		A demonstration comprised of several hundred protestors is held in Benghazi. Protestors clash with police who attempt to quell the demonstrations, attacking them with stones and improvised bombs. Protests occur across Libya, where citizens call for an end to political oppression. There are many cases of protestors setting fire to buildings in protest.	Police open fire on protestors with rubber ammunition and water cannons.		Injuries: 40
17.02.11		“Day of Rage”. Thousands of protestors gather in Benghazi in protest of Muammar Gadhafi where	Open artillery fire on the protestors is reported.		Deaths: 14 protestors

			they clash with security forces.				
18.02.11 ³			Many thousands of protesters take to the streets in Benghazi for the second consecutive day. Protests spread throughout Libya.	Government forces use tear gas and live ammunition clash with protesters. Security forces shot at a funeral procession in Benghazi, killing at least 14 people and injuring others.		Deaths: 20 Injuries: 200	
19.02.11 ⁴						Human Rights Watch, an NGO advocating human rights claims that 84 deaths have been reported since the protests began.	
20.02.11	Saif al-Islam Gadhafi, Moammar Gadhafi's son gives a televised speech warning the country that continued demonstrations could lead to a civil war.		Protestors take over Benghazi and Tripoli.				
21.02.11 ⁵	Libyan justice minister Mustafa Abdul Jalil resigns over "the excessive use of violence against government protesters".						

22.02.11 ⁶	Gadhafi vows to never leave Libya.				The UN Security Council issues a statement denouncing the actions the Libyan government is taking against the peaceful protestors.	
25.02.11 ⁷					Barak Obama confirms actions to freeze Moammar Gadhafi's assets.	
26.02.11 ⁸					UN Security Council imposes an arms embargo for Libya. Also it freezes the assets and imposes a travel bans on Gadhafi and his associates.	
27.02.11 ⁹	The National Transitional Council of Libya is formed, as announced in Benghazi. This council intends to provide political representation for the anti-Gadhafi revolution.					
28.02.11					The EU follows suit also	

					imposing bans on Gadhafi and his associates, freezing his assets and restricting arm and ammunition sales to Libya.	
01.03.11					The General Assembly boots Libya from the Human Rights Council.	
05.03.11 ¹⁰				The National Transitional Council claims political representation in Libya. The council is headed by Mahmoud Jibril as PM.		
17.03.11					UN security council votes in favour of taking all necessary measures to protect Libyan civilians. This decision is approved by ten of the fifteen member states. Brazil, China, Germany, India and Russia opt to not participate.	
18.03.11				Libya's foreign minister Moussa Koussa asserts that a cease-fire has been		

	called.				
19.03.11				<p>Operation Odyssey Dawn is launched. This is a joint operation consisting of French, British and American forces and serves to protect Libyan civilians by compromising the state's military. It also serves to enforce a no-fly zone over Libya.</p>	
20.03.11				<p>Moammar Gadhafi appears on Libyan national television. He claims the right to defend the country. He calls for the Islamic nations to join in the fight against attacks from foreign intervention.</p>	
25.03.11 ¹¹				<p>Turkey backtracks on its prior opposition to NATO intervention. It sends 5 navy ships to aid in maintaining the arms embargo and the parliament approves of sending troops to Libya if necessary.</p>	

30.03.11	Foreign Minister Moussa Koussa announces his resignation.				
31.03.11				NATO launches operation Unified Protector. This operation imposes an arms embargo, a no-fly zone over Libya and measures to protect civilians.	
29.04.11	Gadhafi calls for NATO to negotiate an end of intervention in Libya. He accuses these forces of having personal agendas to overtake Libya's oil resources.				
30.04.11				A NATO missile attack kills Moammar Gadhafi's son Said-al-Arab Gadhafi, among other family members. The attack was launched on a family house in Tripoli.	
01.06.11	Libyan oil minister and former PM Shokri Ghanem resigns due to			NATO prolongs its mission in Libya for ninety days.	

09.06.11 ¹²						Turkey establishes a \$100 million dollar fund in support of Libya's Transitional National Council.	
14.06.11						South Africa's president Jacob Zuma accuses NATO of abusing its intervention policies "for regime change, political assassinations and foreign military occupation".	
27.06.11						Arrest warrants are issued by the International Criminal court for Moammar Gadhafi, his son Saif al Islam and another relative, brother-in-law Abdullah al-Senussi.	
03.07.11 ¹³						Turkey announces another instalment of aid, an additional \$200 million, to the TNC.	
15.08.11	Gadhafi refuses to surrender to opposition forces. He calls to						

	Libyans to stand up for their country by joining the fight against outside militant forces.				
18.08.11	Libyan PM calls for a peaceful dialogue to resolve the conflict. He states that the Libyan military is indeed capable of victory but it would be very costly.				
21.08.11 ¹⁴		Rebel forces are met with little resistance in Tripoli.			
23.08.11		Rebel forces overtake Gadhafi's complex in Tripoli.			
01.09.11	Libya's provisional government the National Transitional Council meets with other state leaders in Paris. The assembly is held to discuss the future of Libya.				
15.09.11				French leader Nicolas Sarkozy and British leader David Cameron visit Libya, pledging support for the rebuilding process in Libya.	

16.09.01 ¹⁵				Sanctions imposed on Libya's oil industry and central banks are withdrawn by the UN Security Council in order to aid in the process of rebuilding.	
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Annex G Morocco Timeline

Timeline	Regime	Protestors	Security Forces	International Actors	Casualties
20.02.11 ¹	Moroccan authorities approve of a protest planned for this day. The protest is organized through Facebook and calls for peaceful demonstrations in demand of political reform.	Thousands of protesters gather in the Moroccan capital Rabat. They demand constitutional reforms which would limit the King's powers, increase democracy and raise living standards. Thousands of protesters demonstrate in cities across Morocco. Protests are organized through Facebook, mainly by a youth group dubbed the February 20 Movement. Chaos and looting are reported in smaller towns.	No police intervention occurs as protests are approved by Moroccan authorities.		
26.02.11 ¹		Demonstrations continue. 1000 protesters in Casablanca demand political reform.			
09.03.11 ^{2,3}	King Mohammed announces that political changes are to take place in the near future. In an address broadcasted on national television he				Since February 20 th : Deaths: 6 Injuries:

	states that a council has been appointed to revise the constitution. A proposal for the new constitution shall be judged according to a referendum, scheduled to take place in June.				13 protesters 115 security forces Detained: 120
13.03.11 ⁴		Protests continue in Casablanca. Clashes with police are reported as police intervene to break up the demonstrations.	Riot police intervene on the demonstration attacking protesters with batons and tear gas.		Injuries: Dozens of protesters.
20.03.11 ⁵		Large protests are staged across sixty cities in Morocco. An estimated 35 000 demonstrators protest in demand of greater action from the King Mohammed.	Demonstrations are generally peaceful as government and political forces do not intervene.		
14.04.11 ⁶	King Mohammed reduces and or eliminated the sentences of 190 political prisoners.				
24.04.11 ⁷		Protests continue. Demands include political reforms, an elected legislation and the creation of more jobs.			
22.05.11 ⁸		Youth protest movements carry out demonstrations without consent from the government. Their protests	Police break up pro-reform demonstrations throughout Rabat and Casablanca. The		

17.06.11 ⁹	King Mohammed announces political reforms which will be tested by a national referendum on July 1 st . The given reforms shift the King's political powers to a PM yet maintain his power in security and religious matters.	demand concessions such as increased democratic policies, increases in jobs and better health and social conditions.	protestors which have not been granted official permission resulted in clashes with police. Officials claim that the illegality of protests justifies the actions taken by police. People disapproving of the damages caused by the protests held counter-demonstrations in Rabat and Casablanca.				
01.07.11 ¹⁰	The referendum results in a 98% win in favour of the proposed reforms. The date November 11 th is set for the parliamentary						

	elections from which a new government shall be formed.				
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Annex H Oman Timeline

Timeline	Regime	Protestors	Security Forces	International Actors	Casualties
17.01.11 ¹		200 Omani citizens gather in front of the Housing Ministry in protest against corruption and low wages and high food prices.	Protests are illegal in Oman yet security forces allow the protestors to carry on peacefully.		
18.02.11 ²		In Muscat, a few hundred protestors staged a peaceful march in the political district. They demanded an end to corruption, democratic political reforms and social improvements.	Police allow the march to carry on peacefully.		
26.02.11 ³	Sultan Qaboos bin Said responds to protestor demands with concessions aimed at improving social development. He raised allowances on students enrolled at Oman's Higher College of Technology. Also the Sultan reshuffled the cabinet, replacing six ministers.	500 protestors gathered in Sohar demanding democratic reform and employment. Street lights were broken and traffic was stopped during the demonstration.	Police did not intervene on the demonstration allowing the protestors to express themselves.		

27.02.11 ⁴	Sultan Qaboos orders the creation of 50 000 new jobs in response to protests over unemployment. He also offers a monthly allowance to the unemployed who are seeking work. ⁵	In Sohar, protestors unsatisfied with the Sultan's concessions carry on with demonstrations by setting fire to businesses and cars and throwing stones at security forces.	Police intervene by using tear gas and rubber ammunition to disperse the protestors.	Deaths: 2 protestors Injuries: 10 protestors
28.02.11		Protests continue in Sohar where demonstrators have taken control of the port by blocking it off. Sohar's port is the second largest in the country and ships 160 000 barrels of oil a day.	Army vehicles are sent to disperse the crowds, no major clashes ensue.	
04.03.11	Malik Al Ma'amari, Oman Inspector General of Police has announced the creation of 10 000 new jobs with the Royal Oman Police force. Oman's Minister of Manpower Sheikh Al Bakri announced that 15 000 jobs are created in various fields of the private sector. ⁶			

05.03.11 ⁷		Oil workers in Haima protests for more government investment in their area.			
07.03.11 ⁸	Sultan Qaboos again reshuffles the cabinet and dissolves the Ministry of National Economy. A new committee shall be formed in response to protestors accusing the former being corrupt.				
14.03.11 ⁹	Sultan Qaboos announces a 100% raise of the Social Insurance Pension. This concession will benefit 117 000 Oman citizens.				
30.03.11 ¹⁰	Officials issue a public statement that there would be stricter police enforcement in the streets due to public complaints. Citizens complained of the rioting and vandalism against public and private buildings.		Security forces evacuated protestors who had barricaded two roundabouts in Sohar. A number of protestors are arrested in the crackdown.		

01.04.11 ¹¹		<p>Violent protests are again prominent in Sohar. One protestor is killed and at least four are injured during clashes with security forces. Protestors are calling for stronger democratic reforms and for the release of protestors who had been arrested since the security crackdowns. Nonetheless demonstrations continue to revere Sultan Qaboos.</p>	<p>Security forces use stricter enforcement to crackdown on demonstrations. Military personnel are stationed at government buildings preventing major vandalism from protestors. Tear gas, batons, water cannons and rubber ammunition are used against protestors.</p>		<p>Deaths: 1 Injuries: >4 Detained: 50-60 protestors</p>
06.05.11 ¹²		<p>In Salalah, protestors organize a sit in despite a heavy presence from security forces. Protestors clash with authorities using rocks as ammunition.</p>	<p>Security forces use tear gas and fired warning shots to disperse the demonstrators from the office of Salalah's governor. Reports claim that busloads of detained protestors were detained for a brief period.</p>		<p>Detained: >100 protestors</p>

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Annex I Saudi Arabia Timeline

Timeline	Regime	Protestors	Security Forces	International Actors	Casualties
29.01.11 ¹		Hundreds of protestors gather in Jeddah. They demonstrate against the deprived infrastructure which led to the death of 11 people following a recent flood.	Police intervene, bringing the protests to an end within fifteen minutes.		Detained: 30 protestors
05.02.11 ²		In Riyadh, 40 women hold a protest demanding the release of citizens who have been unfairly detained in an anti-terrorism campaign.			
23.02.11 ^{3,4}	King Abdullah introduces a benefits package addressing housing, work and economy issues. This package is valued at \$35 billion. High inflation rates will be compensated with funding. Also in the package, state employees receive 15% salary increases, and				

	cash subsidies are provided for housing loans.					
05.03.11 ⁵	Saudi Arabia officially bans protests following recent protests.			Saudi troops are being mobilized and are ordered to take all necessary measures to deal with oncoming demonstrations.		
10.03.11 ⁶		Hundreds of protestors gather in Qatif despite a strict ban issue by officials. These protestors are a majority Shiite Muslims, they demanded the release of unlawfully detained political prisoners. ⁷		Police used stun grenades and live ammunition to disperse the crowds.	Amnesty International calls on the Saudi Arabian government to reverse its ban on protests.	Injuries: 3 protestors are injured by gunfire
11.03.11		Online protestors organized rallies across Saudi Arabia dubbing it the “Day of Rage”. In Qatif this is the third consecutive day of protests.				
17.03.11 ⁸		Saudis of Shiite origin hold rallies in Qatif demanding the release of Shiite prisoners and also in support of the oppressed Shiite’s in Bahrain. They				

	call on their government to withdraw Peninsula Shield Forces from Bahrain.		
18.03.11 ⁹	King Abdullah announces an additional \$96 billion package for social aid aimed at improving employment, providing loans and increasing salaries of government employees.		
22.03.11	Officials announce municipal elections for September 22 nd of this year. Only adult males are entitled to a vote. Half of the member of local councils will be appointed by this election, the other half by the government. ¹⁰		

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Annex J Syria Timeline

Timeline	Regime	Protestors	Security Forces	International Actors	Casualties
26.01.11 ¹		Syrian civilian Hasan Ali Akleh douses himself in gasoline and sets himself on fire in protest against the Syrian government. This sparks civil unrest with Syrians demonstrating for increased rights, government reform, equal rights for Kurds and the abolishment of emergency law.			
15.03.11 ¹		“Day of Rage”. Thousands of protestors gather in organized protests in major cities.			
18.03.11 ²	Officials accuse third-party actors of enticing violence and unrest in the region. Rioting and chaos prompted security intervention claims Syria’s Sana news agency.	“Friday of Dignity”. Thousands gather in protest of corruption after Friday prayers.	In Deraa, security forces fire rounds at protestors, killing three people. ³		Deaths: 3
19.03.11 ⁴	President Al-Assad reduces the term of obligatory military service from 21 months to 18.				

23.03.11 ³	President Al-Assad fires Deraa's governor Faisal Kalthoum.	Large protests continue in Deraa.	Security forces open fire on the protestors.	Deaths: 6
25.03.11 ⁵		“Friday of Glory”: Heavy protests continue in Deraa where the most action has been occurring, in the capital Damascus and other main cities. Also a significant pro-government movement in Deraa is supported by thousands who hold rallies in support of President Al-Assad.	Government forces continue to use deadly force against protestors.	
01.04.11 ⁶		“Friday of Martyrs”: Thousands of people continue demonstrations across Syria in Damascus, Deraa, Homs and others.	At least ten people are killed in ensuing clashes across the Syria.	Deaths: >10 protestors
06.04.11 ⁷	President Al-Assad revises a ruling which bans teachers from wearing niqabs (full veils) in classrooms. He also shuts down Syria's single casino. These concessions are interpreted as an appeal to the conservative populations.			
07.04.11 ⁸	President Al-Assad grants Syrian			

	citizenship to 220 000 Kurds. The affected citizens are Kurds who have been stripped of their nationality in the 1960s and since have been socially and politically oppressed.					
08.04.11 ⁹		“Friday of Renaissance”. Large protests continue nation-wide.	Security forces maintain their violent approach against protesters. In Deraa 27 protesters are killed in clashes between both sides.		Deaths: >32 protesters	
14.04.11 ¹⁰	President Al-Assad forms a new government. Former Minister of Agriculture Adel Safar is appointed as prime minister. Al-Assad also orders the release of prisoners detained in relation to the protests.					
16.04.11 ¹¹	President Al-Assad announces plans for reform in a televised broadcast to all Syrians. He stresses the need for unity between citizens					

	and government and addresses many changes which are expected to strengthen that bond. Among these changes he mentions the lifting of the state of emergency, equal rights for Kurds and transparency and democratic policy in the state's governance.				
18.04.11 ¹ 2		In Homs, thousands of protesters hold funeral processions for those killed in prior demonstrations. They announce a three-day general strike beginning the following day.	Security forces use tear gas and live ammunition against demonstrators.		Deaths: 5
19.04.11 ¹ 3	A bill to lift the state of emergency is approved by Syrian officials.				
21.04.11 ¹ 4	President Al-Assad issues several decrees in response to protests. The state of emergency is abolished, as it the state security court. In a televised statement Al-Assad also states that Syrians have a constitutional right to				

	hold peaceful demonstrations.					
22.04.11 ¹ 5		“Great Friday”. Protestors in Damascus, Deraa and several other cities demonstrate against the government. Ten of thousands of people gather in protest of political oppression and excessive violence against peaceful demonstrations.	Anti-riot police open fire upon the demonstrators killing and injuring many.		Deaths: >75	
10.05.11 ¹ 6	Syria retracts its bid for a position in the UN human rights body due to intense foreign pressure against its government. The EU announces sanctions on thirteen Syrian officials. This list excludes Syrian President Al-Assad.					
18.05.11 ¹ 7				President Obama applies pressure on Syrian officials to end the violence and oppression against its people. Obama signed an order to freeze all assets and prevent further business		

23.05.11 ²	The EU announces the addition of sanctions for Al-Assad and several other Syrian officials.	Rebellions groups armed with guns and grenades take control of Jisr al Shughour. These rebellion groups kill 120 security personnel in an ambush. Citizens of the town call on government officials to provide aid. ¹⁸		deals with Syrian President Al-Assad and six other Syrian officials.	
25.06.11 ¹ ₉	The Syrian government drafts a ruling that allows the creation of alternative political parties.				
10.08.11 ² _{0,2}				Turkey's foreign minister meets with Al-Assad to discuss means of bringing an end to the unrest. Tens of thousands of Syrians have sought refuge in Turkey since June of this year.	
23.08.11 ² ₁		Syrian opposition figures have formed the Syrian National			

	Council to represent the protest movement. The council includes members of most prominent opposition groups in Syria.		
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Annex K Tunisia Timeline

Timeline	Regime	Protestors	Security Forces	International Actors	Casualties
17.12.10 ¹		<p>Protests begin on this day, in Sidi Bouzid, where a man self-immolates himself after an altercation with police. Mohammed Bouazizi had his grocery cart confiscated for selling produce without a permit. He was beaten by police upon resisting their actions. Subsequently he attempted to meet with municipal officers but was denied the opportunity. In an act of desperation he doused himself in flammable liquid and immolated himself in front of the regional headquarters.</p> <p>This event caused public outrage in Sidi Bouzid and initiated the major protests that were to follow.</p>			
18.12.10 ²		<p>In Sidi Bouzid, several hundred protestors demonstrate against the maltreatment of Bouazizi.</p>	<p>Police used tear gas to disperse the protestors.</p>		

19.12.10 ²			The majority of these protesters are youth from the region. Store windows and cars are smashed during the riots. Police intervention leads to heavy clashes between both sides. These protests are fuelled by underlying social issues in the region, namely unemployment, poverty and police oppression.		Hundreds of supplementary security forces are stationed in the streets of Sidi Bouzid.	
20.12.10 ¹		Tunisian Development minister Mohammed Al Juwayni announces a \$10 million employment program in Sidi Bouzid.				
24.12.10 ³			Protests continue to spread. In Menzel Bouzaïene, an 18 year old protestor is shot and killed by police during the. Another protestor is also shot during the same protest.			
27.12.10 ⁴			Thousands of protesters rally in Tunis. The demonstration			

		is organized by trade union activists. They demonstrate against the high unemployment rates in the country.			
28.12.10 ⁵	Tunisian president Ben Ali dismisses the provincial governors of Sidi Bouzid, Jendouba and Zaghuan. Also dismissed are the ministers of communication, trade, and religious affairs.	The Tunisian Federation of Labour Unions organizes a demonstration in Gafsa. Lawyers also join the protests. In Tunis a few hundred lawyers gather in protest nearby government buildings.	There are reports of heavy police violence against the lawyers.		
03.01.11 ⁶		In Thala, 250 people demonstrate in support of the protests in Sidi Bouzid. Police used tear gas to control the peaceful demonstration. The demonstration became violent upon a misfired shot which sent a tear gas canister into a mosque. Protestors became violent with officials and set fire to tires in the ensuing clashes.	Police use tear gas to control the crowds. This causes a reverse reaction from the protestors who in turn become violent.		
04.01.11 ^{6,7}		In response to the violence towards protesting lawyers the Tunisian Bar Association announces a general strike.			

06.01.11 ⁸		Nearly all the country's 8000 lawyers strike against the violence against the protests.	Tunisian officials make arrests on anti-government activists. Several web activists who used Twitter, Facebook and blogs to bring light to the protest movement are detained. Also arrested, a 22-year old Tunisian rapper who recently released a song about the bad living conditions in the country.		
08.01.11 ⁹		Violent clashes continue across Tunisia. In Thala six protestors are killed by gunfire. Demonstrators set fire to a government building and attacked police with stones and fire bombs, prompting security to use gunfire. In Tunis, members of the Tunisian General Union of Labour gathered in support	In Thala and in Kasserine, police open fire on protestors after unsuccessful attempts to subdue them with water cannons. Officials state that the security forces used gunfire as a last resort against the violent protestors.		Deaths: 6 in Thala 14 in Kasserine

			of the protestors. They commemorated those victimized security forces, condemning the violence used by authorities.			
09.01.11 ¹⁰		Protests continue to spread. Major clashes in Kasserine continue to occur between demonstrators and security forces.	Protests continue. In Kasserine protestors clash with security forces who attempt to prevent a funeral procession of a killed protestor. The crowd throws rocks at security forces.	Anti-riot police join local police in Kasserine. They use batons, tear gas and ammunition to control the crowds.	Anti-riot police used tear gas and live ammunition to prevent the procession from continuing. Also, there are claims of snipers shooting at the procession from rooftops.	Deaths- 8 in Kasserine
10.01.11 ¹⁰						
12.01.11 ^{11, 12}	Officials impose a 7pm curfew in response to the unrest.					Deaths- Official death toll: 23 International Federation of Human Rights Leagues: 66
13.01.11 ¹³	Tunisian president Ben Ali makes a televised address guaranteeing political reforms,					

	<p>investigations into the recent killings of protestors and a vow not to run for re-election in 2014. Ben Ali has also loosened control public control by unblocking social internet sites and allowing media appearances for opposition leaders.</p>				
<p>14.01.11¹⁴</p>	<p>Ben Ali announces a state of emergency, banning gatherings of more than three people. President Ben Ali is exiled from Tunisia. The state's military overtakes the airport and closes air space. Ben Ali seeks asylum in Saudi Arabia. Tunisia's prime minister Mohammed Ghannouchi assumes the role of interim president.¹⁵</p>	<p>Protestors gather in Tunis. The main demand is the ousting of president Ben Ali. Thousands of demonstrators gathered in front of the interior ministry's offices. Unrest continues after Ben Ali's ousting.</p>	<p>Police used tear gas against the protestors.</p>		

15.01.11 ¹⁶	Tunisian constitutional court pronounces Fouad Mebazza, the speaker of parliament, as interim president. He is assigned the task of organizing presidential elections within 60 days.	Many cases of ransacking and looting take place across Tunisia.			
16.01.11 ¹	Tunisia's former interior minister Rafik Balhaj is arrested in connection with the police crackdowns on the protesters since December 17 th .				
17.01.11 ¹⁷	Interim president Ghannouchi proposes political concessions such as freedom of press and releasing political prisoners. A new government is formed. However the ministers of interior affairs, exterior affairs and defense are members of the former Ben Ali Constitutional Democratic Rally party.	The Tunisian General Labour Union, the state's main trade union refuses to accept the reformed government.			

18.01.11 ¹⁷	In response to the ongoing protests Mohamed Ghannouchi and Fouad Mebazaa resign from the Constitutional Democratic Rally.	Protestors are unhappy with the reshuffled cabinet and continue the protests across Tunisia. Clashes between anti-riot police and protestors continue.	Anti-riot police use tear gas against protestors who continue to demonstrate against the government.		
20.01.11 ¹⁸	Other associated ministers quit the RCD in response to the public pressure. The central committee of the RCD is dissolved.	Protests against the government carry on since the 18 th . Demonstrations are held in Tunis, Sfax, and other cities. Tunisians demand a distinct separation between the new government and ties to the former RCD government.			
21.01.11 ¹⁹	Ghannouchi promises to resign once elections are held.				
22.01.11 ²⁰		Thousands of protestors continue to rally for the ousting of former RCD members in the new government. A couple thousand police join the protests. They demand better work conditions and protest against the blame they received for their action during Ben Ali's rule.			

27.01.11 ²¹	6 members of the former RCD party resign from the interim government. Currently only two former government members remain, neither being affiliated with the RCD.	The Tunisian General Trade Union approves of the cabinet reshuffle.			
28.01.11 ²²		Protests continue in demand of the ousting of Mohamed Ghannouchi. Hundreds of people gather in front of his office to demonstrate against his position.			
27.02.11 ²³	Mohamed Ghannouchi resigns as PM after a series of large protests demanded his ousting. He is replaced by Al-Baji Qa'ed Al-Sebsi.				
03.03.11 ²⁴	Elections for the assembly are announced for July 24 th .				
07.03.11 ²⁴	Officials announce the disbandment of the State Security Department. This service is held to blame for the secret police's violence against protestors.				

09.03.11 ²⁵	In response to protestor demands Tunisian courts dissolve the Ben Ali's former RCD party and liquidate its assets. It is accused of designing a single party totalitarian regime therefore violating the constitution.			
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Annex L Yemen Timeline

Timeline	Regime	Protestors	Security Forces	International Actors	Casualties
27.01.11 ¹	President Saleh promises no re-election candidacy for himself or his son and salary raises for civil and military workers.	A protest in Sana'a is held in demand of an end to political corruption and poor living conditions. A recent proposed amendment to allow the president to serve office for the remainder of his life has also been a key aspect of protestor unrest. The demonstration of 16 000 people is composed of students, opposition figures and political activists.			
03.02.11 ²		“Day of Rage”. A nation-wide demonstration of 20 000 anti-government protestors rallies against the president. In Sana'a pro-government groups rally for the end of unrest in support of the president. Some clashes break out between both parties, which police intervene to break up.	Protests are peaceful in Sana'a besides select clashes between protestors and regime supporters. In Aden police use force against the protestors firing tear gas and live ammunition to control them. ³		
11.02.11-		Major protests continue in	Security forces use		

17.02.11 ^{4,5}		Sana'a. Thousands of protesters from both sides hold demonstrations in the city leading to violent clashes. Anti-government protesters celebrate the ousting of Hosni Mubarak in Egypt. Pro-government supporters are supplied with food and tents in order to maintain a presence in Sala'a.	taser guns and batons against protesters.		
18.02.11 ^{6,7}		“Friday of Rage” across Yemen. In Aden, protesters burn four vehicles and a municipal building. In Sana'a, several thousand protesters clashed with government supporters and riot police. In Taiz, several thousand government-supporters hold counter demonstrations.	Anti-riot police use tear gas, batons and rubber ammunition against the protesters.	Deaths: 6 protesters(aljazeera) Injuries: 17 protesters	
05.03.11 ⁸	Several parliament members and ministers of the General People's Congress resign in support of the protesters.				
18.03.11 ⁹	President Abdullah Seleh imposes a state of emergency following a	In Sana'a, 45 people are killed 270 injured by gunfire upon anti-government protesters.	Officials claim no relation to the gunmen involved in the	Deaths: 45 Injuries:270	

	deadly massacre of protesters.		shooting.		
22.04.11 ¹⁰	President Saleh accepts proposals from the Gulf Co-operation Council to resign from his post in exchange for immunity while a new government is formed.	Protestors gather on this “Last Chance Friday” demanding the immediate ousting of President Saleh. Anti-government protestors also oppose granting immunity to Saleh and demand that he be tried for the deaths of protestors during the uprising.			
30.04.11 ¹¹	President Saleh disagrees with certain condition and ops not to sign the GCC deal. Meetings between the GGC and Saleh are expected to introduce a new contract.				
11.05.11 ¹²		Protestors continue to rally for the ousting of President Saleh. Thousands of protestors in Sana’a rallied at the cabinet building. In Taiz, protestors take over the streets and burn tires. Only protestors are out in public.	Security forces open fire on anti-government protestors across Yemen. Snipers shoot from rooftops as anti-riot police use gun and tear gas in the streets.		Deaths: 10 protestors Injuries: >100
22.05.11 ¹³				The Gulf Co-operation Council ceases plans to end the	

23.05.11 ¹⁴		Social revolt ensues in response to Saleh's refusal to resign. The Hashid tribal federation abandons its ties with President Saleh and joins the opposition against security forces. Supporters of the tribe clashes with security forces in Sana'a.	Security forces wage battles with opposition fighters.	crisis in Yemen after President Saleh refuses a third opportunity to sign a deal.	
27.05.11 ¹⁵	A ceasefire is called for between opposition fighters and supporters of the regime.				
31.05.11 ¹⁶	The ceasefire is broken and fighting wages on between both sides.	Opposition fighters and tribesmen in Sana'a seize control of government buildings during the fighting.			
03.06.11 ¹⁷	The presidential compound is shelled by tribal forces. President Saleh survives the attack with some injury, but seven others are killed in the attack.				

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<p>1. ORIGINATOR (The name and address of the organization preparing the document. Organizations for whom the document was prepared, e.g. Centre sponsoring a contractor's report, or tasking agency, are entered in section 8.)</p> <p>Ivan George Koupenov</p>	<p>2. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION (Overall security classification of the document including special warning terms if applicable.)</p> <p>UNCLASSIFIED (NON-CONTROLLED GOODS) DMC A REVIEW GCEC JUNE 2010</p>	
<p>3. TITLE (The complete document title as indicated on the title page. Its classification should be indicated by the appropriate abbreviation (S, C or U) in parentheses after the title.)</p> <p>Middle East and North Africa Events Timeline: January 2011-August 2011</p>		
<p>4. AUTHORS (last name, followed by initials – ranks, titles, etc. not to be used)</p> <p>Koupenov, I.G. ; CSA: Anton Minkov</p>		
<p>5. DATE OF PUBLICATION (Month and year of publication of document.)</p> <p>November 2012</p>	<p>6a. NO. OF PAGES (Total containing information, including Annexes, Appendices, etc.)</p> <p>102</p>	<p>6b. NO. OF REFS (Total cited in document.)</p> <p>0</p>
<p>7. DESCRIPTIVE NOTES (The category of the document, e.g. technical report, technical note or memorandum. If appropriate, enter the type of report, e.g. interim, progress, summary, annual or final. Give the inclusive dates when a specific reporting period is covered.)</p> <p>Contract Report</p>		
<p>8. SPONSORING ACTIVITY (The name of the department project office or laboratory sponsoring the research and development – include address.)</p> <p>Defence R&D Canada – CORA 101 Colonel By Drive Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0K2</p>		
<p>9a. PROJECT OR GRANT NO. (If appropriate, the applicable research and development project or grant number under which the document was written. Please specify whether project or grant.)</p>	<p>9b. CONTRACT NO. (If appropriate, the applicable number under which the document was written.)</p>	
<p>10a. ORIGINATOR'S DOCUMENT NUMBER (The official document number by which the document is identified by the originating activity. This number must be unique to this document.)</p>	<p>10b. OTHER DOCUMENT NO(s). (Any other numbers which may be assigned this document either by the originator or by the sponsor.)</p> <p>DRDC CORA CR 2012-258</p>	
<p>11. DOCUMENT AVAILABILITY (Any limitations on further dissemination of the document, other than those imposed by security classification.)</p> <p>no Unlimited</p>		
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In the Spring of 2011, DRDC-CORA approved agility funds to study the demographics and other relevant socio-economic factors in order to determine the potential for political violence and regime change in the Middle East. This report establishes the timeline (history of events) of social upheaval and the behaviour of the different political actors in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) countries in order to facilitate objective analysis of the political outcomes as of June 30, 2011. The DRDC CORA scientist responsible for the project is Dr. Anton Minkov.

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