

April 7-8, 2010 Opposition overthrows President Kurmanbek Bakiyev. Bakiyev flees to Southern Kyrgyzstan. Government names Roza Otunbayeva as interim president.

April 16, 2010 Former President Bakiyev flees to Kazakhstan and formally resigns. At least 85 people are confirmed dead during the protests that toppled the Bakiyev government.

May 19, 2010 During clashes between ethnic Uzbeks and Kyrgyz, two die and 74 are injured. Otunbayeva declares state of emergency in Jalal-Abad.

June 10-11, 2010 Violence erupts again in southern Kyrgyzstan between Uzbeks and Kyrgyz. Government declares state of emergency.

June 12-15, 2010 Ethnic riots continue in Osh and Jalal-Abad. Initial estimates indicate as many as 100,000 people may have fled from Kyrgyzstan to Uzbekistan.

June 16-17, 2010 UN estimates 300,000 people are internally displaced within Kyrgyzstan.

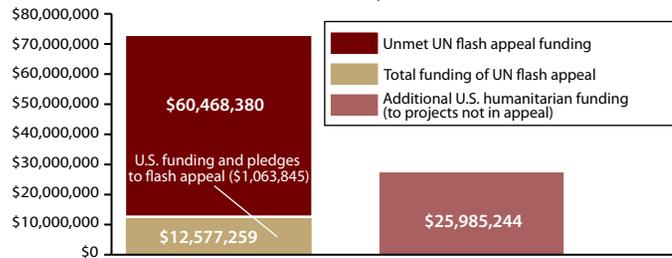
June 18-21, 2010 Otunbayeva claims the overall death toll could be as high as 2,000. Security forces clash with ethnic Uzbeks in Osh. Two die and 23 are injured.

June 27, 2010 Roughly 90% vote in favor of new constitution during national referendum. Polls seen as largely free and fair by observers with no major security incidents. High turnout in Osh and Jalal-Abad (over 65%) despite displacement.

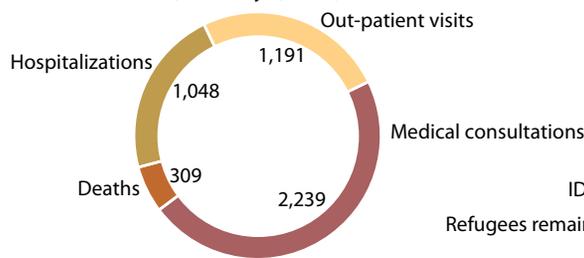
July 6, 2010 According to a UN OCHA report, 180 confirmed refugees from Kyrgyzstan remain in Andijon, Uzbekistan. The death toll reaches 309, with efforts underway to verify the list of those killed during the June violence.



Funding Gaps Still Persist in UN Flash Appeal
 (As of July 6, 2010)



Human Cost of the Conflict
 (As of July 6, 2010)



Few Refugees Remain in Uzbekistan, but Most IDPs in Kyrgyzstan have not Returned Home
 (As of July 6, 2010)

