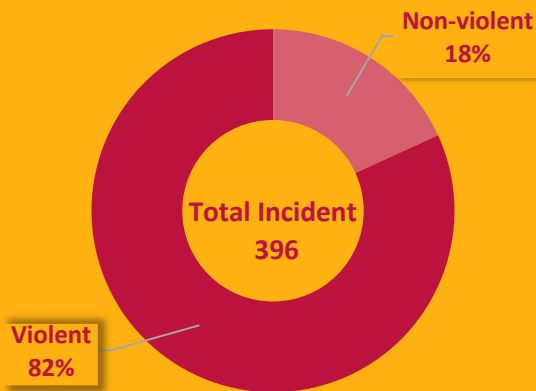


Period: 01 November-30 November 2025

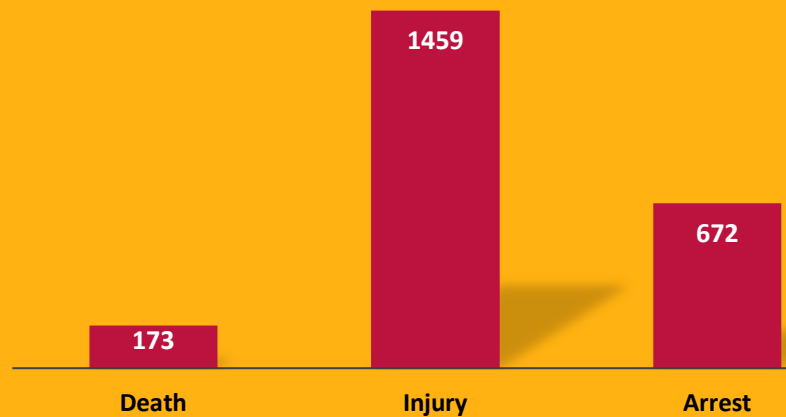
Mapping based on reported incidents
(for sources, see below).

1. Overview of the Conflict Incidents in November 2025

Overview of the conflict incidents in November 2025

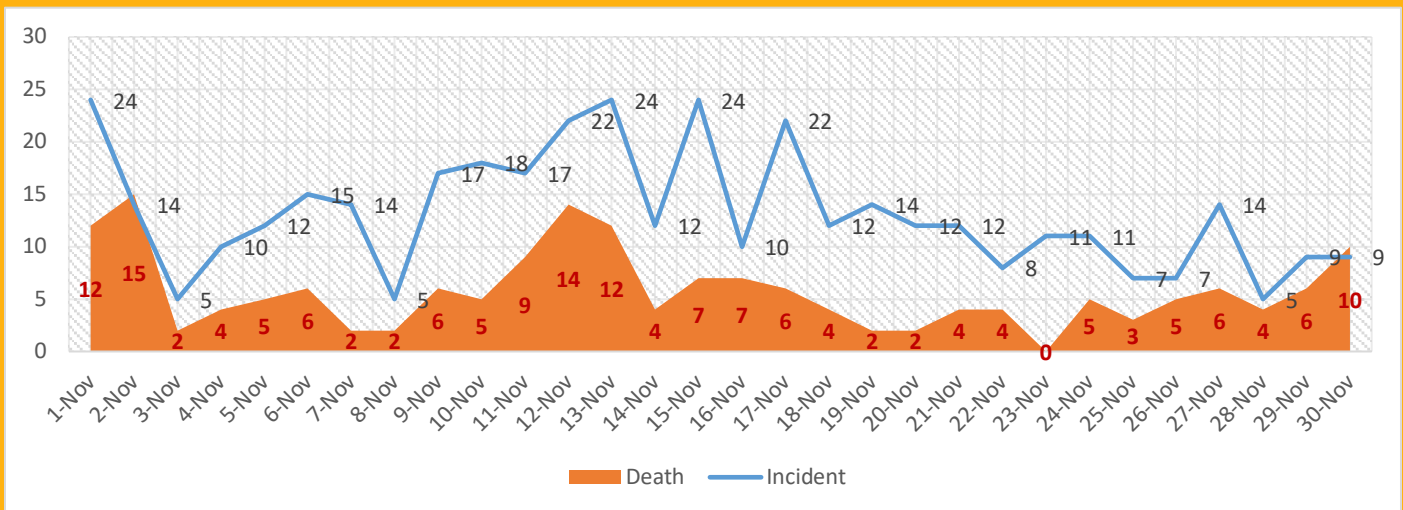


Consequences of the conflict incidents in November 2025



*According to BPO Codebook, "Violent incidents" are those reported incidents that "involved the intentional use of physical force by an individual or group against another individual or group, in a manner that resulted or could have resulted in death, injury or any other form of physical harm to persons or property."
According to BPO Codebook, "Non-violent incidents" are those reported incidents that "did not involve the intentional use of physical force by an individual or group against another individual or group, in a manner that resulted or could have resulted in death, injury or any other form of physical harm to persons or property, e.g. arrest, peaceful protest, rescue, and recovery."

Trend of the Incidents in November 2025

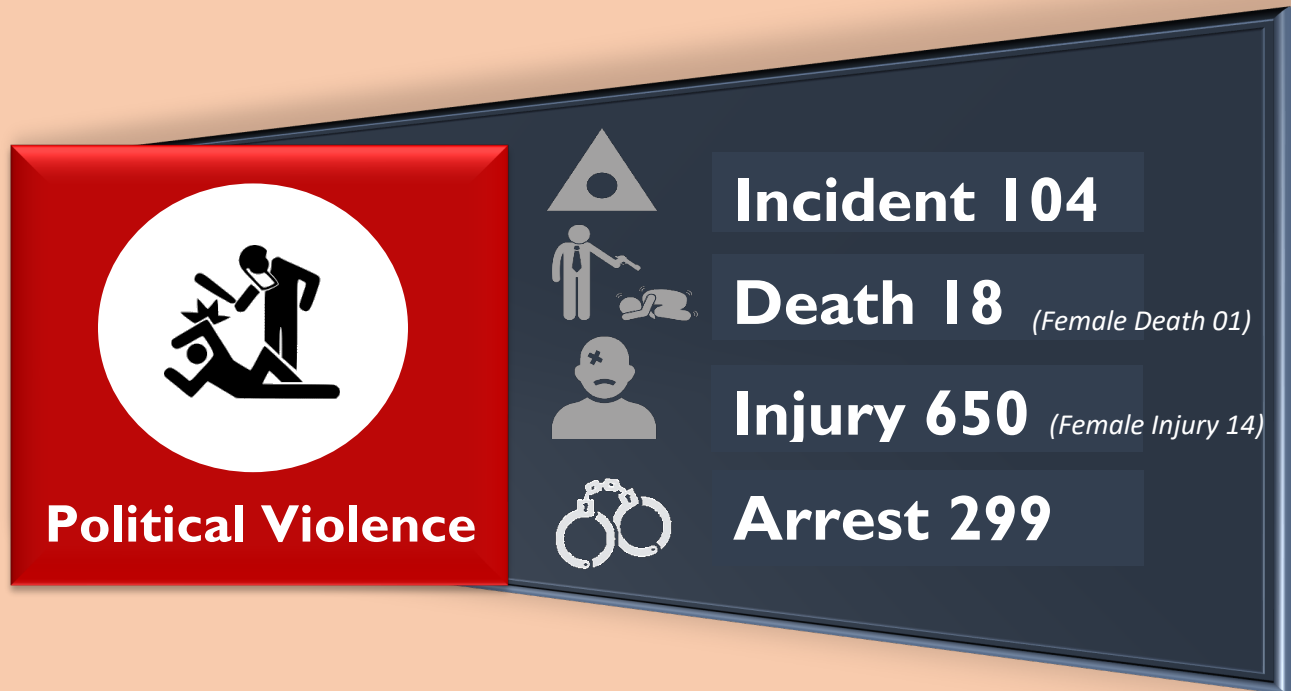


A comparative review of conflict patterns in Bangladesh between November 2024 and November 2025 reveals a significant escalation in the prevalence of violent incidents. In 2024, a total of 590 incidents were documented, with nearly 52 per cent classified as violent and the remainder non-violent. In contrast, in November 2025, violent incidents rose sharply to 82 per cent, indicating a substantial contraction of non-violent avenues for collective action and a more confrontational conflict environment. The casualties and consequences of these incidents also shifted. Injuries increased, but fatalities decreased from November 2024 to November 2025. There were 991 injuries and 203 deaths in November 2024 and 1459 injuries and 173 deaths in November 2025. The number of arrests rose markedly from 1200 to 672. This decrease suggests a less assertive enforcement posture by state authorities. The overall comparative review thus indicates an intensification of violence in November 2025.

Period: 01 November-30 November 2025

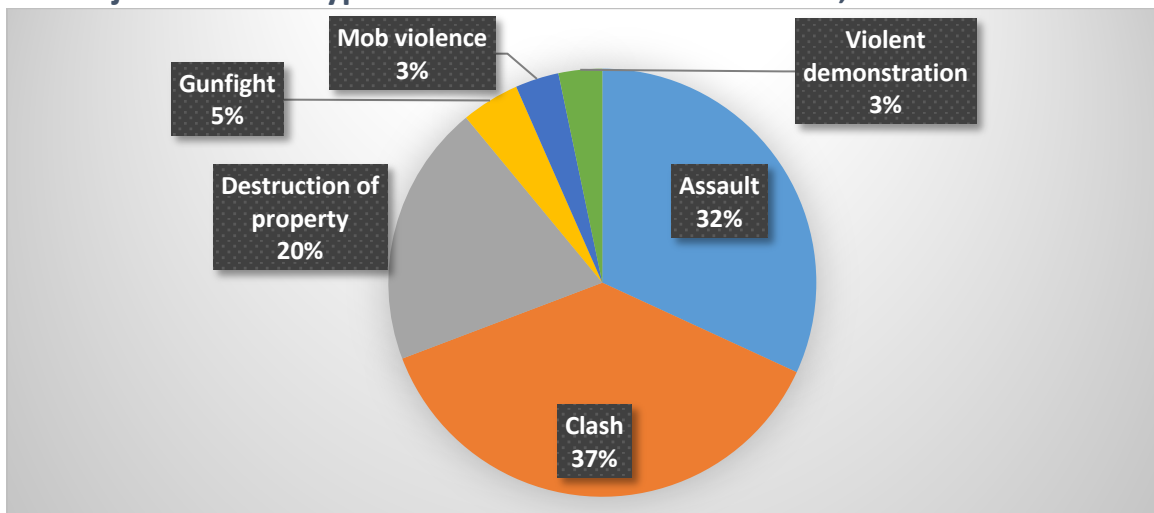
Mapping based on reported incidents
(for sources, see below).

2. Political Violence



In November 2025, there were at least 104 incidents related to political violence, where 18 people were killed, out of whom one was a woman. The rate of political violence saw a sharp increase in the number of deaths (15 deaths with no female casualties) compared to September 2024. The number of people injured in November 2025 was 650, which is significantly higher than the 364 people wounded in November 2024. There were 14 females injured related to the political violence in November 2025, compared to 8 females in November 2024. The arrest rate also increased sharply. In November 2025, 299 people were arrested for political violence compared to 253 in November 2024.

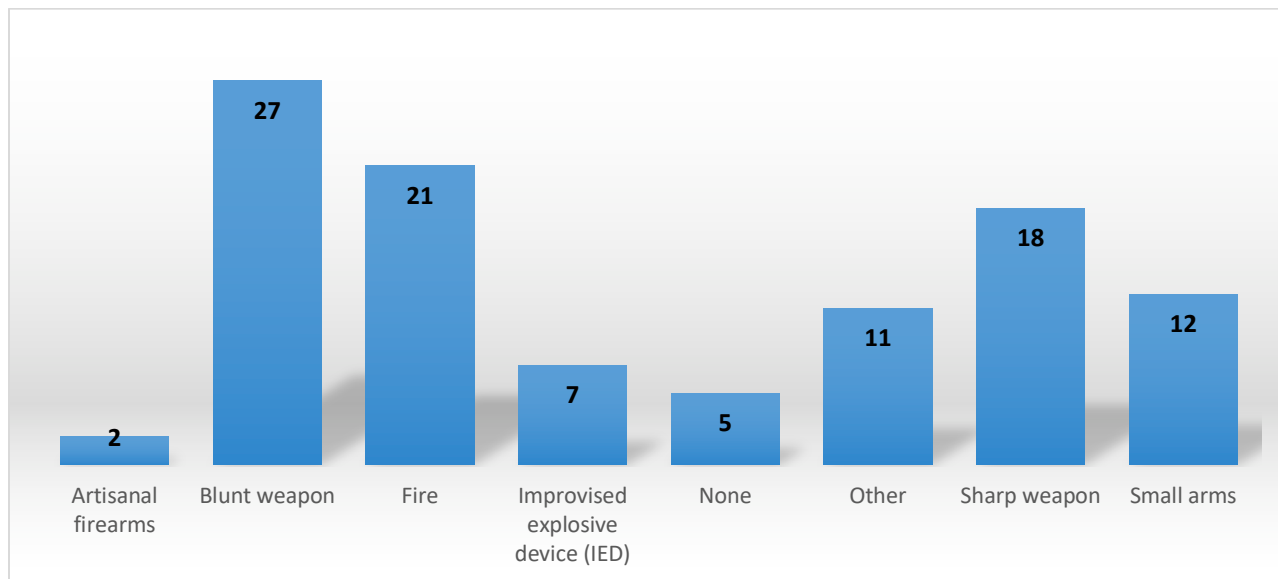
Major Violence Types Related to Political Violence, November 2025



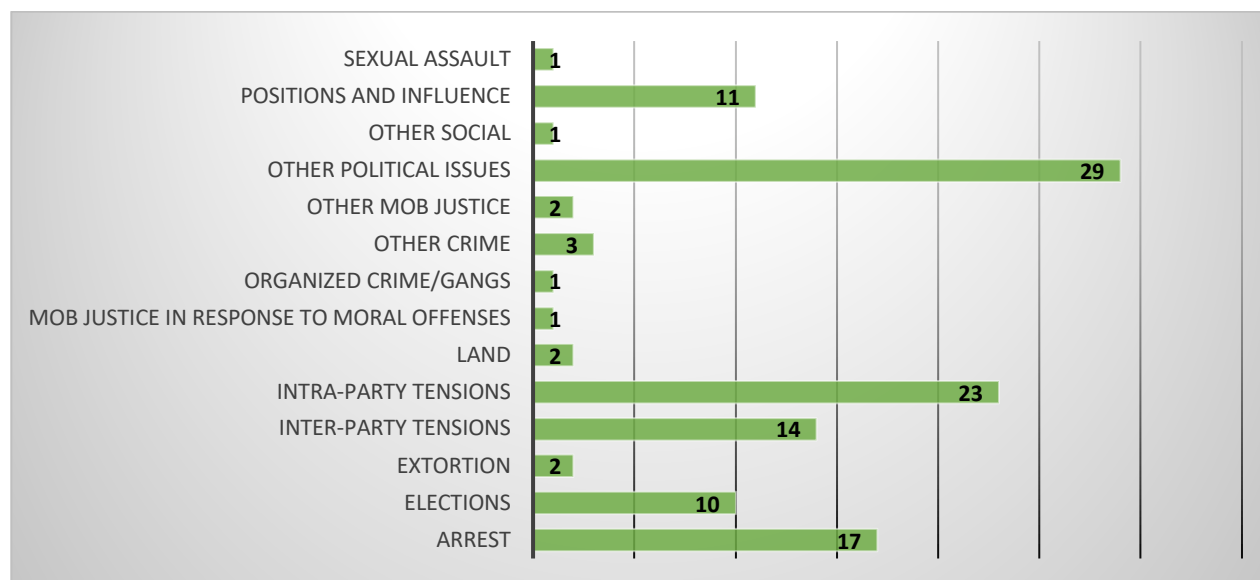
Period: 01 November-30 November 2025

Mapping based on reported incidents
(for sources, see below).

Types of Weapons in Perpetrating Political Violence, November 2025



Primary Motives Behind the Political Incident, November 2025

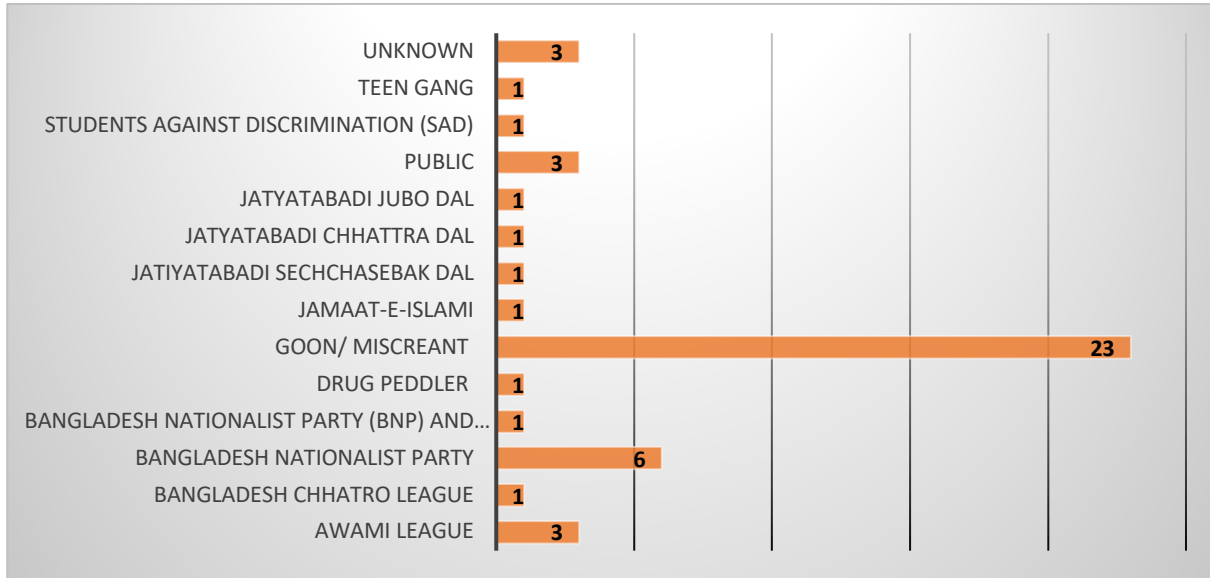


Similar to November last year, November 2025 also witnessed the majority of violence taking place in the form of clashes and assaults. This time, destruction of property, gunfight, mob assault, and violent demonstration were observed as significant forms of violence. Most assaults had social, economic, or political reasons behind them, and clashes were principally between inter-party factions on political or financial grounds. Apart from that, the use of blunt weapons, sharp weapons, and small arms was the most prolific weapon for conducting political violence in November 2025. The use of blunt weapons remains highest as one of the primary weapons used in political violence. The major motivations behind the political violence were political issues, intra-party rivalry, and inter-party tensions, followed by arrest as a major cause behind non-violent political incidents.

Period: 01 November-30 November 2025

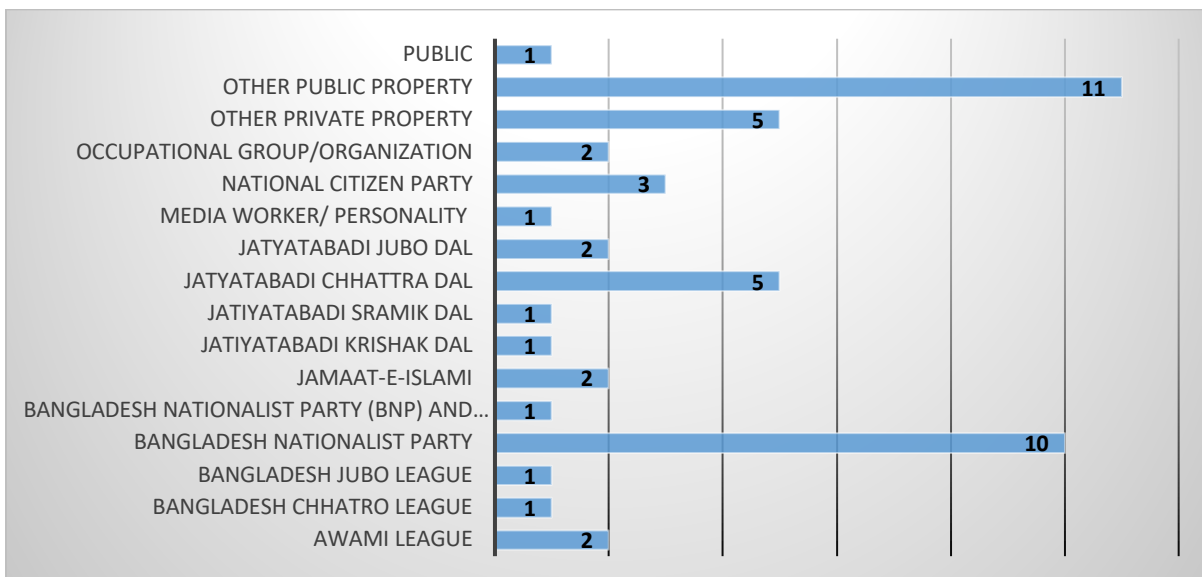
Mapping based on reported incidents
(for sources, see below).

Primary Perpetrators of Political Violence, November 2025



*Goon/Miscreant: Anti-State/ Anti-Government Elements

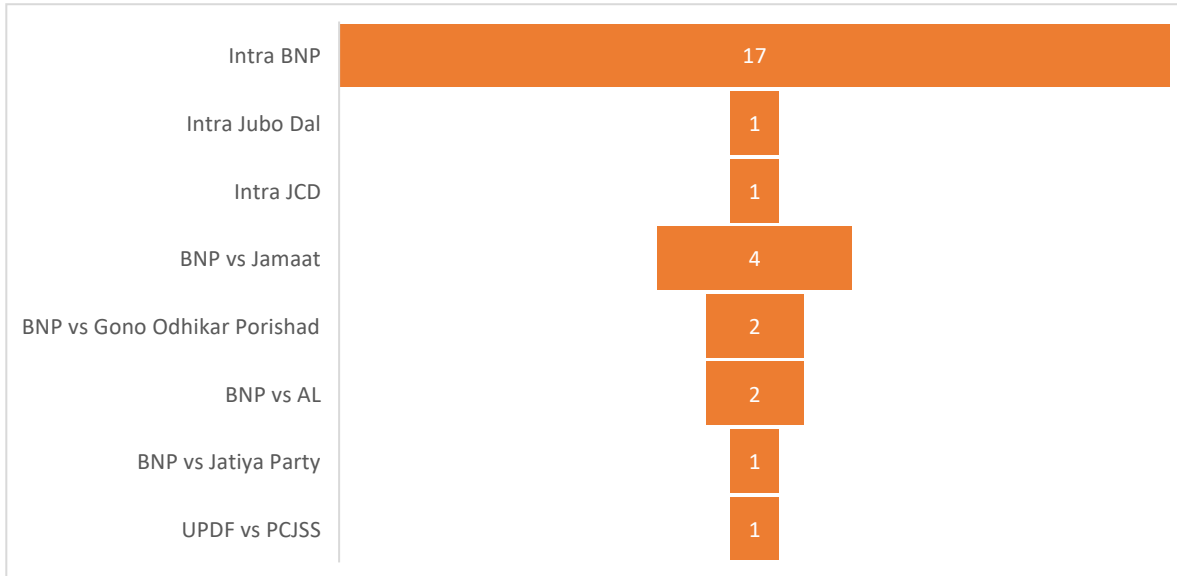
Critical Targets of Political Violence, November 2025



Period: 01 November-30 November 2025

Mapping based on reported incidents
(for sources, see below).

Major Actors of Political Violence



*Awami League(AL); Bangladesh Nationalist Party (BNP); Jatyatabadi Chhatra Dal (JCD); United People's Democratic Front (UPDF); Parbatya Chattagram Jana Samhati Samiti (PCJSS)

District-wise Distribution of the Political Violence, November 2025

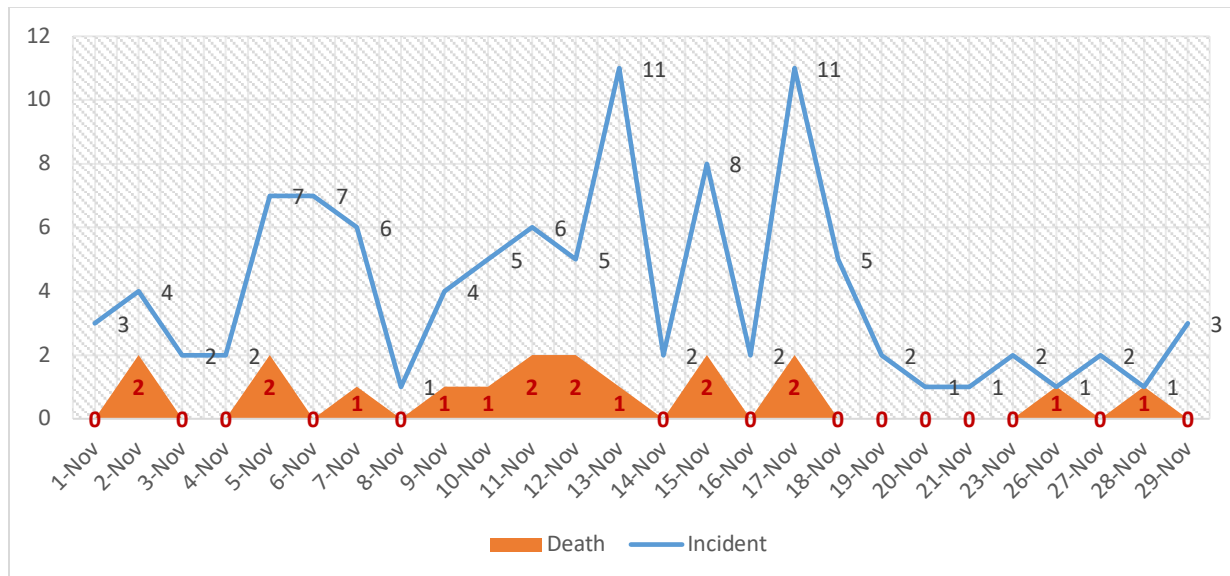
District	Incident	Death	District	Incident	Death
Dhaka Zila	15	2	Gazipur Zila	2	0
Narayanganj Zila	8	0	Jashore Zila	2	0
Chattogram Zila	7	3	Kishoreganj Zila	2	0
Cumilla Zila	5	0	Munshiganj Zila	2	2
Faridpur Zila	5	0	Narsingdi Zila	2	0
Mymensingh Zila	5	2	Noakhali Zila	2	0
Chuadanga Zila	4	0	Pirojpur Zila	2	0
Jhenaidah Zila	4	1	Rajshahi Zila	2	0
Pabna Zila	3	0	Shariatpur Zila	2	0
Patuakhali Zila	3	0	Sylhet Zila	2	0
Rangpur Zila	3	0	Tangail Zila	2	1
Barishal Zila	2	1	Barguna Zila	1	0
Brahmanbaria Zila	2	2	Bhola Zila	1	0

Period: 01 November-30 November 2025

Mapping based on reported incidents
(for sources, see below).

Bogura Zila	1	0	Kushtia Zila	1	0
Cox's Bazar Zila	1	1	Lakshmipur Zila	1	1
Dinajpur Zila	1	0	Magura Zila	1	0
Gopalganj Zila	1	0	Meherpur Zila	1	0
Joypurhat Zila	1	0	Natore Zila	1	0
Khulna Zila	1	1	Netrakona Zila	1	0
Kurigram Zila	1	0	Rangamati Zila	1	1

Trend of the Political Violence, November 2025



In November 2025, the primary perpetrators of political violence were goons/miscreants, the Bangladesh Nationalist Party (BNP), the Awami League, and other actors. The reason goons/miscreants are so frequently recorded is that, in most cases, the victim of political violence can be identified very easily. Still, police and government officials cannot quickly confirm the identities of the assailants. In most cases, a pattern of hit-and-run and hide tactics is used, and thus, it takes time for law enforcement to confirm the identity or affiliation of the assailants. Besides, the key target of political violence in November was mainly public spaces and people affiliated with the BNP. The internal rift and power struggle at the grassroots level of the BNP, especially ahead of the national election for candidate nominations, had led to frequent intra-party tensions and clashes in November 2025. This pattern of intra-BNP clashes and violence is consistent with the November 2024 report, which reflects a year of continuous infighting within the party. Dhaka, Narayanganj, Chattogram, Cumilla, Faridpur, and other districts reported casualties related to political violence in November 2025.

Period: 01 November-30 November 2025

Mapping based on reported incidents
(for sources, see below).

3. Religious Violence



Total Incident
02

Death
00 (Female Death 00)

Injury
03

Temple
Destroyed 00

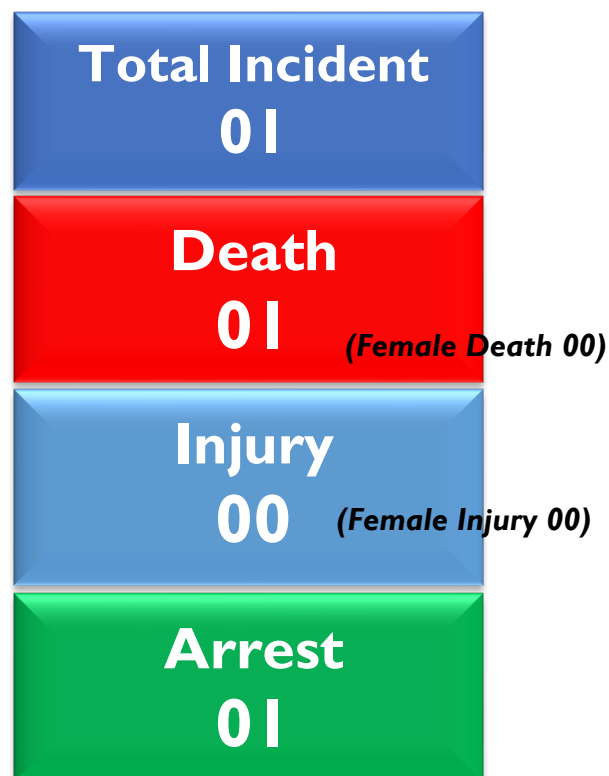
Arrest
01

There were only two reported incidents of religious violence in November 2025, compared with 10 incidents that took place in five districts in November 2024. No death was recorded in November 2025, compared to two fatalities in the same month of 2024 related to religious violence. Only three people were injured in November 2025, compared to 59 people in November 2024, in religious violence. In November 2024, most of the religious violence consisted of destroying properties, including homes, temples, idols, and spiritual places. This year's November two incident recorded was interrelated, where three people were injured in an attack on those protesting the arrest of Baul singer Abul Sarker over hurting the religious sentiment in Manikganj.

Period: 01 November-30 November 2025

Mapping based on reported Incidents
(for sources, see below).

4. Ethnic Violence

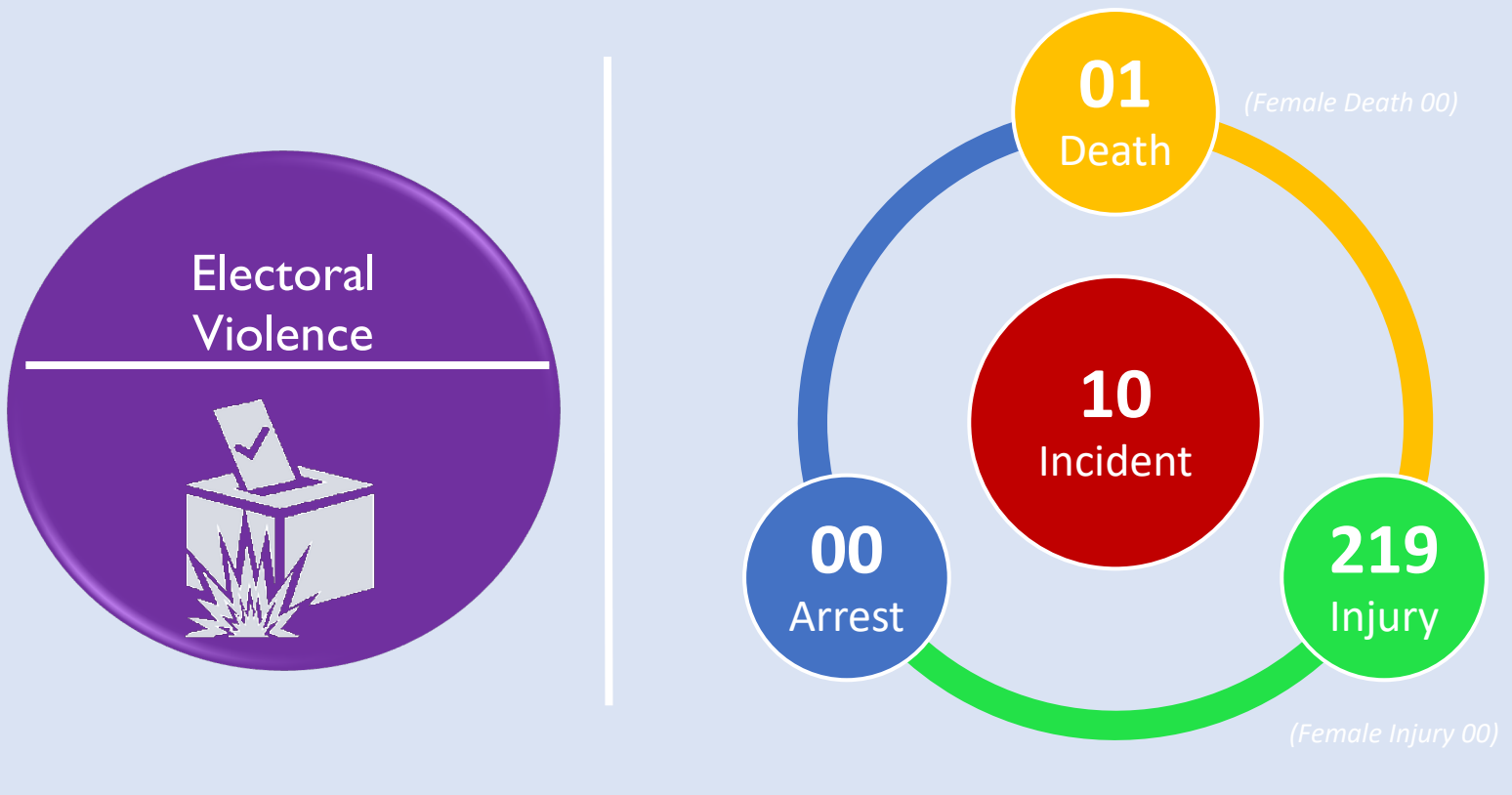


There was only a single incident recorded on the ethnic violence in November 2025 in comparison to a total of five recorded events related to the ethnic violence in November 2024. On 26 November 2025, the Prasit Khisha-led UPDF and the Santu Larma-led JSS were involved in a skirmish with firearms at Kawkhali, Rangamati. They exchanged 150 rounds of bullets, and an unidentified person was murdered in this event. In contrast, in November 2024, at least six people were killed, and two women and 20 people were injured. Notably, an Army raid in the Kuki Chin National Front (KNF) resulted in the death of three KNF miscreants in a gunfight. Overall, despite the reduced number of incidents, the tension in the Chittagong Hill Tracts remains high as social violence, like incidents of mob justice, sectarianism, ethnic rivalry, and local power struggles between various actors, makes the region volatile for violent acts.

Period: 01 November-30 November 2025

Mapping based on reported incidents
(for sources, see below).

5. Electoral Violence



In November 2025, there was a significant escalation and rise in casualties related to electoral violence. At least one person was killed, and 219 others were injured in at least 10 events reported under the electoral violence incidents. These clashes were also severe in nature; for example, a clash erupted between two groups over the BNP nomination in the Mymensingh-3 (Gouripur) constituency on 9 November. A Chhatra Dal leader, Tanjir Ahmed Abid (28), was killed, and at least 60 people from both sides were injured. During the violence, the stage of a women's rally organised by a candidate who had been denied the nomination was vandalised. Several businesses, around 40 motorcycles, and the offices and homes of multiple leaders were also allegedly damaged. In comparison, no incidents of electoral violence occurred in November 2024, which can be attributed to the absence of any local or national polls in the months leading up to November.

Sources: The Daily Star, The Daily Prothom Alo, The Daily Ittefaq, The Daily New Age, The Daily Jugantor, The Daily Bangladesh Observer, The Daily Independent, The Daily Samakal, The Daily Purbokone, The Daily Karatoa, Sylheta Dak, Ajker Barta (Barishal), Ajker Mymensingh, Dainik Purbanchal (Khulna), Cox's Bazar News, Cox's Bazar Journal, Teknaf News, Ukhia News.