

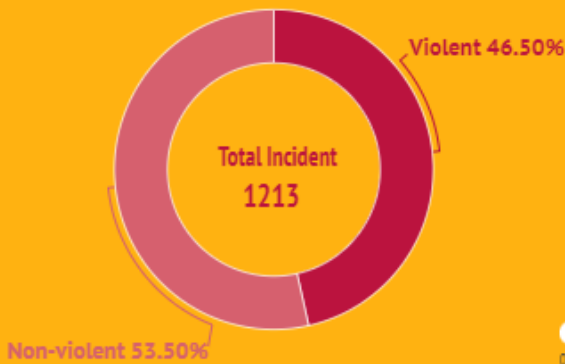
Period: 01 July - 31 July 2024

18 August 2024

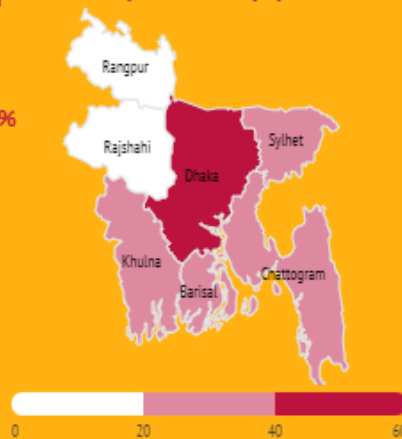
Mapping based on reported incidents
(for sources, see below).

1. Overview of the Conflict Incidents in July 2024

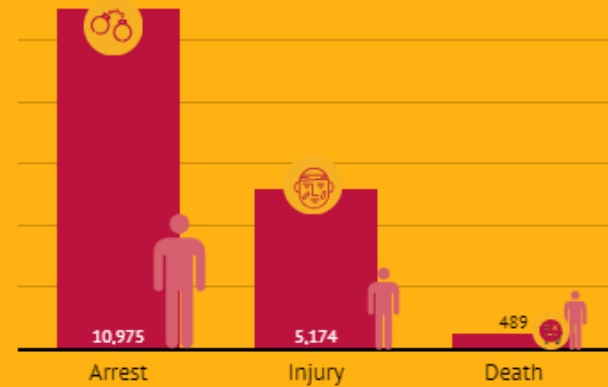
Overview of the conflict incidents in July 2024



Death per 1 million population

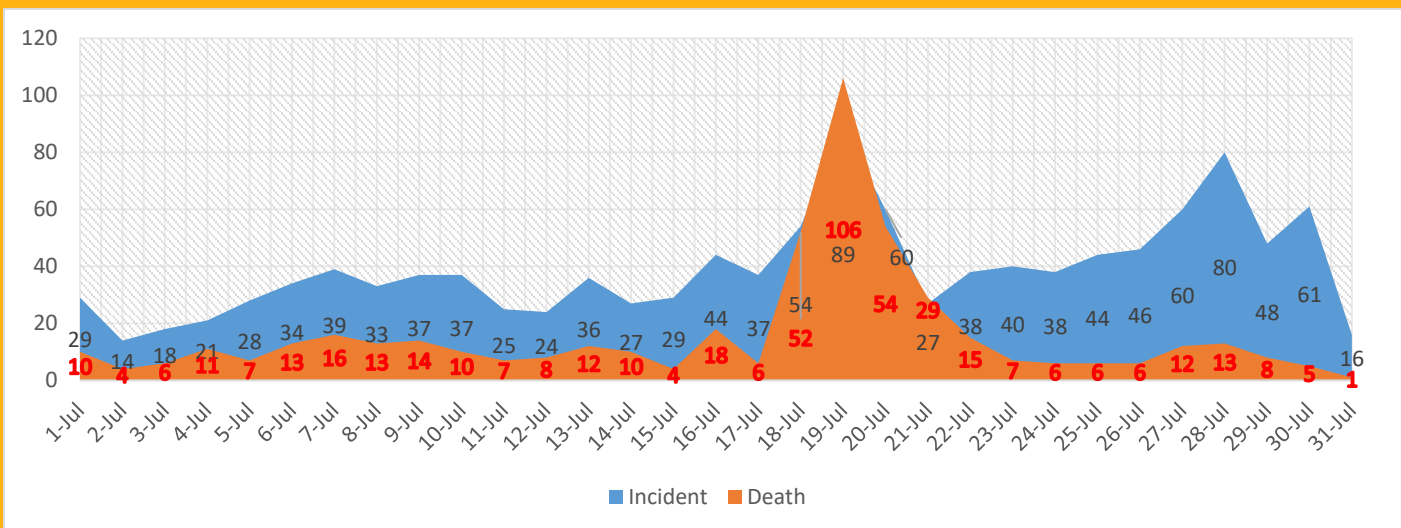


Consequences of the conflict incidents in July 2024



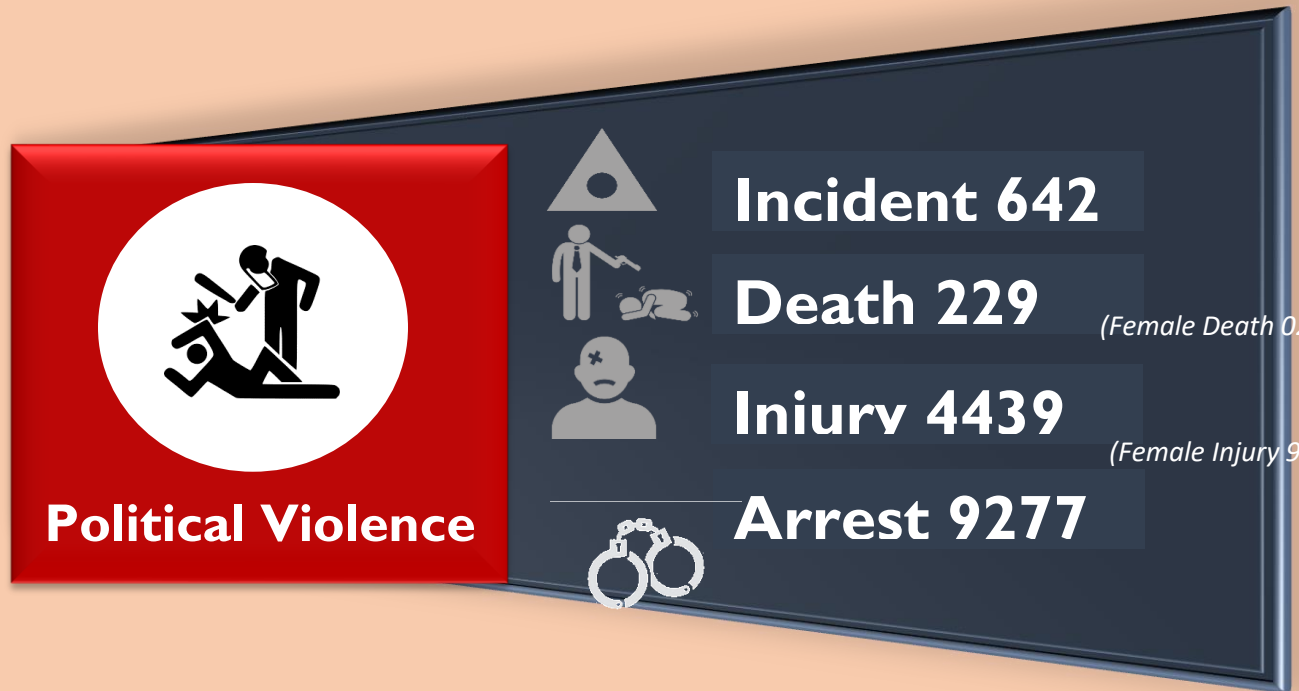
*According to BPO Codebook, "Violent incidents" are those reported incidents that "involved the intentional use of physical force by an individual or group against another individual or group, in a manner that resulted or could have resulted in death, injury or any other form of physical harm to persons 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 July 2024



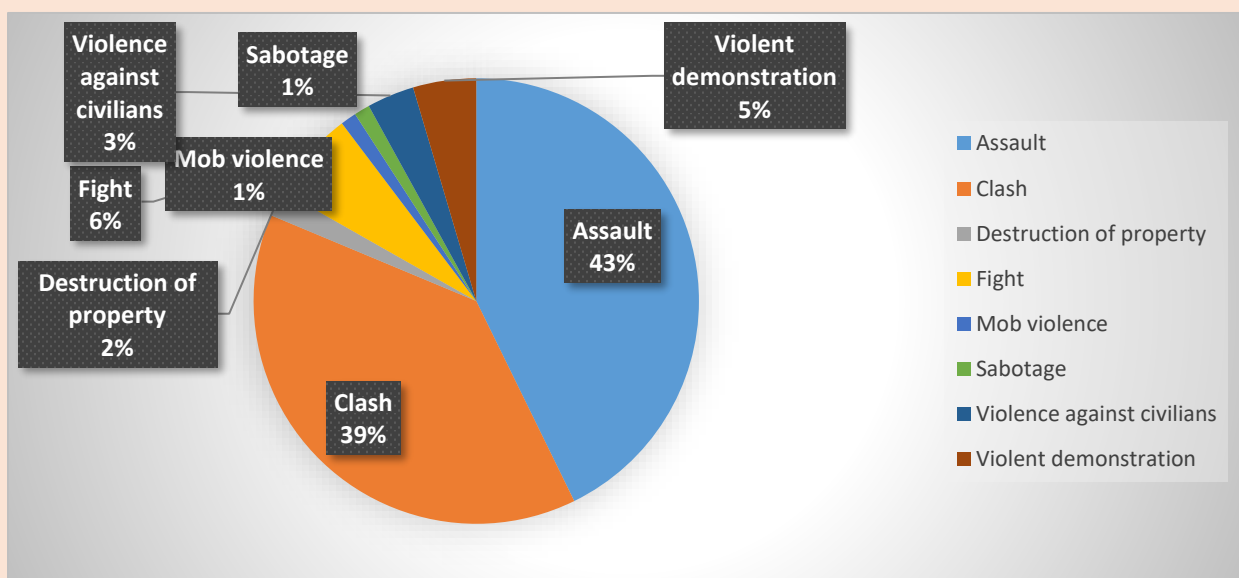
The Quota Reform Movement, arguably one of the most significant public uprisings since Bangladesh's independence, is the principal reason for this substantial increase in casualties and the number of violent events, which includes mainly assaults and clashes with nonviolent events like arrests. Due to massive protests, civil unrest, and subsequent police brutality over the protestors and civilians, July has seen an increasing number of violent incidents. Compared to 221 deaths recorded in June this year, July has seen the rise in number to 489 deaths and a significant number of people arrested, which amounts to 10,975 compared to only 881 people arrested last month. The day after the government declared a curfew and deployed the Army on 19th July was the bloodiest day of the month, where 106 people were killed and 89 people injured. In total, at least 5174 people were injured in various incidents, which is about five times higher than in June, when 950 people were injured in multiple incidents.

2. Political Violence

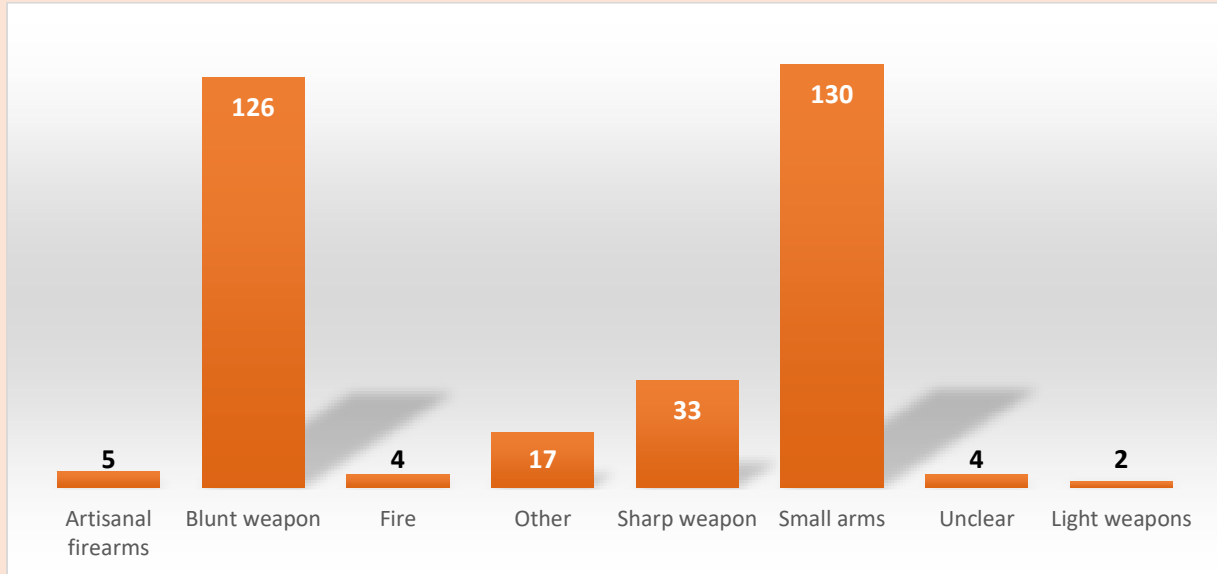


This month, there were at least 642 incidents related to political violence, where 229 people were killed, including two females. Even a schoolboy like 15-year-old Siam was shot dead in a clash between the protesters and the police in Jatrabari of Dhaka. Compared with June, this is about a tenfold increase in the number of incidents (In June, there were 67 incidents related to political violence) and about an eleven-fold increase in the number of deaths (In June, there were 20 deaths related to political violence). There were also no female deaths reported in July on the grounds of political violence. The number of people injured in July was 4439, of which 96 were female, which is more than ten times higher than in June, where 444 people were injured, including three being female. Lastly, the sheer volume of 4439 arrests made on political grounds due to the Quota Reform Movement stood out compared with last month, where only 79 arrests were made on political grounds.

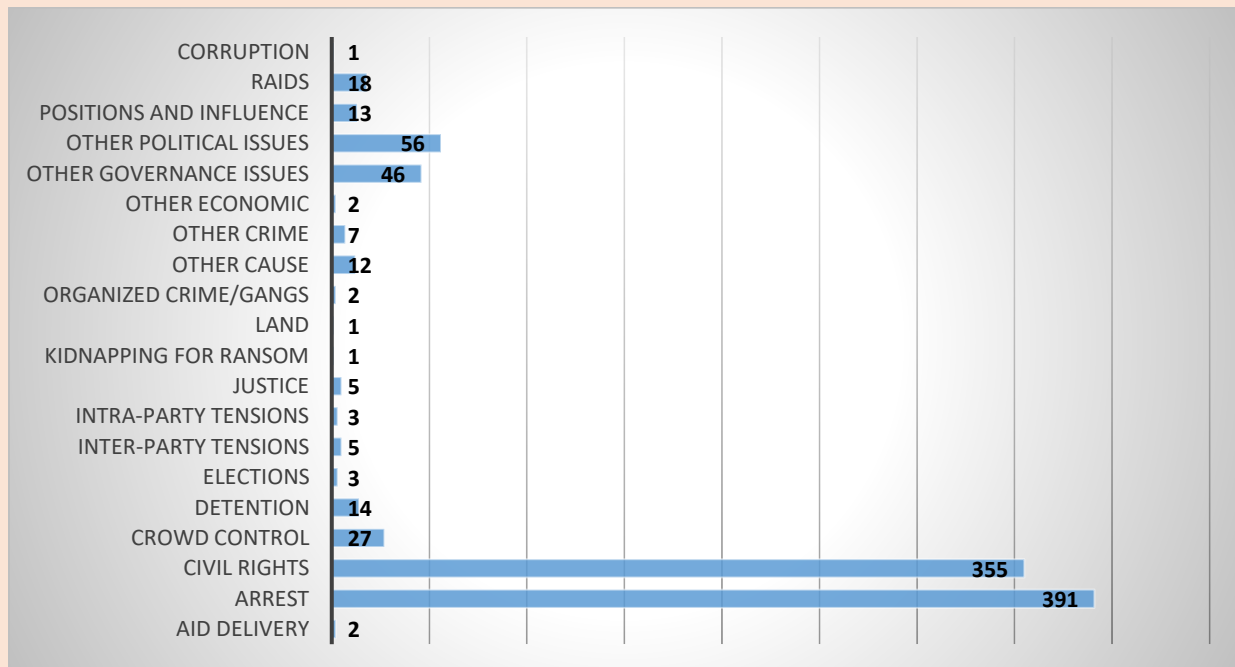
Major Violence Types Related to Political Violence, July 2024



Types of Weapons in Perpetrating Political Violence, July 2024



Major Motives Behind the Political Incident, July 2024

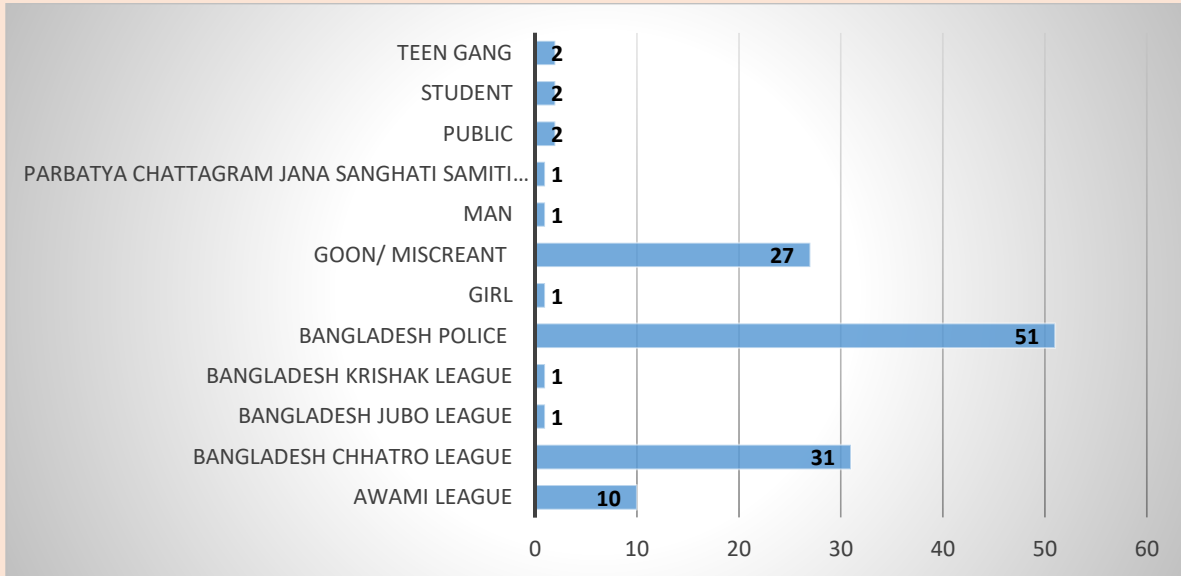


Compared to June, this month has seen diverse forms of violence taking place besides assaults and clashes, which are more common. These include sabotage, violence against civilians, destruction of property and violent demonstrations. Apart from that, the use of small arms as a weapon for conducting political violence has seen a sharp rise, which amounts to about 13 times increase in number than the previous month. The use of blunt weapons also remains high as one of the primary weapons used in political violence. Major motivations behind the political violence were civil rights and subsequent arrests during the then-ongoing Quota Reform Movement.

Period: 01 July - 31 July 2024
Mapping based on reported incidents
(for sources, see below).

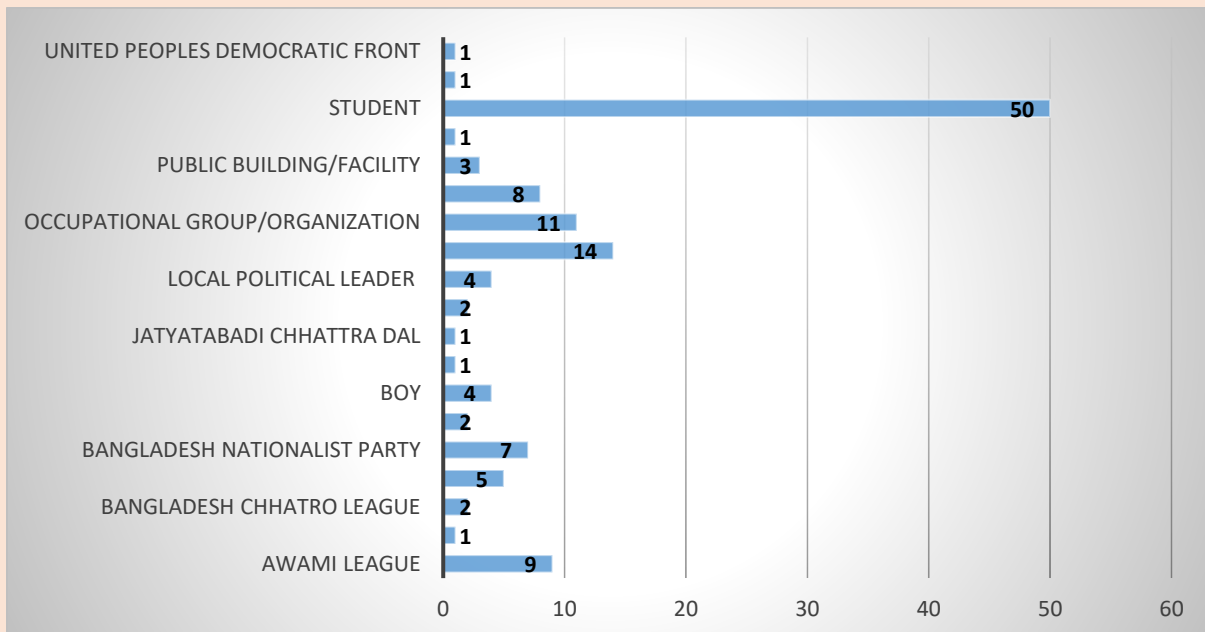
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Major Perpetrators of Political Violence, July 2024



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

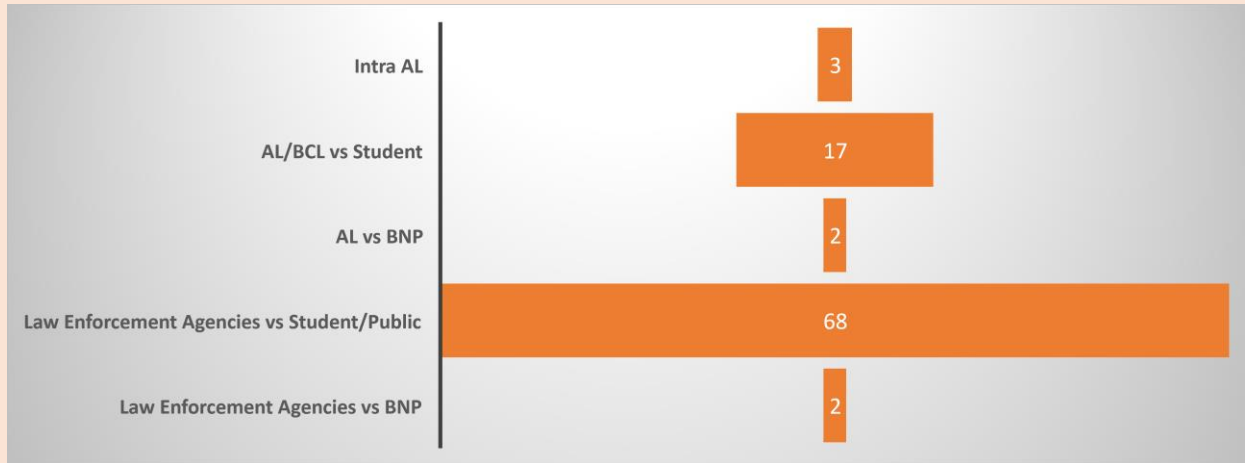
Key Targets of Political Violence, July 2024



Period: 01 July - 31 July 2024
Mapping based on reported incidents
(for sources, see below).

18 August 2024

Major Actors of Political Violence



*Awami League(AL); Bangladesh Chhatra League(BCL); Bangladesh Nationalist Party (BNP)

District-wise Distribution of the Political Violence, July 2024

District	Incident	Death	District	Incident	Death
Dhaka Zila	137	171	Gaibandha Zila	11	0
Narayanganj Zila	18	8	Tangail Zila	10	0
Narsingdi Zila	6	8	Thakurgaon Zila	10	0
Mymensingh Zila	19	6	Jamalpur Zila	8	0
Chattogram Zila	38	5	Pabna Zila	8	0
Gazipur Zila	13	4	Jhenaidah Zila	7	0
Madaripur Zila	11	3	Panchagarh Zila	7	0
Cox's Bazar Zila	8	3	Feni Zila	6	0
Sylhet Zila	23	2	Jashore Zila	6	0
Khulna Zila	21	2	Manikganj Zila	6	0
Rangpur Zila	16	2	Sherpur Zila	6	0
Barguna Zila	5	2	Joypurhat Zila	5	0
Maulvibazar Zila	5	2	Nilphamari Zila	4	0
Barishal Zila	18	1	Noakhali Zila	4	0
Chandpur Zila	11	1	Patuakhali Zila	4	0
Kushtia Zila	8	1	Bagerhat Zila	3	0
Naogaon Zila	8	1	Bhola Zila	3	0
Netrakona Zila	8	1	Brahmanbaria Zila	3	0
Satkhira Zila	8	1	Chapai Nawabganj Zila	3	0
Sirajganj Zila	8	1	Faridpur Zila	3	0
Munshiganj Zila	5	1	Lakshmipur Zila	3	0
Shariatpur Zila	3	1	Lalmonirhat Zila	3	0
Sunamganj Zila	2	1	Pirojpur Zila	3	0

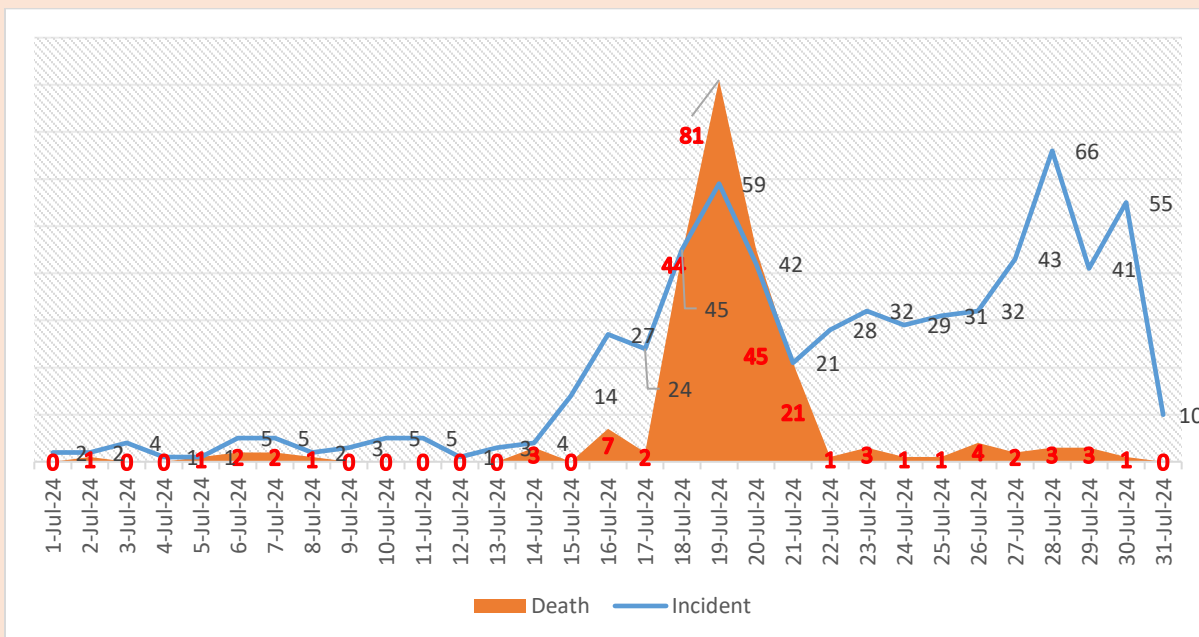
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Mapping based on reported incidents
(for sources, see below).

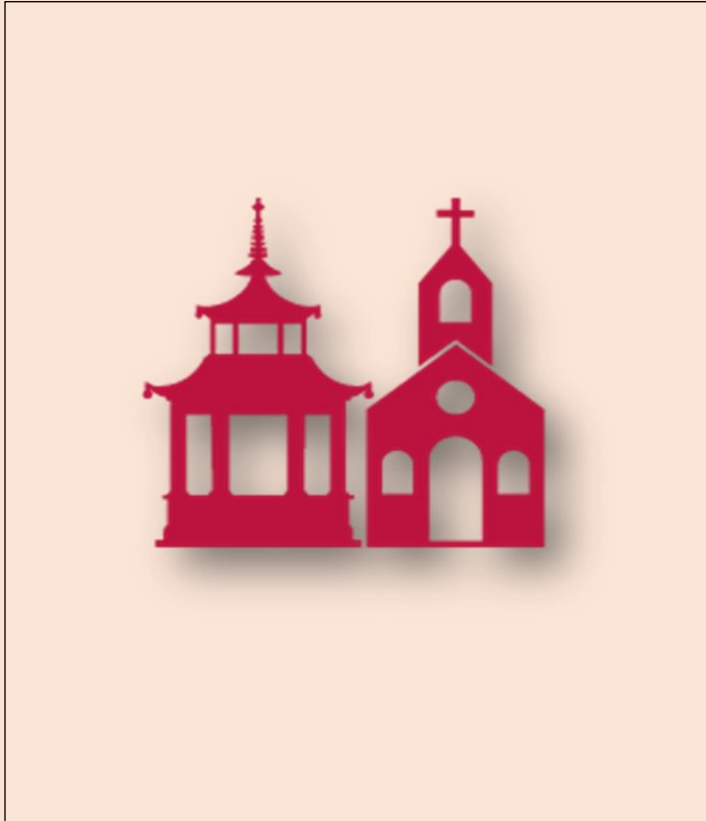
Khagrachhari Zila	1	1		Chuadanga Zila	2	0
Bogura Zila	24	0		Magura Zila	2	0
Natore Zila	19	0		Kurigram Zila	1	0
Rajshahi Zila	14	0		Meherpur Zila	1	0
Cumilla Zila	13	0		Narail Zila	1	0
Dinajpur Zila	13	0		Rajbari Zila	1	0
Habiganj Zila	12	0		Rangamati Zila	1	0
Kishoreganj Zila	12	0				

Trend of the Political Violence, July 2024



Compared with last month, this time, the foremost perpetrators of political violence were members of the Bangladesh Police and party loyalists to the Awami League regime who were involved in quelling the Quota Reform protests, followed by goons who mainly were anti-government elements. The primary target groups of the political violence were students who faced the highest casualties amongst any other actors. Most of the incidents took place between the public and the students against the police due to the sporadic clashes and assaults related to the Quota Reform Movement. The highest number of incidents associated with Political Violence took place in Dhaka, with 171 deaths, followed by Narayanganj and Narsingdi, with eight deaths each. From the 18th to the 21st of July, the country saw four of the deadliest days in terms of the number of deaths related to political violence, with 81 people being killed on the 19th of July alone. For instance, on 19 July, at least 15 people were killed after being attacked by the Bangladesh Chhatra League during the protest of the Quota Reform Movement in Paltan of Dhaka. On the same day, at least ten people were killed in a clash between police and students during protests on the Quota Reform Movement in Sher-e-Bangla Nagar, Dhaka.

3. Religious Violence



Total Incident
02

Death
01

(Female Death 01)

Injury
03
(Female 00)

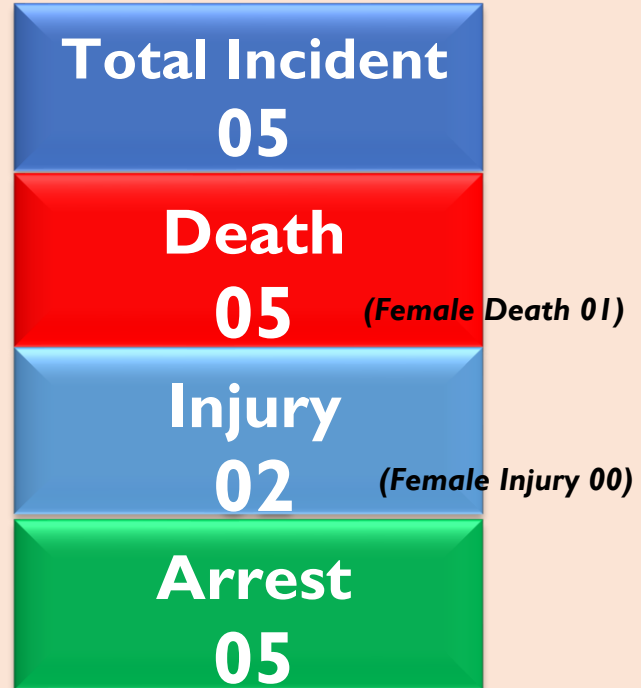
Arrest
00

There were two religious violence recorded in this month with one person being killed and three being injured. A Hindu woman named Zuthika Bala (50) was hacked to death by unknown miscreants in Nazirpur of Pirojpur. Compared to the last month there was only one incident related to the religious violence where 3 were injured and none of them were female. This implies that this month saw a rise in religious violence and women being targeted on religious grounds.

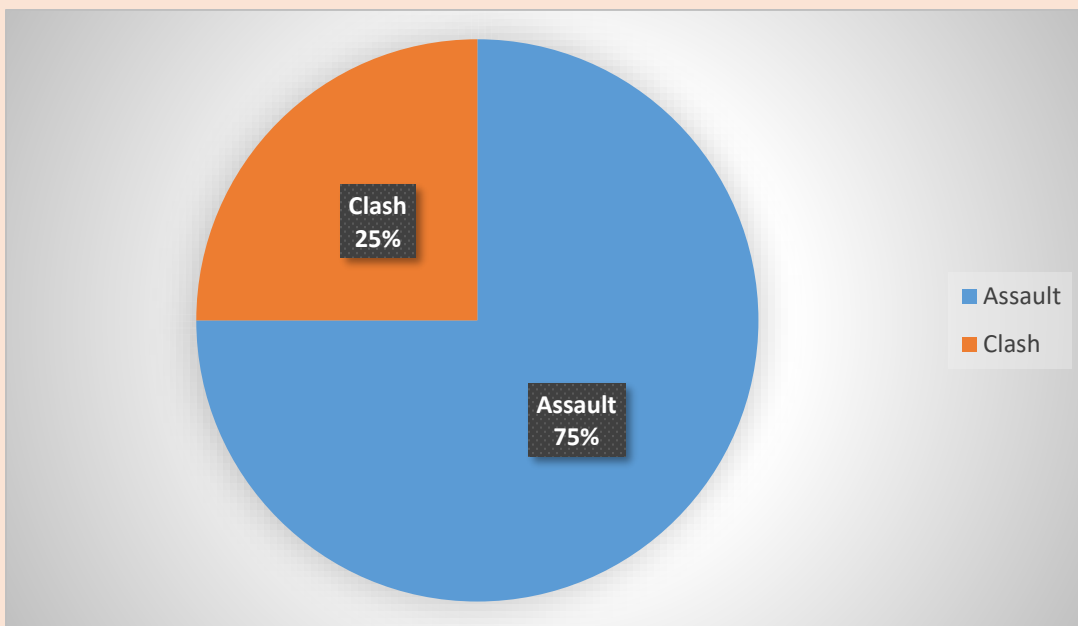
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Mapping based on reported incidents
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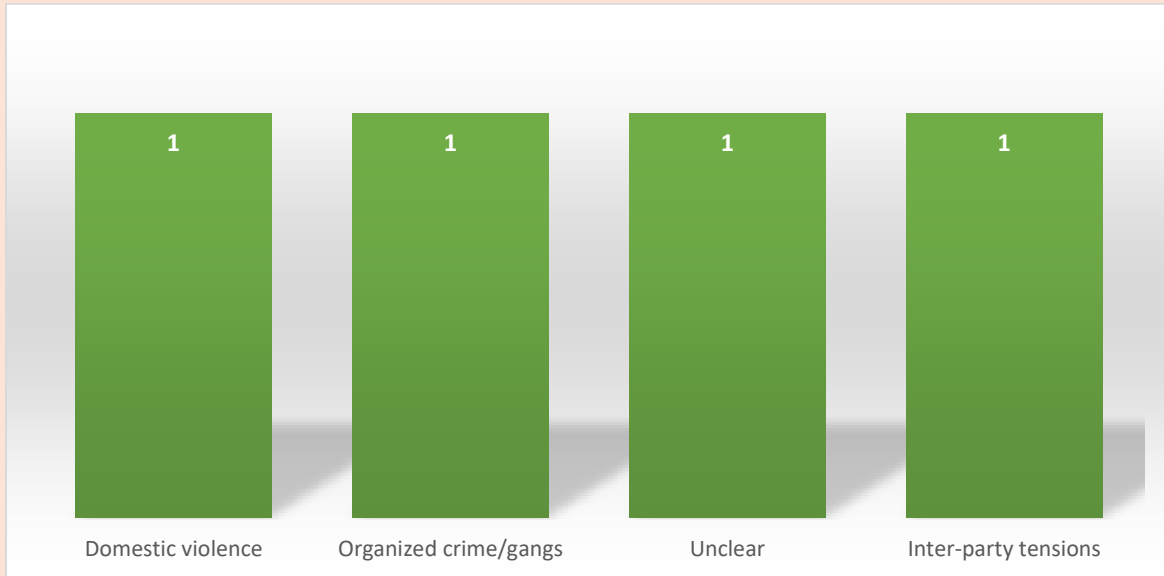
4. Ethnic Violence



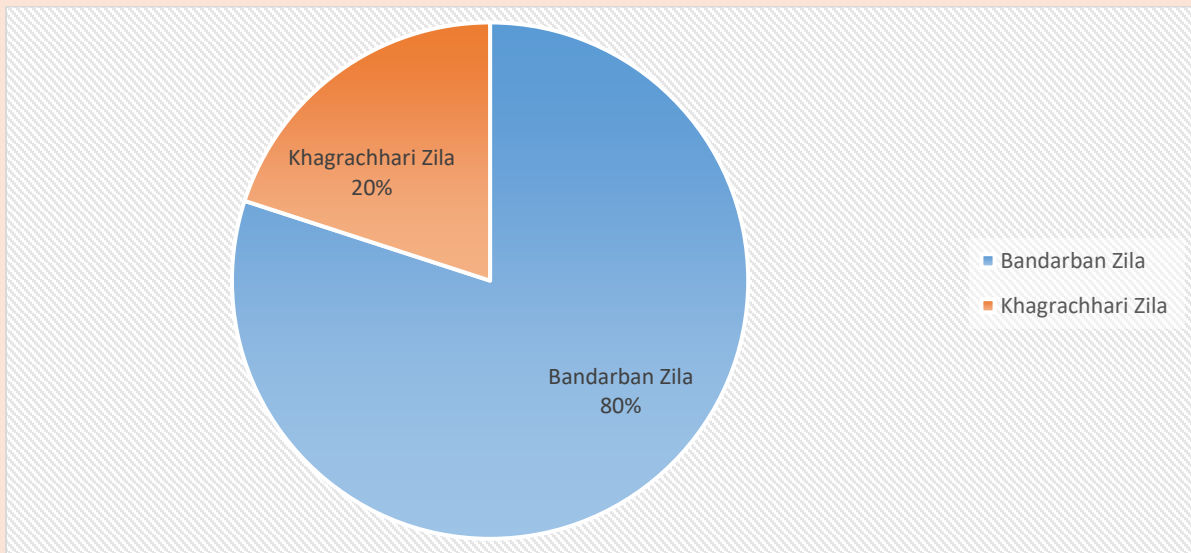
Ethnic Violence- Types of Violence



Motive of Ethnic Violence

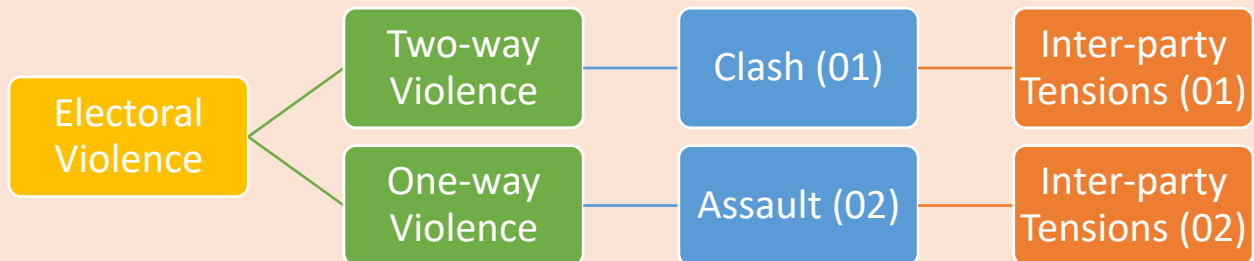
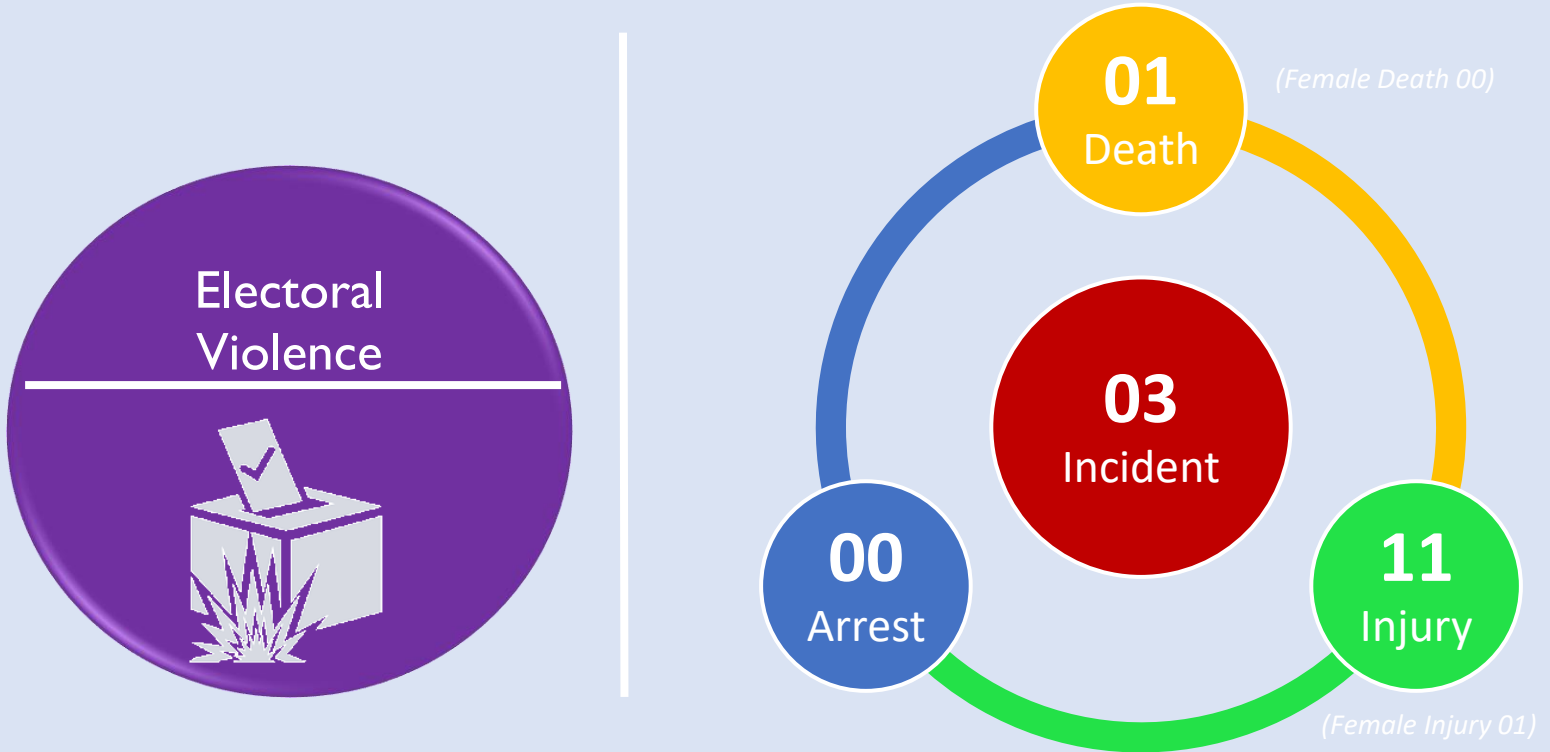


District-wise Segregation of Ethnic Violence



Out of five incidents recorded on the grounds of ethnic violence, five people, including a girl, were killed. She committed suicide in Roanchari of Bandarban while two members of the Kuki Chin National Front (KNF) were shot dead in a raid in Ruma of Bandarban by the Joint Forces. Other deaths involved a United People's Democratic Front activist named Junel Chakma, who was shot dead by assailants in Khagrachari, and the dead body of a Buddhist monk found in Bandarban. Besides, all five arrests were made in a single incident in Bandarban where five KNF members named Song Lian Bom, Lalhing Sam Bom, Lalchon Sang Bom, Lal Piang Sang Bom and Lal Siyam Thang Bom were apprehended by the police. Despite the decreased number of events, this is in contrast to last month, when no women were killed or injured. There are also no records of gunfights this month, and most of the violence took place in Bandarban. Interestingly, there was no reported incident of ethnic violence in Rangamati this month.

5. Electoral Violence

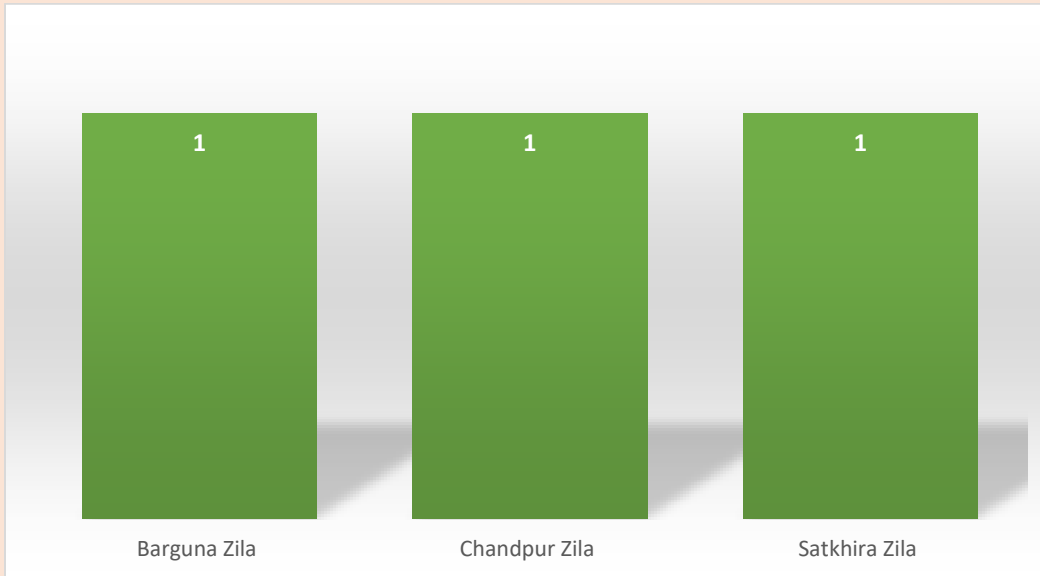


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18 August 2024

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

District-wise Distribution of Electoral Violence



This month saw a decline in the number of incidents related to electoral violence. These incidents took place in Barguna, Chandpur and Satkhira districts. Only three cases were reported compared to 25 incidents last month. A person named Shahidul Islam Hawladar was hacked to death by some goons due to an election-related conflict in Patharghata of Barguna under Barishal Division was reported dead, with 11 people being injured this month in contrast to three deaths and 242 people being injured in the last month. Interestingly, the electoral violence occurred only this month due to inter-party tensions.

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, Sylheter Dak, Ajker Barta (Barishal), Ajker Mymensingh, Dainik Purbanchal (Khulna), Cox's Bazar News, Cox's Bazar Journal, Teknaf News, Ukhia News.