



**ANNUAL REPORT OF 2025**  
**on Human Rights Situation in the**  
**Chittagong Hill Tracts**



**Parbatya Chattagram Jana Samhati Samiti**



**ANNUAL REPORT OF 2025**  
**on Human Rights Situation in the**  
**Chittagong Hill Tracts**



**Parbatya Chattagram Jana Samhati Samiti**



# **Annual Report of 2025 on Human Rights Situation in CHT**

**01 January 2026**

**Published by  
Information and Publicity Department  
Parbatya Chattagram Jana Samhati Samiti (PCJSS)**

Central Office, Kalyanpur, Rangamati-4500

Chittagong Hill Tracts, Bangladesh

Tel: +88-02333371927

E-mail: [pcjss.org@gmail.com](mailto:pcjss.org@gmail.com), [pcjss.info@gmail.com](mailto:pcjss.info@gmail.com)

Web: [www.pcjss.org](http://www.pcjss.org)

## Contents

Annual Report of 2025 on Human Rights Situation in the Chittagong Hill Tracts	05
Incidents of HR Violation 2025	19
Oppression and Atrocities by Administration and Security Forces	19
Ill-Motivated activities of army backed armed terrorist groups	66
Attack and Land Encroachment by Settlers	81
Infiltration and Religious Conversion	114
Sexual Harassment, Violence, Rape and Murder	123

## ACRONYMS

AL	Awami League
APBN	Armed Police Battalion
ARSA	Arakan Rohingya Salvation Army
BDT	Bangladeshi Taka
BGB	Border Gaurd Bangladesh
CHT	Chittagong Hill Tracts
CHTRC	Chittagong Hill Tracts Regional Council
CID	Criminal Investigation Department
DB	Detective Branch
DC	Deputy Commission
DGFI	Directorate General of Forces Intelligence
EB	East Bengal
EPZ	Export Processing Zone
GOC	General Commanding Officer
HDC	Hill District Council
HR	Human Rights
HWF	Hill Women’s Federation
JSS	Jana Samhati Samiti
KNF	Kuki-Chin National Front, known as Bawm Party
LGED	Local Government Engineering Department
MNP	Marma Nationalist Party, known as Mog Party
MP	Member of Parliament
NGO	Non-Government Organization
NOC	No Objection Certificate
OC	Officer-in-Charge
PCJSS	Parbatya Chattagram Jana Samhati Samiti
PCP	Parbatya Chattagram Pahari Chatra Parishad
RAB	Rapid Action Battalion
RSO	Rohingya Solidarity Organization
UP	Union Parishad
UPDF	United Peoples Democratic Front
VAW	Violence Against Women

## Parbatya Chattagram Jana Samhati Samiti

ANNUAL REPORT OF 2025

### on Human Rights Situation in the Chittagong Hill Tracts

No progress has taken place on implementation issue of the Chittagong Hill Tracts Accord (CHT Accord) of 1997 even during the tenure of Dr. Yunus-led Interim government. Hence, two-third sections of the Accord including core issues have remained unimplemented as to this day. It is for not having the Accord implemented, the human rights situation has further deteriorated in 2025. The year has witnessed altogether 268 incidents of human rights violations and 606 men, women and children of Jumma origin have fallen prey to such violent incidents perpetrated by the security forces and law enforcement forces deployed in CHT, army-backed armed terrorist elements, communal & fundamental quarters, Rohingya armed militants, Muslim Bengali settlers and the land grabbers and patrolling operations have been conducted in 193 Jumma-inhabited villages. During occurrences in 2025, 8 Jumma people were killed; 117 innocent Jumma persons arrested; 43 houses including 2 Buddhist temple searched; 32 women and girls came under violent assaults; and 30 children of Mro indigenous origin converted to Islam in various Madrasas in the name of extending free education and medical facilities. The incidents include two wide-scale brutal communal attacks and arson attacks upon the Jumma people. Besides, at least 300 acres of lands owned by the Jumma people were illegally occupied by several companies from outside, influential Muslim individuals and settlers.

In the reform process including the constitution reform being conducted by the interim government, indigenous communities, as well as religious and ethnic minorities, have been excluded from the discussions. The religious and national minorities had an expectation that the prevalent points of discrimination and

repression would be identified and in order to address them, a separate Minority Commission would be constituted to obtain recommendations for proper steps. But so far, no Commission for religious and national minorities has been formed. Also, no provisions for representation of the religious and national minorities including the indigenous peoples were defined in the commissions that were simultaneously formed. Even no space for the representative representing the minority people including indigenous peoples was accommodated in the Constitution Reform Commission. The Commission even felt no necessity to discuss with the representatives of minority people and indigenous peoples on the discriminations being meted out to them. On the other hand, also nothing was mentioned about the religious and national minority communities including the implementation of CHT Accord in the July Charter— phenomenon, which upholds a crystal-clear indication of utter discrimination towards the indigenous peoples and minority communities.

### **(a) Implementation of CHT Accord:**

As the implementation process of CHT Accord was already in pause, the process has attained no headway also in the year 2025. However, as a part of implementation of the Accord, the Yunus-led Interim government has entrusted Touhid Hossain, the Advisor of Foreign Affairs Ministry, as the Convener of CHT Accord Implementation and Monitoring Committee on 12 January 2025 and appointed Muhammad Abdul Hafiz, Justice (Retired) of Appellate Division of Supreme Court, as the Chairman of CHT Land Dispute Resolution Commission on 28 August 2025. Besides, Major General (Rtd) Anup Kumar Chakma was appointed as the Chairman of CHT Development Board on 20 January 2025. Meanwhile, a meeting of the CHT Accord Implementation and Monitoring Committee was held on 19 July 2025. But there has been made no progress in execution of the resolutions adopted in the session despite passing almost 6 months since holding of the meeting.

The most remarkable trendy incident that overwhelmed throughout the year 2025 is incitement of the Muslim Bengali settlers and fundamentalist groups to obstruct the CHT Accord implementation process. Having the Muslim Bengali settlers, fundamentalist groups and radicalist groups organized, they have been unleashing to act against the CHT Accord under various banners, namely, Parbtaya Chattagram Nagorik Parishad (CHT Citizens Council), Parbatya Chattagram Chhatra Parishad (CHT Students Council), Parbatya Chattagram Somo Odhikar Andolon (CHT Equal Rights Movement), Students for Sovereignty, Dialogue for Peace of Chittagong Hill Tracts (DPC), Sarbhabhoumatta Surakkha Parishad (Sovereignty Protection Council), Boishomyobirodhi Parbatya Chattagram Oikyo



*Meeting of The CHT Accord Implementation and Monitoring Committee held on 19 July 2025.*

Parishad (Anti-Discrimination CHT Unity Council), Parbatya Chattagram Ainjibi Forum (CHT Lawyers Forum), CHT Sompriti Manch (CHT Harmony Platform), etc. With an ill intention to raise demand for cancellation of CHT Accord and obstruct the implementation process of the CHT Accord, while making use of these offshoot organizations, seminars, rallies and human chains are being organized and spread a variety of confusing and cooked provoking information and narratives.

For instance, after appointing Chairman of Land Dispute Resolution Commission, a meeting was scheduled to be held on 19 October 2025. But the session of the Commission had to be declared as postponed under threat of resistant strike pronounced by the army-backed Parbatya Chattagram Chhatra Parishad (PCCP), a student platform of the Muslim Bengali settlers. Similarly, the 12th Session of the Task Force for rehabilitation of India-returnee refugees and Internally displaced Jumma families, the meeting, which was scheduled to be held on 22 October 2025, also had to be postponed under the threat of the Muslim settlers. Not only that, the appointment drive of primary school teachers as per law of the Rangamati Hill District Council, also had to be postponed in the face of prevention and strike of the Muslim Bengali settlers. Thus, any initiative taken to implement the Accord is gotten obstructed by inciting of the Bengali settlers and communal forces through patronization of the state machineries. It is notable that

the cases with the recent incidents, no effective lawful action was taken by the administration against the Muslim Bengali settlers for preventing the government programs. Rather, it has been observed that by playing the role of indifference on part of the administration, the settlers were thereby provided cooperation under cover.

It is note worthy that the CHT Accord was signed between the government and PCJSS on 2 December 1997 in order to resolve the CHT crisis by political and peaceful means. After signing of the Accord in 1997, as though 5 political and 2 Caretaker governments ascended to the state power, no government paced forward with a good gesture in implementing the Accord. Following the preceding governments, also the Yunus-led Interim government has not come up with effective measures in implementing the Accord. Consequently, though it passes 28 years after signing of the Accord, two-third sections of the Accord including the core issues have remained untouched as yet.

Of the core issues, especially, the most important ones that have been left at the bay include: devolvement of subjects to CHT Regional Council and three Hill District Councils under Special Administrative System as conferred therein CHT Accord and to hold elections in the Councils having prepared the Electoral Roll with the permanent residents; to ensure return of the dispossessed lands to the Jumma owners through settlement of disputes; to withdraw the temporary military camps including the ‘Operation Uttoron’; to rehabilitate the India-returnee refugees and Internally displaced Jumma families in their own lands after returning their lands to them; to undertake legal and administrative measures to preserve the tribal-inhabited feature of the region; to appoint the permanent residents in all jobs available in CHT with priority preference to the Jumma people; to constitute the local Police Force with the permanent residents; and to remove the Muslim Bengali settlers from the occupied lands of the Jumma people and to rehabilitate them in the plains, etc.

### **(b) Human Rights Situation:**

It is for not having the CHT Accord implemented, the human rights situation in CHT is gradually deteriorating day by day. Likewise, the earlier governments, the Yunus-led Interim government also has been persuading the same policy of wide-range militarization through repressive fascist manner, in place of resolving the CHT crisis through implementation of the Accord by peaceful and political means. The measures of persecution and repression continue unabatedly upon the organizations and individuals including the PCJSS engaged in the movement for implementation of the Accord in a process that involves criminalization by tagging ‘terrorists’, ‘separatists,’ ‘illegal arms holders’; entangling them in

fabricated cases; making arrests and sending them to jail; meting out inhuman torture and harassment; practicing extra-judicial killings, etc.

### **1. Extra-judicial Killings:**

Out of 268 incident committed in 2025, 163 incidents of human rights violations were committed by security and law enforcement forces, and 224 Jumma people were victims of these human rights violations. The tenure of Yunus-led Interim government is also of no exception with the previous governments in regard to exercise extra-judicial killings that continues unabatedly. In the protest against raping of one Marma girl, it led to death of 3 Jumma youths by bullet shot by the army and with other incidents, there are altogether 8 Jumma persons died in 2025. The matter that raises most serious concern is the killing incidents that have so far not been brought under trial and even no case has been filed to that effect.

While protesting against raping of the Marma girl on 28 September 2025, three Marma protestors namely, Aprue Marma (22), Thowaiching Marma (20) and Athuiprue Marma (21) died in firing shot by the army and their associates. In another incident, one Shubha Chakma (19) was beaten to death at the hands of the Border Guard Bangladesh solders of Kojoichari BGB camp in Baghaichari Upazila of Rangamati Hill District on 11 August 2025. The BGB personnel involved in the killing were given immunity based on their explanatory version saying that the incident had been mere an accident. Following the above incident, another one Kongchaineo Marma (31) died in bullet hitting shot by the army at Shantinagar of Khagrachari Upazila Sadar on 15 August 2025. Additionally, three members of the Bawm community—Lal Thleng Kim Bawm (29) on May 15, 2025, Lal Sangmoy Bawm (55) on May 31, 2025, and Van Lal Rual Bawm (35) on July 17, 2025—were killed in prison custody due to not provide medical treatment.

In the previous year on 19 September 2024, 3 Jumma people were shot death by the army and another 1 was killed by the Muslim Bengali settlers about which no case was filed and none was arrested in connection with the killing even after passing one year. As though an Investigation Committee was formed to look into the matter, but no report has yet been made available. Though 2 cases were filed on killing of 1 Jumma youth and setting fire in the CHT Regional Council office, the main culprits have not been brought to trial even passing one year. In connection with the incidents, though 5 persons were arrested under suspicion, 4 of them were released on bail.

## 2. Arbitrary Arrest:

The security forces continue to arrest the innocent Jumma people irrespectively as repressive measure. The innocent Jumma people are being arrested in a process that involves stealthily planting weapon, entangling them in false cases and on pleas of being involved in terrorist act and extortion. Altogether 117 Jumma people were arrested in the year 2025 and 47 of them were released after keeping them under detention while rest of 70 persons were sent to the jail.

On 3 August 2025, 3 Jumma men were arrested from Naikkhyong Para of Bolipara Union under Thanchi Upazila by the army of Nilgiri camp under Bandarban Sadar Zone. It was learnt that the army planted 1 piece of local-made gun and 5 pellets and then the army arrested them. Again, on 26 August 2025, 17 Jumma villagers living in remote villages of Moidung Union and Dumdumya Union under Jurachari Upazila of Rangamat Hill District, were held by the army during a military operation. The army personnel meted out severe beating and torture.



*Bawm people arrested by law enforcement agency*

Of the arrest occurrences, centering the case filed by land grabber named Lama Rubber Industries, one Ringrong Mro was arrested by a group of police personnel in civil dress from Quantum area of Soroi Union under Lama Upazila on 22 February 2025. The occurrence involves a factual reality that the villagers filed a case against the Lama Rubber Industries of allegation of pouring pesticide poison in the streamlet, the only water-point of the villagers. But however, the police did undertake no action against the alleged persons. On the contrary, rather the police continued to arrest the Mro and Tripura villagers as per allegation in connection with the case counter-filed by the Lama Rubber Industries.

Having imposed the whole responsibility of armed terrorist activities of Kuki-Chin National Front (KNF) upon the Bawm community people, 142 people of Bawm origin were arrested in 2024. Of them, though 83 people have been released in 2025, yet 59 men, women and children have been kept in the jail without trial. From among the jailed Bawms, 3 sick persons died as they were denied of medical treatment in the year 2025. The Bawm people numbering some 3,000 persons had to take refuge in Mizoram State of India in the face of atrocities by both army and KNF terrorists. The said Bawm people have not yet been repatriated to their own lands.

### **3. Military Operation, Searching Houses, Physical Torture and Harassment**

Conducting operation every nook and cranny has become a routine for the army deployed in CHT. During operation, the army get involved in the activities of anti-humanity that include: searching houses and vandalizing the household articles, beating, harassment, threatening, inflicting injuries, detention, etc. In 2025, the army and BGB conducted operations at least in 193 Jumma-inhabited villages. During these operations, beating, threatening and inflicting injuries, at least 65 Jumma people became victims while they searched and vandalized 43 houses. Apart from it, at least 117 people were held and detained.

Some of the instances are: on 20 May 2025, while conducting operation in the areas of Sualok, Tonkaboti and Chimbuk under Commander Mobarak, a group of army from Sualok-Amtoli army camp of Bandarban Sadar Upazila, they picked up 6 Jumma villagers from Chinipara of Tonkaboti and took them to Brickfield Army camp where they were severely beaten up. On 6 August 2025, the army conducted wide-scale operation in the areas under Ruma and Thanchi Upazillas under Bandarban Hill District Council and arrested at least 1 Jumma person, beat up 2 persons and searched various houses for no reason. From 11 August to 13 August 2025, one Commander from 38 BIR Army Zone who led a group of army

together with local BGB camp personnel conducted a thorough search at Battolipara, Bamonipara, Borpara of Chitmorom and surrounding areas of traditional Chitmorom Buddhist temple in Kaptai upazila of Rangamati hill district.

The army, while holding the entire Bawm community responsible for terrorist activities of KNF, has imposed hardened restrictions on their mobility, buying from and selling of commodities in the market. They needed to obtain written permission from the army authority for purchasing of day-to-day consumable commodities. The farmers have to collect written permission from the army authority to sell their agro-produces in the market. Permission also requires for travelling from Bandarban to various places including Chittagong and Dhaka. This restriction imposed by the military still is in force for the community.

#### **4. Communal Attacks:**

In 2025, two wide-ranging and vicious communal attacks were conducted upon the Jumma indigenous people. On 16 January 2025, the Muslim Bengali settlers in league with fundamentalist groups conducted fierce and barbaric communal attacks upon the rallies of ‘Aggrieved Indigenous Student-Masses’ in Dhaka under the banner titled: ‘Students for Sovereignty’. At least 18 indigenous students of males and females and youths received fatal injuries. Though 5 persons were arrested in connection with the incident, later, 3 persons were released on bail. Trial of the incidents has not yet been ascertained.



*Communal attack in Guimara*

During the observation of strike called by the ‘Jumma-Students Masses’ in protest against gang-rape of a minor age Marma girl by the Muslim Bengali settlers in Chenginala area of Khagrachari municipality, the Muslim Bengali settlers backed by the army conducted ruthless communal and arson attacks upon the Jumma people on 27 and 28 September, 2025. At this, as a result of chasing and counter-chasing between ‘Jumma-Students Masses’ and the invading settlers, 3 Jumma youths received fatal injuries at Khagrachari Sadar on 27 September; and at Guimara’s Ramsu Bazar of Khagrachari Hill District, 3 Jummas got killed and more than 20 people sustained fatal injuries on 28 September under repeated attacks jointly conducted by the army, Bengali settlers and unidentified miscreants coming from outside. The attack was followed by setting fire to the Jumma shops at Ramsu Bazar during which 54 shops, 26 houses and 16 motor cycles belonged to the Jumma people got ablazed. It was learnt that the incident caused loss of BDT 25 crore (250 million).

Though there occurred communal attacks and 3 Jumma youths were killed in army firing, but it was the quite reverse; the police filed 3 separate cases against the Jumma people on allegation of violence and vandalization. Of the cases, one was filed with Khagrachari Police Station while the other two cases were filed with Guimara Police Station. The cases against the Jumma people were fortified with allegations of killing, vandalization, attack upon police and causing riot by breaching Section-144. Some 600 to 700 unknown Jumma people were entangled in the case filed with Khagrachari Police Station while 250-300 Jumma people were entangled in two cases with allegation of killing 3 persons and attacking upon the police force. On the contrary, no case was filed on part of the Jumma people.

## **5. illegal land occupation, Infiltration and Religious Conversion**

In the name of growing rubber plantation, horticulture and establishment of tourist centers, incidents of forcible occupation of funeral yards, Buddhist temples, Jum-cultivation lands in Lama, Alikadam, Naikhyongchari and Bandarban sadar Upazilas of Bandarban Hill District continues at the initiative of various outside companies together with influential individuals of government and non-government entities by using the administrative tools, such as, forcible eviction, filing up false cases, carrying out communal attacks and setting fire to the dwelling houses, etc.

From among the 268 incidents occurred in 2025, 41 incidents were carried out by the Muslim Bengali settlers and land grabbers in which 228 Jumma people including religious conversion of 30 Mro children fell prey to human rights violations and at least 300 acres of lands were illegally occupied.



*Protest against land grabbing of Buddhist temple*

The influx of Rohingya into Bandarban is continuing unabated. Myanmar citizens, the Rohingya infiltration continues to take place in various areas of Bandarban Hill District including Bandarban sadar by various means and ways. During the infiltration, the police detained only 67 Rohingyas. The Rohingya infiltrators had escaped from Cox's Bazar Ukhiya Refugee camp to settle in Bandarban. Meanwhile, in 2025, the Rohingya armed militant group ARSA-ASO abducted three Tanchangya villagers from Ghumdhum in Naikhyongchari and killed them later.

Taking advantage of impact arising out of extreme poverty, the Islamic mission of religious conversion has become active to carry out conversion immorally by alluring them to free education and medical facilities. Islamization is being institutionalized with children belonging to Mro and Tripura indigenous communities living along Poamuri boundary line under Ward No 19 of Kurukpata Union of Alikadam Upazila under Bandarban Hill District in which a process involves in allurements of providing free education and medical treatment. In the name of education, the innocent indigenous children are being imparted education on the Quran and Hadith in the Poamuri Saptashish Model Academy Mosque-cum-educational institution that has recently been established on 19 January 2025. 30 Mro children who were converted to Islam have been discovered studying in Ikkra Tahsinul Quran Madrasa at Idgaon of Cox's Bazar District. A racket of fundamentalist and religion traders taking advantage of extreme poverty collects non-Muslim indigenous children from various areas including Alikadam, Thanchi and Lama upazilas to convert them to Islam while offering free

educational opportunity-an academic mechanism that keeps the children confined to houses.

In some other incidents in 2025, the Arakan Rohingya Salvation Army (ARSA) and Rohingya Solidarity Organization (RSO) militants, militant groups of Rohingya people kidnapped 2 Tanchangya ethnic villagers and killed them. The RSO and ARSA terrorist outfits also kidnapped Wamong Marma, a villager, from Bhalukia of Ghundhum Union under Naikkyongchari Upazila of Bandarban Hill District on 23 September 2025 and one Sumon Tanchangya, a Jum cultivator from Gorjonbonia of No-8 Ward under Ghundum Union of Naikhyongchari Upazila on 8 October 2025. Before these incidents, the Rohingya militants kidnapped two native Jumma men namely, Chhoihla Mong Tanchangya (29) and Kyaw Mongkho Tanchangya (25) from No.5 Sluice Gate of Hoaikhyang Naf River of Taknaf Upazila under Cox's Bazar district – the duo who went out for catching crabs became kidnapping victims. A complaint was lodged with nearby BGB camp authority but no effective measure was taken.

## **6. Violence upon Women:**

The gravity of raping Jumma women and girls, killing after raping, attempting to rape, eve teasing, deception, etc. committed by Bengali settlers, Bengali laborers and individuals coming from outside, has gotten intensified to further extent. Of the 268 incidents, 26 crimes of sexual violence upon Jumma women and children in 2025, perpetrated by the individuals of state machineries and non-state entities have been reported and, in all cases, 32 women were victimized.

On 29 September 2025, one Jumma minor age girl was gang-raped by 3 Bengali settlers in Singinala area of Khagrachari Hill District. Mongsajai Marma, father of the victim, himself filed a case with Khagrachari Sadar Police Station. While filing the case, the victim's father as though intended to mention the culprits as 'rapists were youths of Bengali settlers' but on insisting advice of the police officer-on-duty, Mongsajai Marma had to mention as '3 rapists were unidentified.' The most hair-raising incidents were that while protest rallies were being staged by the Jumma people on 27-28 September 2025, the well-organized Muslim Bengali settlers, with support and guidance of the army, conducted communal attacks upon the Jumma people and set fire to their dwellings and shops.

On 20 June 2025, a group of army led by Alikadam Army Zone 2nd-in-Command, Major Mohammad Manjur Morshed PSC conducted an operation at Mukhtangan Tripura Para of Tankaboti Union under Bandarban Sadar Upazila during which 2 Jumma women were molested and 3 women at their advanced stage were physically tortured. The two women were assaulted by way of touching their



Protest against rape

private parts while the 3 pregnant women were made stand in the rains for a long time.

On 10 March 2025, a mentally-retarded minor age girl (16) belonged to Khiyang ethnic community was raped by Mohammad Jamal Hossain (32) in Khamta Para



area of Rowangchari Upazila and following the incident, Major Sarwar, Commander of Bandarban 5 East Bengal Regiment Khamta Para Camp, went to victim's house and pressurized the family for settling the issue through social negotiation and not to file case with the police station. As a result, the convicted Jamal Hossain got immunity from trial.

Of the incidents involving violence against women, the most brutal and barbaric one was the incident of raping a Khiyang house wife who was raped and killed after raping. On 5 May 2025, Chingma Khiyang (29), an indigenous

Khiyang woman, was raped and killed by a Muslim Bengali laborer in that evening in No-8 Ward area under Tindu Union of Thanchi Upazila. The biopsy

report of the victim has not yet been provided to her husband as proper investigation is not conducted or hidden for Indigenous women. Justice on the recurring violence upon women and girls have not been established as yet and rather the culprits involved in the incidents are being set free. Consequently, sexual violations upon the Jumma women are heightening day by day.

## **7. Repression, kidnapping and realization of ransom by UPDF**

With a view to obstructing the Accord-implementation process, the army have been persuading a policy of forming up one after another armed terrorist group with some individuals who are categorically opportunists, collaborators and undisciplined but existing in the indigenous societies. The UPDF (Prasit), Mog Party, Bawm-Party-known KNF, etc. are some examples of the military's heinous acts.

During the tenure of Interim government, too, the army are inciting these armed terrorist groups against the PCJSS activists and supporters engaged in the movement for implementation of the Accord. Especially, in recent days, concocted propagation and spreading ill narratives on the PCJSS activists and supporters, killing, kidnapping trade, etc. have gotten intensified.

The Anti-Accord UPDF (Prasit Group), though suffering from political and organizational bankruptcy in the year 2025, they have yet intensified various terrorist activities that include: kidnapping a group of Chittagong University students and realizing ransom, extortion, killing people sided with the Accord, meting out physical torture upon innocent common villagers, etc. and especially, they have been found engaged in playing nasty conspiring games at home and in abroad against the implementation process of the Accord and PCJSS leaders and activists by resorting to conspiracy involving character assassination, spreading concocted tales, rendering fake information and so on.

In recent days, the UPDF is found busy with propagation driven through yellow journalism in dailies and social media having portrayed the names of PCJSS senior members as cross-border narcotic traffickers. Since, narcotic is a highly sensitive issue and hence, the UPDF has been launching propagation of fake information alleging the PCJSS to have involved in cross-border narcotic trafficking business, to achieve their mean objective of public attention.

Of the kidnapping trade being run by UPDF, the most sensational one was the kidnapping of 5 Chittagong University students who were kidnapped from Giriphool area of Khagrachari town on 16 April 2025. The kidnapping incident gave rise to storm of protestation. The UPDF detained the victims for a week-long

period of time. They meted out physical and mental torture upon the victims. Later on, the UPDF released them in exchange of a big amount.

Besides, the record also reveals that the UPDF (Prasit Group) terrorists had kidnapped 3 employees working for Robi Mobile Network and after 7 months, they released them in exchange of a ransom amounting to BDT 6 crore. On 14 December 2024, the UPDF terrorists carried out a surprise encirclement upon a mass gathering attending wedding occasion in Hatimara village of Logang Union under Panchari Upazila. They kidnapped 3 innocent persons, meted out severe beating to 6-7 persons and snatched away cell phones from 50-60 persons. Besides, the UPDF terrorists also kidnapped Nayan Jyoti Chakma and Sagor Chakma from Dhudukchara village on 8 January 2025 and they later released them after receiving a big amount in ransom.

One Rupasi Chakma (26), a house wife living in Panchari died in spraying of fire shot by UPDF terrorists and a child was seriously injured in another similar case in Baghaichari upazila of Rangamati Hill District. Besides, Kamal Bikash Chakma (49), a member of PCJSS returnees back to normal life after CHT Accord died in bullet hitting while another villager got bullet injury shot by the UPDF terrorists at Subhalong on 12 March 2025. The UPDF terrorist also shot one of their inactive members to death in Panchari on 5 April 2025.

August 2025 has been a reign of suffocating situation for the residents of Dighinala and Panchari Upazilas of Khagrachari Hill District as there has been harassing and formidable military campaigns in one hand while UPDF's (Prasit) restrictions and embargo on buying and selling day-to-day consumable goods in 27 Jumma villages associated with arbitrary beating, imposition of penalty and various forms of repression, on the other. Consequently, mass suffering went on beyond tolerance.

Thus, the year 2025 witnessed a horrific year of 268 incidents, out of which 33 incidents of human rights violation committed by the army-sponsored terrorist groups and in those incidents, including the killing of 3 persons, 122 persons and the inhabitants of 27 villages became prey to human rights violation. The human rights violations, among other, includes: kidnapping, realization of ransom, beating, killing, searching, threatening of killing, snatching away money and cell phones, pressure for extortion and so on.

## Incidents of HR Violation 2025

The Bangladesh Government, its military and the Muslim settlers who were settled by then Bangladesh Government in the CHT (Chitagong Hill Tracts) in the past, continue their human rights violations neglecting the 1997 CHT Accord implementation. The Indigenous Jumma people confronted with another 2025 repression year with human rights violations which have been categorized below with some sub-titles for easy understanding:

### Oppression and Atrocities by Administration and Security Forces

#### 1. A Jumma business women from Jurachari arrested in Barkal

On January 2, 2025, a Jumma businesswoman from Moidung Union of Jurachari Upazila, was arrested on suspicion of smuggling in Barkal Sadar by the Border Guard Bangladesh (BGB) while she was selling goods at the market. The businesswoman's name is Ms. Pushpa Rani Chakma, wife of Gyanaban Chakma. Her village is Mandirachara, Ward No. 1 of Moidung Union of Jurachari Upazila.

According to local sources, on January 2 at around 12:00 pm, Ms. Pushparani Chakma was arrested when she went to Barkal Sadar Bazar to sell Hangor fish (dried shark fish), other dried fish, and 20–30 jackets.

#### *House Search of the Detained Businesswoman in Jurachari:*

In the evening of January 2, 2025, at around 5:00 PM, a group of army numbering 13 personnel led by Subedar Razzak from the Silchari Army Camp under the jurisdiction of the Banjogichara Army Zone in Juraichari went to Mandirachara village of Ward No. 1 of Maidong Union, and allegedly carried out an extensive search of the house of the said businesswoman, causing harassment to the family members. It was reported that the businesswoman's husband, Gyanaban Chakma, was not at home at the time of the search. During the operation, army personnel ransacked household belongings. Before leaving, the army issued a directive through village elders, asking Gyanaban Chakma to report to the camp and meet them.

## 2. Army Brushfire and House Searches in Bilaichari

On January 2, 2025, an army unit went to Roaparachara village of Farua Union under Bilaichari Upazila in Rangamati District and carried out sudden and reckless brushfire, followed by extensive house searches at the homes of two Jumma villagers.

According to local sources, on the morning of January 2, a group of army led by a lieutenant from the Farua Sub-Zone under the Bilaichari Army Zone (32 BIR) of the Bangladesh Army, along with another army group led by Subedar Saiful from the Taktanala Army Camp, went to Roaparachara village and conducted sudden and indiscriminate brushfire. This created panic among the surrounding Jumma villagers. Immediately afterward, army personnel conducted patrol operations in Roaparachara village. During this operation, the army carried out extensive searches at the homes of two Jumma villagers—Kamal Chakma (42) and Mriga Tanchangya (38)—and ransacked their household belongings.

## 3. Attempt to establish a new BGB camp on Jumma villagers' Land in Barkal

Allegations had emerged that the Border Guard Bangladesh (BGB) is attempting to establish a new BGB camp on land belonging to two Jumma villagers in Boro Horina Union under Barkal Upazila of Rangamati District.



According to local sources, on the morning of January 3, 2025, at approximately 8:00 AM, a group of BGB numbering 20 personnel led by Subedar Md. Kamal, Commander of Gachkatachara BOP under the 37 BGB Rajnagar Battalion, went to Malchari village of Mouza No. 153 of Boro Horina Union. There, BGB

reportedly called several villagers and informed them that a new BGB camp would be set up on land owned by Tungkala Chakma (49), s/o late Konti Charan Chakma, and Mani Hak Chakma (38), son of Kaliban Chakma. The land contains various fruit and forest plantations developed by the owners. According to the landowners, if a BGB camp is established at this site, two Jumma families will be forcibly displaced.

#### **4. Allegation of army camp Constructions by occupying the land of Buddhist Meditation Centre in Rangamati**

An allegation had emerged that the Bangladesh army have occupied the land belonging to the Jamchug Banashrom Meditation Centre and tried to construct a military army camp in Rangamati. On 8 January, 2025 a contingent of 20 army personnel led by camp commander Warrant Officer Md. Ashraf from the Kharikyong Army camp under the Naniarchar zone went to the meditation centre located in Bandukbhanga Union in Rangamati Sadar Upazila. At that time, for the purpose of establishing army camp, they forcibly cleared approximately one acre of land within the boundary of a hut adjacent to the Jamchug Banashrom Meditation Centre.



As a result, around 300 trees, including mango trees, Australian trees and betel nut trees located on the meditation centre’s land were cut down.

It is further alleged that from 28 December 2024 to 10 January 2025, approximately 100–200 army personnel, divided into several groups, took positions in three areas—Marimon, Mono Adam, and Jamchug. During this period, they allegedly carried out various forms of harassment in the surrounding areas under the pretext of patrol operations.

Additionally, it has been reported that on 6 and 8 January 2025, an army unit forcibly stayed for two nights in the kitchen of the meditation center without permission. They also reportedly searched for the vehicle used by the meditation center for transporting goods.

## **5. BGB surround the PCJSS office and conduct search in surrounding areas in Barkal**

Border Guard Bangladesh (BGB) surrounded the local office of the Parbatya Chattagram Jana Samhati Samiti (PCJSS) and conducted searches in the surrounding areas.

On the night of January 10, 2025, at approximately 2:30 a.m., BGB personnel surrounded the Barkal Thana branch office of the PCJSS and carried out searches in the nearby areas. However, although the office was surrounded, BGB members did not enter the office premises. Later, at around 3:30 a.m., the BGB personnel reportedly went to Babu Para village in Barkal Sadar, conducted patrols for a short time, and then returned to their camp.

## **6. Assault on an innocent Jumma by the army in Jurachari**

On January 12, 2025, at approximately 7:30 pm, it was reported that a group of army assaulted an innocent Jumma person, conducted a search of a house, and issued threats in Barkalak village under Dumdumya Union of Jurachari Upazila, Rangamati District. The army patrol group, consisting of 10 to 12 members, was led by Subedar Mohammad Sayed of the Shaheed Atiar Camp (Barkalak), which falls under the 32 Bir Digholchari Zone of Bilaichari Upazila.

According to local sources, at around 6:00 pm on January 12, the army patrol team arrived at Barkalak Bazar. Finding no people there except local shopkeepers, the army personnel asked the shopkeepers why there were no people present on that day when the market was usually crowded. The shopkeepers replied that due to the cold weather, people might have returned home early. The army then asked whether the shopkeepers knew a person named Bhagya Chakma. After sitting at the shops for a while, the patrol team proceeded toward the house of Surjasen Chakma.

On the way to Surjasen Chakma's house, the army patrol team encountered Bimal Chakma (locally known as Boropeda) and asked him where Surjasen Chakma's house was located and whether he knew him. When Bimal Chakma replied that he did not know him, members of the patrol team brutally assaulted him. The victim of the assault is the son of Meghanath Chakma and a resident of Barkalak Para, Ward No. 2, Dumdumya Union, Jurachari Upazila.

### *7. House search of an innocent person by the army in Jurachari*

Later that day (January 12, 2025), at approximately 7:45 pm, army personnel surrounded the house of Surjasen Chakma, entered the premises, and carried out an extensive search, during which household belongings were ransacked. As the victim, Surjasen Chakma, was not at home at the time of the search, the army personnel threatened his wife, warning that if Surjasen Chakma failed to report to the camp within three days, a serious incident would occur. After issuing the threat, the patrol team reportedly returned to the camp.

### *8. Army searching for 15 persons in Jurachari:*

It was further reported that on the same day (January 12, 2025), several persons from Ward No. 2 and Ward No. 3 of Dumdumya Union under Jurachari Upazila were searched for by the army and the villagers were harassed. The individuals reportedly being sought are as follows: Sumit Chakma (alias Bhagya), Surjasen Chakma and his son Mithun Chakma, Rabon Chakma (28), son of Kalpa Chakma, village: Harinhatchara, Baja Chakma (30), son of Sonai Chakma, village: Harinhatchara, Amar Kanti Chakma (33), son of Rubendra Chakma, village: Pagujje Chuk Mongchari, Michael Chakma (28), son of Shombu Chakma, village: Harinhatchara, Lakhidhan Chakma (32), son of Ananda Lal Chakma, village: Harinhatchara, Bhadra Chakma (25), son of Morotcho Chakma, village: Bamechara Gabchari, Porandhan Chakma (26), son of Daya Kumar Chakma, village: Harinhatchara, Amardhan Chakma (35), son of Motilal Chakma, village: Lambabak, Hridoy Chakma (30), son of Daba Ram Chakma, village: Harinhatchara, Sundar Muni Chakma, son of Janakadhan Chakma, village: Shalbagan, Ward No. 7, Bilaichari Union and Promesh Chakma. According to local sources, the army asked the villagers about the above-mentioned individuals.

## **9. Harassing patrols and search operations by the army in Rangamati**

Allegations have been reported that the army conducted extensive patrols and search operations in Balukhali, Magban, and Jibtali Unions under Rangamati Sadar Upazila. In another report, on January 12, 2025, at around 12:30 pm, a 17-member army contingent led by Camp Commander Subedar Md. Azar went out from the Rajmani Para Army Camp in Balukhali Union and took position at Kaindyia Lower Secondary School in Balukhali Union. From there, at approximately 6:30 pm, the army conducted search operations at the shop of Arsentu Chakma in Kaindyia Douzari Para village and in the surrounding areas. Later, at around 7:00 pm, the army personnel took position at Kaindyia Basanta Government Primary School to stay overnight.

## **10. Army conduct harassing patrol operation in Rangamati**

On the following day, i.e. January 13, 2025, at around 9:00 am, the army conducted a patrol operation in Agojyachari Para and then returned to the school to take position again. After completing the patrol operation, the army personnel returned to their camp at approximately 1:30 pm.

## **11. Harassing operations by the army in Magban Union, Rangamati Sadar**

Report also had emerged that on January 12, 2025, at around 10:00 am, a group of numbering 11 personnel led by Camp Commander Subedar Md. Gafur from the Ghobogona Army Camp of Magban Union, along with another group of 14 personnel army led by Subedar Md. Janak from the 10 Bengal Army Camp under the Jibtali Army Sub-Zone, conducted extensive search operations. The army personnel split into two groups and carried out searches in Gorgojyachari, Garuhaba, Kukichara, and surrounding areas of Magban Union. After completing the search operations, at around 4:00 pm, the army personnel again split into two groups and took position near the Perechuchara Mukh Health Clinic and beside the shop of Chalai Prue Marma at the Para Center in Ward No. 5 of Jibtali Union. Later, at around 6:00 pm, they conducted another round of patrols and search operations via Garuhaba Mukh in the same areas.

Following the operation, the army personnel returned at approximately 8:30 pm and stayed overnight at the health clinic and the para center. On the morning of January 13, the army members returned to their respective camps.

## **12. Twenty-eight more Bawm refugees take shelter in Mizoram**

It has been reported that 28 more Bawm refugees from Rowangchari Upazila of Bandarban Hill District have entered Ruitejol village in Lawngtlai District of Mizoram State, India, and are currently staying inside a camp of the Indian paramilitary forces in Tuihthumhnar village. Further information reveals that among the Bawm refugees who took shelter on January 7, 2025, there are 8 men, 4 women, and 16 children, including 9 girl children. They are residents of Kyakplang and Paingkhayong villages under Rowangchari Upazila of Bandarban District. On the night of January 9, 2025, the Indian paramilitary forces handed over these Bangladeshi refugees to the village head of Tuihthumhnar village.

It is noteworthy that 2,014 Bawm displaced persons have already taken shelter in Lawngtlai District, which lies between Myanmar and Bangladesh. According to official records of the Mizoram government, the number of registered Bawm refugees is 1,433. With the addition of these 28 individuals, the official number of

Bawm refugees rises to 1,461. However, according to unofficial estimates, the total number exceeds 2,000.

### **13. Ban on buying and selling goods without army permission in Ruma**

The Commander of the Ruma Bazar Army Camp under the Ruma Army Garrison in Ruma Upazila of Bandarban District, Senior Warrant Officer Md. Al Amin, has issued an order prohibiting the buying and selling of any goods in the market without prior permission from the army. On February 11, 2025, Army Warrant Officer summoned the leaders of the Ruma Bazar Management Committee to the camp and issued this directive.

According to the order, starting from February 12, any Indigenous Jumma villager or trader from any village in Ruma who intends to buy or sell any goods must obtain prior permission from the army. They must also inform the army in advance about the type of goods to be bought or sold and the quantity involved.

Following this directive, on the night of February 11 at around 9:00 pm, members of the market management committee held an emergency meeting at Mayakunja Rest House in Thanchi Sadar. During the meeting, the leaders discussed the restriction on buying goods without army permission and expressed the view that such a ban would cause severe damage to trade and commerce in Ruma. They also stated that this type of restriction constitutes a violation of human rights.

### **14. Harassment-Oriented Army Patrol Operations in Rangamati Sadar Upazila**

Allegations have been made of a significant increase in army patrols and search operations in the Magban, Jibtuli, Balukhali, and Bandukbhanga Unions under Rangamati Sadar Upazila of Rangamati District. According to local sources, daily patrols and search operations are ongoing, particularly in the areas of Gorgojoyachari, Guruhaba, Kukichara, Perechuchara, Perachara, and Egoachari Marma Para within the Magban, Balukhali, and Jibtali Unions.

On February 6, 2025, at around 10:00 am, a group of army numbering 10 personnel led by Gobogona Camp Commander Subedar Md. Rahim went to inspect the site of an abandoned camp in the Gorgojoyachari area, which is under the control of the Jurachari Zone. Subsequently, the patrol team forcibly took Dipankar Chakma (53), son of the late Surjya Kumar Chakma, from Gorgojoyachari village to Kukichara Para. The army personnel then asked Ajay Chakma (62) of Kukichara Para about the route to Balukhali. Later, it was reported that the patrol team released Dipankar Chakma at the shop area of Gyana Lal Chakma.

### *15. Harassing patrol operations by the army in Rangamati*

Later, on February 12, 2025, at around 3:00 pm in the Perachara area, a herder who had gone to graze cattle became frightened after seeing approximately 60 army personnel stationed in the forest and returned home in panic. On the same day, the army personnel split into two groups and carried out extensive search operations in the surrounding Jumma-inhabited areas until around midnight. During these operations, villagers were subjected to various forms of questioning and harassment. However, it could not be confirmed which camp the army contingent belonged to.

### *16. Harassing patrol operations continue in Rangamati Sadar Upazila*

While Zone Commander Md. Ishak of Jurachari was stationed at Rajmani Para Camp, on February 14, 2025, at around 2:00 pm, a group of army numbering 17 personnel led by Subedar Md. Azad took position at an abandoned school in the Gorgojyachari area from Rajmani Para Army Camp. From there, the team conducted patrol operations in the surrounding areas.

## **17. Large-scale military operation in Reingkhong**

A large-scale military operation was conducted in the Reingkhong Valley of Borthali Union, Bilaichari Upazila, Rangamati District. At least four to five hundred army personnel from Ruma Garrison, Bandarban Zone, and Bilaichari Zone have participated in this operation. Since February 24, 2025, army personnel have been taking positions at various points throughout the Reingkhong Valley. At the same time, 105 army personnel led by Ruma Zone Commander Lt. Colonel Al Mangir Hossain moved from Ruma Garrison towards Tiger Para, and on the next day (February 25), they moved toward Kaingochara Para.

Additionally, 2IC Major Sarkar Ahmed of Ruma Zone led a group of 70 personnel were seen leaving Ruma Zone Camp on February 26. He and his group positioned at Boro Chalanghari Mukh. Meanwhile, a 50-member group from Ramedong Camp under an unidentified Major were seen stationed at Boro Chalanghari Mukh since February 24. Another group of about 50 personnel left from Ramedong Camp on February 28 toward Chalanghari and stationed at Choto Chalanghari.

Another 80-member operational group left Bandarban Sadar Zone on February 25, moving through Paikhyang Para in Rowangchari Upazila toward Bairagyachara Para. On the same day, an additional 60-member group from Bandarban Sadar Zone joined them at Bairagyachari Para. These army personnel positioned at Bairagyachara Para and at various points in Mitingachari Hill.

According to the army, this operation was conducted against the KNF (Kuki-Chin National Front). At the start of the operation on February 24, it was reported that two Bawm individuals were captured by the army. The operation created widespread fear among the local population. Residents of several villages in Borthali Union, including Gangachara Tanchangya Para and Chalchara Marma Para, were forced to serve as porters for the army, which disrupted the Jumma villagers' traditional shifting cultivation activities.

### **18. Arrest of Karbari Ringrong Mro in a Fabricated Case Filed by Lama Rubber Industries**

Karbari Ringrong Mro was arrested on February 22, 2025, by police in plain clothes (Civil Dress) under a false case filed by the land-grabbing company Lama Rubber Industries Limited. On that day, at around 6:15 pm, while returning from a meeting at his workplace, Quantum Foundation, members of the law enforcement illegally picked up Ringrong Mro from a location called Lamba Khola.

Lama Rubber Industries Limited was leased land by the Bandarban District Administration in 1996 for rubber cultivation. After obtaining the lease, the company has faced numerous allegations of forcibly occupying land, threatening the Mro and Tripura communities, and burning houses. Since 2022, the company has been accused on more than a dozen occasions of attacking Mro and Tripura villagers, setting fire to houses, obstructing the establishment of Buddhist monasteries and schools, and contaminating the only water source (streams) used by Indigenous communities.

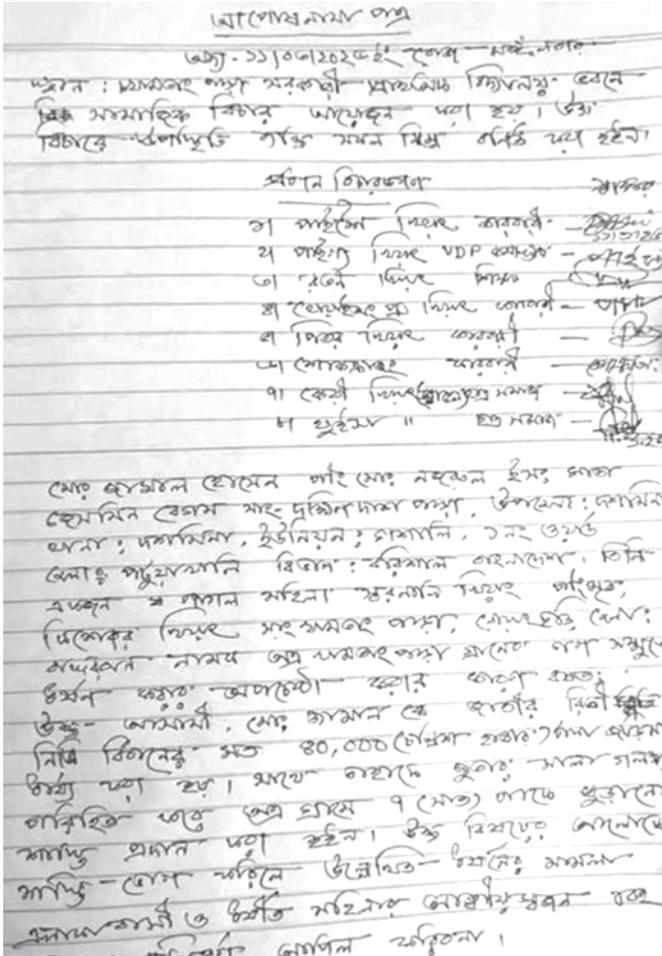
### **19. Army inciting the public against PCJSS in Panchari**

In early March, it was reported that the army held meetings at various locations in Panchari, Khagrachari District, with the intention of inciting the public against the JSS (Parbatya Chattagram Jana Samhati Samiti).

According to local sources, under the leadership of Commander Major Nahid, soldiers from the Panchari Army Camp conducted interviews with various individuals and forced them to speak against the PCJSS. During these interviews, the army also compelled ordinary people to demand the establishment of a new camp. A local representative, who wished to remain anonymous, stated that this is a conspiracy by the army in collusion with the UPDF (United Peoples' Democratic Front). Following the advice of the UPDF, soldiers under Major Nahid's command at the Panchari Camp initiated this conspiracy.

## 20. Army pressure to settle the rape case of a mentally challenged Khiyang girl in Rowangchari

In Rowangchari Upazila of Bandarban District, it has been reported that following the rape of a 16-year-old mentally challenged girl from the Indigenous Khiyang community by an outsider laborer named Md. Jamal Hossain, the army pressured the victim's family to reach a social settlement and not to file a case with the police.



The incident took place on Monday, March 10, 2025, near Khamtang Para in Rowangchari Upazila. The accused, Md. Jamal Hossain (32), is reported to have been working as a laborer on the Rowangchari-Ruma road construction project. On March 11, local residents and other laborers apprehended Jamal and handed him over to the police. However, immediately after the incident, army personnel from the local camp pressured the victim's family to resolve the matter socially through monetary compensation instead of pursuing legal action.

According to reports, the commander of Khamtang Para Army Camp under the 5th East Bengal Regiment of the Bandarban Army Zone, Major Sarwar, summoned the village Karbari and the victim's guardians to the camp. He advised them to settle the rape case through social customs and fines, and discouraged them from filing a formal complaint.

Following Major Sarwar's instructions, local elders initially set a monetary fine of 200,000 BDT on the perpetrator, Md. Jamal Hossain, as a settlement. When Major

Sarwar was informed, he instructed that the amount is to be attenuated. The elders then reduced the fine to 160,000 BDT, but Major Sarwar reportedly did not even accept it. Under continued pressure from the Major, the elders were forced to set the fine at only 40,000 BDT. It is reported that even this amount was allegedly withheld and not given in cash to the victim's family.

### **21. Arrest and beating of a Jumma by the army in Jurachari**

On March 18, 2025, the Bangladesh Army reportedly arrested and beat an Indigenous Jumma named Ujjal Chakma, son of Rabichandra Chakma, in Bonjogichara Union of Jurachari Upazila, Rangamati District. Ujjal Chakma's residence is in Thachi Village, Ward No. 6, Jurachari Sadar Union. After being held and beaten overnight, Ujjal Chakma was handed over to the police on March 19.

According to local sources, on March 18, an army patrol team under the command of a Subedar from Jakkha Bazar Army Camp of Bonjogichara Army Zone arrested Ujjal Chakma in the Upazila Sadar area and took him to Jakkha Bazar Camp. At the time, Mr. Chakma was returning home by taxi from Bonjogichara after visiting a relative's house.

### **22. Arrest of two Jumma villagers by the army in Jurachari**

On March 22, 2025, at around 5:00 am, an army team under the command of Commander Md. Muslim from Shilchari Army Camp of Bonjogichara Army Zone, Jurachari Upazila, Rangamati District, arrested two Jumma villagers from Ghilatuli Para Village, Jurachari Union. The arrested villagers were: Nirob Chakma (20), son of Bayen Chakma, resident of Boherachari Village, Ward No. 1, Bonjogichara Union and. Indu Chakma (25), son of Shishumoni Chakma, resident of Shalbagan Village, Ward No. 3, Jurachari Union. Both are reportedly shifting cultivators and laborers by profession.

### **23. Arrest of an Innocent Jumma by the Army in Bilaichari**

On March 25, 2025, army personnel reportedly arrested an innocent Jumma in Bilaichari Union, Bilaichari Upazila, Rangamati District and handed him over to the police under a fabricated case. The victim's name is Lamba Hulo Tanchangya (50), son of Bichi Tanchangya, resident of Shugdhan Para Village, Ward No. 3, Ward No. 1, Bilaichari Union.

According to local sources, on that day, Lamba Hulo Tanchangya went to Bilaichari Bazar to sell bananas from his garden. After selling the bananas, he sat down at Manik Chakma's shop at Hospital Ghat to eat something. At around 11:00

am, an army team arrived and arrested him from there. By around 12:00 pm, he was taken to the Bilaichari Army Zone, and by approximately 2:00 pm, the army handed him over to the Bilaichari Police Station.

Immediately after the arrest, local representatives and Jumma leaders went to the police station to demand his release, but he was not freed. Later, Lamba Hulo Tanchangya was implicated in a fabricated case and reportedly sent to Rangamati District Jail.

#### **24. Threat by the army to take action against the Marmas like the Bawm in Ruma**

On March 26, 2025, when members of the Sangrai Celebration Committee visited Ruma Garrison in Ruma Sadar, Bandarban District, they were reportedly threatened by 2IC Major Mehedi Sarkar of the 36th East Bengal Regiment, Ruma Zone, that action would be taken against the Marmas in the same way as done in the Bawm community.

Major Mehedi Sarkar alleged that extortion was taking place in Marma Para, but no one was reporting it to the army. Therefore, he warned that repressive measures would have to be carried out against the Marmas like how they did against the Bawm. During this time, the Major inquired about the number of families in Thandajhiri and Pantola Para in Ruma.

Then, on March 27, 2025, at around 11:00 am, a 24-member army team under Major Monir went out from Ruma Garrison on three boats, accompanied by Nine Dia Bhante, Director of Ruma Agrabansh Orphanage, and Angsa Pru Marma, Member of Ward No. 8, Paindu Union No. 1. The team went to Pantola Para in Ruma, conducted questioning of the Karbari there, and then left. The army's threat to carry out repression against the Marmas in the same manner as done in the Bawm created widespread fear among the Marma community in the area.

#### **25. Harassment and beating by the Army in Jurachari**

On April 2, 2025, during a search operation in Ananda Para, Ward No. 2, Bonjogichari Union, army personnel reportedly harassed and beat six villagers. The villagers who were beaten are: Rantu Chakma (25), son of Buddh Chakma, Amar Bikash Chakma (28), son of Sagar Chakma, Sanjeeb Chakma (30), son of Kalamarat Chakma, Mento Chakma (30), son of Rabna Chakma, Nantu Chakma (32), son of Rabna Chakma and Chikonne Chakma (42), son of Anudash Chakma. It was military's harassment so that the villagers showed no interest in attending the Annual Conference which was going to be held next day.

## 26. Army obstruction, search at the PCP Council in Jurachari

On April 3, 2025, in Jurachari Upazila, Rangamati Hill District, the Bangladesh Army reportedly obstructed the 22nd Annual Conference and Council of the Parbatya Chattagram Pahari Chhatra Parishad (PCP), Jurachari Thana Branch, causing the event to be disrupted. They detained the chief guest of the event, Ushatan Talukdar, Vice-President of the Parbatya Chattagram Jana Samhati Samiti and former Member of Parliament along with the visiting team at Bija Kiching Army Camp and harassed, preventing them from attending the conference. Moreover, four leaders of the PCP Jurachari Thana Branch were detained. The army also set up extensive checkpoints in the area, preventing students from reaching the venue.



The 22nd Annual Conference and Council of the PCP, Jurachari Thana Branch, had been scheduled in advance. To successfully hold the event in the auditorium of the District Council and receive cooperation from the authority, PCP submitted a notice to the Upazila Executive Officer on March 28, 2025. However, the representative team was informed by the UNO office that permission to hold the conference would not be granted when the guests started arriving. One can easily guess that it could be an order by the military.

To obstruct the event, the army from Jakkha Bazar Army Camp, Jurachari intensified patrol operations in Jurachari Sadar starting the day before the event, and at least seven temporary check posts were established at entry points to the town. The check posts were located at: Rasta Matha, Ward No. 3, Bonjogichara Union, Ward No. 2, Boroi Tuli, Ward No. 3, Bonjogichara Union, Dhamai Para, Ward No. 2, Bonjogichara Union, Jurachari Sadar Launch Ghat, Ananda Para,

Ward No. 2, Bonjogichara Union, in front of Jurachari Police Station and Lulangchari, Ward No. 7, Jurachari Union No. 1. Since previous day of the event, at these check posts, the general public reportedly were harassed in various ways, including checking names, inspecting national ID cards, searching shopping bags, etc.

### **27. Arrest of PCP members by the army in Jurachari**

On the day of the conference, in the morning, a heavy presence of army personnel was observed around the venue at the District Council Rest House Auditorium, Jurachari Sadar, which had been pre-designated for the event. The army reportedly sealed off the auditorium and detained four PCP workers and supporters from the hall room balcony. The four detained individuals were: Swaresh Chakma, Vice-President, PCP Jurachari Thana Branch, Manish Chakma, Vice-President, PCP Jurachari Thana Branch, Imon Chakma, School and Library Secretary, PCP Jurachari Thana Branch and Liton Chakma, ordinary school student. The detained PCP members were reportedly released at around 2:30 pm.

### **28. Army obstruction preventing Ushatan Talukdar from attending the PCP Council in Jurachari**

Meanwhile, on April 3, 2025, when Ushatan Talukdar, Vice-President of the Parbatya Chattagram Jana Samhati Samiti and former Member of Parliament, along with a visiting team, departed Rangamati Sadar by boat to attend the conference and council of the Parbatya Chattagram Pahari Chhatra Parishad (PCP), Jurachari Thana Branch, they were stopped at the Bija Kiching Army Camp checkpoint. The army reportedly told the team not to proceed to Jurachari, citing fears of a possible attack by armed UPDF militants. Despite the visiting team assuring that there was no such threat, the army personnel prevented them from going to Jurachari. After more than 40 minutes with no change in the army's position, the team was forced to return to Rangamati.

### **29. Army operation in Reingkhong**

On April 19 and 20, 2025, the Bangladesh Army conducted an operation in the Reingkhong area of Ward No. 4, Borthali Union, Bilaichari Upazila, Rangamati District. Reports indicate that at least 200 army personnel participated in the operation. A similar large-scale operation had also been conducted in Reingkhong in February 2025.

On April 19, a team of 110 army personnel under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Md. Alom, Commander of the 34th Bir Zone from Ruma Garrison, Bandarban, carried out a patrolling operation in Tiger Para, Borthali Union. The

following day, April 20, another team of 50 army personnel conducted a patrol operation at Salang Mukh, Borthali Union. Meanwhile, another army team from Rowangchari, Bandarban carried out patrol operations in Bairakyachara and Mitingyachari.

### **30. Army operation in Thanchi, three detained and later released**

On April 19, 2025, a team of army personnel from Alikadam Garrison, Bandarban District conducted an operation in Remakri Union, Ward No. 1, Thanchi Upazila. The army reportedly dug bunkers and positioned themselves in Narikel Para, Remakri Union. During this operation, it is alleged that the army detained three individuals, including Muishothui Marma, Chairman of Remakri Union. After various interrogations and harassment, the three detainees were subsequently released.

#### *31. Army Patrol in Remakri:*

Later, on the evening of April 20, 2025, another group of army personnel reportedly arrived in Remakri Union from Alikadam Garrison using six vehicles and conducted operations in various areas.

### **32. Large-Scale Army Operation in Jurachari, One Army Member Dies of Stroke:**

Reports indicate that a large-scale military operation by the Bangladesh Army was underway in Jurachari Upazila of Rangamati District since 24 April 2025. However, it was learned that one army member died after suffering a stroke while on the way to the operation due to which they discontinued their operation.

According to local sources, at around 8:00 a.m. on 24 April 2025, a contingent of approximately 100–110 army personnel set out on a military operation from the Bonjogichara Army Zone located in Bonjogichara Union of Jurachari Upazila. The operation was led by Major Faisal (PSC), Captain Saif, and Captain Iram. Initially, the troops went to Amtali and Thachipara villages under Ward No. 6 of Jurachari Sadar Union. Later, they moved to Sohel Para village under Ward No. 5, where they took up positions. It was reported that by the evening, the large contingent stationed itself in and around the government primary school of Thachipara village under Ward No. 6.

### **33. Jumma timber trader detained by the Army in Jurachari**

On 1 May 2025, a local Jumma timber trader was detained by the Bangladesh Army from the Jurachari Union area of Jurachari Upazila in Rangamati District. The victim was identified as Babusona Chakma (45), son of Dikubap Chakma, a

resident of Shilchari Village, Ward No. 3, Jurachari Union. According to local sources, at around 9:30 a.m. on that day, a team of Bangladesh Army personnel led by Subedar Mohammad Muslim, Commander of the Shilchari Army Camp under the Bonjogichara Army Zone of Jurachari Upazila, detained the timber trader from Shilchari Bazar and took him to the Shilchari Army Camp. He was reportedly detained there for approximately two and a half hours, during which he was harassed through various interrogations. Later, at around 1:00 p.m., the army personnel transferred the detainee from the Shilchari Army Camp to the Jakkha Bazaar Army Camp located in Jurachari Sadar.

### **34. House search and harassment of a villager by the Army in Jurachari**

On 6 May 2025, it was reported that the Bangladesh Army conducted a house search and harassed a villager, including subjecting him to a strip search, in Ghilatuli area of Jurachari Upazila under Rangamati District.

According to local sources, on that day a five-member armed army team, dressed in plain clothes, went to Ghilatuli Village under Ward No. 4 of the neighboring Jurachari Union. The team was led by Warrant Officer Muslim and an intelligence branch member named Bayezid from the Shilchari Army Camp under the Bonjogichara Army Zone of Jurachari. At around 2:00 p.m., the army personnel carried out an extensive search of the house of Chandra Kumar Chakma (55), son of Chandrabir Chakma, a resident of Ghilatuli Village. They also allegedly harassed and humiliated another villager of the same village, Smritiraj Chakma (35), son of Kinaram Chakma, by forcing him to strip and subjecting him to a search.

### **35. Death of a Bawm detainee in Chittagong Central Jail due to lack of medical treatment**

It has been alleged that on 15 May 2025, a Bawm man named Laltleng Kim Bawm (30), son of Lalmin Lian Bawm and Pina Clear Bawm, who was detained at Chattogram Central Jail, died due to the lack of proper medical treatment.

Laltleng Kim Bawm was a resident of Bethel Bawm Para under Ward No. 4 of Ruma Sadar Union (No. 2) in Ruma Upazila of Bandarban District. According to family sources, Laltleng Kim Bawm was detained without trial for approximately one year following his arrest. Despite a serious deterioration in his physical condition, he was not provided with adequate medical treatment. Eventually, on the morning of 15 May 2025, he died while being taken to Chattogram Medical College Hospital.

### **36. Another Bawm person dies one day after being released on bail from Chittagong Jail**

Meanwhile, another detained Songmoy Bawm was admitted to Chattogram Medical College Hospital under police custody, and his condition was reported to be critical. It is learnt that while in detention, Songmoy Bawm's health gradually deteriorated from an ulcer into cancer. Due to a lack of proper care and treatment, his condition worsened rapidly, pushing him toward death. After he was finally released on bail, he died one day later, on 1 June 2025. The late Songmoy Bawm was resident of Rumanapara in the same upazila.



It is noteworthy that following a bank robbery carried out on 2 April 2024 by the so-called Bawm Party-created armed group, the Kuki-Chin National Front (KNF), an anti-KNF operation was launched by the joint forces on 8 April 2024. During this operation, a total of 49 people including innocent women and children were arrested from Bethel Para. Among those arrested were Laltleng Kim Bawm and Songmoy Bawm. These individuals were subsequently sent to jail under what have been alleged to be various false cases.

Although several detainees were released within a few months of arrest, it has been reported that 23 women, including 4 children, have remained in prison for nearly one year.

### **37. Another army operation in Jurachari**

Reports indicate that another military operation was carried out in Jurachari Upazila of Rangamati District. Under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Rashed, Commander of the Adityo 2 Bir Bonjogichara Army Zone located in Bonjogichara Union, and Captain Mosharraf, a contingent of 39 army personnel reportedly stayed overnight at the Lulangchari Army Camp on 14 May 2025. On the following day, i.e. 15 May 2025, the troops launched a military operation from there.

On that day, the army contingent conducted operations moving through Lulangchari, then via the Panchari area of Maidong Union, and onward to the Beltala area. It was reported that such frequent military operations created an atmosphere of constant fear and anxiety among local villagers. It is noteworthy that only a few days earlier, on 6 May 2025, allegations were raised that during an operation conducted by the Bangladesh Army in Ghilatuli area of Jurachari Upazila, a house belonging to a Jumma villager was searched and another villager was subjected to a strip search.

### **38. Widespread military operation in Bandarban: beatings, threats, verbal abuse, and house searches**

Reports indicate that several units of the Bangladesh Army jointly conducted a large-scale military operation in various areas of Bandarban Sadar Upazila of the Bandarban Hill District. During this operation, at least nine Indigenous Jumma people were reportedly subjected to severe beatings by army personnel. Allegations had also emerged of threats of forced displacement, verbal abuse, and house-to-house searches. According to information received, the military operation began on May 19 and 20, 2025. Since then, many residents reportedly fled their villages out of fear.

According to local sources, on May 19, 2025, a joint military force of approximately 240–250 personnel, led by Major Manjur Morshed, Assistant Commander of the Alikadam Army Camp under the 31 Bir Alikadam Army Zone, along with a Captain and a Warrant Officer from the Lama Army Camp, began a military operation at around 4:00 pm in Tongkabati Union of Bandarban Sadar. At that time, army personnel reportedly tied two Indigenous Jumma villagers from Chakma Rehabilitation (Punorbason) Para and Tripura Para of Ward No. 7 of Tongkabati Union to an electric pole and severely beat them, while verbally abusing the villagers in obscene language. The victims of the beating were: Nayan Chakma (14), son of Amar Sen Chakma, village: Chakma Para, a student; and Jumarang Tripura (45), son of late Japuram Tripura, village: Tripura Para.

It is further alleged that at that time, army personnel warned that the Chakma and Tripura communities would be forcibly displaced in the same manner as the Bawm community had been evicted and displaced from Ruma and Thanchi upazilas.

In another report, on May 20, 2025, another military force of more than one hundred personnel, led by Mobarak, the commander of the Suwalok Amtali Army Camp, reportedly conducted military operations in the Suwalok, Tongkabati, and Chimbuk areas of Bandarban Sadar Upazila. On the same day, it is alleged that

while the army personnel conducting the operation, they went to Chini Para village of Tongkabati and took seven Indigenous Jumma villagers, along with one Bengali person, to Brickfield Army Camp, where they were severely beaten.

The victims of the beating were: MENCHANG MRO (35), MENPA MRO (38), KARBARI SAKRUI MRO (45), SAKSING MRO (30), MENDUI MRO (35), KLONGLAI MRO (25), and BELAL HOSSAIN (25).

According to the army, the allegation against these villagers was that members of Shanti Bahini allegedly visited their village, but they didn't report to the army. It was also reported that after taking them to the camp, army personnel interrogated them about who support the implementation of the Chittagong Hill Tracts Accord and subjected them to beatings. The army reportedly threatened them that action would be taken against anyone found to have contacts with groups that support the implementation of the CHT Accord.

It was further reported that military operations were also conducted in Chini Para, Brickfield Para, Lakuri Para, Tongkabati Chakma Rehabilitation (Punorbason) Para, and the Sholo Mile (Chimbuk) areas. During these operations, allegations were made of harassing house-to-house searches and vandalizing household belongings.

Later, it was reported that a military unit of approximately 45 personnel took position at Tongkabati Brickfield Government Primary School. Allegations stated that due to the presence of army personnel at the school, students were prevented from attending classes, and teachers were also humiliated when they went to the school. In addition, it was reported that about 30 army personnel took position in the Sholo Mile area, and around 45 personnel were stationed in the neighboring Anandamohan Chakma Karbari Para of Karamba Union under Lohagara Upazila.

Due to fear of torture and repression during this military operation, it was reported that many men in the area went into hiding. Local residents were afraid of going to markets or carrying out daily activities, and their normal livelihoods went severely disrupted.

### **39. Frequent military operations in the Kaptai Area causing fear among the public**

Reports had emerged of frequent military operations carried out by the Bangladesh Army in Indigenous-populated areas of Kaptai Upazila in Rangamati District. These operations created deep fear and anxiety among local residents and have disrupted their normal daily lives.

According to local sources, on June 20, 2025, a military unit of 30 personnel led by Subedar Md. Hafiz, Commander of the Goboghona Army Camp under the newly deployed 38 Bengal Kaptai Army Zone, suddenly conducted a military operation in Harinchara Mukh Headman Para village of Ward No. 2 under No. 4 Kaptai Union. During the operation, army personnel questioned Indigenous women and men along the roads and from house to house, subjecting them to various interrogations, intimidation, and harassment. As a result, fear and anxiety spread among the villagers, and many residents reportedly stopped their normal movement due to fear. It was later reported that the military unit took position at Harinchara Mukh Government Primary School in Kaptai.

It is mentionable that earlier, on June 11, 2025, in the afternoon, a military unit of 40 personnel led by Md. Ashraf, Commander of the Mitingachari Army Camp under the newly deployed 38 Bengal Kaptai Army Zone, along with members from the Mitingachari Army Camp and the Raikhali Narangiri Army Camp, took position at Pekua Punorbason (Rehabilitation) Para Government Primary School in Chitmorom Union of Kaptai. After staying at the school overnight, the military unit conducted an operation in Chitmorom Pekua Para village at around 10:00 am on June 12. After several hours of operation, the unit reportedly returned to and again took position at the same school. During this period, a climate of fear and intimidation was created among the local villagers.

#### **40. Nine Jumma Villagers Detained by the Bangladesh Army in Bandarban**

On June 20, 2025, during a military operation conducted by the Bangladesh Army, nine innocent Jumma villagers were detained from Tongkabarti Union under Bandarban Sadar Upazila of Bandarban District, while an additional twelve Jumma villagers were reportedly harassed.

According to local sources, on that day a unit of the Bangladesh Army led by Major Md. Manjur Morshed, PSC, Deputy Commander of the Alikadam Army Zone, carried out operations in several Jumma villages of Tongkabarti Union in Bandarban Sadar. During the operation, nine innocent Chakma and Tripura villagers were detained while they were completely unarmed.

It was further alleged that later the army deliberately staged photographs with locally made weapons and various items and took pictures with camera, subsequently falsely portraying the nine innocent villagers as robbers and claiming that weapons were recovered from them as part of a conspiratorial act.

#### **41. False Case Filed Against the Nine Detained Jumma Villagers by the Bangladesh Army in Bandarban**

Subsequently, the Bangladesh Army allegedly made fabricated and false case against the nine detained Jumma villagers with the help of SI (Sub-Inspector) Pankaj Kumar Saha of Bandarban Sadar Police Station. The First Information Report (FIR) falsely stated that “members of the Alikadam Zone, 31 Bir Army Camp, apprehended nine (09) robbers along with weapons inside the shop of the arrested accused Ananda Mohan Chakma, located at Latajhiri Para village under Tongkabati Union of Bandarban Sadar Police Station.” The FIR further falsely claimed that locally made firearms, an air gun, knives, and other weapons were recovered from the possession of the nine villagers.



Based on this FIR, the case was officially recorded at Bandarban Sadar Police Station as Case No. 12, dated June 20, 2025, under Section 19 of the Arms Act, 1878.

The nine victimized villagers were: Residents of Chakma Rehabilitation Para village: Kalpa Ranjan Chakma (45), son of Dhan Chandra Chakma; Jyoti Bikash Chakma (38), son of Dhan Chandra Chakma; Shanti Chakma (37), son of Sundar Mani Chakma; Tarunisen Chakma, also known as Sathowai (50), son of Kegera Chakma; Ananda Mohan Chakma (72), son of Tukkhye Chakma, the current Karbari (village head); Residents of Emanuel Tripura Para: Jewel Tripura (29), son of Satijan Tripura; Satijan Tripura (60), son of late Tajchandra Tripura; Pakhiram Tripura (30), son of late Pail Ang Tripura; Resident of Latajhiri Tripura Para: Shanti Tripura (38), daughter of Juti Tripura.

## **42. Twelve Jumma Villagers Harassed by the Bangladesh Army in Bandarban:**

On the same day (June 20, 2025), early in the morning, the same military unit took an additional twelve Jumma villagers from Chakma Punorbason (Rehabilitation) Para village under Ward No. 7 of Tongkabati Union. After subjecting them to various interrogations, the army personnel released them on the way. The villagers who were harassed and later released were: Bijoy Hangsa Chakma (56), son of Ramdhan Chakma; Prem Ranjan Chakma (43), son of Sundar Mani Chakma; Ratan Ketu Chakma (43), son of Upendra Chakma; Emon Chakma (22), son of Dhankumar Chakma; Rupayan Chakma (15), son of Tarunisen Chakma; Shantimoy Chakma (29), son of Fakira Chakma; Barun Chakma (38), son of Dibakar Chakma; Chandra Chakma (42), son of Akshajoy Chakma; Siddhartha Chakma (28), son of Akshajoy Chakma; Amarjit Chakma (33), son of Lamba Hulo Chakma; Shanti Tripura (40), son of Jyoti Tripura; and Joy Tripura (22), son of Jahan Tripura.

## **43. Jumma women subjected to sexual violence and abuse during military operation in Bandarban**

Reports indicate that during a military operation conducted by the Bangladesh Army in Tongkabati Union of Bandarban Sadar Upazila, Bandarban District, two Jumma women were subjected to sexual violence and three other women were victims of physical abuse.

According to available information, on June 20, 2025, a unit of the Bangladesh Army led by Major Md. Manjur Morshed, PSC, Deputy Commander of the Alikadam Army Zone, carried out military operations in several Jumma villages of Tongkabati Union. During the operation, nine innocent Chakma and Tripura villagers were detained and later handed over to the police after being implicated in fabricated cases. It was reported that during this military operation, the reported incidents of sexual violence and abuse against Jumma women allegedly occurred.

### *Sexual assault of two Tripura women:*

At around 4:00 am, while conducting the military operation in a village of Tongkabati Union known as Mukтажан Tripura Para, members of the same military unit allegedly sexually assaulted two Tripura women. One of the women was said to be 32 years old and the other 38 years old. According to allegations, army personnel forcibly touched the women's breasts and other parts of their bodies.

### *3 pregnant women forced to stand in the rain:*

It was further alleged that on the same day, army personnel forced three pregnant women from Mukтажан Tripura Para to stand outside their homes and remain in the

rain for a prolonged period of time. The victimized women were: Sreemoti Tripura (26), wife of Bidyarom Tripura Rocky; Supoti Tripura (27), wife of Augustine Tripura; and Bajurang Tripura (35), wife of Anil Tripura.

#### **44. Nine Houses Searched by the Bangladesh Army in Kaukhali**

On June 24, 2025, a group of army personnel stationed at Kojoichari Monpara village of Kaukhali Upazila reportedly went to Jibatuli Monpara village and conducted house-to-house searches. However, no illegal items were found in any of the houses. Due to fear of army harassment, as the village was reportedly devoid of men at the time, all the women of the village gathered and stayed together in one place. It was alleged that the army personnel questioned the women about where “terrorists” were staying.

The army personnel also searched the Jibatuli Monpara Buddhist monastery (vihara). They allegedly vandalized and ransacked items inside the monastery. No monks were residing in the monastery at that time. The houses that were searched belonged to: Subash Bosu Chakma (54), father: late Bodhichandra Chakma, village: Doluchari Para, Ward No. 4, Kutukchari Union Parishad, Rangamati Sadar Upazila; Muni Chakma (67), father: late Indrajit Chakma; Joy Kumar Chakma (60), father: late Indrajit Chakma; Shanti Kumar Chakma (60), father: late Purna Chan Chakma; Montu Chakma (38), father: Shanti Kumar Chakma; Sashanta Chakma (45), father: Rabindra Chakma; Mintu Chakma (39), father: late Bon Kumar Chakma; Dharma Mohan Chakma (65), father: late Bir Kumar Chakma; and Mithun Chakma (28), father: Shanti Kumar Chakma. All of them are residents of Jibatuli Monpara village, Ward No. 4 of Ghagra Union Parishad.

#### **45. Three Jumma Villagers Detained and One Shot in Ghagra, Rangamati**

In the early hours of June 24, 2025, army personnel reportedly detained at least three ordinary villagers from North Monpara village under Ghagra Union of Kaukhali Upazila in Rangamati District. The detained individuals were: Monsukh Chakma (50), son of late Bindu Kumar Chakma; Sindhu Mani Chakma (23), son of Monsukh Chakma; and Antar Chakma (19), son of Sonamuni Chakma. All of them are residents of North Monpara village under Ghagra Union.

Reports indicate that when the army encountered the UPDF (Prasit) group in the Kojoichari Mon area (hills) of Ghagra Union, both sides allegedly staged an exchange of gunfire. During this incident, a 45-year-old villager (a Jum cultivator) from Dane Ullo village of Ghagra Union was shot and injured. At that time, he was reportedly going outside his house to use the toilet. He was reported that he sustained a gunshot wound to his right leg.

## **46. Allegations of House Search and Vandalism by the Bangladesh Army in Guimara**

Allegations have been made that the Bangladesh Army conducted a search and vandalized the fencing of a house in Taimathai Para under Guimara Upazila of Khagrachari District. The incident reportedly took place at around 10:00 am on June 25, 2025. The victim is identified as Sandik Kumar Tripura (32), son of late Krishna Dayal Tripura, a resident of Ward No. 9, Guimara Sadar Union, Guimara Upazila, Khagrachari District.

According to local sources, for the past two days prior to the incident, a group of approximately 70 to 80 army personnel from the Mahalchari Army Zone was stationed in Tholi Para and Pukur Para areas of Maischari Union under the pretext of conducting a “special operation.”

On June 25 at around 10:00 am, a unit of about 30 army personnel from that group went to the neighboring Taimathai Para village under Guimara Upazila. Upon arrival, the army personnel searched the house of village resident Sandik Kumar Tripura. After the search, the soldiers reportedly broke and damaged three sections of the fencing of his house before leaving.

## **47. Harassment and Intimidation of Jumma Villagers by BGB in Longadu**

On June 25, 2025, allegations were made that members of Border Guard Bangladesh (BGB) carried out harassing searches and intimidation at three Jumma villagers’ shops in Bogachatar Union under Longadu Upazila of Rangamati District.

According to local sources, at around 5:00 pm that day, an armed unit of five BGB members in plain clothes, led by Havildar Md. Monir from the 37 BGB Rajanagar Zone, Gulshakhali, went by motorcycle to East Rangipara village of Bogachatar Union. They surrounded three Jumma-owned shops, pointing weapons at the shopkeepers and local residents.

About 8–10 minutes later, another armed BGB unit of around 12 members in uniform arrived at the shops from the “Rangipara Helipad BGB Camp.” The BGB members then pointed guns at the people inside and outside the shops and ordered them not to move. After that, they entered the shops and conducted thorough searches. During the search, BGB members repeatedly claimed that there were two “extortion (Chada) collectors” inside one of the three shops and pressured the people present to identify them. The villagers stated that there were no extortion collectors there.

Despite this, the BGB members continued searching for nearly one hour. When they failed to find anyone other than local villagers or any so-called “extortion collectors,” the BGB personnel eventually left the area.

The three victimized Jumma shopkeepers were: Pipa Chakma (35), wife of Jashu Chakma; Subash Chakma (35), son of late Bhupati Ranjan Chakma; and Binanda Chakma (65), son of late Jatra Mohan Chakma. All are residents of Rangipara village, Ward No. 4, Bogachatar Union, Longadu Upazila, Rangamati Hill District.

#### **48. Obscene gesture toward a woman in Khagrachari, Tomtom driver handed over to police**

On the evening of June 26, 2025, in the Naranghiya area of Khagrachari Sadar, a tomtom (three-wheeler) driver named Md. Hasan (27) was reportedly handed over to the police by local people for making obscene gestures toward an Indigenous hill woman.

According to information received, at around 7:00 pm on June 26, Md. Hasan was driving his tomtom from Naranghiya Red Square toward Naranghiya Upali Para Road. While passing along the road, upon seeing a woman alone, the tomtom driver allegedly exposed his genitals and engaged in obscene behavior toward her. Following the woman’s call for help, people from nearby areas rushed to the scene, apprehended the tomtom driver Md. Hasan, and handed him over to the police.

It is reported that Md. Hasan is originally from Rangpur District, although he is currently residing near the Khagrachari Hospital Gate area.

#### **49. One Person Detained and Buddhist Monastery Property Looted During Military Operation in Kaukhali**

Reports had emerged of a large-scale military operation conducted by the Bangladesh Army in the Furomon Kojochari Mon area and surrounding regions of Kaukhali Upazila in Rangamati District. During the operation on June 26, 2025, one person was detained from Ghilachari village under Ghagra Union, and army personnel allegedly looted property from a Buddhist monastery in Jibtuli Monpara village and carried out harassing house-to-house searches.

According to information received, a group of army personnel from Kaukhali Sadar went to Ghilachari village and, while returning, detained a man named Atwishi Marma (40), son of Uhlyaong Marma, from his home. At the time of detention, he had just returned home after finishing cutting bamboo. He is reportedly a day laborer and the father of four children.

## **50. Harassing Search of a Widow's House by the Army in Guimara**

On June 27, 2025, reports indicate that the Bangladesh Army conducted a harassing search at the house of a widow in Saingguli Para village under Guimara Upazila of Khagrachari District. The woman who was subjected to harassment had been identified as Chusei Marma (58), widow of late Kongla Marma, a resident of Saingguli Para village. She lives with her daughter and grandson.

According to local sources, at around 4:00 am on June 27, a military unit of 20 personnel from the Sindukchari Army Zone entered Saingguli Para village and raided the house of the widow Chusei Marma. The army personnel allegedly searched the house and ransacked all household belongings. During the search, it was reported that the soldiers tied the hands of her grandson, Kyu Marma (14), with a rope and subjected him to interrogation and harassment. Kyu Marma is a student of Guimara Collegiate School.

## **51. Attempt by BGB to grab 100 acres of Jum land and fruit plantations belonging to 14 Mro families in Thanchi**

In Chaiyang Para of Thanchi Sadar Union, Thanchi Upazila, Bandarban District, it had been reported that Border Guard Bangladesh (BGB) was attempting to encroach upon approximately 100 acres of traditional Jum cultivation land and orchards belonging to 14 Indigenous Mro families.

### *First Inspection:*

According to the affected villagers, on June 1, 2025, the commander of BGB's 38th Battalion, Bolipara Camp, Lt. Colonel Zahirul Islam, visited the Jum cultivation land and orchards of the 14 Mro families. During the visit, the camp commander told the Jum farmers that, under government directives, a BGB camp would be built in the area.

### *Second Inspection:*

Later, on June 17, 2025, Lt. Colonel Zahirul Islam conducted a second inspection of the site. On that day, the camp commander summoned one Jum farmer and told him, "A tourism center will be established here, and you will benefit from it." The commander also asked the Jum farmer to identify who owned land in that area, to which the farmer mentioned a few names.

### *Third Inspection:*

On June 19, 2025, during the third inspection, Lt. Colonel Zahirul Islam summoned the headman and Karbaris (village leaders) of Chaiyang Para and instructed them to bring land documents of the 14 Mro families to the Bolipara

BGB checkpoint on June 28. The villagers reportedly remained deeply concerned about this matter, and so far, they have not visited the BGB camp.

*Last Inspection:*

On June 28, 2025, the commander of the 38th Battalion again directed the 14 Mro families to bring their land documents to the Bolipara BGB checkpoint.

The Families who could be affected were: Lekai Mro (40), son of Mangtam Mro, Kaiwi Mro (40), son of late Pungneng Mro, Chini Mro (39), son of Kongyeng Mro, Pungkeng Mro (42), son of Mangpung Mro, Tingchang Mro (55), son of late Tole Mro, Yengpung Mro (60), son of late Chaiyang Mro (headman/Karbar), Rengyong Mro (38), son of Rengprong Mro, Paureng Mro (65), son of Tole Mro, Rumklam Mro (27), son of Pungneng Mro, Tole Mro (30), son of Paureng Mro, Chyongwai Mro (28), son of Langchang Mro, Rengrui Mro (24), son of Mangsom Mro, Donroi Mro (30), son of Irchang Mro, Isuf Mro (65), son of Mensom Mro. All of them are residents of Chaiyang Para, Ward No. 1, Thanchi Sadar Union. The Jum cultivation lands and orchards in question which are located immediately adjacent to their village could also be encroached by the BGB.

## **52. Another innocent Bawm citizen dies in Chittagong jail**



On July 17, 2025, at around 10:30 am, another innocent Bawm citizen, a resident of Bandarban, died from stroke while in custody at the Chittagong Central Jail. The name of the Bawm citizen is Vanlal Rual Bawm (35), son of Roupir Bawm, from Ronin Para of Bandarban District. So far, three Bawm villagers who were detained on false cases without trial have died in prison.

## **53. BGB plans to set up camp by occupying the land of Mro indigenous people in Thanchi**

Border Guard Bangladesh (BGB) was forcibly occupying the land of Mro indigenous villagers of Menroa Mro Para in Thanchi Upazila under Bandarban district and was planning to establish a new BGB camp. It was learnt that the BGB ordered the concerned villagers to hand over 15 acres of land along with land documents for the purpose of setting up a camp. The process of establishing the

camp by occupying the land of Mro villagers is underway led by Lt. Col. Zahirul Islam, Commander of 38 BGB Camp.

It was also alleged that the BGB, led by Lt. Col. Zahirul Islam, had been trying to occupy about one hundred acres of traditional Jum land and fruit plantations and groves of 14 indigenous Mro families in Chaiyong Para village of Thanchi Sadar Union for the purpose of establishing a tourist center.

On July 1, 2025, the sons of Karbari Menroya Mro and Langrao Mro from Menroya Mro Para village were summoned to the battalion headquarters while they were intimidated and ordered to submit the 15 acres land documents to the BGB Thanchi Sadar Zone. However, it was reported that the money for the land would be paid to the owners of the land.

A total of 25 Mro families are known to be living in the village of Menroa Mro Para. Villagers said that although the BGB was talking about 15 acres of land, in reality, the BGB is in the process of expropriating more than 30 acres of land.

If the camp is established, at least 4 Mro families will be directly affected. The families are:

1. Tonoya Mro, has a mango plantation, shop and home;
2. Manya Mro, has a mango plantation;
3. Menwai Mro, has a mango plantation and
4. Pasing Mro, has a mango and cashew plantation.

### **54. 3 people arrested by the army in Thanchi**

On August 3, 2025, three Jummas were arrested from Naikkong Para of Bolipara Union under Thanchi Upazila by the army of Nilgri Camp which is under command of Bandarban Sadar Zone. The arrestees were:

- 1) Momong Singh Marma (28), son of Monghlaching Marma, from Naragri village of Chandraghona Thana under Kaptai Upazila.
- 2) Wangsai Marma (28), son of Mong Wai Sai Marma, from Daksu Para village of Thanchi Upazila and
- 3) Namongsing Marma (25), son of Uchapruue Marma, from Bolibazar village of Thanchi Upazila.

It was reported that the army arrested the persons in false case by showing that 1 pistol and 05 rounds of ammunition were recovered during the arrest.

### **55. Massive army operation, search, arrest and beating in Bandarban**

The Bangladesh Army conducted a massive military operation in various Jumma villages in Ruma and Thanchi Upazilas of Bandarban district, and there were

allegations that at least one person was detained, two people were beaten, and many houses were searched in a harassing manner.

It was known that on August 6, 2025, at approximately 4:00 am, a group of 45/50 army personnel led by Major Mehedi Hasan Sarkar from the Ruma Army Zone of Ruma Upazila conducted a raid on Pantala village in Ward No. 8 of Galengya Union. During this time, the army conducted an extensive search of two houses in the village.

#### *56. Raid in Naitong Para:*

In another operation at the same time of August 6, another army group of 15-20 people went to Naitong Para in Ruma Upazila and conducted a patrol operation in the morning and they arrested an innocent villager named Sijimong Marma (27), son of Mongwai Marma, who was staying in a Jum house in Crowdong Para.

#### *57. Search Operation in Bolipara*

From midnight on August 5, 2025 till morning, a group of more than 150 army personnel divided into four groups conducted patrol operations in the villages of Kaysu Para, Brahmadata Para, Adika Para, and Balipara in Balipara Union of Thanchi Upazila. It was learnt that the army found Maurum Chakma and his wife (name unknown) in a Jum house in Brahmadata Para and severely beat them.

During operation, the army personnel conducted extensive searches at the houses of three Jumma villagers in Kamalabagan Para of Balipara Union. The victims were:

- 1) Rupantor Chakma (45), son of late Bagyhe Chakma,
- 2) Chandralal Chakma (48), son of late Lej Chakma and
- 3) Rajchandra Tripura (48), son of late Sadhchandra Tripura.

#### **58. Army operation in Jurachari, one Jumma woman beaten**

The Bangladesh Army conducted a military operation in several areas of Jurachari Upazila under Rangamati District for several days starting from August 7, 2025. During this operation, a Jumma woman was reportedly beaten by army members on August 7, 2025.

Sources said that, a group of 60/70 army personnel led by Captain Mosharraf, who is in the charge of the Yakshabazar Army Camp under the 2no. Banjogichara Army Zone of Jurachari Upazilla, left Yakshabazar Army Camp and went to Lulangchari Army Camp. From there, the army conducted a patrol operation in the villages of Beltola and Amtola in Ward No. 6 of Maidung Union.

Later, the army team conducted a patrol operation in Ward No. 5 of Jurachari Union No. 1 at around 6 pm. During this operation, the army members brutally beat up a Jumma woman named Rupna Chakma (35), wife of Rupon Chakma.

According to eyewitnesses, the victim, Rupna Chakma returned home after finishing her work in the Jum field and was preparing to cook food. Then suddenly, the army members arrived there and asked Rupna Chakma, "Several people have been dining at your house, where are they now?"

In response, Rupna Chakma said, "No one came to my house." With her unsatisfactory answer, the army members beat Rupna Chakma severely with sticks, saying, "You are lying." After that, the army members left the place. Also, the next day, i.e. on August 8, 2025, the army personnel conducted patrol operations in the Beltola and Amtola areas.

### **59. A Jumma youth killed in beating by BGB member in Baghaichari**



A Jumma youth was reported to be killed after being seriously injured and beaten up by the BGB members at the check post of the Kojachari Border Guard Bangladesh (BGB) camp in Baghaichari Upazila of Rangamati district.

The victim's name was Shuvo Chakma (19), son of Dhanamy Chakma and Militi Chakma. He used to live in Shijok Khagrachari village of Ward No. 1 of Saroatuli Union under Baghaichari Upazila. The deceased Shuvo Chakma was found hit by a heavy object on his head.

According to local sources, the victim went for a walk in Majhipara in the afternoon of August 11, 2025. From there, at around 9:00 pm, he was returning to his home in Shijak, Khagrachari on a rented motorcycle.

When the motorcycle reached the Kojachari BGB check post, some BGB members stopped them a bit away from the check post and immediately, before the motorcyclist could realize anything, he was hit in the head with a strong branch of a teak tree.

The rider, realizing the situation, was able to drive away on his motorcycle and escaped. Unfortunately, Shuvo Chakma (19) fell to the ground when the rider speeded up the motorcycle to escape. Immediately afterwards, in the darkness, BGB members brutally hit Shuvo Chakma on the head and various parts of his body with heavy objects, leaving him half-dead and leaving the scene.

Later, when Shuvo Chakma was rescued by locals, they attempted to take him with serious injury to Khagrachari Hospital, but unfortunately, he died on the way. However, it is interesting that the BGB members of the Kojachari camp continued to call the incident an accident.

### **60. Army operation in Bilaichari, panic among locals**

Two army groups from Barkalak Shaheed Atiyar Army Camp and Dhupshil Army Camp under the 32nd Battalion of Bilaichari Army Zone in Rangamati district joined together and went out on a patrol operation on August 10, 2025, and spent the night at Dighalchari Monpara Government Primary School in Ward No. 4 of Bilaichari Union. Then, on the morning of August 11, 2025, they crossed Bilaichari Mon (Hill) in Bilaichari Union and conducted a patrol operation in a village called Parihala Mon Para in Ward No. 9 of Kengrachari Union. After that, they went to Bangalkata Government Primary School and stayed there.

#### *61. Bangalkata operation*

On August 11, 2025 another army group from Bilaichari Army Zone went to Bangalkata Government Primary School by motorized boat and joined the other army groups. Later, the Bilaichari Army Zone team conducted a raid on Taglakachara village, spent a night there, and returned to the Army Zone via Bangalkata on August 12, 2025. On the same day, a joint army team from Shaheed Atiyar Army Camp and Dhupshil Army Camp conducted a patrol operation in Parihala Mon Hills and returned to Bangalkata Government Primary School.

It was said that the army's patrolling operation created fear among the surrounding Jumma villagers, disrupting their normal movement and activities.

### **62. Army operation in Kaptai, spreading fear among locals**

For three days from August 11 to August 13, 2025, the Bangladesh Army conducted harassing military patrols in Kaptai and Bilaichari Upazilas of

Rangamati district. This led to arise fear among the locals and disrupted normal life.

According to local sources, a joint team of 50 army personnel's and BGB members from the army zone and local BGB camp, led by the Commander of the 38th Bir Kaptai Army Zone conducted a raid in the Chitmarom Union area of Kaptai Upazila. During this raid, the army and BGB members conducted extensive search operations in the areas around Chitmarom's Battali Para, Bamni Para, Chitmarom Bora Para and traditional Chitmarom Buddhist Temple.

During the raid, pedestrians and residents of the area were questioned and searched, creating fear among the residents and disrupting normal life. It was known that the army and BGB members stayed at the rest house of Chitmaram Buddhist Monastery while wearing military uniforms.

### **63. One killed in army firing in Khagrachari**

It was reported that a person was killed in firing by the Bangladesh Army in the Shantinagar area of Khagrachari Hill District Sadar on the morning of August 15, 2025. According to the army, the deceased was a leader of the Marma Liberation Party, also known as the 'Mog Party'.



The deceased had been identified as Kangchaiyo Marma (31), son of Angyajai Marma, from Goriachari village of Sindhukhari Union under Guimara Upazila of Khagrachari Hill District.

The killing of Kangchaiyo Marma by the army had raised various questions and reactions among the public. Sources said that, a secret meeting was held between the army and Mog Party terrorists in Khagrachari on 14 August 2025. At that time, the army asked the Mog Party terrorists to fight against those whoever the army asked. When the Mog Party did not agree to this order, the army later captured Kangchaiyo Marma and shot him dead in cold blood.

So, gunshots were heard suddenly in the Shantinagar area of Khagrachari Sadar in the morning on the incident day. Later, it was learnt that a person named Kangchaiyo Marma was killed in the gunfire.

The army claimed that when members of the Bangladesh Army surrounded a building in Shantinagar, Khagrachari Sadar, they conducted a raid resulting in an exchange of gunfire between the army and the Kangchaiyo Marma. At that time, Kangchaiyo Marma tried to escape by jumping from the three-story building, and the army members detained him in an injured state. Then, when Kangchaiyo Marma was taken to Khagrachari Hospital, the on-duty doctor, Dr. Tipa Tripura, declared him dead.

#### **64. Massive army operation in Thanchi, Ruma, Rowangchari and Kaptai areas, 3 villagers arrested**

A massive army operation was conducted in Ruma, Rowangchari and Thanchi Upazilas under Bandarban Hill District. It was also reported that the army had arrested 3 innocent villagers from Thanchi during the operation.

This war like military operation by the army in the name of finding the ‘Shanti Bahini’ created an atmosphere of fear in the Jumma areas of Bandarban. According to local sources, people are being harassed and their normal lives are being disrupted.

According to local sources, On August 22, 2025, several hundred members of the army of 31 Bir of Alikadam Army Zone and 36 Bir of Ruma Army Zone, divided into some groups, and began indiscriminate military operations in various Jumma villages of Thanchi, Ruma and Rowangchari Upazilas.

It was reported that in this operation, the army arrested 3 innocent Jumma villagers from Brahmadata Para village of Balibazar Union of Thanchi Upazila at around 1:00 pm on 25 August 2025. The arrested persons were:

- 1) Nayanjyoti Chakma (27), son of Gyanamoy Chakma;
- 2) Karunamoy Chakma (40), son of Mohanbashi Chakma and
- 3) Dayamoy Chakma (30), son of Lalit Chandra Chakma.

However, the three detained Jumma villagers were released around 8pm on August 25, 2025. During their detention, the three villagers were questioned about where the Shanti Bahini were, when they arrived, what their names were, etc.

Among those detained, Karunamay Chakma was reportedly beaten with sticks.

The villages in Thanchi Upazila where the army operation conducted were - Naindari Para, Dingt Mro Para, Shakpai Mro Para, Kamalabagan Chakma Para, Kamalabagan Tripura Para, Kamalabagan Marma Para, Naikyang Para, Dakshoyei Para, Gyanlal Chakma Para, Kaksu Para, Brahmadata Para in Thanchi's Balibazar Union.

The villages in Ruma Upazila where the operation conducted were: Naitong Para, Malange Para, Basaduo Para, Kiaktaing Khumi Para, Menrat Headman Para of Ruma Sadar Union; and Pantala Para, Duluzhiri Upper Para, Thandajhiri Para, Menrui Mro Para, Bharat Para and Galengya Marma Para of Galengya Union.

Report received indicated that the army also conducted similar operations in various areas under Baghmara Union of Rowangchari Upazila. The army already set up check posts at 5 locations from Thanchi Sadar to the Bara Madak River route, namely Thanchi Sadar, Tindu, Remakri, Choto Madak and Bara Madak areas.

During the operation, the army reportedly forcibly checked the mobile phones of the Jummas, took photos, and harassed them in various ways, asking them about the whereabouts and phone numbers of the Jana Sanghati Samiti Members.

On August 25, 2025, at 7 am, the army stopped a passenger pick-up with the vehicle number B-70 which was on its way from Kaksu Para to Balibazar. 30 Jumma passengers were taken out of the vehicle and detained for several hours, and obstacles were created on their way to the market.

## **65. Army operation in Kaptai**

The army of 38 EBR of Kaptai Army Zone in Kaptai Upazila of Rangamati district also conducted a military operation in Boro Para area of Ghilachari Union in neighboring Rajasthali Upazila on August 23, 2025, in the name of searching for members of the Jana Sanghati Samiti Members.

It is learnt that a group of 150-160 soldiers conducted a patrol in Bara Para village of Rajasthali at around 7:30 pm on August 24, 2025. Later that same night, the

army surrounded the entire Bara Para village at midnight. During this time, an atmosphere of fear was created among the sleeping villagers and the villagers were subjected to widespread harassment.

## **66. 17 Jumma villagers arrested in army operation in Jurachari**

On August 26, 2025, in a military operation conducted by the Bangladesh Army, 17 Jumma villagers were detained from a remote village in Maidung Union No. 3 and Dumdumya Union No. 4 of Jurachari Upazila under Rangamati District. Of the 17 people detained, 15 were identified. There had been reports that army members had brutally beaten up and tortured them.

Notably, a group of 82 army personnel led by Captain Farhan and Captain Mushfiqur, Major Mohammad Taukir Islam (BA-8763), the deputy commander of the 32nd Bir Dighalchari Army Zone in Bilaichari Upazila, adjacent to Jurachari Upazilla, launched a military operation in Dumdumya Union No. 4 and Maidung Union No. 3 of Jurachari Upazilla since August 26, 2025. During this time, the army personnel detained 17 villagers on the false charges of possessing local made guns for hunting from Chanchal Para under Ward No. 1 of Dumdumya Union No. 4, and Gopuyaho Chuk Village under Ward No. 9 of Maidung Union No. 3.

According to village sources, Jumma villagers in remote areas often use these local made guns to protect their Jum rice fields from wild boar attacks or to hunt wild boars.

The identified Jumma villagers detained were: 1) Debraj Chakma, son of Lakshichandra Chakma, 2) Chiji Moni Chakma, son of Lakshichandra Chakma, 3) Nigira Dhan Chakma, son of Lakshichandra Chakma, of Chanchal Para village of Dumdumya Union, 4) Netaji Chakma, son of Kala Marad Chakma, 5) Gopal Chakma, son of Jatan Chakma, 6) Tufan Chakma, son of Jatan Chakma and 7) Nandalal Chakma, son of Rasik Chandra Chakma of Gopuyaho Chuk village of Maidung Union, 8) Kala Udo Chakma, son of Arun Kumar Chakma, 9) Amar Kanti Chakma, son of Yub Raj Chakma, 10) Akash Chakma, son of Chiron Jeet Chakma, 11) Neelmoy Chakma, son of Sudish Kumar Chakma, 12) Pandav Chakma, son of Sudish Kumar Chakma, 13) Kala Chakma, son of Sudish Kumar Chakma, 14) Laipong Chakma, son of Gunomoni Chakma and 15) Chaga Kullo Chakma, son of Sudesh Kumar.

After being detained for almost two days, on August 28, 2025, at approximately 2pm, in the presence of other elders of the village including Sadhananand Chakma, Chairman of Maidung Union Parishad, and Shantiraj Chakma, Chairman of Dumdumya Union Parishad No. 4, the 10 peoples were released. The army released the remaining 6 villagers at around 8am on August 29, 2025 after

detaining them for almost three days. Among the 17 people detained was a 12-year-old child. He was released earlier.

### **67. Harassing army operations and Oppression by UPDF in Dighinala and Panchari**

It is alleged that, the Bangladesh Army periodically carries out harassing and intimidating military operations and there have been reports that terrorists from the anti- Accord group, UPDF (Prasit Group) carry out various acts of oppression in Jumma villages, including banning the purchase and sale of daily necessities, beating villagers, and fining them in Dighinala and Panchari Upazilas of Khagrachari Hill District. It is reported that due to pressure from both sides, UPDF and the military, the lives of the general public are being severely affected and the villagers are becoming restless.

According to multiple local sources, on August 25, 2025, a joint military team of 80-90 personnel from Khagrachari's Dighinala Military Zone and Jarulchari Military Zone went on an operation in Dhanpada village of Babuchara Union by vehicle. Then they went on foot from there to Pakujjechari and stayed there. Then on the morning of August 26, 2025 five more vehicles of army personnel joined the Pakujjechari army group. These troops were being led by Lieutenant Md. Russell of Dighinala Army Zone and Warrant Officer Md. Mohidul Islam of Jarulchari Sub-Zone.

The army conducted operations in Dhanpada, Pakujjechari, Ugudochari, Borgo Para, Diren Para, Duluchari, and Naraichari areas under Babuchara Union. They created widespread fear among the Jummas in the area.

Despite the army's raids in the area, UPDF terrorists remained undisturbed in their hideouts, while ordinary villagers were unable to move around or carry out their daily activities out of fear. The army also stayed in the schools due to which students and teachers were afraid to come to school. Due to the oppression of the UPDF, many families in Naraichari left their homes and took shelter in the Naraichari Lower Secondary School. The army came and chased those Jumma families out of the school.

### *68. Army operation in Panchari*

Since August 25, 2025, a group of 100 to 150 army members also launched operations in various places in Chengi Union and Logang Union of Panchari Upazila for some days. Especially the army conducted extensive operations in many places, including Jagpara, Tarabanye, Harolechari, Ugudochari, Napid Para under Chengi Union and Harubil, Baburo Para, Dhudhukchara, Rupsen Para and Hatimara under Logang Union.

It was learnt that the Zone Commander of Khagrachari District Headquarters Army Zone, Lieutenant Colonel Md. Khademul Islam (24 Bir) led the operation.

### **69. A Jumma man shot and arrested by the army in Bilaichari**

On August 28, 2025, at approximately 4am, a Jumma villager was shot, injured and detained while his wife was attempted to rape during a raid by the Bangladesh Army in the village called Hijechari in Kengerachari Union under Bilaichari Upazila of Rangamati Hill District. Furthermore, the injured person's brother was also brutally beaten up and injured.



The injured person was identified as Antar Chakma (32), son of Nigira Kumar Chakma, and his wife as Urmi Chakma. Antar Chakma was shot in the hand and leg who is a fish farmer by profession.

It was learnt that, on August 28, 2025 at approximately 4am, a group of army personnel from Jibatali Army Camp (17-BIR) in Rangamati broke down the fence and door of Antar Chakma's house and entered the house, vandalized the showcases, cupboards, chairs, tables, beds, solar panels, batteries, etc. in the name of house search. At one point, when Antar Chakma protested and resisted, the army members shot him in the hand and leg. At the same time, some army members held Antar Chakma's wife by the throat and physically abused her by touching various sensitive areas of her body. They even made her lie down on a bed and attempted to rape her.

Later, when Antar Chakma's wife Urmi Chakma tried to scream, the army members threatened to gang rape her and also rape their 5-year-old daughter. Urmi Chakma underwent surgery for kidney stones three years ago. It was also known that army members forcibly hit the injured area.

Later, the army team also searched Antar Chakma's father's house, which was adjacent to his house, and also beat up his younger brothers Riton Chakma, Ratan Chakma, and their younger brother. It was reported that army members hit Riton Chakma in the face with a boot and a stick.

The army initially took injured Antar Chakma to the Hazachara army camp. Later, he was treated at the Gakhakata Chara army camp, filed a false case against him and sent him to the Rangamati Kotwali police station, it was reported.

## **70. Army arrested 6 Jummas in Dighinala, 9 houses searched and harassed**

On August 29, 2025, it was reported that the Bangladesh Army had arrested 6 innocent Jumma villagers from Ugudochari village of Babuchara Union of Dighinala Upazila under Khagrachari Hill District. In addition, the army searched the homes of 9 Jummas, snatched their mobile phones, torches, and money from 2 people, and severely harassed another 2 people.

According to local sources, on August 25, 2025 a joint army team of 80-90 people led by Lieutenant Md. Russell of Dighinala Army Zone in Khagrachari and Warrant Officer Md. Mohidul Islam of Jarulchari Sub-Zone conducted raid in Dhanpada, Pakujjechari, Ugudochari, Borgo Para, Dhiren Para, Duluchari, and Naraichari areas under Babuchara Union. As part of the operation, a 52-member army team arrested 6 innocent villagers from Ugudochari village on August 29, 2025 at approximately 1:30 pm.

The arrested persons were: 1. Rupan Chakma (33), son of Mr. Genghulya Chakma; 2. Chiji Chakma (28), son of Mr. Manchan Chakma; 3. Ratul Chakma (26), son of Mintu Bikash Chakma; 4. Shyamal Jyoti Chakma (37), son of late Mrita Hakkarkya Chakma; 5. Hukkumya Chakma (40), son of late Mrita Chitraban Chakma and 6. Bili Chandra Chakma (45), son of Kalesh Chandra Chakma.

The army was also reported to have conducted extensive searches in nine houses and destroyed their belongings.

The owners of the affected houses were: 1. Narottam Chakma, 2. Dhanaram Chakma, 3. Santu Chakma, 4. Sikkanya Chakma, 5. Shukrasen Chakma, 6. Nihar Bindu Chakma, 7. Amrit Lal Chakma, 8. Jewel Chakma and 9. Nibaran Chakma. After searching, the army members took away 1 Symphony mobile phone of Sikanya Chakma, 1 mobile phone of Amrit Lal Chakma, 1 torch and 3,000 takas in cash after breaking the box.

It was learnt that the army members put an AK-47 weapon on the shoulder of a villager named Ratul Chakma and engaged in target shooting, and forced another villager named Gyan Ratan Chakma (43) to fast all day and walked with the army. It was known that Ratan Chakma had a bag with vegetables on his back at the time. The army members also took away Ratan Chakma's mobile phone while returning to their camps.

### **71. 6 armed Bengalis detained in Manikchari, rescued by army later**

On September 7, 2025, when 6 armed Bengalis infiltrated into the Marma-dominated Tablapara village in Batnatali Union of Manikchari Upazila under Khagrachari district and behaved suspiciously and intimidatingly, the people became united and caught the suspicious individuals.

Later, when the army arrived and rescued the detainees, tension arose among the angry people. It was said that the army, instead of giving a befitting reply to the people, lashed out and fired several rounds of blank fire.

According to multiple local sources, that day, six Bengalis armed with automatic weapons, dressed in military uniforms and plain clothes, suddenly appeared in Tablapara village and began roaming around and searching some houses. During this time, they also threatened the villagers in various ways. The presence of these armed Bengalis created widespread panic, and anger among the people. At one point, the people became united and able to capture these armed men. Later, upon receiving information, the army quickly arrived there and rescued the armed men.

### **72. 6 Marma wild boar hunters arrested by army in Bandarban after being branded as 'terrorists'**

On September 22, 2025, 6 innocent indigenous Marma villagers from Kuhalong Union in Sadar Upazila of Bandarban were arrested by the army while hunting wild boar in the Chandanaish area on the border of Bandarban. The army arrested them from the hilly area of Kanchanabad Union in Chandanaish Upazila of Chittagong at around 12:30pm on September 22, 2025.

A group of army personnel led by Captain Aref Asmar Joy, commander of the Chandanish Army Camp, arrested six Marma villagers who were hunting wild boars and the individuals detained by the army weredescribed in various media platform as 'hill terrorists' and 'militants'. Many people on social media had been seen protesting and expressing anger over the captain's labelingthe hillmen as 'hill terrorists' and 'militants'. Some also referred to this incident as a cheap tactic to get the captain promoted.



The 6 Marma villagers who were arrested were:

- 1) Lusai Mong Marma, son of late Ankhoyching Marma;
- 2) Mangsanu Marma, son of late Thoaymongching Marma;
- 3) Mangnuching Marma, son of late Usamong Marma;
- 4) Sachingpra Marma, son of Shihlakhoy Marma;
- 5) Lupramang Marma, son of Mangnishe Marma and
- 6) Chaisau Marma, son of Sapra Ang Marma.

They are all residents of Chemi Dolu Para village, Ward No. 1, Kuhlalong Union No. 2, Bandarban Sadar Upazila.

During the arrest, the army was said to have recovered a country-made gun for killing pigs, several rounds of bullets, three dao/chapatris, a kanta, a simple torch, etc. from the said hunters. The army reportedly severely beat the detainees after their arrest.

### **73. A Jumma youth detained by the army in Khagrachari, later released amid widespread public outrage**

On September 25, 2025, at approximately 8:30pm, a Jumma youth named Ukyanu Marma was forcibly taken away by a team of army personnel from a Mundi shop in Madhupur Bazar, Khagrachari Sadar.

According to sources, that day, Ukyanu was eating Marma Mundi with friends at a shop near Madhupur Bazaar. At that time, an army team from the 203rd Infantry Brigade at Khagrachari headquarters arrived in two vehicles and forcibly dragged Ukyunu away without any reason.

At this time, the shirt and pants he was wearing were torn. It was known that Ukyunu Marma was severely beaten while being taken away in an army vehicle. He was later taken to the army cantonment and questioned in the presence of zone commander Lieutenant Colonel Khademul Islam and two high-ranking army officers.

The incident caused widespread outrage on social media. At one point, the student community announced a strong program with an ultimatum if Ukyunu Marma was not released, and due to widespread public outrage, the army was forced to release him at approximately 10pm.

Ukyunu Marma was known to be the general secretary of the Khagrachari district branch of the Bangladesh Marma Students Council (BMSC). It is to be noted that on September 23, 2025 between 9 pm and 11 pm, a gang-rape of a class 8 student of Khagrachari Government Girls' High School by three Bengali settlers beside the Buddhist monastery in Singinala Ward No. 1 took place. Protest programs were being held in various parts of the country including the three hill districts.

Ukyanu Marma was said to be leading the ordinary students in Khagrachari and many believed that Ukyanu Marma was taken away by the army for protesting the rape.

### **74.3 Jummas killed in army firing in Guimara, horrific attack on Jummas**

On September 28, 2025, the second day of the morning-evening road blockade program in Khagrachari district under the banner of 'Jumma Chhatra-Janta' to protest the rape of a Marma School girl and demand the arrest of all rapists took place. While they blockaded the road, Ramsu Bazar in Guimara Upazila and its surrounding Jumma settlements were attacked repeatedly by the army, Bengali settlers, and outside miscreants. In this context, 3 Jummas were killed and at least 20 others were injured in army firing. In addition, at least 15 houses, 60 shops and 13 motorcycles of local Jummas were reportedly set on fire and 7 shops were looted.

According to some eyewitnesses, a group of Jumma students and people were trying to hold a program by blocking the road in front of the food warehouse in the Upazila adjacent to Ramsu Bazar in Guimaras that morning. At one point, a group of soldiers, a group of Bengali settlers, and some masked and armed outsiders



appeared along with the soldiers. At first, the army tried to push the blocking students off the road which led to an altercation between the army members and the blocking students. The army then forcibly dispersed the student-public gathering.

At around 12 noon, a chase and counter-chase began between the army and Bengali settlers and the student crowd. Meanwhile, the Bengali settlers started setting fire to shops in Ramsu Bazar and the houses of the surrounding Jummas, burning motorcycles, and looting shops. This led to a chase and counter-chase between both sides.

During this chase and counter-chase by both sides, at around 1 pm, the army and masked miscreants opened fire one after another on the Jumma student crowd who were holding a blockade.

The attack by the army, Bengali settlers and masked miscreants was said to have lasted until 4 pm.

In the incident, 3 people were killed in the army's firing. Those killed in the firing by the army and their associates were:

1. Akhrau Marma (22), son of Hasu Marma and Krasung Marma; from Chenguli Para village, Ward No. 5 of Hafchari Union under Guimara Upazila.
2. Teiching Marma (20), son of Alakai Marma and Danupræ Marma, from Ramsu Bazar, village of Battala, Ward No. 4 under Hafchari Union of Guimara Upazila.
3. Athuipra Marma (21), son of Thuhlaang Marma and Pratima Marma, from Debalchari village, of Chairman Para under Sindukchari Union,

Current Address-Amatali Para, Ward No. 5, Hafchari Union, Guimara Upazila.

Out of 20 injured, least 11 were admitted to Khagrachari Sadar Hospital and 1 with critical condition was reportedly transferred to Chittagong for better treatment. It reported as mentioned earlier that 60 shops, 15 houses and 13 motorcycles belonging to Jummas were burnt to ashes in Ramsu Bazar. It was learnt that Jummas' property worth around Tk 25 crore was damaged.

### **75. An elderly woman injured during army lathi charges in Khagrachari Sadar**

On September 28, 2025 it was reported that the army members of the Khagrachari Brigade suddenly and violently lathi charged the Jummas in at least four places in Khagrachari Sadar. The Army members first lathi-charged the Jummas in the Swanirbhar Bazar area around 8 am. Then they suddenly appeared in the Giriful, Manigram and Kurdiachara areas and beat up any Jumma villagers they found. In their lathi-charge, a 70-year-old woman was also not spared who was left bleeding in the Kurdiachara area of Ugalchari village of Panchari. The elderly's name is Abaima Marma.

### **76. Army search operation again in Jurachari**

The army conducted another patrol operation in Jurachari Upazila of Rangamati Hill District. After the patrol operation, the army team took up position at the government primary school in Pek Para village of Jurachari Upazila.

The sources indicated that a group of 30 army personnel led by a subedar left the Yakshabazar Army Camp under the Banyogichara Zone of Jurachari Upazila of Rangamati on October 6, 2025, around 8 pm and stayed at the government primary school in the village of Pek Para, Ward no. 9, Union no. 1, Jurachari Upazila.

Already stationed army group at Gobaichari Government Primary School in Ward No. 3 of Dumdumya Union No. 4 of the same Upazila joined the army patrol team which stationed in Pek Para village and jointly conducted an operation at Dhupshiil and Shaheed Atiyar camps under the 32 Bir Dighalchari Zone of Bilaichari Upazila.

### **77. A new army check post set up in Jurachari**

A new army check post had been set up by the Silchari Army Camp under the Banyogichara Zone next to the bridge built over the Salk River in Samira Para village, Ward No. 3 of Jurachari Union, Jurachari Upazila of Rangamati Hill District. As a result, the fear of harassment was created in the minds of the local residents. All boats using waterways and vehicles moving by road through the said



check post to Jurachari Upazila headquarters will fall under the jurisdiction of this check post. For example, those traveling from Samira Para to Ghilatuli, Silchari, Fakirachari and most of the Jajagas in Maidang Union would have to pass through the said checkpost.

### **78. Allegations of BGB setting up new check post in Barkal**

BGB has set up 4 new check posts in various Unions under Barkal Upazila of Rangamati district. The 37 BGB of Rajnagar Zone set up check post near the passenger shelter at Srinagar Bazaar in Baraharina Union and 12 BGB Chhota Harina Zone forcibly occupied the lands of Jumma indigenous peoples of Taglakchara Door, Bhalukkechari, Thega Dor and Pulchara Dor in Dhummatlang Mouza No. 159 to set up check posts and now they have been harassing the ordinary people by checking on the pretext of security. A wave of panic in the public mind is continuing.

There was also a report that the army operation went on in the same area led by the 2nd Bir Banyogi Chara Army Zone Commander, Lt. Col. Md. Hasan Sejan PSC and the 60 Bengal Sublong Sub Zone Commander, Major Md. Asif on October 19, 2025. Due to the operation, the people of the area were living in fear.

It is worth noting that there are currently 66 Army, Ansar, BGB and police camps in Barkal Upazila as of 2025. Out of these, 53 are BGB camps due to which Barkal Upazila has the highest number of military camps among the three hill districts.

## **79. Extensive military operation in Bilaichari Upazila**

A large-scale army operation was carried out in the Reingkhong Valley of Bilaichari Upazila of Rangamati Hill District. This operation began on October 26, 2025. For this purpose, a large number of troops were deployed in Taktanala and Royapadachara villages of Farua Union in Bilaichari Upazila and Raymangchara, Saralyechara, Bilpara, Heingochara and Gangachara villages of Baratholi Union.

According to the information received, a group of about 46-50 soldiers was stationed in Heingyochara led by Major Touhid, 2-IC of Ruma 36-Bir. There were also 20 army personnel stationed in Bilpara, who came from Roninpara Army Camp (28-EBR, Bandarban Sadar Zone).

Meanwhile, 24 soldiers from the Tankaitang Army Camp under the 32nd Bira Division of the Bilaichari Army Zone crossed the Saralechara on October 26, 2025, and took up positions in Raimangchara, Reingkhong. They brought 19 porters with them. Again, 20 army personnel went from Tankaitang to Raimangchara. From there, they conducted an operation in Bairakyechara.

On the other hand, 20 army personnel from Taktanala Army Camp in Farua Union conducted a patrol operation in Royapadachara of the same Union.

## **80. Harassing house searched by the army in Baghaichari**

It had been alleged that, harassing searches by the army at the homes of four villagers went on in the areas of Mithu Karbari Para in North Bangaltali and Ravi Shankar Karbari Para in North B Block of Bangaltali Union in Baghaichari Upazila of Rangamati. The search incident took place at 4:15 am on November 3, 2025. It was learnt that on November 2, 2025 at 1:30 pm, a group of army personnel arrived at the Korengatoli camp in four army pickups from the Baghaihat Army Zone and took up position. Later, at 10:30 PM, another group of soldiers arrived at the Karengatoli camp in four more pickup trucks.

Then, early in the morning at 4:15 am on November 3, 2025 the joint soldiers went from the Korengatoli camp to the North Bangaltoli area and conducted harassing searches of the houses and shops of the villagers.

The victims of the searches were:

- 1) Riton Chakma (28), son of Lab Moni Chakma, from Mithu Karbari Para village of North Bengaloli (the army searched his house and shop) area.
- 2) Hannoram Chakma (60), son of late Brigudhar Chakma, from Nikko Karbari Para village of North Bengaloli area.
- 3) Pushpakanti Chakma (36), son of late Bachcha Chakma, from Ravi Shankar Karbari Para village of North Bengaloli area.

- 4) Swapan Kumar Chakma (57), from Ravi Shankar Karbari Para village of North Bengaltali area.

### **81. Army raid, search and destruction of property in Rangamati**

On November 6, 2025, at around 2:30 pm, a 30-member army personnel led by Senior Warrant Officer Md. Jahangir from Hariksyang Camp took up position at Kuramara Government Primary School in Bandukbhangar. Later, in the name of searching for terrorists, they harassed, interrogated, threatened, searched the houses of the villagers and ruined the properties of many houses.

### **82. DGFI member in Baghahat zone opened fire, causing panic among the public**

There had been reports of panic among the public after two members of the DGFI of Baghahat Zone in Rangamati opened fire at the Jorabrej area of the Baghahat-Dighinala road. On the afternoon of November 6, 2025, the incident of firing at Baraitoli in the Jorabriz area of Kabakhali Union of Dighinala Upazila took place.

It was learned that at 3pm, DGFI members Md. Humayun and Md. Ishaq from Baghahat zone went to a place called Baraituli in the Jorabrej area of Kabakhali Union of Dighinala Upazila on a motorcycle. Immediately after reaching there, they fired 3-4 blank rounds from the pistols they had. The local general public panicked at the sudden sound of gunfire.

### **83. Army orders removal of signboard of Buddhist Temple in Sajek**

It had been alleged that, the army ordered the forcible removal of a signboard of a Buddhist Temple in Sajek under Baghaichari Upazila of Rangamati District. The incident took place on the morning of November 12, 2025, at the Hazachara Buddhist Temple in Ward No. 5 of Sajek Union. It was learned that at 8 am that day, a group of 13 army personnel entered the Hazachari Buddhist Monastery from the Gangaram Chaudgichara Army Camp.

Then, the devotees Anil Chakma (45) and Rita Chakma (35) who were in the Temple were called and asked to remove the Temple signboard. But when they expressed their unwillingness to remove the signboard, the soldiers forced them to remove the signboard at gunpoint.

Later, the army members went to the Kajoichari Government Primary School during class and called assistant teachers Sadhan Chakma and Mihir Chakma. The army commander in charge asked them to inform the Baghahat Zone authorities if the teachers had any difficulties at the school. After half an hour, the soldiers again called Anil Chakma and Rita Chakma to the banks of the Gangaram Canal. There, the army members forced Rita to take pictures in various poses with one of

their Android mobile phones and gave her (Rita) 50 taka as "remuneration" for taking the pictures and left for the camp.

#### **84. Army torture 2 villagers in Taraban area of Panchari Upazila**

On November 24, 2025, at around 2:00 PM, a group of 35 soldiers first entered the Taraban church area on foot. Then another group of soldiers in 6 vehicles joined them. The soldiers took the villagers hostage, forbidding them from leaving their homes, and harassed anyone they found by questioning them. Later, around 4:30 pm, the soldiers inflicted inhuman physical torture on two villagers.

The victims of the torture were Nickel Chakma (33) and Tatte Khulo Chakma (42). After staying there for a long time, the soldiers left at 6:30 pm and took up positions in the Manipur area.

#### **85. Army operation in Naraichari, Dighinala, raises fears and concerns among locals**

A team of 60-65 Bangladesh Army personnel conducted a patrol operation in Naraichari, a remote area of Babuchara Union in Dighinala Upazila under Khagrachari district. This operation continued for about 10 days in various Jumma villages and forests in the area. On October 31, 2025, at around 12 noon, the army members went to the Dhanpata area of Maini in 9 vehicles from the Dighinala Army Zone and began the military operation from there. From there, the army members divided into multiple groups and conducted raids in various areas.

A major, a lieutenant, Captain Abdullah Al Amin of the Dighinala Army Zone, and Captain Mahidul Islam, Commander of the Jarulchari Army Camp reportedly led the operation. The army's operation created an atmosphere of fear among the people, causing widespread disruption to their normal lifestyle and created various forms of fears and anxieties among them. They feared that the army were planning to establish new military camps in the area. Villagers said that members of the army were already trying to find the old sites of the army camps that were withdrawn after the CHT Accord 1997.

Meanwhile, it had also been reported that the army set up a new helipad on the southwest side of the Dhanpada Buddhist Temple near the Maini River in Babuchara and they already conducted operations in Dhanpada Battala, Gagan Karbari Para, Ugudochgi, Dhiren Para, Chadarachara etc. areas. It was seen that they stationed in Naraichari and from there, they conducted regular patrols in several areas upstream of the Naraichari River, including Ajachara, North Baghaihat and South Baghaihat, Hugichara and east of Naraichari Bazar. There was extreme panic among the locals.

## III-Motivated activities of army backed armed terrorist groups

### 1. Abduction of Two Villagers at Gunpoint by UPDF Armed Terrorists in Panchari

On the morning of January 8, 2025, at approximately 7:30 am, it was reported that two villagers were abducted at gunpoint by the armed UPDF terrorists from Dudukchara under Panchari Upazila, Khagrachari District. The abducted villagers were: Nayonjyoti Chakma (43), son of Krishno Mohan Chakma, resident of North Dudukchari and Sagar Chakma (45), son of Jibon Krishno Chakma, resident of South Dudukchari

According to local sources, around 7:30 am, a group of 20–30 UPDF armed terrorists led by Nicholas Chakma, Pabitro Chakma, Sujoy Chakma, Robi Chakma, and Apon Chakma entered Dudukchara village, tied the hands and feet of the two villagers at gunpoint, and abducted them from their homes. Moreover, the group forcibly confiscated mobile phones from 20–30 other villagers and issued threats.

Later, the UPDF demanded ransom payments: 1.2 million BDT for the release of Nayonjyoti Chakma and 6 lakh BDT for Sagar Chakma. On January 23, Sagar Chakma's family attempted to pay 1 lakh BDT, but the UPDF refused and insisted that the full amount of 6 lakh BDT be paid before they could release him.

It was reported that on January 27, 2025, under the leadership of UPDF Company Commander Suman, Panchari Unit Director Aiguk, Panchari extortion (Chada) collector Bikash, and group commander Pabitro Chakma, the terrorists collected 4 lakh BDT from Sagar Chakma's family and 7.5 lakh BDT from Nayonjyoti Chakma's family and subsequently released them from Tarabonchara in Panchari.

It is notable that on December 14, 2024, UPDF armed terrorists abducted two individuals, Udayan Chakma (also known as Chokka Peda, 45) and Tigini Chakma (also known as Orko Bap, 28), from a wedding ceremony in Hatimara, Panchari. After subjecting them to brutal beatings, UPDF released them on the condition that they would not reside in the Dudukchara area.

## **2. UPDF forces people to perform forced labor in a medieval manner**

The UPDF, under a commander named Rajib Gandhi Chakma, forces innocent and poor villagers to perform forced labor in cultivating turmeric, ginger, and other crops, as well as managing trade and business activities. Rajib Gandhi Chakma is currently responsible for the Sajek area under UPDF. In the 1980s and 1990s, the Bangladesh Army used to carry out similar practices. They compelled innocent Jumma villagers to work without pay to clear forests for army camps, collected trees and bamboo, constructed camps, and cleared the surrounding areas and roads. Even today, forced labor practices continue in several army camps in Bandarban District and in Bilaichari Upazila of Rangamati District.

Currently, UPDF is following the same pattern. For cultivating turmeric and ginger, they force the local Sajek population to cut and burn forests, clear the land, plant ginger and turmeric, remove weeds throughout the year, harvest mature crops, and transport them. UPDF commander Rajib Gandhi Chakma compels the innocent local villagers to do this forced labor.

In addition to turmeric and ginger production, he trades sesame, ginger, turmeric, and chili. He does not allow any other Jumma traders to operate in Sajek, ensuring that he can purchase these products from the local population at low prices. In this way, UPDF commander Rajib Gandhi Chakma has established a reign of terror in Sajek, oppressing and exploiting the innocent and poor Jumma villagers.

## **3. Taken by the Army, released by UPDF (Democratic) in exchange for ransom**

On December 18, 2024, a villager named Suisau Marma (45) from Rajbhila area, Bandarban Sadar Upazila, Bandarban District, was abducted by a team of the Bangladesh Army. On January 3, 2025, UPDF (Democratic) operatives reportedly released Suisau Marma in exchange for a ransom of 250,000 BDT. The ransom was handed over to active UPDF member Atal Chakma.

According to reports, around 12:30 pm on December 18, 2024, a team of the Bangladesh Army from Dolopara Army Camp in Kuhalong Union, Bandarban Sadar Upazila, arrived at Suisau Marma's residence in Rajbhila Union in two jeep vehicles. At the time, Suisau Marma's wife had gone to Bandarban Sadar for work. The army personnel found Suisau Marma and forcibly took him into the vehicle. It was alleged from multiple sources that the army itself abducted Suisau Marma and then compelled UPDF(Democratic) members to demand a ransom from his family to secure his release.

#### **4. Threat of Eviction of 55 Landless Tripura Families by Democratic UPDF in Lama**

On January 10, 2025, a team of the UPDF (Democratic), led by Ubamung Marma, visited 17 families whose homes were destroyed in the Tongkhjiri fire in Lama's Saroi Union. They held a meeting at the house of former Para leader Purnachandra Tripura in Tongkhjiri Nicher Para.

During the meeting, Ubamung Marma, President of the Bandarban District Committee of Democratic UPDF, threatened the Tripura families living in Foyzakhola Para to leave their occupied land within one week, by January 20. He warned that failure to vacate would lead to serious consequences.

Eyewitnesses reported that Democratic UPDF members openly carried firearms (pistols) and directly threatened 55 landless Tripura families with eviction. Attending the meeting on behalf of the villagers were former Para leader Purnachandra Tripura, current Para leader Birendra Tripura, Harusing Karbari of Tongkhjiri Para, Paisapta Tripura, and Kams Moni Tripura. From the Democratic UPDF, Ubamung Marma (President), Bikash Chakma (Organizational Secretary), Menrum Mro (Vice President), and Mongsipto Tripura (Member) were present. Additionally, Inisai Tripura, Ward Member of Gajalia Union Parishad (Ward 3) and President of the Tripura Welfare Committee of Lama Upazila, also attended.

Following the eviction threats by UPDF(Democratic), villagers had been living in fear and anxiety. Three days later, on January 13, former Local Government Minister under the Awami League government, Tajul Islam, along with UPDF(Democratic) Bandarban District Committee Vice President Menrum Mro and three others, visited Foyzakhola Para and again told the Tripura families to leave their settlements, threatening to burn their houses if they refused. The villagers were shocked and terrified by these anti-Jumma actions, fearing for their lives at any moment.

According to local sources, Foyzakhola Para was inhabited by Tripura and some local Bengali families. During the Awami League government, former Minister Tajul Islam forcibly seized about 400 acres of land. After the government fell on August 5, 55 Tripura families and 20 Bengali families reestablished settlements over approximately 300 acres, constructing houses and reclaiming the land.

It is to be noted that in Lama, Bandarban, government officials have evicted Tripura, Mro, and permanent Bengali residents, illegally appropriating thousands of acres. The seized Jumma land has been used to establish entities such as the Quantum Foundation, Bidyananda Foundation, Laden Group, Lama Baba's Industries with the formation of some gangs like Benjir Gang, and the Tajul Islam Gang.

## **5. UPDF abduct a worker going to repair a Robi Tower for not paying extortion**

A worker who went to repair a Robi tower was abducted by the anti-CHT accord UPDF for failing to pay the demanded extortion. It was reported that the anti-CHT accord UPDF demanded a one-time payment of 50 million BDT and a monthly extortion of 3.4 million BDT from Robi, and upon not receiving it, they damaged at least 21 network towers.

Because the extortion was not paid on time, and hence in the afternoon of February 4, 2025, the UPDF abducted a daily laborer from the hill community who had gone from Rangamati to fix a tower. His residence is in Rangamati town. The abducted worker was employed under Hijin Services Limited, responsible for security at Robi as a daily laborer, according to a company official who confirmed this to reporters.

When he went to repair the generator at tower number 03 in Panchari, Khagrachari, in the afternoon of February 4, he was abducted. Following the abduction, UPDF imposed conditions on Robi officials to come to the site via mobile phone.

## **6. Woman Shot Dead in Dhudukchara, Panchari**

In Hatimara, South Dhudukchara, Ward No. 2, Logang Union, Panchari Upazila, Khagrachari District, Rüpsi Chakma (26), wife of Hemanta Chakma, was killed by indiscriminate gunfire from armed anti-accord UPDF militants.



According to local sources, on the morning of March 3, 2025, at around 11:00 AM, a UPDF armed group from the Prasit faction came to South Dhudukchara and fired indiscriminately at supporters of the Chittagong Hill Tracts Accord. During the attack, Rüpsi Chakma, who was at her home, was shot dead on the spot.

## **7. Returnee JSS Member killed, another injured in Subalong by UPDF gunfire**

On March 12, 2025, in Subalong Union, Barkal Upazila, Rangamati District, an individual returned to normal life under the Chittagong Hill Tracts Accord and a member of the Parbatya Chattagram Jana Samhati Samiti (PCJSS) was killed by UPDF gunfire, while another villager was injured. The deceased, a returnee JSS member was Kamal Bikash Chakma (49), son of the late Jagannath Chakma, from Rupban village, Ward No. 8, Subalong Union. The injured person was Bimal Kanti Chakma (42), son of Maharaj Chakma, from Pagli Chara village, Ward No. 1, Longdu Sadar Union, Longdu Upazila.

Local sources reported that at around 5:00 PM, Kamal Bikash Chakma went to the local Rupban market by a small trawler to purchase goods. At that time, a 10–12-member armed group led by UPDF commander Bodhisattwa Chakma (40) targeted Kamal Bikash Chakma and opened fire, killing him instantly. The person beside Bimal Kanti Chakma was also seriously injured. After the attack, UPDF militants took Kamal Bikash Chakma's trawler towards Longdu.

The leader of the attack, Bodhisattwa Chakma, is the son of Ashwathama Chakma from Middle Khadikhaba village, Ward No. 3, Longdu Union. Other identified attackers included Shubho Ranjan Chakma alias Gully (45), son of the late Punnghan Chakma, village Petychari, Ward No. 8, Subalong Union; Rinel Chakma alias of Banglakana (35), son of Chandra Dhvaj Chakma, village North Ukchari, Ward No. 7, Subalong Union; and Biplob Chakma (35), son of Lakshi Kumar Chakma, village North Ukchari, Ward No. 7, Subalong Union.

## **8. Two Jumma Villagers Abducted by UPDF Militants from Taindong**

On 31st March 2025, around 5:30 PM, two innocent Jumma villagers were reportedly abducted by anti-CHT agreement UPDF militants from Headman Para in Taindong Union of Matiranga Upazila, Khagrachari district.

The abducted individuals were Nonai Tripura (28), Son of late Tirthoray Tripura, and Bikram Tripura (40), Son of Lal Mohan Tripura. The incident was carried out under the leadership of UPDF armed commander Junel Chakma and extortionist Columbus Chakma, who are active in the Taindong area.

## **9. Former UPDF Member Shot Dead by UPDF in Panchari**

In the evening of 5 April 2025, in Dumbil village of Chengi Union, Panchari Upazila, Khagrachari district, a former inactive member of the anti-agreement UPDF was reportedly shot dead by UPDF militants. The victim was Amar Jibon Chakma, son of Deveta Chakma. After working for a long time in the UPDF supported by Prasit faction, Amar Jibon Chakma became inactive for some reasons and was staying at home.

## **10. Innocent Villager Beaten by UPDF in Sajek**

On 5 April 2025, in Sajek Union of Baghaichari Upazila, Rangamati district, an innocent villager was brutally beaten by anti-agreement UPDF militants. The attack reportedly occurred because the villager failed to pay a demanded large sum of extortion. The victim, a Jumma villager, was Sadhan Priyo Chakma (45), from Agalachara village, 35 No. Bongoltuli Union, Baghaichari Upazila.

While on his way to Dighinala to sell brooms and flowers, he reached Shuknochari village in Sajek Union, where a group of armed UPDF militants, led by local chief collector Rupesh Chakma (alias Yan) and Shuknochari collector Gyan Chakma, intercepted him and demanded a large sum of money. When Sadhan Priyo Chakma was unable to pay, the militants became enraged, beat him severely, and tried to destroy his brooms and flowers by throwing them onto the road.

## **11. Five students of Chittagong University abducted by UPDF terrorists**

On 16 April 2025, around 6:30 AM, five students of Chittagong University (CU) and their vehicle driver were abducted at gunpoint from the Giriful area in Khagrachari Sadar by armed militants of the anti-CHT agreement UPDF (Prasit



faction). The abducted students were: Aldrin Tripura (Institute of Fine Arts, 2023–24), Maitrimoy Chakma (same institute and batch), Dibyi Chakma (Department of Drama, 2023–24), Rishon Chakma (Department of International Relations, 2023–24), and Longngi Mro (Department of Zoology, 2023–24).

The students had visited Baghaichari in Rangamati to celebrate the Bizu Festival with friends. After the festival, on 15 April 2025, they were returning to Chittagong University campus via Dighinala to Khagrachari Sadar. They were held for a week, harassed, and eventually released by the UPDF in exchange for a large ransom.

### **12. Tripura Jum cultivator beaten by Prasit-faction UPDF**

On 23 April 2025, around 4 PM, Bhubanmoy Tripura (40), son of Alin Tripura and Katendri Tripura, an innocent Jum cultivator, was reportedly beaten by armed militants of the Prasit-faction of the UPDF in New Para, Area No. 9, Sajek Union, Baghaichari Upazila, Rangamati district.

According to local sources, a few months ago, a UPDF (Prasit-faction) armed group stationed there had imposed a ban on Jum cultivation, the villagers' only means of economic survival. Later, village leaders negotiated with the UPDF commander and secured permission to resume Jum cultivation. On 24 April, like other Jum cultivators, Bhubanmoy Tripura went to his Jum field with his wife and children. Around 4 PM, another UPDF armed group arrived, sent his wife and children home, and took Bhubanmoy away, beating him severely. As a result, Bhubanmoy sustained multiple injuries on his body.

### **13. Bengali driver beaten by UPDF in Baghaihat**

On 1 May 2025, a Bengali driver of a passenger vehicle was reportedly beaten by anti- CHT agreement UPDF militants in Baghaihat, Baghaichari Upazila, Rangamati district. The vehicle was also vandalized. The incident occurred around 5 PM while traveling from Rangamati to Baghaichari via Dighinala. The victim's name was Mohammad Zinnat Ali (32).

### **14. Increased Activity of Mog Party in Bandarban, Creating Fear Among Locals**

On 15 May 2025, armed members of the Mog Party were reportedly seen patrolling openly on Mahindra and motorcycles in Kuhalong and Rajbhila areas of Bandarban Sadar Upazila. On the same day, Jahangir, president of Bangalhalia Market Committee in Rajsthal, Rangamati, was seen traveling to Dolupara Army Camp in Bandarban Sadar. Local sources indicate that Jahangir, an Awami League leader in Rajsthal, was one of the Mog Party's supporters and mediates between the army and the Mog Party.

According to another source, some government intelligence officers expressed concern over the growing activities of the Parbatya Chattagram Jana Samhati Samiti (PCJSS) in Bandarban. As a result, the armed activities of the Mog Party appeared to have increased with the instruction of the army.

Report received said that on 5 May 2025 at around 9 AM, Mog Party members reportedly detained Uthwai Marma (55), a worker on the Udalbunia-Ramtia road, questioned him, and released him after intimidation. Three days later, on 8 May, a 12-member armed group of the MOG Party was reportedly seen patrolling Rajbhila, Bandarban Sadar. Locals alleged that with army support and guidance, Mog Party members openly used to move around with arms, creating fear among the general population.

### **15. Two Jumma Beaten by Mog Party Militants in Rajsthali:**

On 17 May 2025, in Bangalhalia Market, Rajsthali Upazila, Rangamati district, two Jumma individuals were reportedly beaten by army-backed Mog Party militants. One of the victims was Sushil Tanchangya (35), son of the late Rupsen Tanchangya, from Holudia Para, Ward No. 3, Ghilaichari Union, Rajsthali. The other victim's name was unknown, but he was from Bogakhali village, Jurachari Upazila, Rangamati for sure. According to local sources, around 5 PM, Sushil Tanchangya, riding a motorcycle with his passenger (name unknown), reached Bangalhalia Market when three armed Mog Party militants, including extortionist Mohammad Shahidul Alam, stopped them at gunpoint. The militants then brutally beat both Sushil Tanchangya and his passenger and left them injured.

### **16. Harubil Government Primary School in Logang Occupied by UPDF, Students' Classes Suspended**

In Harubil village of Logang Union, Panchari Upazila, Khagrachari district, it was reported by multiple local sources that the Harubil Government Primary School was taken over by armed members of the anti-CHT agreement UPDF, forcing the suspension of classes and other school activities. The school's two-storied building was fully occupied by UPDF militants, resulting in nearly two weeks of disruption in education for the students.

Since 24 May 2025, a 30–35-member armed UPDF group, reportedly led by Tapan Chakma (40) from Harubil, Logang, and Apan Chakma (45) from Tetultala, has been stationed at the school, according to local sources. Harubil Government Primary School serves several hundred students from villages including Harubil, Rupsen Para, Bottol, and Madhuranjan Para. However, with UPDF militants occupying the premises, both students and teachers became afraid to go to school

and attend the classes that had been forced to stop. Parents were also unwilling to send their children to the school under such circumstances.

### **17. UPDF close markets in Dighinala, Teacher beaten**

Armed militants of the anti-CHT agreement UPDF (Prasit faction) reportedly closed all markets in Babu Chara Union, Dighinala Upazila, Khagrachari district. In addition, they allegedly beat a teacher of a local private primary school.

According to multiple local sources, on 19 June 2025, the UPDF (Prasit) group, in connection with extortion activities, closed all markets in Babuchara Union, including Naraichari Market, Ugudochari Market, Dhanpata Market, and other upstream Maini markets. They also halted water transportation and buying and selling of essential goods. This disruption caused severe hardship for local residents and small business owners. Locals perceived these actions by the UPDF as directly against the interests of the Jumma community. They described it as a deliberate attempt to undermine the economic backbone of ordinary Jummas.

Furthermore, on 21 June 2025, the armed UPDF members reportedly beat an assistant teacher of Naraichari Lower Secondary School in Naraichari. The victim was Nantu Chakma, son of Rashia Chakma and Lalokko Chakma, from Anil Chandra Karbari Para, Naraichari.

### **18. UPDF Spreads False Propaganda Linking JSS to Drug Arrests in Mizoram**

On 19 June 2025, during an anti-drug operation conducted by the Assam Rifles in Pukpui area of Lunglei district, Mizoram, two individuals were arrested with methamphetamine (yaba) tablets worth 104.3 million taka. Following this, the UPDF reportedly launched baseless propaganda linking the Parbatya Chattagram Jana Samhati Samiti (PCJSS) with the incident.

Investigation by multiple sources revealed that the arrest was reported by four online news portals: Mangalorean ([mangalorean.com](http://mangalorean.com)), News on Air ([newsonair.gov.in](http://newsonair.gov.in)), Yes Punjab ([yespunjab.com](http://yespunjab.com)), and Northeast News ([nenews.in](http://nenews.in)). Among these, the first three portals did not mention any involvement of PCJSS. However, Northeast News deliberately published a report implicating PCJSS and its organization's central member, Bidhayak Chakma.

It is interesting to mention that while Northeast News mentioned only Bidhayak Chakma by name, the UPDF-linked portal CHT News ([chtnews.blogspot.com](http://chtnews.blogspot.com)) deliberately expanded the report to involve Mitul Chakma Bishal. This indicates

that the news on Northeast News and CHT News originated from the same source, with direct involvement of UPDF in spreading the baseless report.

The report on Northeast News linking Bidhayak Chakma with the incident was entirely fabricated and unfounded. UPDF has been engaging in such false propaganda to damage the reputation of PCJSS and its members. Some beneficiaries within UPDF are carrying out these disinformation campaigns. Such baseless propaganda by UPDF is not new. Recently, UPDF has been spreading misinformation on social media, falsely linking senior PCJSS members to drug trafficking. Since drugs are a sensitive topic, UPDF uses this to attract public attention and discredit PCJSS by spreading fabricated information.

Amidst the growing political and organizational decline of UPDF, they have intensified attacks against PCJSS. As part of this campaign, UPDF has also paid to publish false, fabricated, and baseless news against PCJSS in a few newspapers in the Indian state of Tripura.

## **19. UPDF (Prasit) group harasses locals and demands forced extortion in Sajek**

On 22 June 2025, at least 19 individuals from various villages of Sajek Union, Baghaichari Upazila, Rangamati district, were reportedly summoned, harassed, and extorted by the UPDF (Prasit) armed group.

According to multiple sources, residents from Shelthai Para, Hajje Para, Jam Para, Arun Para, Longtian Para, Tarum Para, New Tangtang, and Old Tangtang were first told to go to Arun Para by UPDF militants. Later, they were instructed to go to Buiyachari. After being taken to Buiyachari, they were reportedly held there for two nights with inadequate food. Each person reportedly had to spend 600 taka for the boat fare to reach the location.

Moreover, a local leader (karbari) of Arun Para, Bachna Tripura, who had installed a yellow crusher machine at Kalu Simineshchari without informing UPDF was fined. The UPDF (Prasit) armed commanders, Uttam and Janam Chakma, unjustly demanded 500,000 taka from Bachna Tripura. They also instructed that the machine must be brought to Arun Para within three days, and the 500,000 taka must be paid within a month, failing which they would take action.

One affected villager, who requested anonymity, stated that such reprehensible actions by the UPDF (Prasit) armed group are ongoing. They continuously demand unjust extortion from villagers, engage in beatings, harassment, and even issue threats of death. Consequently, the Jumma residents living there are increasingly seeking ways to escape this oppression.

## **20. Ex-UP member kidnapped by UPDF terrorists in Longadu, ransom demanded**

On August 21, 2025, at approximately 10:00 pm, a former Union Parishad member of Longadu Union in Longadu Upazila under Rangamati District was abducted by anti-accord UPDF terrorists. The name of the abducted person is Nanda Kumar Chakma (58), son of Lalit Kumar Chakma, from Kattoli Kukichara village of Ward No. 1 under Longadu Union No. 7 of Longadu Upazila. According to local sources, on August 21, around 10 am, an armed group of 14/15 people led by UPDF armed terrorist group commanders Chirjyoti Chakma alias Prabal and Kalaiye Chakma alias Mangpru alias Palak kidnapped Nanda Kumar Chakma from his home in Kukichara village, Kattali.

It is known that UPDF is constantly extorting money in various areas of Langadu in the name of public budget, land conservation budget, Buddhist monastery construction budget, and school management budget and from time to time, instructing the public to prepare food.

Former public representative Nanda Kumar Chakma protested on behalf of the local people against these various harassing activities, including closing the reservoir and setting up nets in the Choto Kattali area. And this is why local elders believe that Nanda Kumar Chakma was kidnapped. Later, it was reported that terrorists from the anti-Hill Treaty UPDF (Prasit) finally released former Union Parishad member Nanda Kumar Chakma in exchange for a ransom of 70,000 taka.

## **21. UPDF atrocities in Dighinala and Panchari Upazila**

It had been alleged that the terrorists of the anti-accord UPDF (Prasit Group) banned the Jumma villagers of Dighinala and Pachari Upazila from buying and selling daily necessities. Villagers were being subjected to various forms of oppression, including beatings and fines, while on the other hand, there had been reports of harassing and intimidating military operations by the army since August 25, 2025. According to village sources, since August, the Jummas of Dhanpada, Pakujjehari, Borgo Para, Derege Adam, Ugudochari, Duluchari, Naraichari were very irritated due to various harassment and oppression by terrorists of the UPDF group. The fruit produced such as mangoes, brinjals, chilies, vegetables, etc. could not be sold due to the banning. Due to limited boat traffic, locals were unable to buy and sell their daily necessities.

The UPDF issued restrictions to the public on the purchase and sale of goods and other daily necessities of Jumma shops in the area and controlled them at will. Villagers were being subjected to beatings, fines, or various forms of punishment and harassment if they disobeyed the rules or restrictions. Despite the army's raids

in the area, UPDF terrorists remained undisturbed in their hideouts, while ordinary villagers were unable to move around or carry out their daily activities out of fear. It was reported that the Jummas of the Naraichari area in particular suffered greatly. Many of them had already suffered economic losses. They had not been able to sell their crops and vegetables properly in the market. Even when they went to the market to buy something, UPDF terrorists prevented them. They were unable to buy more than half a kilogram of nappies and two kilograms of rice. Educational activities were also being disrupted in schools in that area because UPDF members were often stationed there armed. Just as the army used to impose restrictions on the purchase and sale of daily necessities, the UPDF also controlled them in the same way. Due to the persecution by the UPDF, many families in Naraichari left their homes and took shelter in Naraichari Lower Secondary School.

## **22. Torture in Panchari**

On the same day of August 25, 2025 a group of 100 to 150 army members also launched operations in various places in Chengi Union and Logan Union of Panchari Upazila.

It is mentionable that the people of those areas have been subjected to widespread harassment and oppression by the terrorists of the UPDF for a long time. Many villagers were subjected to physical and mental torture by UPDF terrorists who had been staying in the area for a long time. In fact, the UPDF established a reign of terror in these areas by dismantling mobile operators, disrupting networks, kidnapping, ransom demands, disappearances, killings, and extortion. Despite the army's operation, the UPDF terrorists held the people of the area hostage and were out of the reach of the army. However, it was reported that the general public was in deep concern. When widespread support for the pro-agreement of CHT Accord 1997 Jana Sanghati Samiti was observed among the people in those areas, the UPDF became concerned and reportedly began intimidating the people in various ways. A local source said that the army conducted a tactical operation there to intimidate people who were in favor of the agreement and asked them to show support for the UPDF terrorists.

## **23. An innocent Jumma student attacked by UPDF student cadres at a Buddhist Temple in Dhaka**

It was learnt that a group of cadres of the anti-agreement UPDF (Prosit)-supported student organization entered the Shakyamuni Buddhist Monastery in Mirpur-13, Dhaka, and beat up a student named Abhi Chakma. Abhi Chakma (23) is reportedly the president of the Mirpur police station branch of the pro-agreement

student organization PCP. On the night of September 6, 2025, a group of unruly students and youth led by Talent Chakma, a student of the Management Department of Jagannath University and a cadre of the pro-Prasit UPDF, carried out the attack. On-site investigation revealed that a day-long religious ceremony was held on the occasion of Madhu Purnima at the Shakyamuni Buddhist Monastery. In the evening, devotees also came to light candles in front of the statue of Gautam Buddha. After 8 pm, the crowd thinned out considerably. At that time, Abhi Chakma and a few of his friends were sitting under a mango tree in the monastery premises after lighting candles and discussing various matters of their daily lives. At that time, around 8:30pm, a group of students from Jagannath University's management department and a student organization cadre of UPDF (Prosit) Group, along with some local Bengali youths led by Talent Chakma entered the Bihar campus and beat Abhi Chakma.

When beating was going on, Abhi Chakma's friends came forward to protect him as a shield and tried to drive Talent Chakma's group away. Hearing their screams and fighting, male pilgrims on duty and those arriving at the shrine quickly came running to the spot and tried to resolve the issue and as the conflict was not resolved, they asked them to leave the place. But Talent Chakma and his companions took some plastic chairs kept in the Bihar premises and started hitting Abhi Chakma and his friends with the chairs. At least seven to eight chairs were broken.

#### **24. UPDF release Robi Network employees in exchange for 6 crore taka ransom**

It was reported that anti-accord (pro-Prasit) terrorists released three employees of Robi Mobile Network Company in exchange for a ransom and extortion of Tk 60 million, about 7.5 months after their kidnapping. On September 17, 2025, after receiving Tk 30 million in cash, the kidnapers released three kidnapped people from a residential hotel in the Agrabad area of Chittagong.

It is mentionable that on February 4, 2025, a group of UPDF (pro-Prasit) terrorists abducted Robi Mobile Network Company tower operator Bikash Chakma (48), Robi's technicians from Manikchari Upazila, Md. Ismail Mia Babu and Abre Marma from Pujgang area of Panchari Upazila under Khagrachari district. After the kidnapping, they demanded a huge ransom. At that time, they even cut the wires of various mobile towers in the Panchari area and shut down the network. After extensive negotiations between representatives of Robi Mobile Network Company and UPDF (pro-Prasit) terrorists, the UPDF released the abductees in exchange for a total of 60 million taka in ransom and outstanding dues. It was learned that at the time of release, the UPDF representative accepted 3 crores in

cash and the Robi company representative promised to pay 1.5 crores from the remaining 3 crores by September 25 and the remaining 1.5 crores in phases.

## **25. An innocent Jum farmer kidnapped by the extortion collector of UPDF terrorists in Sajek**

An innocent Jum farmer named Chandak Chakma (35), son of Mon Mohan Chakma, of Dakshin Daripara village of Sajek Union under Baghaichari Upazila of Rangamati Hill District was kidnapped by UPDF armed terrorists. It was reported that Chandak Chakma was abducted at around 1 am on October 7, 2025, after being dragged from his sleeping state to the balcony of his house and severely beaten.

Local sources said that at around 1 am that day, an armed group of 10 to 12 people led by UPDF's local collecting collector Dhalapuno Chakma (party name Shijak) attacked Chandak Chakma's house. At that time, the entire family was asleep in the house. Suddenly, armed UPDF terrorists broke down the door and first pointed guns at Chandak Chakma's wife and child, threatening them not to scream. Then Chandak Chakma was dragged from his sleeping position and brought to the balcony of the house. Then, Chandak's son was severely beaten in front of his elderly father, Mon Mohan Chakma. At one point, they kidnapped Chandak Chakma from there. It was reported that the kidnapped Chandak Chakma was released in the afternoon after being detained for almost a day.

## **26. People of 20 villages in Sajek in trouble due to the ban on bringing in of essential goods by UPDF**

Due to the ban imposed on bringing in of essential goods from other places by anti-accord UPDF terrorists in Sajek, Baghaichari Upazila, Rangamati District, the Jumma people of at least 20 villages in the area suffered extreme hardship. For at least 20 days (since October 1, 2025), they were not able to buy their daily necessities properly. It was reported that they had to live with great difficulty. In fact, people of that villages mainly depend on shops located in the Udaypur business center of Sajek Union to buy daily necessities including rice, pulses, oil, onions, and garlic. The owners/businessmen of those shops bring daily necessities from markets like Khagrachari, Dighinala, Boalkhali, Machalong, etc. to the Udaipur business center for sale which was banned by the UPDF.

About 20 days ago, UPDF terrorists, led by Chief Collector or main collector of extortion, Dalapuno Chakma, in the area, banned the transportation of any kind of daily necessities on the Sajek-Machalong-Dighinala road. It is interesting to know

that the home of Dalapuno Chakma is in one of the affected same villages of Daripara in Sajek.

The 20 villages affected by the ban were: Daripara, Chaynalchara, Shunchara, Choto Kamlak, Baro Kamlak, Talchara, Khagrachari, Langkar, Kingkar, Dhebachari, Bhuiyochara, Tarabania, Ghaudomore, Rangapanichara, Nuyo Adam, Udaipur, Baghaimore, Mangali, Fittichara, Gachkabachara, etc.

Source said that the UPDF carry out these anti-people activities to punish them as the people have started hating them due to their excessive extortion, intimidation of the people and distrust of the people. It is also known that many express anger towards the UPDF.

## **27. Extortion by KNF in Rowangchari and Bilaichari Upazila**

Amidst the ongoing army operation, on October 22, 2025, armed members of the KNF demanded a contribution of Tk 1,500 per family from Shankhamoni Para, which borders Rowangchari and Bilaichari Upazilas. A total of 40 families live in the neighborhood. Also, a few days ago, an armed group of 18 KNF members went to Tripura Para and Marma Para in Bogatholi Union of Bilaichari Upazila and demanded a contribution of Tk 1,000 from each family in the neighborhood. Then, on October 23, 6 maunds of rice had to be provided from Tripura Para for KNF.

## **28. Milan Talukder kidnapped by UPDF (Prasit)**

It was alleged that, a Jumma named Milan Talukder was abducted by the UPDF (Prasit Group), an anti-accord group, from Ramhari Para in Nanayachar Upazila of Rangamati Hill District. The kidnapping incident took place at 12:00 am on October 31, 2025. Milan Talukder's house is in Purba Trabel Adam, Rangamati Municipality.

The kidnapped Milan Talukder was the personal secretary (PS) of the former chairman of the Rangamati Hill District Council, Anshaipru Chowdhury. He was abducted while visiting his in-laws' house in Ramhari Para. After the kidnapping, UPDF called his wife Kueli Chakma on November 1, 2025, demanded a ransom of Tk 75 lakh. Kueli Chakma is a teacher at Bhuadam Government Primary School.

## Attack and Land Encroachment by Settlers

### 1. Attack on indigenous students and masses by ‘Students for Sovereignty’, 18 injured

In Dhaka, a planned attack was carried out by settlers of Bengali origin under the banner of “Students for Sovereignty” which was backed by the fundamentalist groups, targeting enraged Indigenous students and the public in general. At least 7 Indigenous students were seriously injured, and over 15 others sustained injuries.



On 12 January 2025, following a sit-in demand for removal of “Indigenous” from the text book organized by the settlers and their fundamentalist backers under the banner of “Students for Sovereignty”, the NCTB (National Curriculum and Textbook Board) decided to remove the word “Indigenous” from the covers of Bengali grammar textbooks for classes 9 and 10.

In response, the collective platform of Indigenous students and the public, “Songkubdo Adivasi Chatra Janata,” called for to hold a sit-in protest too in front of NCTB office on 15 January 2025, demanding that the word “Indigenous” be retained on the textbook covers. Simultaneously, the settlers under “Students for

Sovereignty” and their fundamentalist supporters announced a counter sit-in protest at the same location.

As part of the planned program, Indigenous students gathered at the Raju Sculpture, University of Dhaka, at 11:00 AM on 15 January 2025. Speeches were delivered by: Don Jetra, President, Dhaka Metropolitan Branch, Bagachhas; Reng Yong Mro, Central Vice President, Parbatya Chattagram Hill Students’ Council; Alik Mree, President, Bangladesh Indigenous Students Struggle Council; Numongpru Marma, President, Dhaka Metropolitan Branch, Bangladesh Marma Students’ Council.

From there, more than a hundred Indigenous students, along with leaders of progressive organizations and human rights activists, marched toward the NCTB office in Motijheel. The procession passed Kala Bhaban, Doel Chattar, High Court Mor, National Press Club, and Daily Bangla Mor, progressing toward NCTB.

As the procession reached the Motijheel Metro Rail Station, they encountered a premeditated blockade by settlers under “Students for Sovereignty” and fundamentalist groups, equipped with national flags, sticks, and local weapons, along with police presence. While the procession momentarily paused, chanting slogans, the settlers and fundamentalists suddenly attacked the Indigenous students. Bangladesh Indigenous Youth Forum’s former president, Ananta Bikash Dhamai, was seriously injured in his head. The Indigenous students decided to continue their assembly despite the attack.

Before the assembly could proceed, armed settlers led by Muhammad Yakub Majumdar, Abdul Malek, and Muhammad Golam Ali Naeem attacked the Indigenous students with cricket stumps, iron rods, and other local weapons. At least 7 were seriously injured, and over 15 sustained injuries. Victims included students from Dhaka University, Jagannath University, other universities, journalists, and human rights activists.

***Seriously Injured:*** Ananta Bikash Dhamai – Former President, Bangladesh Indigenous Youth Forum, Don Jetra – President, Dhaka Metropolitan Branch, Bangladesh Garo Chatro Songothon, Jewel Marak – Journalist, DBC News, Rupaiya Shrestha Tanchangya – Central Member, Anti-Discrimination Student Movement, Dhaka University, Tony Mathew Chiran – Vice President, Bangladesh Indigenous Youth Forum, Isaba Shuhrat – Human Rights Activist and Futonto Chakma – Student.

***Other Injured:*** Donwai Mro – Student, Dhaka University, Reng Yong Mro – Vice President, Parbatya Chattagram Hill Students’ Council, Snehlal Tanchangya –

Student, Dhaka University, Shanta Chakma – Student, Dhaka University, Susmi Chakma – Student, Dhaka University, Angel Chakma – Student, Jagannath University, Sushant Chakma – Student, Mishel Tripura – Student, Malay Bikash Tripura – Student, Dhaka University, Rahi Nayab – Student, Department of Mass Communication and Journalism, Dhaka University and Boby Biswas – Student, Dhaka University. Additional unidentified victims were also injured and admitted to Dhaka Medical College and other hospitals.

In protest of the attack, enraged Indigenous students and the public organized: A protest march on 15 January 2025 at 6 PM; Nationwide protests on 16 January 2025; A sit-in at the Chief Advisor’s Office on 17 January 2025 demanding the arrest and trial of the perpetrators, justice and reinstatement of the “Indigenous” word on textbooks.

## **2. Allegation of Land Grab by Settlers in Rangamati**

In Goboghona, Ward No. 2, Magban Union, Rangamati Sadar Upazila, the settlers allegedly seized the land of a Jumma villager to establish a restaurant. The owner of the occupied land is Gyan Lal Chakma (55), son of the late Khagendra Chakma.

It had been learnt that Gyan Lal Chakma occupied and used his inherited property but unfortunately, on 25 January 2025, settlers from Goboghona Bangali Para—Md. Zahir (58), Son of Amzad Hossain; Md. Maiuddin (35), son of the late Mahbub Alam; and Md. Iqbal (32), Son of Md. Totamia—went there and reportedly constructed a restaurant on the property. It was alleged that the settlers received full support from the Goboghona Army Camp and Jibtuli Army Camp to occupy the land.

## **3. Jumma House Burned by Bengali Settlers in Naniarchar**

It had been reported that in Bogachari, Naniarchar Upazila, Rangamati district the Bengali settlers burned down the house of a Jumma resident. The incident occurred on 17 February 2025, around 7:00 AM, in Bhuiyo Adam Kailash Para, Bogachari area, Buri Ghat Union, Naniachar. The affected Jumma resident was Montu Chakma (37), son of Rajchandra Chakma. In the morning of the incident, when the victim’s family members had left home for work, the settlers took advantage of it to set fire to the house. Report indicated that the Jumma family’s amount of money of 130,000 taka from its sale of cow, was either looted by the settlers or destroyed in the fire. Additionally, books, birth certificates, and many other important documents of college-going students and children of 5th and 9th grades were also burned to ashes.



Montu Chakma, a resident of Bogachari alleged that several days ago, some nearby Muslim Bengali settlers threatened him via mobile phone to vacate his homestead for the purpose of land grabbing. Montu believes that the burning of his house was part of this conspiracy. The settlers who had previously threatened Montu Chakma included: Md. Jahangir Sheikh (42), son of Muslim Sheikh, address: Ward No. 1, Bogachari, Buri Ghat Union, Alim Sheikh (35), son of [name unknown], same address, Babul Akter (60), father unknown and Sabuj (50), father unknown.

#### **4. Six Cases Filed by Rubber Industry Against Land Protection Committee in Sarai, Lama Union**

Residents of Joychandra Tripura Para in Sarai, Lama Upazila, reported that Ring Rong Mro led a movement to protect 400 acres of Jum land since 2022. At that time, allegations arose that Lama Rubber Industries Limited attempted to claim lease rights over these 400 acres and set fire to the land for acquiring it. Later, several houses were constructed on the land by members of the Mro community so that the Rubber Industries was unable to grab it.

Subsequently, Lama Rubber Industries filed a total of six cases against Mro and Tripura residents. One of these cases was acquitted. Ring rong Mro was a warrant-listed accused in the remaining five cases. On the other hand, the villagers filed a case against Lama Rubber Industries Limited for allegedly poisoning a local stream with pesticides, but the police took no action against anyone in that

case. Instead, the police arrested Mro and Tripura villagers as accused in the cases filed by Lama Rubber Industries.

Ring Rong Mro's son, college student Johan Mro, alleged that on 22 February 2025, his father was arrested by a group of plain clothes police in the Quantum area of Sarai. In Doluchari Mouza of Sarai Union, Lama Upazila, Bandarban district, in fact, 400 acres of Jum are traditionally possessed by three village communities: Langkom Para (Mro Karbari), Joychandra Para (Tripura), and Rengyen Para (Mro), with a total of 39 families.

On 9 April 2022, Lama Rubber Industries Limited, led by Chairman Mojammel Hossain, Project Director Md. Kamal Uddin, and Managing Director Md. Zahirul Islam, allegedly hired over 200 Rohingya refugees displaced from Myanmar to forcibly occupy the land of the Mro and Tripura residents. They destroyed fruit-bearing trees planted by the villagers, including pineapple, ber, mango, jam, jackfruit, and bamboo groves, as well as other plant species. On 26 April 2022, the company set fire to the garden, causing massive environmental damage and property losses worth millions of taka.

It was reported that a large portion of Lama's land was once collectively owned by the Mro and Tripura communities, who relied on Jum cultivation for their livelihood. At that time, there were no companies or external entities holding land in the area. Over time, settlers and companies—including Mannan Bagan, Mokbul Ukil Bagan, Clifton Agro, Meridian Agro, Gazi Group, Lama Rubber Industries, Nizampur Agro Product Limited, Hamela Hossain Foundation, and Pahari Plantation—leased Jum land displacing local hill people. The establishment of rubber plantations in 1988 led to the destruction of Faiya Para and Twin Para, which were home to over 80 hill families.

According to investigative sources, Lama Rubber Industries Limited took a lease of 400 acres in Doluchari Mouza in 1988–89 under 16 shareholders (25 acres each), 700 acres in 1993–94 under 28 shareholders, and 100 acres in 1994 under 4 shareholders. This totals 1,200 acres in Doluchari Mouza and an additional 400 acres in Sarai Mouza, amounting to 1,600 acres leased over 40 years under 64 shareholders. In reality, the area controlled exceeded 3,000–3,500 acres. Despite such vast land holdings, the company continues its expansion, eyeing land in Langkom Para, Joychandra Para, and Rengyen Para for additional rubber plantations. Although lease agreements imposed 28 conditions on the leaseholders, none were followed by them.

According to Rangdhajan Tripura, following the destruction and arson of the 400-acre Jum land, the Bandarban Hill District Council formed a five-member

investigation committee led by Mojammel Haque Bahadur. The committee inspected the affected or occupied areas on 10 May 2023 and spoke with the villagers. Based on the report, the District Council Chairman, Koishaihlā, submitted four recommendations to the Ministry of Chittagong Hill Tracts Affairs and its Standing Committee on 19 May 2023: cancellation of all Lama Rubber Industries leases, support for the affected Mro and Tripura villagers in Jum cultivation and garden restoration, and arrest of arsonists.

Subsequently, on 21 May 2023, a hearing was held at the Sarai Union Parishad office under a five-member committee led by Sub-Director Md. Lutfor Rahman to resolve the 400-acre dispute. The proposal to allocate 5 acres per family to 39 families was rejected by the villagers. Similarly, on 16 August 2023, under the chairmanship of the Minister of Chittagong Hill Tracts Affairs, Bir Bahadur Ushosing, the proposal to allot 5 acres per family was again rejected by the Land Protection Committee.

Rangdhajan Tripura said that their backs are against the wall, and their only option to survive is to protest and resist to protect the 400-acre land. In the course of opposing these injustices by land grabbers, they face threats, false cases, and attacks.

On 13 July 2023, land grabbers Md. Kamal Uddin, Mojammel Hossain, and Zahir Uddin attempted to assassinate Rangdhajan Tripura, head of the Land Protection Movement Committee, at the Chuluchari Headman's office. He was seriously injured and hospitalized for five days. The land grabbers also attacked the newly constructed Ashok Buddhist Vihara in Rengyen Karbari Para, damaging property and looting two Buddha statues.

Furthermore, the land grabbers filed fabricated conspiracy cases against 11 members of the Land Protection Movement Committee, including Chairman Rangdhajan Tripura, Secretary Langkom Mro, Joint Chairpersons Rengyen Mro and Fodram Tripura, and member Mathi Tripura.

## **5. Land Grab in Lama: Crematorium Seized for Cottage Construction, Resorts Built on Government-Leased Land Instead of Plantations**

In Mirinja, Lama Upazila, Bandarban, a large number of cottages and restaurants were constructed on hills that were officially leased through “R Holdings” for garden creation. Local hill people and Bengali residents alleged that many of these constructions were on forcibly occupied land, using fake or fraudulent documents under various names. Approximately 200 indigenous families live in the area,

including Mirinja Bagan Para, Bor Puitiya Tripura Para, Langi Para, and Menching Mro Para of Ward No. 7, Fasiakhali Union, 284th Mouza, Lama Upazila.

Local residents, Bir Bahadur Tripura and Menching Mro stated that the Tripura and Mro communities had long resided here together. A few months ago, under the leadership of Amir Hossain, brother of Lama municipality mayor Zahir Islam, forcibly seized the land belonging to their crematorium. After the seizure, the forest was cleared, and a luxury resort with cottages was built. The residents claimed that despite complaints to the Upazila Executive Officer (UNO), the District Commissioner (DC) of Bandarban, and the Chairman of the Bandarban Hill District Council, no action or remedy had been provided.

Mohammad Shahajan, a local resident of 293rd Mouza, said that although the government officially leased hill land through “R Holdings” for garden creation, the land was being forcibly occupied under various pretexts, and cottages and resorts were being built instead of gardens. He also mentioned that the gardens that had trees were cut down and roads were built, and cottages were being constructed, making the area as risky as Sajek, with haphazard structures resembling “frog’s umbrellas.”

Another resident, requesting anonymity, stated that if the Upazila administration properly verified the government-leased land, most of the cottages would not be able to present valid documents. He added that Mirinja hill would be the most vulnerable area in the coming rainy season. He further said that in parts of Chagal khaiya Mouza, Lama Upazila, commercial land grabbing was rampant. The owners of the resorts and cottages built on forcibly seized land or through fraudulent garden lease documents include: Mirinja Valley – Mohammad Zia Uddin, Mirinja 97 Resort – Mohammad Rafiqul Islam, Shangrila Hill Resort – Mohammad Zahedul Maulana, River View Resort – Mohammad Jamal Uddin Bhutto, Mirinja Resort – Mohammad Abdur Rahim, Sabuj Swarn River View – Chhalamng Marma, Mirinja Meghalay Resort – Miraj Uddin, Bear Hill, Lama – Advocate Sadekul Maola, Mirikhyang Eco Resort – Mohammad Rafiqul Uddin, Mountain Whisper Cottage – Golam Akbar, Chungdar Bok Resort – Mohammad Sabbir Rahman, Mirinja Meat Valley – Punam Barua, Royal Mill Resort and Restaurant – Mohammad Rasel Chowdhury, Sabuj Diganta Agro and Resort – Mohammad Fahim Shahriar Ishan, Green Heaven Resort – Mojammel Hossain and Mankrak Murung, Mirinja Sunset – Nurul Islam Zisan and Nur Mohammad Mintu, Agarang Resort – Sanjita Chakma, Royen Resort – Rasel Chowdhury, Tongthamang Resort – Mohammad Tanfizur Rahman, Mirinja Cloud Valley – Mohammad Alamgir Hossain, Mirinja Sunrise – Mohammad Sultan Akor Mumin,

Sukhia Jhaly – M. Bashirul Alam, Mirinja Megh Matang – Mohammad Faruk Hossain, Mirinji Trails – Shahnewaz, Mirinja Latang Valley – Bishwajit Bhattacharya, Mirinja Hafong – Mohammad Chala Uddin, SK Wild – Sinkya Mng Marma, SK Mirinja Heaven Resort – Abu Sufian, Mirinja Pahari Kaa – Mainu Uddin Piklu, Mirinja Hill Kothi – Didarul Islam, Maraingcha Hill Resort and Restaurant – Mohammad Saidur Rahman, Mirinja Kutting – Advocate Mizanur Rahman, Mirinja Green Valley – Mohammad Omar Faruk, Hill Skip – Masum, Top Point – Rafik, Megh Nir – Rengpong Mro, Sabuj Nibas and Megh Vela – Delwar Hossain Rafik, Danger Hill – Saddam Hossain, River View Resort, Hill Station, Mayarun Eco Resort – Mohammad Zakir Hossain Pulok, Natural View – Akhoi, Mro Kim – Daniel Mro, Jungle Bilash – Advocate Saddam Hossain Manik, Green Haven, Sukhia Valley, Paradise – and numerous other cottages and resorts are currently under construction.

## **6. Environmental Concerns over Rubber Factory Near Mro Village in Lama, Locals Express Outrage**

In Sarai Union, Lama Upazila, Bandarban, Lama Rubber Industries Limited has begun preliminary construction of a large rubber factory near the origin of the source of the Andhari Canal. Local Jumma people and Bengali residents fear that this will pollute the water of the Andhari Canal, which serves as the sole natural water source for agriculture, fish farming, and daily needs for several thousand people in the area. Runtui Mro, the head Karbari of the nearby Mro village, stated that this canal is a critical lifeline for their livelihood. “This canal is the only source of fresh water for us. Lama Rubber Industries already owns 1,600 acres of land—why must they build a factory at the canal’s origin? Are they trying to force



us to abandon our farms and leave the area? They are cutting the land and hills,” he questioned.

Abdul Halim, former member of Ward No. 8, said that Lama Rubber Industries should construct the factory elsewhere. Otherwise, waste from the rubber factory will pollute the canal. Using this contaminated water for irrigation or daily use could expose people to severe diseases. “I myself rely on this canal. Moreover, thousands of children at the Quantum Cosmo School and College will also be affected by this environmental pollution,” he added.

During an on-site investigation, locals reported that the factory is being built very close to residential areas, schools, and communities. The residents of Sarai strongly demand that the factory be relocated immediately to another site.

## **7. Land Grab on Maraingtong Hill in Alikadam and Construction of Meghchura Hill Retreat**



In Alikadam, Bandarban, outsiders from Dhaka have illegally occupied jum and mouza land at the summit of Maraingtong Hill, showing fake “R Holding” documents under the name of a single person. Using this, they, along with the chairman of 2 No. Chaikhyong Union Parishad, Zainal Abedin (holding 30% ownership), and outsiders including singer Tasif Khan, Md. Masum, Md. Sakhawat Hossain, and a large syndicate (holding 70% ownership), have constructed a cottage and resort named Meghchura Hill Retreat on Maraingtong Hill under a 100-year contract with Chairman Zainal Abedin.

Local Mro residents of Maraingtong Hill stated, “Previously, we practiced jum cultivation on this hill. Since 2022, Chairman Zainal Abedin and several outsiders have occupied jum and mouza land, using fake ‘R Holding’ documents in the name of one Mro individual, and seized the summit of Maraingtong Hill under the 2 No. Chaikhyong Union Parishad.”

Menpoy Mro reported that the headman of 289 No. Tainfa Mouza, Mangkanu Marma, received 100,000 BDT per acre from outsiders to allow cottage and resort construction, granting permission through his report. When contacted by phone, Headman Mangkanu Marma said, “I’m busy right now; we’ll talk later,” then did not answer subsequent calls. When asked about Meghchura Hill Retreat, 2 No. Chaikhyong Union Parishad Chairman Zainal Abedin stated that some of the land was legally purchased from Mro owners through R Holding documents, while the remainder of the land was acquired through reports obtained from the headman.

Meanwhile, in Ward 5 of 2 No. Chaikhyong Union, at the water springs of Chinari Bazar, outsiders, including Dr. Siraj, Member Shahajan Siraj, Md. Kamal, Md. Yasin, and others, have illegally constructed the Badarguha Tourist Spot on jum, mouza, and privately owned land. Local residents of Padui karbari Para, Kairi Para, and Chinari Bazar Tripura Para cultivated jum on these hills. Residents of Kairi Para, speaking on condition of anonymity, stated, “Because of the Badarguha tourist spot, we face insecurity. Outsiders are attempting to seize land using fake documents and occupy the hills in multiple ways.”

Dr. Siraj responded that the Badarguha tunnels are a natural heritage formed over thousands of years, and that since 2022, he and a small group have been working for environmental protection, heritage preservation, and self-employment through entertainment. He claimed that no one’s land has been seized. The headman of Chaikhyong Mouza, Nyomong Marma, stated that he does not know how Dr. Siraj and others acquired the land.

## **8. Rampant Settler Bengali Extortion and Terror in Rajasthali on Behalf of the Mog Party, Locals Harassed**

In Rajasthali Upazila of Rangamati district, several identified Bengali settler criminals, operating on behalf of the Mog Party, a militant group reportedly backed by the military have been carrying out rampant extortion and acts of terror across local markets and neighborhoods, according to multiple sources. Local residents are reportedly overwhelmed and helpless due to these actions.

At least 12 to 15 identified Bengali settlers, including Shafiqul Islam, Saidul, Belal, and Pranto Ghosh Roni, have reportedly divided the area among

themselves, presenting themselves as representatives and extortion collectors for the Mog Party. They are forcibly collecting money from locals, physically assaulting some individuals, and issuing threats to many others. In particular, they are operating from Poyaitu Para in Rajsthali, extorting money in Rajsthali Market, 5 Number Market, Bangalhalia Market, Raikhali Market, and the Rangunia Litchi Garden area, among other locations.

Many victims allege that these dirty acts of extortion and terror by the Bengali settlers are carried out with the connivance and support of the local military, and they believe that a significant portion of the collected money is shared with them.

Locals report that Shafiqul Islam, Saidul, Belal, Pranto Ghosh Roni, and the other 12–15 settlers operate in Naikachara, Phultali, Matipara, Karigor Para, and near the Dongchari Army Camp, enforcing extortion. Those who fail to pay are physically assaulted. Ordinary farmers and vegetable vendors are also victims of these extortion activities.

It has been observed that all this extortion occurs in plain sight of the authorities. Additionally, some young settlers are reportedly being paid by Mog Party members to gather intelligence on members of local Jumma solidarity groups. These young men enter hill areas inhabited by Indigenous people under the guise of businessmen. Despite complaints being filed with the army camps against them, no effective action has been taken.

As a result, fear and discomfort prevail in Raikhali, Dongnala, Phultali, Karigor Para, Bangalhalia, Shariatpur, 5 Number, Rajsthali, and Nakychara areas. The general population is distressed and exhausted due to the Mog Party and these settlers' harassment, wrongdoings, and extortion.

## **9. Illegal Construction of Cottages on Buddhist Monastery Land in Alikadam and Lama**

It has been alleged that outsiders have illegally occupied land belonging to a Buddhist monastery and constructed cottages in the Maraingtong Jadi area of Sangu Mouza No. 285, bordering Alikadam and Lama Upazilas in Bandarban. It has come to light that the Lama Sangu Mouza Headman, Chongpat Mro, illegally leased the land to these resort owners.

According to sources, a 100-year lease for the Maraingtong Jadi hilltop land was allegedly issued by the headman for 5 million BDT to outsiders, in collaboration with the owner of Rangrang Eco Resort and U Thoihla Marma, son of Bathwaiching Marma, the president of the Lama Upazila Awami League and chairman of Gazalia Union Parishad.



Local sources further indicate that Chongpat Mro, Headman of Sangu Mouza, has been preventing the residents of Mro community from practicing traditional Jum (shifting) cultivation on Maraingtong hill. The affected areas include Langrui Karbari Para, Mangkrai Karbari Para, Notun Mro Para, and Rwaja Karbari Para, where Mro residents have long lived and sustained themselves as inhabitants of the mouza. Sources also claim that U Thoihla Marma, the son of the deposed Awami League chairman of Gazalia UP, along with Chongpat Mro and a Bengali man named Oksi Mamun, have been obstructing the local Mro community from performing Jum cultivation. The locals allege that these outsiders took a 100-year lease from the headman for 5 million BDT.

Residents of Roaza Para, speaking on condition of anonymity, report that the headman has also illegally sold government teak plantations multiple times. They further state, “Although we paid Chongpat Mro 280,000 BDT with the promise that he would provide us drinking water, the water supply has not been established.” Villagers also complain, “During the Headmanship time of Chongpat Mro’s father, we lived peacefully. Now, under his rule, we are left with no means of survival. Chongpat Mro has taken over our banana and mango gardens and sold them to outsiders.”

It is further reported that over the past one to two months, Chongpat Mro occupied the Buddhist monastery land in Maraingtong Jadi and, with the help of outsiders, illegally constructed cottages and resorts on the hilltop. He reportedly leased 10 acres of the hill to the owner of Inani Resort in Cox’s Bazar for 2 million BDT. The outsiders, including Bengali collaborators, hastily built three Jum-style resort

huts under the name Rangrang Eco Resort, which were later demolished by local Mro, Marma, and Tanchangya community members. Various sources say that Chongpat Mro has sold hill land to numerous outsiders, including owners of Cox's Bazar Tourist Jun, Sajek Valley, and Green Valley resorts.

Confidential sources indicate that despite repeated opposition from the Bomang Raja of Bandarban, the Headman Karbari Association, and Hill District Council members including Khamlai Mro, construction of resorts and cottages continues unabated on Marangtong Jadi hill in Sangu Mouza.

### **10. Beating of a Jumma by Bengali settlers in Rangamati in the Presence of Authorities (Police and Army)**

In the morning of May 12, 2025, at approximately 11:00 AM, Prantor Chakma, a member of the Jumma community, was brutally beaten by Bengali settlers at Banarupa Chowmuhani in Rangamati Sadar, despite the presence of police and army personnel.

According to sources, the Parbatya Chattogram Student Council, an organization of Bengali settlers illegally settled in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, organized a gathering with the deliberate aim of inciting communal tension. At the event, Prantor Chakma was filming like other attendees. The settlers instructed him to stop filming, which he complied with, and he began to leave the gathering peacefully. However, extremist settlers suddenly launched a series of attacks on him to provoke communal unrest. Despite the presence of police and army personnel at Banarupa Chowmuhani, Prantor Chakma was severely injured.

It is reported that Prantor Chakma was working as a representative of Aristopharma Ltd. in Rangamati. During the attack, the settlers forcibly seized his mobile phone, company property, and cash amounting to 43,000 BDT.

### **11. Buddha Statue Vandalised in Alikadam, Local Community Outraged**

On May 21, 2025, at approximately 3:30 PM, a Buddha statue under construction at Maraitong Jadi Pahar in Alikadam Upazila, Bandarban district, was vandalized. The incident sparked strong outrage among the local Buddhist community. According to sources, a dispute had been ongoing for several days between the Jadipahar authorities and a group led by Headman Chongpat Mro over the land at Maraitong Jadipahar. On May 20, members from both sides gathered at the site to discuss the issue. After the discussion, everyone left the area peacefully.

However, shortly afterward, other caretakers of the Jadipahar discovered that several parts of the under-construction Buddha statue, including its hands and feet,



had been damaged. They immediately informed the committee president, U Wichara Mahathero. When the news spread on social media, it generated widespread criticism.

Sources state that U Wichara Mahathero, president of the Maraitong Buddhist Jadipahar Committee, accused Headman Chongpat Mro of Sangu Mouza of leading the vandalism. In response, Headman Chongpat Mro denied the allegations, calling them false. Chongpat Mro stated that he is himself a Buddhist and could not possibly vandalize the statue. He also described the incident as a conspiracy against him.

## **12. Allegation of Land Grab by Outsider Through Payment to Headman in Alikadam**

There are allegations according to complaints against Headman Rengpung Mro that in Alikadam, Bandarban district, near Lip Jhirir along Thanchi Road (kilometer 13–14), the headman of 291 No. Tainafa Mouza illegally facilitated the takeover of hill land in Langri Karbari Para and Tolu Karbari Para in exchange for a large sum of money to an outsider named Rashed Morshed.

Local sources stated that in 2021, the local Mro and Tripura communities lodged complaints against illegal land grabs. In response, the Upazila administration conducted an operation through the Executive Officer, halting all unauthorized

activities and imposing restrictions on conducting any activity on the hill. However, it was reported that with the assistance of local resident Chothui Pru Marma Babli, the land was once again taken over, and teak saplings (Segun) were planted by the outsiders.

Local residents Lengring Mro and Koklam Mro said that the outsider, Rashed Morshed, obtained the headman's record in 2021 through payment and took control of the land. Even though their activities were halted for a couple of years, they now say that whenever they attempt to cultivate rice or practice Jum (shifting cultivation), Rashed Morshed's people stop them from doing it and they plant teak saplings (Segun) on their land. They also allege that as they are being prevented from practicing Jum cultivation, the outsiders are desperate to seize the land. Residents of 291 No. Tainafa Mouza said that the headman is elderly and does not fully understand these matters. They also mentioned that the headman's clerk, Alikadam Bazar resident Chowdhury Abu Bakar, is responsible for these irregularities and strongly demand that a capable person be assigned as headman.

Regarding the land acquisition along Thanchi Road (km 13–14), a caretaker named Arif (Babu) said that through Babli, his employer Rashed Morshed purchased 15 acres of land here by paying the headman for the record. He also said that about 8,000–10,000 teak saplings have been planted on his employer's land.

When asked why the headman issued the record to an outsider, Rengpung Mro replied that Chothui Pru Marma Babli came to him with Rashed Morshed seeking some land to build a cottage. He said he issued 5 acres through his report, but he does not know how the rest of the land was taken. When further asked why he issued the record to an outsider in exchange for money, the headman hung up the call and did not answer any further calls.

### **13. Allegation of Land Grab by Outsiders and Rohingya Targeting Mro Villager in Alikadam**

It had been alleged that in Ward No. 5 of Choykhyang Union, Alikadam Upazila, Bandarban district some outsiders, including Bengali settlers and Rohingya, were attempting to seize the land of a Mro villager named Thonwai Mro. The victim, Thonwai Mro, was reportedly distraught and at a loss in trying to protect his ancestral property.

Multiple sources reported that Fazal Karim Saidi, a former chairman of Chakaria Upazila Parishad in Cox's Bazar and ex-Awami League leader, along with his close associates Rohingya residents Ula Mia (40), son of Amir Hamza, residing in South-East Palong Para, Ward No. 3, Alikadam were leading this land grab

conspiracy. Other alleged that accomplices included Delwar Hossain alias Monikka (40) from Palakata, Chakaria; Abdul Shakkur; Md. Sajjad (28) from Hal Kakara village; Md. Patu (45) from Dulahajara village; and Md. Tarek (23), son of Babul Mia from Futer Jhiri village, Ward No. 4; Md. Mubin (23), son of Akter Hossain Bulu from Panir Jhiri, Ward No. 5, among others.

On 13 June 2025, Thonwai Mro filed a General Diary (GD) with Alikadam police, alleging that these individuals were attempting to illegally seize his land, threatening him publicly, harassing him with false accusations, and conspiring to murder him. Sources noted that the accused, Fazal Karim Saidi and Ula Mia, had been operating in the area for several years. Initially, Fazal Karim Saidi became involved with the area through timber supply for a research project by a Dhaka University professor and later assumed responsibility for overseeing the region. Taking advantage of this, they established poultry and cattle farms and began fish farming in local ponds.

It was alleged that on 10 December 2024, Ula Mia submitted a registration application at the land office claiming to have purchased land from a person named Ashwomoni Tripura. However, the investigation report submitted by the Upazila Kanungo indicated that neither the seller nor the buyer was in actual possession of the land, and recommended cancellation of the registration.

In fact, Thonwai Mro and his father, Langrat Karbari, have been cultivating and maintaining the land for many years, paying regular land taxes since 1981. In the night of 12 June 2025, unknown individuals vandalized a house near the pond. Following this incident, on 17 June, a complaint petition was filed in the District Magistrate's Court against Thonwai Mro and five others. Senior Judicial Magistrate Mohammad Nazmul Hossain instructed Alikadam police to submit an investigation report within 15 working days. The accused said that they were not involved in the vandalism and were not present at the scene, asserting that the case against them was deliberately fabricated to harass them. A local, Bahadur, stated that former chairman Fazal Karim Saidi pressured him to provide false testimony, claiming the pond land was purchased by Saidi. When he refused, he faced threats.

Thonwai Mro alleged that the attackers told him, "This land is ours now. Leave, or face consequences." He also said that when he attempted to file a police complaint, there were attempts to implicate his family in false cases.

Local residents, including former member Khaiden Mro, Lengru Mro, Sukumar Tripura, Md. Shah Alam, and Md. Faiz, reported that Ula Mia has long been attempting to seize land in Choykhyang, targeting hill and marginalized communities, backed by political patronage and a well-organized land-grabbing

syndicate. They further stated that such incidents pose a severe threat to the land rights and security of hill communities, urging that the actual perpetrators be identified and appropriate legal action taken promptly.

An anonymous source revealed that the Rohingya citizen Ula Mia, ineligible to vote, falsified information to register as a voter in Chakaria Municipality and later relocated to Alikadam Upazila. They emphasized that action should also be taken against public representatives who facilitated such activities.

#### **14. Indigenous Youth Shot Dead in Rangunia**

In Rangunia, Chattogram, a young Marma man was reportedly killed by gunmen. The incident occurred on Friday, 20 June 2025, at around 11:30 a.m. in the Khaindar Kul area of Sarafbhata Union, Rangunia Upazila. The deceased was identified as Shibu Marma, aged 34.

According to local sources, Shibu Marma was a resident of Marma Para in Borokholapara, Sarafbhata, and the son of Chingchala Marma. He earned his livelihood by collecting and selling lemons from the hills. His in-laws reside in Raikhali, Chandraghona. On 20 June, he had gone to his in-laws' home with his wife. After leaving his wife there, he was returning to his own home when he was shot and killed by the assailants.

#### **15. Banana and Papaya Plantations of Marma Community Destroyed by Forest Department in Alikadam**

On 21 June 2025, it was reported that the banana and papaya plantations cultivated by the Marma community in Koiya Kiri's Menthak Mro Para and Kaingwai Mro Para of Ward 8, No. 3 Noyapa Union in Alikadam Upazila of Bandarban, were destroyed by the Lama Forest Department.

According to locals, a team of officers and forest rangers under the Lama Forest Department cut down approximately 1,200 banana trees and 4 high-yield papaya trees planted over nearly six acres by residents Yangyung Mro, Rengthang Mro, and Dingwai Mro, without any prior notice or consultation. In place of the banana gardens, the forest officials planted trees such as Korai, Gamari, and Krishnachura and then left the site. Victim Dingwai Mro stated that about two years ago, four families together planted around 1,450 banana trees. They were never informed or consulted, and even banana trees that had started bearing fruit were cut down by the forest personnel. Another resident, Yangyung Mro, added that newly sown Jum rice had begun to sprout about two months ago, but the forest officials' planting activities damaged these rice seedlings as well.

The victims further reported that when they asked the forest department officials about the reason for cutting the trees, one officer threatened them, saying that if they reported the incident to journalists or anyone else, they would be charged with forest destruction and tree smuggling. Initially, the villagers remained silent out of fear, but after local discussions, they decided to bring the matter to the media.

Meanwhile, in the View Point area, near Bridges 8 and 10 and adjacent to Yangring Mro Para within the Matamuhuri Reserve, some external Bengali settlers had cultivated gardens, yet no action was taken against them by the Forest Department.

The forest officials reportedly stated that the government can freely establish forests wherever it wishes. However, the Marma villagers strongly protested, saying that they have lived and practiced Jum cultivation in the area for fourteen generations. They emphasized that if the government wants to establish a forest here, it must first consult the local residents and act according to their guidance. The Forest Department, however, carried out this destructive action without any discussion or consultation.

## 16. Attempt of land grabbing of Jumma villagers by Bengali settlers in Longadu

An attempt was made by an influential Bengali settler to encroach the land of four Jumma villagers from two villages located side by side in Gulshakhali Union and Bogachatar Union of Longadu Upazila under Rangamati District. It is believed that local Border Guard Bangladesh (BGB) members were also involved in this land grabbing.



The name of the Bengali settler who attempted to grab was Md. Abdul Halim (50). He is a resident of the Gulshakhali settler settlement area. He is also known to be the headman of Gulshakhali Mouza No. 386. Once upon a time, when Gulshakhali Forest was deforested, Gulshakhali Mouza No. 386 was created in that area by the Rangamati Deputy Commissioner.

On July 6, 2025, Md. Abdul Halim, along with a group of 10/12 Bengali settlers, first entered Rangipara village of Rangipara Mouza No. 388 under Gulshakhali Union No. 3 and Bogachatar Union No. 4. And Noapara village and started clearing the forest with the aim to forcibly occupy the land that belong to 4 Jumma villagers. When the Jumma owners of the land opposed clearing the forest, Md. Abdul Halim claimed that he had taken a lease from the Rajnagar Zone authorities of 37 BGB to plant a garden in the area.

Md. Abdul Halim threatened that the villagers would be arrested and a case would be filed against them if they prevented them from gardening, leaving the landowners helpless. After the incident, the landowners informed the Rajnagar Zone authorities of the neighboring 37th BGB about the matter and demanded protection of their land, but the BGB authorities had not taken any action yet.

Despite repeated obstacles, Bengali settlers cleared the forest until July 16, 2025.

The affected villagers were Günsindu Chakma (45), son of Bir Singh Chakma, resident of Noapara village, Amiya Kanti Chakma (61), son of Birendra Chakma, resident of Rangipara village, Ricken Chakma (40), son of Mon Mohan Karbari, from Hajapera village and Nelson Chakma (42), son of Ranjit Chakma, Hajapera village.

It is known that before the Chittagong Hill Tracts Accord of 1997, the BGB and Rajnagar Zone authorities occupied a part of the land of Ricken Chakma and Nelson Chakma of Gulshakhali Union No. 3 and established 'Check Post No. 8' and with the land of Günsindu Chakma and Amiya Kanti Chakma, 'Checkpost No. 7'. Although the check posts were removed as per the agreement after the signing of the Hill Tracts Accord, at some point the BGB authorities violated the agreement by placing signboard stating “the abandoned land of security force camp, and any kind of cultivation, construction of facilities or settlement is completely prohibited in the said area”.

By order, a signboard titled 'Warning Notice' was installed, mentioning 'Rajanagar Zone'. However, except for the land encroached upon for the check post, the owners have been occupying the remaining part for many years, keeping it under their own control, and have created broom and fruit gardens. According to sources

from the Jumma owners and locals of the area, the settler headman Md. Abdul Halim is now plotting to forcibly occupy all the land around the check post in the name of leasing the designated area of the said check post. It is reported that Gunsindu Chakma's land in the said area is 1.5 acres, Amiya Kanti Chakma's land is 0.30 acres, Riken Chakma's land is 1.00 acres, and Nelson Chakma's land is 0.60 acres.

## 17. An indigenous person murdered in Teknaf

It is alleged that, an indigenous person namely Sujan Chakma, from Jurachari Upazila in Rangamati Hill District, was murdered after he went to Teknaf in Cox's Bazar district for a job interview after receiving a phone call from friends. He is approximately 30 years old. The deceased Sujan Chakma's father's name is Batye Chakma, and he lives in Jurachari Sadar Union area. Sujan Chakma is the eldest of three siblings.



The murder took place in the evening of August 31, 2025. According to a family source of the victim, that morning Sujan Chakma first went to Cox's Bazar Sadar. Then he went to Teknaf to give a job interview. After reaching Teknaf, Sujan Chakma's friends called Sujan Chakma's father and asked for money. Later, people in the area found Sujan Chakma lying injured after being stabbed at night in a place called Shapla Chattar in Teknaf Bazar. It is also known that the stab wound had been stitched. Later, the people of the area took him to the local hospital.

But after a while, the doctor declared Sujan Chakma dead. Three Bengali youths accused in the brutal murder of Sujan Chakma were arrested by the Rapid Action

Battalion (RAB) on September 7, 2025. The names of the three arrested Bengali youths were 1. Kalu (18), 2. Hashem (32) and 3. Sahab Uddin (31). All of them were arrested from Teknaf area.

## **18. Muslim Bengalis beat up three members of a Tanchangya family, looted them, and molested a woman in Cox's Bazar**

On September 15, 2025, at approximately 9:00 am, in the village of Telkhola (Tayontuli Para) under Ward No. 6 of Palangkhali Union No. 5 under Ukhia Police Station of Cox's Bazar District, a group of more than 25/26 people led by Muslim Bengali Yasin Ali (48), father of late Nazir Hossain, attacked, looted and sexually assaulted a woman in the family while she was naked.

The victims were:

- 1) Surya Kumar Tanchangya (50) son of late Hatdoba Tanchangya, from Daine Kainda Para, Ward No. 4, Balukhali UP, Thana- Rangamati Sadar, District- Rangamati, current address: Telkhola (Tayontuli Para), Ward No. 6, Palangkhali Union, Thana-Ukhia, District-Cox's Bazar;
- 2) Ripon Tanchangya (25), son of Raju Kumar Tanchangya,
- 3) Shanti Ranjan Tanchangya (34), son of Dhappuri Tanchangya.

Another woman who was also molested (22) was a housewife from the Tanchangya community of the same village.

It was told that 3/4 days before the incident, someone stabbed and injured a buffalo when Yasin Ali left it grazing in the Telkhola hilly area. Yasin Ali complained that the buffalo was attacked by the people from the Tanchangya and



Chakma communities because of which Yasin Ali had been intimidating and threatening the Chakma and Tanchangya communities. At one point, on September 15, 2025, at approximately 9:00 am, a group of 25/26 Muslim Bengalis led by Yasin Ali attacked the houses of Surya Kumar Tanchangya, Ripon Tanchangya, and Shanti Ranjan Tanchangya with local made weapons such as sharp knives, axes, iron swords, sticks, iron rods, illegal guns, etc.

When Surya Kumar Tanchangya, Ripon Tanchangya and Shanti Ranjan Tanchangya resisted, they were hit on the chest, back, head, waist and various parts of the body, causing severe injuries. As a result, Ripon Tanchangya's left eye was damaged by the iron bar. When the victims screamed, the people around them heard and came to the scene to rescue them, the Muslim Bengalis threatened to kill them too. In such situation, when Surya Kumar Tanchangya's daughter (22) tried to stop the Bengalis from beating, she was also dragged by her hair and, tearing off her clothes and they sexually assaulted her while she was naked. Later, Muslim Bengalis kidnapped Surya Kumar Tanchangya, Ripon Tanchangya, and Shanti Ranjan Tanchangya, holding them hostage at gunpoint and beating them with the intention of killing and took them to Yasin Ali's house, approximately 6/7 kilometers away from the scene of the incident, and tortured them again physically and mentally there while they were detained.

Later, when news of their kidnapping became known locally, a group of police from Ukhia Police Station rushed to the scene, but the Muslim Bengalis who had attacked them fled towards the hilly area and on the same day at approximately 2:00 pm, the injured victims were rescued with the help of the police. Later, locals took them to the Ukhia Upazila Health Complex for treatment. During this time, the attackers cut down 120 banana trees from Surya Kumar Tanchangya's banana plantation, destroyed vegetables and paddy fields, and caused crop damage worth 60,000/- taka and 2 grey cows (worth 1,40,000/- Taka), 1 goat (worth 12,000/- Taka), 3 goats (worth 30,000/- Taka) and 1 pair of gold earrings weighing 8 annas for the use of his daughter Sundari Tanchangya (20), and took away 10,000/- (ten thousand) taka in cash, a 30 ampere solar power battery from Ripon Tanchangya's house, and 50,000/- (fifty thousand taka) in cash kept in the house. In addition, the perpetrators also vandalized the belongings and Buddhist altar of Ripon Tanchangya house, and destroyed vegetables and rice fields, the market value of which was 80,000 takas.

## **19. Wamong Tanchangya kidnapped by Rohingya militants while grazing cattle in the dark**

It had been reported that a Jumma villager named Wamong Tanchangya (55) went missing since September 23, 2025, while grazing cattle in the hills of Ghumdhum

Union of Naiksyangchari Upazila under Bandarban District. The villagers concerned believed that terrorists from the Rohingya militant organization RSO (Rohingya Solidarity Organization) forcibly took away Wamong Tanchangya along with the cows. According to local sources, Wamong Tanchangya's home is in Bhalukia village, ward no. 8 of Ghumdhum Union. He used to earn a living by cultivating banana plantations on the last border of Bhalukia canal. He also took on the task of herding cows for various villagers. As a result, he had about 15-20 cows, which he used to herd in the hilly areas. However, due to the recent increase in the presence and activity of armed members of the Rohingya organizations RSO and ARSA in the area, Wamong Tanchangya, on the advice of the villagers, would come to the main village at night and spend the night. In the morning, he would go back to herd the cows.

On September 23, Wamong Tanchangya went to herd cattle as usual in the morning and did not return that night. The next day, September 24, 2025 when he did not return all day, concerned villagers (10-12 people) from Bhalukia and Fatrajhiri villages went to Wamong Tanchangya's garden and searched the surrounding area. But they could not find Wamong Tanchangya and his cows anywhere. Locals suspected that RSO terrorists had taken Wamong Tanchangya along with the cows. According to villagers, recently, RSO members have been stationed in the Wakkudong Hills and Gar Moin Chara areas of border pillars 39-41 adjacent to Bhalukia village and are conducting activities from there. Members of the Arakan Army were also once stationed in that area.

When the villagers could not find Wamong Tanchangya, they informed the BGB camp in the nearby Reju Para area.

## **20. Communal attacks in Khagrachari and Guimara, 3 killed in army firing and Imposition of section 144**

At least three Jumma girls were seriously injured in a chase and counter-chase between the Bengali settlers and the 'Jumma student crowd' on September 27, 2025, following the gang-rape of a Jumma girl by settlers in the Singinala area of Khagrachari Sadar and on September 28, 2025, 3 Jummas were killed and at least 20 more were injured in a series of attacks by the army, settlers, and outside miscreants in Guimara Ramsu Bazar and its surrounding Jumma settlements in Khagrachari district. In addition, 54 shops, 26 houses and 16 motorcycles belonging to Jummas were burnt to ashes in Ramsu Bazar. It was learnt that Jummas' property worth around Tk 25 crore was damaged.



## **21. Section 144 imposed in Khagrachari: Jumma attacked, 3 seriously injured**

On September 27, 2025, there was a morning and evening road blockade program in Khagrachari district under the banner of 'Jumma Chhatra-Janta' to protest the rape of a Marma school girl demanding the arrest of all rapists. During the blockade, without any provocation, a chase and counter-chase began between the besieging Jumma student crowd and the Bengali settlers in the Narankhaiyya area of Khagrachari Sadar around 10 am, which continued until about 3 pm. Meanwhile, Khagrachari District Magistrate ABM Itekhurul Islam Khandaker ordered the imposition of Section 144 in Khagrachari Municipality and Sadar Upazila from 2 pm until further instructions expressing the extreme deterioration of the law-and-order situation and the fear of damage to people's lives and property. At 3 pm, an order was issued to impose Section 144 at the Guimara police station in the district.

But a few hours after the order was issued, organized attacks by settlers began in various areas of Jumma. At least 3 people were reported to have been seriously injured in the incident. The injured were: (1) Rikon Chakma alias Barize (29), son of Bhakta Chakma, from Ranipara area of Boradam, Dighinala Upazila; (2) Kumia Tripura (25), from Amtali area of Kamalchari, Khagrachari Sadar Upazila and (3) Kangsai Marma alias Mangsaong (22), from Amtali area of Kamalchari, Khagrachari Sadar Upazila.

Among those injured in the attack on Jummas by settlers, Rikon Chakma was transferred from Khagrachari Parkside Hospital to Chittagong in a more seriously

injured condition. Rikon Chakma, a pick-up driver by profession, was said to have received 17 stitches on his head at Khagrachari Hospital. He was injured by sharp weapons from the settlers in the Narankhaiyya area. It was learnt that after Section 144 was imposed at 2 pm, a group of settlers attacked Mahajan Para in Khagrachari Sadar with sharp weapons, spikes and metal bullets at around 4 pm. During this time, there was a chase and counter-chase between the settlers and the Jumma student crowd of Mahajan Para for several hours. The settlers themselves attacked and vandalized an ambulance, and later they spread propaganda on social media that the Jummas had carried out the attack and vandalism.

In addition, a group of Bengali settlers hurled bricks and slingshots on the indigenous Jummas from the dome and roof of the Upazila mosque under construction with foreign funding. They used lead and discarded gun bullets as slingshot bullets. Not only that, it was also known that the settlers themselves broke some of the glass in the mosque and then spread propaganda that the Jummas broke it. Despite the imposition of Section 144, around 7 pm, two more groups of settlers organized and attacked Jummas in the Ganjpara village, which is inhabited by Jummas, and in the area adjacent to the Young Buddhist Monastery in the Khagrachari Bazar area. In the attack, Kumiya Tripura and Kangsai Marma alias Mongsong Marma were seriously injured in the Yongd Bouddha Vihar area due to sharp weapons and sticks of the settlers. Later, they were admitted to Khagrachari Sadar Hospital in serious condition.

Around 8 pm, it was learnt that another group of settlers had taken up positions next to the Border Guard Bangladesh (BGB) headquarters near Khagrachari Stadium. In addition, the army had reportedly set up a new checkpoint next to the stadium and dug some bunkers.

## **22. Horrific communal attack and arson on Jummas in Guimara**

On September 28, 2025, the second day of the morning-evening road blockade program was observed in Guimara, Khagrachari district under the banner of 'Jumma Chhatra-Janta' to protest the rape of a Marma School girl and demanded the arrest of all rapists. From the morning to around 4 pm, a fierce attack was carried out on the Jummas as well as their houses and settlements. In addition, the army lathi-charged at four places in the Khagrachari Sadar area. On that morning, a group of Jumma students and the public were blocking the road in front of the food warehouse in the Upazila adjacent to Ramsu Bazar in Guimara, trying to hold a program. At one point, a group of army personnel, a group of settlers, and some masked, armed outsiders also arrived there. At first, the army took the initiative to



push the blocking students off the road. This led to an altercation between the army members and the blocking students. The army then forcibly dispersed the student crowd. At around 12 noon, a chase and counter-chase began between the army and the settlers and the besieging student crowd. Meanwhile, the Bengali settlers started setting fire to shops in Ramesu Bazar and the houses of the surrounding Jummas, burning motorcycles, and looting shops. This led to a chase and counter-chase between the two sides.

At one point during the chase and counter-chase, a section of the student crowd started throwing bricks and stones at the army from behind. According to multiple eyewitnesses, during this chase and counter-chase by both sides, at around 1 pm, the army and masked miscreants opened fire one after another on the Jumma students and crowd who were holding a blockade. Three people including Akhrue Marma (22), Thoiwaiching Marma (20) and Athuipru Marma (21), were killed in the firing by the army and their allies. Eleven army personnel were injured by bricks and mortar thrown by the besiegers. The attack, carried out by the army, Bengali settlers, and masked thugs, was said to have lasted until 4 pm.

At least 3 Jummas were killed in army firing and Bengali settlers' attacks. At least 20 Jumma men and women were seriously injured in attacks. At least 11 of them were admitted to Khagrachari Sadar Hospital and 1 was reportedly transferred to Chittagong in critical condition. In addition, 54 shops, 26 houses and 16 motorcycles belonging to Jummas were burnt to ashes in Ramsu Bazar. It was learnt that Jummas' property worth around Tk 25 crore was damaged.

List of those injured in the communal attack in Ramsu Bazar and surrounding Jumma settlements in Guimara Upazila:

Sl.	Name
1.	Uhlapru Marma (27), father: Kyazaihla Marma, Baraitali, Guimaras, was receiving treatment at home.
2.	Kezchai Marma (29), Amtali, Guimara, was treated at home.
3.	ewel Chakma (23), Gram-Pathachara, Guimara, was treated at Delta Healthcare in Chittagong.
4.	Kangchaihla Marma (27), Tholibari, Guimara, was treated at Delta Healthcare in Chittagong.
5.	Kyazai Marma (37), Ramsu Bazar, Guimara, Chittagong, was undergoing treatment at Delta Healthcare.
6.	Umehla Marma (13), Ramsu Bazar, Guimara, Chittagong, was undergoing treatment at Delta Healthcare.
7.	Anuma Marma (21), Dewan Para, Guimara, Chittagong, was treated at Delta Healthcare.
8.	Ang Marma (26), Baritali, Guimara, Chittagong, was treated at Delta Healthcare.
9.	Ugya Marma, Battala, Guimara, Chittagong, was treated at Delta Healthcare.
10.	Thuipru Marma, Ramsu Bazar, Guimara, was treated at Delta Healthcare in Chittagong.
11.	Anching Marma, Ramsu Rajar, Guimara, was treated at Delta Healthcare in Chittagong.
12.	Chinkyu Marma, Notun Para, Guimara, was undergoing treatment at Delta Healthcare in Chittagong.
13.	Bikash Tripura (23), Ping-Lakshipati Tripura, Guimara Sadar
14.	Kase Marma, Father: ঞPragya Marma, Address-Ramsu Bazar
15.	Angthoi Marma, Village-Dewanpara
16.	Ruyu Marma (34)
17.	Raju Marma (22),
18.	Kanjari Marma (60)
19.	Chinsa Marma (20)

### **23. A Tanchangya farmer allegedly kidnapped by Rohingya militants in Naikhyongchari**

It was alleged that, Suman Tanchangya (38), a farmer son of Rashiang Tanchangya from Garjanabonia, adjacent to Ward No. 8 of Ghumdhum Union in Naiksyangchari Upazila of Bandarban district, was abducted by the Rohingya militant organization Arakan Solidarity Organization (RSO) and Arakan Rohingya Salvation Army (ARSA). On October 8, 2025, at 2:00 pm, he was abducted while visiting the eggplant fields of his Jum, 2-3 kilometres east of his neighbourhood (Gorjanabania). Locals suspected that Suman Tanchangya was abducted by RSO and ARSA members stationed in the area. The villagers came to the neighbourhood, searched him and as they were unable to find him, they went to the Gorjanabonia BGB camp around 7-8 am and informed the camp authorities. The BGB camp authorities recorded the name and address of Suman Tanchangya and responsibly said that if they find Suman Tanchangya, they will inform the villagers.

### **24. Bengali settlers obstruct and threat the Land Commission meeting in Rangamati**

The meeting of the Chittagong Hill Tracts Land Dispute Resolution Commission, to be held on October 19, 2025 in Rangamati, was postponed due to the threat of a strike by the Parbatya Chattagram Chhatra Parishad (PCCP), a student organization of army-backed Bengali settlers. The meeting was postponed on October 16, 2025, in a notice signed by Mohammad Sahab Uddin, Secretary (Joint District and Sessions Judge) of the Chittagong Hill Tracts Land Settlement Disputes Commission. The meeting was scheduled to be held at the Land Commission office set up at the Rangamati Hill District Council office. It is worth noting that on October 16, 2025, the PCCP held a press conference with 8-point demands. The PCCP leaders said that if any attempt is made to hold a Land Commission meeting without implementing the PCCP's eight-point demands, the Land Commission meeting will be strongly resisted or disrupted.

It was not the first time that extremist communal and nationalist settler organization threatened to resist if a meeting is called by the Hill Land Commission. Earlier, the Land Commission meeting had to be postponed three times due to threats from the Chittagong Hill Tracts Citizens Council, a communal organization of settlers. The Chittagong Hill Tracts Citizens' Council called for a road blockade against the Hill Land Commission meeting convened in Bandarban on December 23, 2019. As a result, the Land Commission meeting could not be held properly. Then, in February 2020, the Chittagong Hill Tracts Citizens'

Council surrounded the Land Commission meeting called in Rangamati in an attempt to sabotage the previously scheduled meeting of the Chittagong Hill Tracts Land Dispute Resolution Commission. Instead of resisting the protesters of the Citizens' Council, law enforcement, security forces, and intelligence agencies supported and aided them in various ways. Then, when the Chittagong Hill Tracts Land Commission took the initiative to hold a meeting on September 7, 2022, the meeting was blocked, and from 6:00 am on September 6 to 2:00 pm on September 7, the terrorist organization of settlers with 7-point demand called for a 32-hour strike in the Rangamati city area. As a result, the said meeting of the Land Commission was also postponed.

### **25. 10 Jumma houses vandalized and looted and 1 house set on fire by Bengali settlers in Baghaichari**

On October 20, 2025, at approximately 11:30 p.m., Bengali settlers extensively vandalized and looted at least 10 Jumma houses and another Jumma house was completely destroyed by the arson attack after looting in a Jumma-dominated village called Bara Mahilya, ward 9 of Sarboatuli Union in Baghaichari Upazila of Rangamati Hill District. According to local sources, a few years ago, two Bengali settlers from Gulshakhali, Longadu, secretly purchased land from a Jumma in Bora Mahilya, a border area between Baghaichari Upazila and Langadu Upazila. But later, after the matter became known to the Jummas in Bora Mahilya, the Jumma who had sold the land wanted to return the money to the two settlers, but they refused to take the money back. However, a few days later, for some unknown reason, the two settlers agreed to take back the money. As a result, the Jumma returned the money to them without any delay. And the problem was resolved there.



But, a few months later, surprisingly, when the settlers came together again to clear the forest on that land, the Jummas around Bora Mahilya saw it and they immediately started protesting it. At one point, when the possibility of a communal riot between the two sides arose, the incident quickly became public knowledge. Later, the situation calmed down when representatives of both sides, headmen, and people from the Karbari and Baghaichari Upazila administrations arrived there. In the presence of both parties, it was decided that since the land was disputed saying that no Jummas or Bengali would be able to build any kind of house or create a garden on the land until the matter was resolved. But on October 20, 2025, the Jumma who actually owns the land and surprisingly found that several Bengali settlers had already illegally built houses on the land and were cutting down the forest to create various types of gardens. So, on that day, a section of Jummas became angry and vandalized the houses of two settlers who had built houses on the land at approximately 8:00 PM, and reminded the settlers about the decision they both parties made in the past and asked them to move their houses from that place to another place. and the Jummas returned home peacefully.

Then, in retaliation for that incident, at approximately 11:30 p.m., a group of settlers, with the direct support of the army, launched an attack on the Jumma village of Bara Mahilya. However, even though there were no Jummas in the village at that time, the settlers looted and took away various important items from their homes, including rice, clothes, machinery, and livestock. On the way, many houses were vandalized and the house of a Jumma named Jagdish Chakma, son of Bogra Chakma, was completely burned down and destroyed.

According to the victim families, the attack by the settlers caused an estimated loss of Tk 3.5 million to Jumma. Below is a list of the families affected by the violence of the large-scale female settlers:

- 1). Jagdish Chakma, son of Bogra Chakma, from Bara Mahilya.
- 2). Yuddhamani Chakma, son of Neel Mohan Chakma, from Bara Mahilya.
- 3). Sumati Ranjan Chakma, son of Baneshwar Chakma, from Bara Mahilya.
- 4). Barapeda Chakma, son of Chandra Sen Chakma, from Bara Mahilya.
- 5). Ushamu Chakma, son of Bijoy Chakma, from Bora Mahilya.
- 6). Saber Bijoy Chakma, son of Preeti Kumar Chakma, from Bora Mahilya.
- 7). Neel Ratan Chakma, son of Basu Kumar Chakma, from Bora Mahilya.
- 8). Sushant Chakma, from Bora Mahilya.
- 9). Nihar Bindu Chakma, son of Vritti Kumar Chakma, from Baro Mahilya.
- 10) Rintu Chakma, son of Bijoy Chakma, from Baro Mahilya.

## **26. Meeting of the Task Force on Refugees and Internal Resettlement Taskforce postponed**

It had been learnt that, the 12th meeting of the Task Force on Repatriation and Rehabilitation of Tribal Refugees Returning to India and Identification and Rehabilitation of Internally Displaced Persons, scheduled to be held at the Chittagong Circuit House on October 22, 2025 was postponed. This directive was issued in a notice signed by Chittagong Divisional Commissioner and Task Force Member Secretary Dr. Md. Ziauddin on October 19. The notice stated that the proposed meeting which was supposed to be held at the Chittagong Circuit House conference room chaired by the chairman of Task Force Sudatta Chakma on Wednesday, October 22 at 11 am due to unavoidable reasons. It is worth noting that since the announcement of the meeting, various settler organizations supported by the army had been trying to sabotage the meeting through various conspiracies.

## **27. Conspiracy of Lama Upazila administration to grab the land of indigenous villagers in Bandarban**

Maraingtang is a traditional place for the local people, which holds cultural significance for the local Buddhists and Jummas. But in recent times, some unscrupulous individuals have been trying to encroach on the place. The Lama Upazila administration is conducting a conspiracy over the land of Maraingtang Jadi which will pose a threat to religious coexistence and a peaceful environment in the future. The area goes around the main road of Alikadam Shilbunia Para and ends at the road of Marma Para. A human chain and protest march was organized by the Alikadam Buddhist community On October 28, 2025 at 8 am in Alikadam Upazila of Bandarban District in Shilbunia Para to protect the land in Maraingtang and protest against the conspiracy by the Lama Upazila administration.

## **28. Attempt to kidnap 5 Tanchangya workers by Rohingya militants in Ghumdhum Union**

On Tuesday, November 18, 2025, five Tanchangya workers from Garjanabonia Para, adjacent to Ward No. 8 of Ghumdhum Union, were about to be abducted by ARSA armed members. The Tanchangya victims of the kidnapping attempt were:

- 1) Jinyau Tanchangya (50), son of late Angjain Tanchangya,
- 2) Angchimang Tanchangya (47), son of Chinglau Tanchangya,
- 3) Mongpuching Tanchangya (50),
- 4) Barikya Tanchangya (25), son of Mangchaching Tanchangya, and
- 5) Lamangcha Tanchangya (22), son of Uchingla Tanchangya.

It was known that the villagers of Tanchangya went to work as daily laborers to cut bamboo from Abdu Salam's betel tree field on the side of Abdu Kalabagan on the Hijlya Canal in Garjanabonia Para. When they reached the betel leaf field with bamboo at around 4 pm, 5 armed ARSA members suddenly emerged from the thicket of the forest and surrounded the Tanchangyas. ARSA armed members tried to capture two young men out of five Tanchangya villagers. But the wife of the owner, a Muslim woman of the betel leaf field thought that if they were captured, she would be blamed and there would be problems. After much pleading from the wife of the owner of the betel field, the ARSA members finally released the five Tanchangyas, including the two young men.

It is also worth mentioning that on October 8, 2025, a jute farmer named Suman Tanchangya from Gorjan Bonia, adjacent to Ward No. 8 of Ghumdhum Union of Naiksyangchari Upazila and on September 23, 2025, another villager named Wamong Tanchangya were abducted by RSO and ARSA militants from Bhalukia in Ghumdhum Union. Their whereabouts have not been known yet. In the past, on May 16, 2024, Chaila Mong Chakma (29) and Two Tanchangya villagers, one's name O Kyamongkho Tanchangya (25), from the sluice gate area of Hoi Kong Naf River in Teknaf Upazila of Cox's Bazar district were abducted by Rohingya militants while fishing for crabs and they are still missing.

## **29. Teacher recruitment exam postponed due to strike by Bengali settlers in Rangamati**



The Assistant Teacher Recruitment Examination under the Rangamati Hill District Council was scheduled to be held on November 21, 2025 after being postponed several times in the past, but due to the strike by the Bengali settlers, the Rangamati Hill District Council announced the postponement of the exam for the fourth time. The message was confirmed through a press note issued by the chairman of the council on November 20.

The press note said, "Considering the called strike centering on the previously scheduled date and the possible transportation and security situation, in consultation with all other necessary authorities, including law enforcement authorities, The council has

decided to postpone the exam again.” Meanwhile, some extremist Muslim fanatic Bengali organizations of Bengali settlers were observing a 36-hour strike from 6 am on November 21 in Rangamati district to protest the quota discrimination in the recruitment of assistant teachers by the Rangamati Hill District Council.

On the first day of the strike, all vehicle movement in the city was suspended from 6 am. During this time, the settlers were seen observing hartals in various places in the city and various obstacles were created by the settlers by burning tires in several places. It was known that the settlers called off the strike after the council announced the postponement of the exams.

It was also known that during the 36-hour strike, a female police officer named Prithvi Chakma was harassed by the settlers on her way to her workplace. According to locals in the city, those picketing during the strike were all settlers from various professions and were claiming that there were no examinees there. Locals also expressed their opinion that women were being harassed in various ways in the name of the strike. On the other hand, one group was claiming that the district BNP, Jamaat and NCP were demanding 150 seats as a quota for the recruitment of teachers in Rangamati. Dissatisfied with the said demand, the District Council did not accept the demand and hence the settlers started an anti-quota movement to confuse the situation, and the movement had always been a communal incitement by Bengali settlers against the Jummas.

### **30. An indigenous Chakma abducted in Khagrachari**

It was reported that Bengali settlers abducted an indigenous Chakma person from Rupaichari village in Ward No. 8 of Patachara Union in Ramgarh Upazila of Khagrachari District. On November 9, 2025, at 12 noon, a group of 20/25 Bengali settlers from Khagrabil village went to Rupaichari village on motorcycles and CNG and forcibly abducted Nayan Chakma alias Durgapadma (35), son of Rooppadma Chakma, from his house. He is a shopkeeper by profession. He earns his living by running a tea shop in front of his house.

### **31. 3 elderly Tanchangya women harassed by Rohingya armed militants in Naikyangchari**

On November 25, 2025, three elderly Tanchangya women were allegedly tied up and held captive for six hours, and harassed by the Arakan Rohingya Salvation Army (ARSA), a Rohingya militant organization from Myanmar, in Gorjanbonia Para, Reju Mouza, Ghumdhum Union, Naiksyangchari Upazila, Bandarban District. The detained Tanchangya women were: Angkraching Tanchangya (60), wife of Kanu Tanchangya; Malapu Tanchangya (45), wife of Bengya Tanchangya; and Malaiche Tanchangya (42), wife of Pulaang Tanchangya.

# Infiltration and Religious Conversion

## 1. New Rohingya Infiltration in Alikadam

Allegations emerged that members of the Rohingya community were once again illegally infiltrating the forests and river routes of Alikadam Upazila in Bandarban District from Myanmar's Rakhine (Arakan) State. Since last October, 2025, with the assistance of some local brokers in exchange for money, Rohingyas first entered Alikadam; afterward, some stayed in and around Alikadam, while others moved on toward the Chakaria area of Cox's Bazar.

According to multiple local sources, the Rohingyas initially entered Alikadam through forest routes along the Arakan border. From there, they traveled by boat from the upper reaches of the Matamuhuri River and reached areas near Alikadam Upazila headquarters, where they took shelter in forests or other safe locations. Later, taking advantage of opportunities, most of them traveled by vehicle toward Chakaria. Some remained in Alikadam or nearby areas, at the homes of relatives or acquaintances. Local residents reported that at least two to three boats were engaged daily in transporting these Rohingyas, with an estimated 60–70 or more individuals infiltrating each day. According to locals, this infiltration had been ongoing for at least one month.

Multiple sources alleged that individuals named Jafar Alam, son of Faridul Alam, from Noya Para village under Noya Para Union, along with several other accomplices, were facilitating this infiltration in exchange for money. It is reported that the infiltrating Rohingya groups consisted mostly of women and children, along with a few men. Sources speculate that many of the men are engaged in fighting in Arakan, which is why women have been sent across the border.

## 2. BGB Detain 33 Rohingyas, Including Women and Children, During Illegal Infiltration in Bandarban

The Border Guard Bangladesh (BGB) detained 33 Rohingyas, including women and children, during an attempt at illegal infiltration in Alikadam, Bandarban. Members of 57 BGB detained them at around 5:30 a.m. on February 8, 2025, from



the Amtali area of Alikadam Sadar Union. Among those detained were 9 women, 10 men, and 14 children. All of them were Rohingyas and citizens of Myanmar. During the operation, the office of the Amtali Ashrayan (rehabilitation) Project was searched, and a total of these 33 Rohingyas were detained.

According to confidential sources, with the assistance of a Bangladeshi broker network and in exchange for BDT 8,000 per person, they were first brought through Pahar Bhanga Para and Machkum Para to the Menle Para area. From there, they traveled via Sindu and Nindu Para to reach Poya Muhuri, where they were dressed in clothing similar to that worn by Bangladeshis. Subsequently, these Myanmar nationals were taken to the Kutupalong Rohingya Refugee Camp via Poyamuhuri, Naikhyangchari, and Baishari.

It is worth noting that on November 11, 2024, in three separate operations conducted by the Alikadam Upazila administration and law enforcement agencies, 81 Rohingyas were detained while infiltrating Bandarban through various border points of the Poyamuhuri border area under Kurukpata Union. Later, on January 11, 2025, 58 Rohingyas were detained from the Buchirmukh area of Noyapara Union. And on February 8, 2025, another 33 Rohingyas were detained. Thus, in these three phases, a total of 172 Rohingyas were detained from Alikadam by law enforcement agencies.

### **3. 26 Workers Abducted Again by a Gang of “New Muslims” in Lama**

There have been repeated allegations of worker abductions in Lama and Naikhyangchari upazilas of Bandarban district. On February 16, 2025, it was

alleged that 26 Bengali workers were abducted once again. Many of the abducted workers were outsiders in Bandarban, and their homes were reportedly in Cox's Bazar of Chittagong.

According to multiple local sources, these abductions are mainly being carried out by a robbery gang led by so-called "New Muslims" (recent converts to Islam). Another source claimed that members of the UPDF (Democratic) in Bandarban are providing backing to this robbery gang.

The gang is reportedly led by Md. Abdullah alias Jibon Tripura and Jewel Tripura (whose Muslim name is unknown), both of whom were converted to Islam from the Tripura community. Locally, this group is known as the "Kala Dakat Gang." Sources say that, in addition to New Muslim members, the gang also includes Bengali members.

One source states that the gang consists of approximately 12 to 14 members. They are reportedly armed with locally made firearms known as "LG," pistols, and sharp weapons. Md. Abdullah alias Jibon Tripura is known to be a former student leader of the Parbatya Chattagram Chhatra Parishad, an organization supported by the settler Bengali group Parbatya Chattagram Nagorik Parishad. His home is reportedly in Tanki Pahar Para, Islampur, Ward No. 9, Bandarban Municipality. Jewel Tripura is said to have previously served jail sentences multiple times for robbery and theft.

Local sources report that for nearly the past two years, this robbery gang has been secretly operating in groups and carrying out robberies and abductions at different times in Lama, Alikadam, Naikhyangchari, and Bandarban Sadar upazilas. They are also said to have committed robberies at various times in the reserve areas of Satkania.

Meanwhile, an elderly resident of Mariyam Tripura Para in the Soroi area of Lama upazila stated that these crimes and criminal activities are being planned from Cox's Bazar. He further mentioned that although these robberies and abductions have been occurring for a long time, no strict measures have been observed from the administration in this regard.

It is worth noting that on February 16, at around 1:30 a.m., the 26 workers from five rubber plantations were abducted from the remote Murungjhiri area of Fasiakhali in Lama upazila. After the abduction, the kidnappers reportedly demanded a ransom of BDT 1.2 million from the victims' families. A few days earlier, 12 workers were also abducted from another rubber plantation, after which the armed group demanded extortion money amounting to BDT 600,000.

#### **4. 20 Rohingyas, Including Women and Children, Detained During Illegal Infiltration in Alikadam**

On March 4, 2025, at around 7:30 p.m., law enforcement agencies detained 20 Rohingyas, including women and children, during an operation on a bus of Matamuhuri Paribahan at the Alikadam Bus Terminal area in Bandarban. Among those detained were 3 men, 6 women, and 11 children. It was learned based on confidential intelligence that an operation was conducted on the Cox’s Bazar bound local bus of Matamuhuri Paribahan under the leadership of Nayeb Subedar Abdur Razzak of the Alikadam Battalion (57 BGB), resulting in the detention of 20 Rohingyas, including women and children. During preliminary interrogation, it was revealed that all of them were residents of the Buthidaung area of Myanmar.

#### **5. Rohingya Infiltration in Bandarban: 8 Rohingyas Detained in Police Operation**

Multiple sources report that Rohingya nationals from Myanmar have been infiltrating various areas of Bandarban district, including Bandarban Sadar, through different means. Recently, there has been an increase in Rohingya laborers in different parts of Bandarban, and allegations have surfaced that Rohingya workers are being employed at lower wages compared to local workers in the respective areas.

On the morning of May 21, 2025, based on confidential information, Bandarban police conducted an operation in the Balaghata area of Bandarban Sadar Upazila



and detained 8 Rohingya nationals. The detainees were identified as Abdul Karim (45), Kullah Mia (45), Shamsul Alam (40), Ayatullah (35), Mujibullah (25), Md. Taiyab (22), Karim Ullah (22), and Syedullah (22). All of them are residents of Block A-11 of the Tankkhali-19 Refugee Camp in Ukhia Upazila, Cox's Bazar.

These Rohingya nationals had reportedly escaped from the refugee camp and had been staying for several days in the sawmill area of Balaghata Bazar. They were working as tree-cutting laborers in Balaghata Purba Muslim Para and other areas. After being detained, the eight Rohingya nationals were sent back to the Tankkhali Refugee Camp in Cox's Bazar. However, it is believed that many Rohingya nationals are still residing in Bandarban, particularly in Muslim Bengali-populated areas.

## **6. Allegations of Islamization Through the Lure of Education and Healthcare in the Matamuhuri Reserve Area of Alikadam**

It has been reported that Islamization activities are being carried out by offering inducements of education and medical services to members of the Mro and Tripura Indigenous communities living in the border-adjacent areas of Poyamuhuri under Ward No. 9 of Kurukpata Union (No. 4), Alikadam Upazila, Bandarban District, within the Matamuhuri Reserve area.



Recently, a mosque and educational institution named Saptashish Model Academy was inaugurated in Poyamuhuri of the Matamuhuri Reserve. According to local residents, under the pretext of general education, young Indigenous children are being taught Islamic Qur'anic lessons at this institution.

Local sources state that on Sunday, January 19, 2025, at around 11:30 a.m., the newly established Saptashish Model Academy Mosque and Educational Institution in Poyamuhuri was formally inaugurated. The institution was launched ostensibly for education, but in practice, it provides Islamic Qur'anic education to young children. It was inaugurated under the name Saptashish Model Academy School by its founder Dr. Yusuf Ali, Manager of Eidgah Model Hospital in Eidgaon Upazila, Cox's Bazar. He was accompanied by New Muslim Abdullah Murong and New Muslim Saiful Islam Tripura.

The chief guest at the event was former Chairman of Alikadam Upazila Parishad, Abul Kalam. Special guests included Dr. Rafiquddin; Nasir Uddin Al Noman, General Secretary of Eidgaon Upazila Press Club; Anwar Hossain, President of Eidgaon Ideal Journalists' Association; Da'i Maulana Md. Abdullah Al Mamun; Kasang Murong Karbari; Dobaishi Tripura Karbari; New Muslim Master Kamal Hossain Murong; and Bikash Murong, among others.

According to sources, Islamization activities in the Matamuhuri Reserve area are being conducted by offering inducements of education and healthcare to children through New Muslim Md. Helal Uddin Tripura, Dobaishi Tripura Karbari, and New Muslim Master Kamal Hossain Murong. Under the name of Saptashish Model Academy School, Indigenous children are reportedly not provided with any form of education other than Islamic religious instruction.

It is noteworthy that a few years ago, the Lama Forest Department allegedly demolished a church belonging to the Tripura community in Sathiram Tripura Para within the Matamuhuri Reserve area, accusing it of encroaching on reserve forest land. Meanwhile, although construction of semi-permanent or permanent structures is prohibited in the Matamuhuri Reserve area, questions have arisen among the public regarding how the Saptashish Model Academy was constructed in this restricted zone.

## **7. Traces Found of 30 Mro Children Converted to Islam at Iqra Tahsinul Qur'an Madrasa in Cox's Bazar**

It has recently been reported that traces have been found of 30 Mro children who were converted to Islam and are currently staying at the Iqra Tahsinul Qur'an Madrasa in the Eidgaon area of Cox's Bazar. Taking advantage of poverty, a fundamentalist and religion-based profiteering group allegedly took these Mro children from various areas of Bandarban including Alikadam, Thanchi, and Lama under the pretext of providing education and converted them to Islam, and kept them there in an almost confined condition. It is reported that the children are taught from pre-primary to fifth grade at the Iqra Tahsinul Qur'an Madrasa.



The Mro children are reportedly kept in overcrowded conditions on the third floor of an under-construction residential building belonging to the madrasa. Many of these children no longer know or have forgotten the names of their own villages. It is also unclear whether their parents are even aware that their children have been converted to Islam under the guise of education. These children are also allegedly being used for various tasks, including work in clinics and other activities.

Sources indicate that Dr. Mohammad Yusuf Ali is also involved behind the placement and conversion of these Mro children at the madrasa. It is alleged that for a long time, in a strategic and well-planned manner, Dr. Mohammad Yusuf Ali has been one of the key figures involved in luring poor Indigenous Mro, Chakma, Marma, and Tripura children particularly from Bandarban and Cox's Bazar into madrasas by offering education and financial benefits, and subsequently converting them to Islam.

This new information reportedly came to light on May 12, 2025, following an on-site visit to the institution by a young Mro student who wished to remain anonymous. He further stated that a six-storey building named “Dr. Mohammad Yusuf Ali Hospital” has been constructed in the Momtaz Residential Area on DC

Road, Jalalabad, Cox's Bazar. The Iqra Tahsinul Qur'an Madrasa is located a short distance from this hospital.

One account from the source states: "Before entering the residential hall, I took a photo. Above the gate, the signboard reads 'Iqra Tahsinul Qur'an Madrasa.' The residential building is three or four storeys high, temporarily constructed without proper facilities. All the Mro children stay on the third floor. The building is dilapidated. After going up to the third floor, I saw many Mro children. I tried to interact with most of them and asked about their names, addresses, and grades. Most could not answer properly. A few were carrying bricks from the lower floor."

During this visit, the source was able to identify the following children: Langrung Mro, a fifth-grade student from Menrua Para village in Thanchi, Mangkri Mro, a fourth-grade student from Angpung Para in Thanchi and Rengnong Mro, a fourth-grade student who stated that his home was in Sakakhya Para village of Balibazar.

The source added that the other children could not clearly state their names or addresses. Some could only mention Alikadam Upazila. A few were asleep, exhausted from work. The source further noted that previously the number of Tripura children at this madrasa was higher, but currently there are more Mro students. He also tried to learn about their studies, holidays, and routines. One child said they have to wake up very early at the time of the azan and pray regularly, which he described as burdensome.

On May 16, 2025, a person named Reng Hai Mro wrote in a Facebook post: "Though speaking the truth about the innocent Mro children who are victims of religious aggression, it may upset many people or lead to lawsuits against me. Please carefully observe the photos to see how poor their living conditions are."

He further wrote: "During 2023–2024, initiatives were taken to rescue a total of 14 innocent Mro children from an Eidgaon madrasa in Cox's Bazar, and we were successful. After their rescue, they were sent to different Buddhist monasteries in Khagrachari. The rescued Mro children are currently studying and residing in two Buddhist monasteries in Khagrachari district (names undisclosed)."

He also stated: "While attempting to rescue the children from the madrasa, my team and I faced various forms of harassment. A significant amount of money had to be spent. Although we succeeded through the maximum efforts of all team members, I was subjected to various pressures, and propaganda was spread against me, putting my personal security at risk. Still, driven by responsibility

toward my people, I continue these rescue efforts at the risk of my life. Most recently, throughout September 2024, our rescue team once again succeeded in rescuing nine innocent children who were on the verge of being converted.”

## **8.6 Rohingyas detained during illegal entry in Bandarban**

Six Rohingyas were detained during a search of a passenger bus in Bandarban Sadar Upazila. Initial police interrogation revealed that the detainees were fleeing from the Ukhia refugee camp in Cox's Bazar and illegally entering Bandarban. On the evening of November 15, 2025, six suspicious male passengers were detained during a search of a Bandarban-bound Purabi Paribahan passenger bus. When asked to see their National Identity Cards (NIDs), they identified themselves as displaced Myanmar citizens (Rohingya).

The detainees were Rahimullah (24), Hasimolla (39), Hanif (25), Imam Hossain (27), Syed Alam (32) and Md. Sagar (21). During initial interrogation, the detainees said they were illegally going to Bandarban from various Rohingya camps in Ukhia to work as masons. Later, the army handed them over to the Sadar police station. There are thousands of such Rohingyas in Bandarban. Some work in rubber plantations, some in road construction, some as auxiliary workers for masons.



# Sexual Harassment, Violence Rape and Murder

## **1. Detention of a Jumma Woman Trader by the BGB in Barkal**

On 2 January 2025, an Indigenous (Jumma) woman small trader from Maidong Union of Jurachari Upazila, Rangamati District, was detained by members of the Border Guard Bangladesh (BGB) in Barkal Upazila headquarters. The victim of harassment was Mrs. Pushparani Chakma, wife of Gyanaban Chakma, resident of Mandirachara village, Ward No. 1, Maidong Union No. 3, Jurachari Upazila.

According to information, at around 12:00 PM on 2 January, Mrs. Pushparani Chakma went to Barkal Sadar for selling shark fish, dried fish, and 20–30 jackets. At that time, she was detained by BGB personnel. Local sources reported that she regularly travels to Barkal Sadar, Harina, and Thegadore areas for her trading activities.

## **2. Luring and Sexual Assault of an Indigenous (Jumma) Child by a Bengali Construction Worker**

On 7 March 2025, in the morning, a Bengali construction worker reportedly lured a 12-year-old Indigenous (Jumma) girl, a sixth-grade student from Aimachara Union, Barkal Upazila, to Reserve Bazar in Rangamati town and committed sexual assault. The accused was identified as Md. Arif (22), a Bengali construction worker. The victim resides in Ward No. 5 of Union No. 3 (Aimachara Union), Barkal Upazila.

According to reports, Md. Arif occasionally traveled to Aimachara Union for construction work and became acquainted with the minor. On the day of the incident, he allegedly lured her to Reserve Bazar. Around 11:00 AM, Md. Arif took her inside a boarding house called Dhaka Boarding.

A local youth named Palash Chakma reportedly observed the situation from a distance. The minor left the boarding house at approximately 3:00 PM, exhausted. Afterward, Md. Arif, along with two other Bengali youths, reportedly put her on a launch to Barkal.

Upon arrival in Barkal, her family observed her physical condition and took her to Barkal Health Complex. As no Medical Officer was present, the attending Medical Assistant suggested transferring her to Rangamati District Hospital. Despite this, for unknown reasons, her guardians later secretly brought her back home in Barkal. As of the latest information, there is no confirmation regarding whether a formal case has been filed or whether the accused has been apprehended.

### **3. Sexual Assault of a Mentally Challenged Khiyang Girl by an Outsider Bengali Worker in Rowangchari**



On 10 March 2025, in the area adjacent to Khamtam Para of Sadar Union, Rowangchari Upazila, Bandarban District, a 16-year-old mentally challenged girl from the Indigenous Khiyang community was reportedly sexually assaulted by an outsider worker named Md. Jamal Hossain. The accused, Md. Jamal Hossain (32), was reported to be employed in road construction work on the Rowangchari–Ruma road. He is the son of Nazrul Islam from Barishal District.

According to local sources, the mentally challenged girl often wandered around the neighborhood. On that day in the evening, while she was alone near the cemetery beside Khamtam Para, Md. Jamal Hossain reportedly took her into the forest and sexually assaulted her. Residents in the area heard her cries and went to rescue her.

After the incident became known in the neighborhood, Jamal Hossain could not be located despite searching through the night. On the morning of 11 March, other

workers engaged in the road construction detained him and handed him over to local residents. The residents reportedly kept him temporarily in a school before handing him over to Rowangchari Police Station. Police arrived at the scene and questioned Md. Jamal Hossain, who admitted to the sexual assault. The victim's brother, Revan Khiyang, stated that Jamal Hossain forcibly took his sister from the road into the forest and assaulted her before fleeing. Later, the neighbors and other workers collectively apprehended Jamal Hossain and handed him over to the police.

Mehla Ang Marma, Chairman of Rowangchari Sadar Union Parishad, confirmed that the girl is mentally challenged and upon receiving the report of the incident, police and local officials went to the scene, apprehended Jamal Hossain, and took him to the police station.

#### **4. Attempted Sexual Assault of an Indigenous Chakma Woman by a Rohingya Refugee in Palongkhali, Ukhiya**

On 20 April 2025, in Palongkhali Union, Ukhiya Upazila, Cox's Bazar District, a 35-year-old Indigenous Chakma woman reportedly faced an attempted sexual assault by a Rohingya refugee named Shoidul Islam.

The accused, Shoidul Islam, son of Sultan Ahmad, resides in Camp No. 11, Block U-4, Ukhiya Upazila, Palongkhali Union.

According to reports, the victim was on her way to work in a banana plantation in the morning in her home village of Telkhola Chakma Para, Ward No. 6, Palongkhali Union, Ukhiya. On the way, the accused, who was reportedly waiting in advance, stopped her, covered her mouth with his hand, and took her to a nearby banana plantation in an attempt to sexually assault her. After a brief struggle, the victim managed to free her mouth from the attacker's hand and started screaming. Hearing her cries, local residents immediately came to her aid and rescued her. They were also able to apprehend the accused, Shoaibul Islam, at the scene.

#### **5. Attempted Sexual Assault of a Jumma Girl by a Bengali Vendor in Matiranga**

On 2 May 2025, in Sudhir Kumar Para, Bangmara area, Matiranga Upazila, Khagrachari District, a 9-year-old Tripura girl reportedly faced an attempted sexual assault by a Bengali mobile vendor (Feriwala). The accused was identified as Md. Harun Mia (35), son of Md. Janu Mia, permanent resident of Chapartala, Nasirnagar, Brahmanbaria. He was reported to be present in Matiranga Upazila headquarters at the time of the incident.



According to local sources, around 12:00 PM, Md. Harun Mia went to Sudhir Kumar Para with household goods and other items for sale. While moving around the area, he allegedly attempted to sexually assault the 9-year-old Tripura girl inside a house. The girl began screaming out of fear, and neighbors rushed to the scene. The community members reportedly caught Md. Harun Mia on the spot and immediately informed Matiranga Police Station. When the police arrived, the accused was handed over to them by the local residents.

## **6. Gang Rape and Murder of an Indigenous Khyang Woman by Bengali Workers in Thanchi**

On 5 May 2025, in Ward No. 8 of Tindu Union, Thanchi Upazila, Bandarban District, a 29-year-old Indigenous Khyang woman named Chingma Khyang was reportedly gang-raped and murdered by Bengali workers. The victim, Chingma Khyang, was the wife of Suman Khyang from Mongkhoy Para village, Ward No. 8, Tindu Union, and mother of three children.

According to multiple local sources, as usual, Chingma Khyang went to work in the nearby Jum (shifting cultivation field) at around 7:00 AM. When she did not



return home by late afternoon, her family and villagers became concerned and began searching for her. While searching, they reportedly noticed signs that something had been dragged away in the jum area. Following these signs, her body was found in the forest adjacent to Mongkhoy Para at around 3:00 PM.

Local residents believed that Chingma Khiyang was raped and then killed. Her body was reportedly found with injuries, eyes gouged out, and in a bloodied state. According to her family, on 4 May, Chingma Khiyang went to work in the jum field and had seen three Bengali road construction workers on the way. She was reportedly frightened by their expressions and hurried back home, informing her family about

the incident. Locals suspect that these Bengali workers were involved in the subsequent attack.

## **7. Attempted Sexual Assault of an Indigenous Tripura Girl by a Muslim Bengali in Mirsarai**

On 12 May 2025, in Koilar Para, Karerhat Union, Zorarganj Police Station, Mirsarai Upazila, Chattogram District, a 15-year-old Indigenous Tripura girl, studying in class IX, reportedly faced an attempted sexual assault by a Muslim Bengali named Abul Kasem. According to reports, on the morning of 12 May, the victim was cooking alone at home when the accused entered the house and attempted to sexually assault her. The girl screamed, prompting local residents to come to the scene, at which point the accused fled. The victim's mother reportedly filed a case at Zorarganj Police Station regarding the attempted sexual assault.

## **8. Sexual Harassment of a Jumma Schoolgirl by a Settler Bengali in Rangamati**

On 12 May 2025, around 7:30 PM, a 15-year-old Jumma schoolgirl was reportedly sexually harassed by a Bengali settler named Md. Rashed (36) in the KK Roy Road area of Rangamati Sadar.

According to sources, the victim boarded an auto-rickshaw in the KK Roy Road area intending to go to Tabolchari. The accused, who was also traveling to Tabolchari, got into the same auto-rickshaw. After a short time, Md. Rashed



reportedly attempted to touch the victim inappropriately. The girl, fearing for her safety, instructed the auto-rickshaw driver to stop the vehicle. When the driver did not stop immediately, she jumped out of the moving auto-rickshaw, forcing the driver to halt. Local residents noticed the incident and caught Md. Rashed in the auto-rickshaw, reportedly giving him a public beating. Later, police and army personnel arrived at the scene and took the accused into custody.

Md. Rashed's father, Md. Ali, and mother, Achiya Khatun, are deceased. His permanent residence is in Chowkidar Bari, Ward No. 2, Banshkhali Thana, Chattogram District. On 13 May 2025, the victim's father, Suranjan Dewan, filed a case at Rangamati Kotwali Police Station against the accused. The case number is 07, filed under Section 10 of the Women and Children Repression Prevention Act, 2000. According to the filed case, the victim is a student of class X at Rangamati Lakers Public School and College and resides in the New Para area of Asambosti, Rangamati Municipality.

## **9. Attempted Sexual Assault of a Chakma Housewife by a Bengali Settler in Mahalchari**

On 29 May 2025, around 9:00 PM, in Jamtali, Maischari Union, Mahalchari Upazila, Khagrachari District, a 25-year-old Chakma housewife reportedly faced



an attempted sexual assault by a Bengali settler named Md. Anisur Rahman, also known as Buddhi (30), son of Chan Miah.

According to the victim, her husband was not at home that night. The accused reportedly broke the door to enter the house forcibly. At that time, the victim was sleeping with her 11-month-old child. The accused allegedly grabbed the victim and attempted to sexually assault her, even taking the infant from her and throwing the child on the ground.

The victim reportedly tried to protect herself, and the accused dragged her to a nearby paddy field to continue the assault. When the victim screamed, her husband's brother and other relatives nearby came to help, forcing Md. Anisur Rahman to flee. After the incident became known, the victim was immediately taken to Khagrachari Sadar Hospital for medical treatment.

## **10. Attempted Sexual Assault of a Jumma Housewife by a Bengali Settler in Guimara**

On 5 June 2025, in Purbo Bor Pilak, Ward No. 2, Hafchari Union, Guimara Upazila, Khagrachari District, a Jumma housewife reportedly faced an attempted sexual assault by a Bengali settler named Md. Sultan Bhuiya (63).



According to local sources, on that day at around 10:00 AM, Md. Sultan Bhuiya, reportedly under the influence of alcohol, entered the victim's house and made inappropriate proposals. When the victim refused, an argument ensued, after which the accused allegedly attempted to forcibly sexually assault her. Hearing the victim's cries, local residents intervened and rescued her. The Guimara Police were contacted, and the accused, Md. Sultan Bhuiya, was handed over to the police. The accused is the son of the late Nur Islam and a resident of Purbo Bor Pilak Para, Hafchari Union, Guimara Police Station.

## **11. Sexual Harassment of a Speech-Impaired Jumma Girl by Settler Youths in Baghaichari**

On 9 June 2025, in Eytgatya (Milonpur) village, Arjyopur-Majhipara Border Road, Ward No. 32, Baghaichari Union, Baghaichari Upazila, Rangamati Hill District, a 14-year-old speech-impaired Jumma girl reportedly faced sexual harassment by a group of unruly Muslim Bengali settler youths. The victim resides in Eytgatya village.



According to local sources, at around 4:00 PM, the victim was returning home from a village shop via the Arjyopur-Majhipara Border Road. At the same time, three settler youths Md. Sajib (25), Md. Al-Amin (23), and Md. Saidul Islam, also known as Shahidullah (22), residents of Wards 4 and 6 of Amtali Union, Baghaichari spotted the speech-impaired Jumma girl alone while traveling back on their motorcycle. They reportedly stopped, forcibly grabbed her, and attempted sexual harassment by touching her private parts.

Fortunately, a few local youths from Eytgatya village arrived at the scene. Upon noticing the incident, they shouted and protested immediately, prompting other

villagers to rush to the location. Seeing the situation deteriorate, the accused youths tried to flee on their motorcycle but were intercepted on the way. Later, the villagers reportedly punished them to some extent and handed them over conditionally to the local representatives and guardians of Amtali Union.

It is to be noted that, because of the presence of antisocial and inappropriate activities along the Majhipara area, local residents had officially prohibited non-residents and travelers from going there about two to two and a half months ago, in the interest of community safety. However, some unruly individuals reportedly ignored this restriction, and such incidents continued to occur in the area, according to local residents and representatives.

## **12. Harassment of an Indigenous Student by a Bengali on a Moving CU Shuttle Train**

On 16 June 2025, at around 6:00 PM, an Indigenous female student of Chattogram University was reportedly harassed by a Bengali man while returning to her campus on the university shuttle train from Chattogram city. The accused was Md. Rafiqul Islam (42), son of Md. Ismail Hossain, and his mother is Mosha Meherjan Khatun. His permanent residence is in Bhandara village, Ranisankail Upazila, Thakurgaon District. It was reported that the accused's wife was present at the scene.

According to the victim, "On 16 June, my brother and I were traveling to campus on the university train, which is reserved exclusively for students. At that time, an outsider Bengali entered the train carriage. Without my consent, he took my photo



and stared at me in a lewd manner. Fortunately, two senior students of my university witnessed the incident and immediately informed me about his misconduct. As an Indigenous woman, I felt scared. When people around the train questioned him, the harasser gave various false excuses. Later,

when the crowd became angry, he admitted that he had never seen an Indigenous woman before. The accused was subsequently taken to the university's Proctor's Office and the police were informed."

It is to be noted that the Chattogram University shuttle train is intended only for students, but outsiders have repeatedly violated this rule. Such intrusions reportedly allow these individuals to move without permission and have led to harassment, unauthorized photography, and sexual misconduct against female students.

### **13. Alleged Abuse of Five Women by the Army in Bandarban**

On 20 June 2025, under the leadership of Major Md. Manzur Morshed, PSC, Deputy Commander of Alikadam Military Zone, an army operation reportedly took place in Mukta Jan Tripura Para village, Tongkabati Union, Bandarban Sadar Upazila. During the operation, two Jumma women reportedly faced sexual harassment, and three other women were subjected to mistreatment. The army personnel allegedly forcibly touched the two women on their breasts and other parts of the body. Meanwhile, the three pregnant women were reportedly made to stand outside their homes in the rain for an extended period.

### **14. Indecent Behavior Towards a Woman in Khagrachari and Arrest of Rickshaw Driver**

On 26 June 2025, in Naranghiya area of Khagrachari Sadar, a local rickshaw driver named Md. Hasan (27) was reportedly handed over to the police after allegedly performing indecent gestures towards a hill woman. According to reports, at around 7:00 PM, Md. Hasan was traveling along the Naranghiya-Upali Para road with his rickshaw from the Naranghiya Red Square area. On the way, he reportedly noticed a woman alone and exposed his genitals while behaving inappropriately. Upon hearing the woman's calls for help, nearby people intervened, apprehended Md. Hasan, and handed him over to the police. Md. Hasan is originally from Rangpur District, though he was reportedly residing near Khagrachari Hospital Gate at the time of the incident.

### **15. Army Search at the House of a Widow in Guimara**

It was reported that on 27 June, 2025, in Saingguli Para, Guimara Upazila, Khagrachari, the army conducted a harassment search at the home of a widow named Chusei Marma (58). Her late husband was Kongla Marma. She reportedly lives with her daughter and granddaughter.

## 16. A Tripura student gang-raped in Bhaibonchara

On June 27, 2025, in the Bhaibonchara area of Khagrachari Sadar, a Tripura (14) student went to his cousin's house to spend the night after performing the Rath Yatra Puja. As it was late at night 6 Bengali settler youths followed the victim. Later, at around 9:30 p.m., they forcibly entered the house and raped her one by one.

The rapists were identified as: 1) Md. Monir Islam (35), son of Lal Mia, 2) Md. Arman Islam (32), son of Md. Abdul, 3) Md. Saddam Hossain (29), son of late Mokhlesur Rahman, 4) Md. Sohel Islam (23), son of Nabin Mistry, 5) Md. Imam Islam (25), son of Md. Alam Islam 6) Enayed Hossain (25), son of Ruhul Amin, from Bhaibonchara Bazar area, Thana-Khagrachari Sadar, of Khagrachari District.

In the said incident, the victim's father filed a complaint with Khagrachari Sadar Model Police Station under Section 154 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, Case No.: 4, 9(3) of the Prevention of Atrocities on Women and Children Act, 2000; and Sections 342/323/506 of the Penal Code of 1860; The Police arrested four rapists in this incident. The arrested were: 1) Md. Arman Islam (32), 2) Emon Hossain (25) 3) Enayed Hossain (35) 4) Md. Saddam Hossain (32). Most of the rapists are involved in Chhatra Dal politics.

## 17. Allegation of sexual harassment of a Jumma student by a Bengali teacher in Guimara



On July 27, 2025, a Jumma school girl studying in grade 8 at Guimara Collegiate High School in Guimara Upazila of Khagrachari district was sexually harassed by Md. Jasim Uddin (45), an assistant teacher at the school. The accused teacher Jasim Uddin touched the victim's sensitive area under the pretext of punishment. When the schoolgirl informed her family of the

matter, on the morning of the next day, July 28, 2025, the victim's parents filed a written complaint about the incident with the school's headmaster, Sushil Ranjan Pal, and the Guimara Upazila Nirbahi Officer (UNO). In this case, the UNO and the school authorities tried to resolve the incident on behalf of the accused teacher.

At one stage, the headmaster and Upazila Executive Officer assured the parents that the accused teacher would be expelled, but no written action was taken. When the general students of the school protested, police and the army were deployed at the scene and the accused teacher Jasim Uddin was taken to the Guimara military region by the army for protection.

It is to be mentionable that, apart from the victim, according to some female students of the school, the accused Md. Jasim Uddin sexually harassed students in various ways during classes and beat the female students with a cane in their sensitive areas. Even in the name of caressing the students, he first used to touch their bodies with his hands, then inappropriately touch their waists and various parts of their bodies. It came to light that the students even were threatened to be killed if they attempted to complain to their parents and other teachers.

### **18. A Jumma woman was beaten by the army in Jurachari**

The Bangladesh Army conducted a military operation in several areas of Jurachari Upazila under Rangamati district for several days. It was reported that during this operation, on August 6, 2025, a Jumma woman named Rupna Chakma (35), her husband-Rupan Chakma, was beaten by army members.

### **19. Attempt to rape of a Jumma disabled woman by a settler Bengali worker in Jurachari**



On August 10, 2025 at approximately 11.30pm, a Jumma disabled woman (19) was reportedly the victim of an attempted rape by a Bengali settler worker in Begabekkye village, Ward No. 2 of Banyogichara Union, Jurachari Upazila, Rangamati Hill District. The name of the settler who attempted to rape was: Ramzan Ali (32), son of

Shahjahan, Fishery Ghat area, Rangamati Sadar, Rangamati District. According to sources, 3 Bengali settlers, led by Hridoy, were kept working for approximately 1 week on the side of the road of the victim's house to construct a water house for a government project in the village. It is notable that the contractor of the project was Raihan.

On August 10, 2025 at approximately 11.30p.m., Ramzan Ali entered the woman's house and attempted to rape her. At one point, the victim screamed, and family members rushed there and caught Ramzan Ali red-handed. After the family members gave him good and bad advice, Ramzan Ali was tied to a tree overnight and in the morning, the local Union Parishad Chairman, Santosh Chakma was called to inform him of the details. Later, when the army and police arrived at the scene, the army took Ramzan Ali, to Jurachari Sadar Zone. When the village elders and merchants went there, they were all asked by the army to return to their respective places. Later, instead of handing over to the police, the army released Ramzan Ali.

## **20. Housewife threatened with rape by army in Jibatoli**

On August 28, 2025, at 4 am, a group of army personnel from the Jibatoli Army Camp (17-BIR) in Rangamati broke down the door of Antar Chakma's house and entered the house, vandalizing the fence, household items such as showcases, cupboards, chairs, tables, beds, solar panels, batteries, etc. of the house in the name of house search. At the same time, some army members held Antar Chakma's wife by the throat and physically abused her by touching various sensitive areas of her body. They even made her lie down on a bed and attempted to rape her.

Later, when Antar Chakma's wife Urmi Chakma tried to scream, the army members threatened to gang rape her and also rape their 5-year-old daughter. Urmi Chakma underwent surgery for kidney stones three years ago. The army members knowingly hit the operated area.

## **21. A woman molested by a Muslim Bengali in Cox's Bazar**

On September 15, 2025, at approximately 9:00 am, a group of more than 25/26 Bengali persons led by Yasin Ali (48), son of late Nazir Hossain, entered Telkhola (Tayontuli Para) village under Ward No. 6 of Palangkhali Union No. 5 under Ukhia Police Station in Cox's Bazar district and attacked three Tanchangya families while looting and sexually assaulting a woman (22) from the family when she was naked.

## 22. A Marma school girl gang-raped by Bengali settlers in Khagrachari



A Marma student (12), a high school student, was allegedly gang-raped by three settler Bengali youths in the municipality area of Khagrachari Sadar Upazila in Khagrachari district. The incident occurred on September 23, 2025, between 9 pm and 11 pm, on the eastern side of the Buddhist monastery in Singinala Ward No. 1 of Khagrachari Municipality. The victim is a student of class 8 of Khagrachari Government Girls High School, and her home is in Ward No. 1 of Singinala. On September 24, the victim's

father, Mangsajaing Marma (48), filed a case with Khagrachari Sadar Police Station as the plaintiff. While filing the case, Mangsajaing Marma wanted to mention that the rapists were "Bengali settler youths," but on the advice of the police officer on duty, he was told to mention "3 anonymous people."

The father worried that his daughter did not return home on time, Mangsajaing Marma started searching for her daughter with the help of relatives and villagers. At one point during the search, around 11 pm, the girl was found unconscious on a dirt-filled area on the eastern side of the Buddhist monastery located in Ward 1 of Singinala Municipality. Then, they brought water and sprinkled it on the unconscious girl's head and face, causing the girl to regain consciousness.

Then, from the statements of the girl and her father, it was revealed that on her way home around 9 pm, when she reached near Savita Chakma's shop, 3 Bengali settlers forcefully grabbed the girl from behind and took her to the east side of Shason Rokkhito Buddhist Temple where they forcibly raped her. Then, the Bengali settlers took turns raping the girl, making her unconscious by spraying aesthetics on her nose and mouth.

During the strike called by the Jumma students and the people to protest the incident and demand the arrest of the rapists, in the presence of army the Bengali settlers carried out the horrific communal attacks and set fire to and looted Jumma shops and houses in Khagrachari and Guimaras on September 27 and 28 respectively.

### **23. An elderly woman injured in a lathicharge by the army in Khagrachari Sadar**



On September 28, 2025, it was reported that members of the Khagrachari Brigade suddenly and violently lathi charged Jummas in at least four places in Khagrachari Sadar. During the lathi charge, a 70-year-old woman was even not spared and left bleeding in the Kurdiachara area. The name of the elderly Jumma woman injured in the lathi-charge by the army was Abaima Marma (70), from Ugalchari village, Panchari.

### **24. A Tanchangya woman attempted to rape by Rohingya militants in Naikyangchari**

It was alleged that a Tanchangya woman was attempted to rape by Rohingya militants in Hatimara Para village, between Ghumdhum Union and Sonaichari Union, under Reju Mouza No. 168 of Naiksyangchari Upazila under Bandarban District. The attempted rape was reportedly carried out by terrorists from the Rohingya Solidarity Organization (RSO), an armed organization of Rohingya refugees, at approximately 5:30 pm on November 12, 2025. The woman's husband was said to be the deceased Longbu Ang Tanchangya of Hatimara Para.

According to local sources, in the afternoon, the victim was returning from the market after buying some wedding items for her daughter. On the way suddenly, a

group of 10-15 RSO members stopped her and tried to rape her by threatening to kill her. At that time, within 15-20 minutes, 8-10 Jumma youths who were going to the wedding ceremony reached the spot and saved the Tanchangya woman from possible rape. When the Jumma youths asked the RSO members to know their identities who had detained the woman, they said that they were members of the RSO and that they were there on the orders of the 34th BGB commander.

Then Jumma youths rescued the stranded woman. Immediately, when the Jumma youth informed the guard of Ward No. 9 of Ghumdhum, Rupan Barua, of the matter of the woman, the guard Rupan Barua advised them to keep quiet and say nothing about them because the RSO members were his people.

### **25. 3 elderly Tanchangya women detained and harassed by ARSA in Naikyangchari**

It was alleged that, three elderly Tanchangya women were allegedly tied up, held captive and harassed for six hours by the Arakan Rohingya Salvation Army (ARSA), a Rohingya militant organization in Myanmar, at Garjanbonia Para village in Reju Mouza, Ghumdhum Union, Naikyangchari Upazila, Bandarban district. The detained Tanchangya women are:

- 1) Angkraching Tanchangya (60), husband of Kanu Tanchangya,
- 2) Malapu Tanchangya (45), husband of Bengya Tanchangya and
- 3) Malaiche Tanchangya (42), husband of Pulaang Tanchangya.

On November 25, 2025, at around 10:00 am, when the three Tanchangya women from Garjanabonia Para went to bathe in the canal 200 yards east of Garjanabonia Para, ARSA armed members captured them and detained them for the whole day. Among the three, Malaich Tanchangya was beaten. While they were being abducted, Angkraching was blindfolded with a black cloth. The other two were taken away with their hands tied behind their backs. After harassment and torture, the three Tanchangya women were released by the ARSA terrorists in the afternoon.

