**Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples**

Study on "Treaties, agreements and other constructive arrangements, between indigenous peoples and States, including peace accords and reconciliation initiatives, and their constitutional recognition."

Submitted by:

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**Introduction:**

1. An agreement, popularly known as [Chittagong Hill Tracts Accord](https://www.pcjss.org/cht-accord-of-1997/)[[1]](#endnote-1), was signed between the government of Bangladesh and the indigenous Jumma peoples (led by the PCJSS[[2]](#endnote-2)) on 2 December 1997 aimed at resolving the Chittagong Hill Tracts (CHT)[[3]](#endnote-3) crisis through political and peaceful means. It is noteworthy that the CHT Accord intends to pave the way for the peace, development, and demilitarization of the region and for introduction of special administrative arrangement in the CHT with two-third representation of indigenous Jumma peoples in the CHT institutions.[[4]](#endnote-4) However, due to the failure of the government to implement the Accord properly and fully for the last 24 years, the establishment of self-determination of the indigenous Jumma peoples, peace, development and good governance in the CHT region still remain a challenge.

2. Bangladesh has ratified or acceded to a number of international human rights treaties, through which the Government of Bangladesh has an international obligation to ensure the full and proper implementation of the CHT Accord and the establishment of the right of self-determination of the indigenous Jumma people as per the UNDRIP. In the [6th](https://extranet.who.int/nutrition/gina/sites/default/filesstore/BGD%202011%20PRSP.pdf) and [7th Five Year Plan](https://www.unicef.org/bangladesh/sites/unicef.org.bangladesh/files/2018-10/7th_FYP_18_02_2016.pdf), the Government of Bangladesh pledges to implement the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples 2007 and to ratify the ILO's Convention No. 169.[[5]](#endnote-5) However, the Government has neither undertaken any material steps for implementation of the UNDRIP, nor ratified the ILO Convention No. 169 as yet.

3. In order to fully implement the CHT Accord, the Government of Bangladesh has accepted the repeated recommendations of the consecutive UPRs of the UN Human Rights Council in [2009](https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/G09/162/52/PDF/G0916252.pdf?OpenElement), [2013](https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/G13/155/20/PDF/G1315520.pdf?OpenElement) and [2018](https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/G18/211/03/PDF/G1821103.pdf?OpenElement). Despite the continuous promises, the government did not come forward to implement the Accord even though the present government, which signed the CHT Accord in 1997, has been in power for 13 years since 2009. On the other hand, in the 10th session of the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues in 2011, the Government of Bangladesh also pledged full and proper implementation of the CHT Accord. But the government has not kept that promise, nor has it taken into account the recommendations of the permanent forum.

**Statement of Government and Opinion of PCJSS:**

4. Even though 7 governments of which were five political governments and two caretaker governments had hitherto ascended to the state power within the prolonged 24 years, none of the governments came forward with firm political commitment in implementing the core issues of the Accord. Soon after signing the CHT Accord (during the period of 1998-2001), the then government implemented some issues of the Accord.[[6]](#endnote-6) But no effective step has been takin in implementing the unimplemented core issues of the CHT Accord. During the tenure of the present government (2009-2022), a few steps[[7]](#endnote-7) have been undertaken towards implementation of the Accord. However, these initiatives have been in lacking of continuity and firm political commitment. The government does not have time-frame based work plan or road map in all its initiatives in which it absolutely lacks of sincere political commitment. Hence, the core issues[[8]](#endnote-8) of the Accord have been left either completely unimplemented or have been partially implemented with defects.

5. In order to confuse the public opinion at home and abroad and to cover up its failure to implement the Accord, the government purposely continues to claim that 48 clauses out of 72 of the CHT Accord have been fully implemented and 15 clauses have been partially fulfilled while remaining 9 clauses are under implementation process.[[9]](#endnote-9) Indeed, concrete observation of the PCJSS is that it is only 25 sections out of 72 have been implemented and 18 sections have been partially implemented. The remaining 29 sections have been left completely unimplemented and the government is violating those provisions all the time.[[10]](#endnote-10)

**Preservation of Tribal-inhabited feature of CHT Region:**

6. CHT Accord recognises the CHT region as a tribe-inhabited region and the need of preserving the characteristics of this region and attaining the overall development thereof. In ensuring the provision of the Accord, the other provisions, such as, resolution of land disputes, establishment of special administrative system in CHT, rehabilitation of India-returnee Jumma refugees and internally displaced Jumma families, determination and execution of definition of non-tribal permanent residents, preparation of electoral roll with the permanent residents etc. have been incorporated in the Accord. In context of demand placed by PCJSS during peace dialogue in 1995-1997, the then Chief Whip Abul Hasnat Abdullah, Convener of National Committee on CHT Affairs time and again informed the PCJSS representatives that the Bengali settlers[[11]](#endnote-11) who had been rehabilitated by the government in 1980s would be relocated in the plain lands. But it was for some special reason that could not be mentioned in the Accord. Referring to that assurance, Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina reiterated the issue to the PCJSS representatives headed by PCJSS President soon after the occasion of signing the Accord on 2 December 1997 in Dhaka.

7. With an aim to secure the preserving the characteristics of tribe-inhabited region, the Accord only authorizes the Circle Chiefs to issue permanent resident certificates (PRC) in the hill districts, which is also included in the three Hill District Councils Act. But in violation of that provision, an Office Order issued on 21 December 2000 by the Ministry of CHT Affairs authorized the Deputy Commissioners (DCs) to issue PRC side by side the three Circle Chiefs.

8. By virtue of this power, the DCs of three hill districts have been issuing PRC to such individuals who are not permanent residents of hill districts. The certificates of the kind have been being used especially, in obtaining jobs, land settlements, enrollment in voter lists or in admission cases of educational institutions. At this, the permanent residents of both tribal and non-tribal people are being deprived from getting jobs and opportunities of receiving due facilities during admission in the educational institutions all along. Issuing of PRC to the outsiders leads to damage the characteristics of tribe-inhabited region. It was decided in the CHT Accord Implementation Committee held on 26 December 2010 to withdraw this office order. But no initiative has been undertaken to execute the said decision as yet.

Special Administrative System of CHT

9. The CHT Accord contains provisions of introducing a Special Administrative System in coordination with the [CHT Regional Council](https://www.pcjss.org/chtrc-act-1998/) and three [Hill District Councils](https://www.pcjss.org/hdc-act-1998/)[[12]](#endnote-12). The provision states that the Hill District Councils shall implement all development programs at district level and the CHT Regional Council, as the apex body of special administrative system of CHT, shall supervise and coordinate the development programs.

10. To that end, 33 subjects or functions including the Law & Order, Land & Land Management, Forest and Environment, Tourism, Development of Communication System, etc. have been entrusted upon the three Hill District Councils. On the other side, the functions of supervision and coordination of the subjects devolved and the subjects that fall under jurisdiction of Hill District Councils, all development programs run under the CHT Development Board and the programs of local government bodies including municipalities, general administration, law & order, all development programs, NGO activities including disaster management & relief program, tribal laws and community adjudication and prerogative in formulation of laws, etc. have been entrusted to CHT Regional Council.

11. The administrative power and functions including the general administration, law & order, police, land & land management, forest & environment, development of communication system have not been developed to these councils. Consequently, the institutional form of the Special Administrative System could not have embodied in CHT. Even though the present government being in the state power at a stretch for 13 years, no initiative has ever been undertaken to hold elections in the councils. In 2000, having formulated, the drafts of Hill District Electoral Roll Rules and Election Rules of Chairmen and Members of Hill District Councils have been submitted to the Ministry o CHT Affairs on part of CHT Regional Council. But the government has not yet finalized the said draft Rules. On the contrary, as a result of running all the three Hill District Councils through appointing the non-elected and nominated members of ruling party, the permanent residents of the CHT are deprived of getting elected and representative councils by exercising their voting right.

12. On the contrary, the administration and law & order authorities at district and upazila levels including the Deputy Commissioners, Superintendents of Police and the Army, have been regulating all the matters including general administration, law & order, forest & environment, relief & disaster management, development, etc. while side-lining the Regional Council and the Hill District Councils. The absence of participatory role of CHT people in the administrative system has been spreading dreadful negative impact on national entity of Jumma people and existence of their birth land, their culture and livelihoods, and environment and bio-diversity of this region.

Land Dispute Resolution in CHT

13. The land problem comprises one of the main components of CHT crisis. The land problem of CHT appeared to be more complicated with rehabilitation of more than 400 thousand outsider Bengali Muslims in CHT and forcible occupation of lands[[13]](#endnote-13) belonged to the Jumma people, lands taken in acquisition by the government authorities in an illegal manner and beyond procedural formalities, and lands given in illegal leases to the military and civil bureaucrats and influential individuals. Even though having the provision in the Accord to resolve the land disputes of CHT in accordance with the law, customs and practices through forming a Land Commission headed by retired Justice, but no single land dispute has been settled during the last two and half decades. After waging the movement for prolong 15 years, the contradictory sections of the CHT Land Dispute Resolution Commission Act were amended in 2016. But afterwards, the government kept the process of formulating the Rules of the Land Commission hanging more than 5 years. It is due to not having the Rules formulated, hearing of land-dispute-related cases or starting the judicial work of land disputes cannot be made possible. On the other hand, though the CHT Land Commission has been formed, the Commission does not have necessary manpower and fund. Thus, this is an example on how the government, itself, has been obstructing the works of CHT land dispute resolution.

14. It is relevant to be mentioned that in place of settling the land disputes in CHT, the government is witnessing the ceaseless events that involve giving settlements and leasing lands to the outsiders, fresh infiltration of outsiders to outnumber the indigenous Jumma people, launching organized communal attacks and blazing villages after villages to evict and drive the Jumma villagers away, etc. Thousands of acres of lands are being taken in acquisition and illegal occupation on pleas of declaration of reserve forests and expansion of settlers’ cluster villages, establishing army camps and training centers, and development of tourism. With an aim at illegal occupation of lands and eviction of the Jumma people, at least 20 organized communal attacks including 11 massive attacks during tenure of the present government took place during the post-Accord period.

15. The latest illustration of illegal land occupation and forcible eviction of the Jumma people is the event that involves construction of luxurious Tourism Complex including Five-Star Hotel in the lands of Jumma people at Chimbuk Hill under initiative of the army.[[14]](#endnote-14) As a result of construction of the complex, four villages of the indigenous Mro people will fall under direct affect and 70 to 116 villages will be indirectly affected while causing approximately 10,000 Jum cultivators to fall under threat of eviction. Despite strong mass opposition, the army is carrying out the construction work of the hotel without giving pause.

Rehabilitation of the Returnee Jumma Refugees and IDPs

16. As per the [20-point Package Agreement](https://www.pcjss.org/20-point-package-agreement/) signed between the government and refugee leaders, altogether 64,609 Jumma refugees of the 12,222 families returned from Tripura state of India. The returnee refugees were given optimal economic facilities through the Task Force, as per the agreement. But two-third families of the returnee refugees have not gotten back their dispossessed lands in last 24 years. The 40 villages and more than 9 thousand acres of homesteads and lands of refugees are still lying under absolute occupation of settlers.

17. In addition, about 54,000 refugees returning from refugee camps in the state of Tripura on their own initiative and under the [16-point package agreement](https://www.pcjss.org/16-point-package-agreement/) are deprived of rations. Though discussions were held at the meeting of the Task Force to provide rations to these refugees, no effective steps were undertaken in this regard. Similarly, despite, formation of Task Force was to rehabilitate the Jumma IDPs, no single family out of one thousand families of IDPs has been rehabilitated in the last 24 years. At present, most of the IDP families and the Jumma refugees are being forced to live in inhumane conditions in reserve forests, traditionally-managed Jum land and mouza lands, homesteads of relatives etc.

Withdrawal of temporary camps from CHT

18. The temporary camps, as per the Accord, were supposed to be withdrawn to their respective permanent barracks, but the time-line therefor has not yet been determined. After signing of the Accord, only 70 camps out of 500 temporary camps were withdrawn from 1997 to 1999 and more 35 temporary camps were withdrawn from 2009 to 2013. On the contrary, violating the provisions of the Accord, many of the withdrawn camps have been reinstated. It is only during COVID-19 pandemic, 20 camps have been re-established. At present, the withdrawal process of temporary camps has been put to a total halt.

19. It is noteworthy to be mentioned that violating the CHT Accord, the government promulgated ‘Operation Uttoron’ (Operation Upliftment) on 1 September 2001. It is by merit of this ‘Operation Uttoron’, the army have been controlling all significant affairs including the administration, law & order, judiciary and development. The army have been creating various obstructions even in the implementation process of the Accord[[15]](#endnote-15) including creation of communal tension through the settlers, forcible land occupation and providing shelters and indulgence to the armed terrorist groups to purposely turn CHT situation into other direction.

**Criminalisation of Movement for Implementation of CHT Accord**

20. Due to non-implementation of CHT Accord, today, the human rights situation, as a whole, has become extremely critical in CHT. The present government, instead of solution of political and peaceful means to the CHT crisis, has been following the policy of using military means like the earlier despotic rulers. With a view to attaining mean objective of thwarting down the democratic movement of the Jumma peoples for implementation of the CHT Accord, in recent days, atrocities and repressive actions against the innocent Jumma people including members and supporters of the PCJSS by criminalizing them as ‘terrorists’, ‘extortionists’ and ‘armed miscreants’ etc. have been intensified to an alarming state by the army-BGB-police authorities in association with the local units of the ruling Awami League and Islamic fanatic groups including Bengali settlers.[[16]](#endnote-16) The programs of anti-humanity and anti-Jumma people including military campaigns upon the Jumma people, searching houses, arbitrary arrests, extra-judicial killings in the name of cross-fire, filing up fabricated cases, violence against women, infiltration, forcible land occupation, censorship on coverage of human rights violation, etc. have been escalated.

**Process of Implementation of the CHT Accord**

21. The Agreement provides for the formation of a committee to implement and monitor the CHT Accord,[[17]](#endnote-17) a land commission for the settlement of land disputes and a task force for the rehabilitation of repatriated Jumma refugees and internally displaced persons. But it is a matter of regret that in 2020-2021, no meeting of the CHT Accord Implementation Committee, CHT Land Commission and Task Force formed under the CHT Accord had been convened in order to implement the Accord. At the last, the 5th meeting of the CHT Accord Implementation & Monitoring Committee was held in Dhaka on 7 December 2021. Despite the CHT Accord Implementation Monitoring Committee has been being formed so far, but this Committee does not have any office, necessary fund and manpower of its own. Consequently, there is no continuity in the process of accord implementation and there is no process to monitor the implementation of decisions adopted by the Committee.[[18]](#endnote-18)

22. On the other, in 2000 and 2007 two cases were filed with the High Court division of Supreme Court against CHT Accord and the three Hill District Council Act(s) formulated there under. The verdict given by High Court on 13 April 2010 pronounced CHT Regional Council and some of the sections in Hill District Council Act to be contravening to the constitution, which was stayed by the Chamber Court of the Appellate Division following the writ against verdict of the High Court’. However, no initiative has been undertaken on part of the government during the last 12 years for speedy resolution of the two on-going suits in the Appellate Division.

23. It is to be mentioned here that during the peace dialogue with the government (in 1995-1997), PCJSS demanded a constitutional guarantee for the CHT Accord and the CHT Regional Council Act and the three Hill District Council Acts to be enacted as per the Accord. At that time, the government had said that the government did not have a sufficient majority to amend the constitution. If the Awami League can form a government in the future with the two-third majority which need to make amendment of the constitution, then the constitutional guarantee of the laws enacted in accordance with the Accord as well as the CHT Accord by amending the constitution is promised. But during the 15th Amendment to the Constitution in 2011, it was demanded that the CHT Regional Council Act and the three Hill District Council Acts be included in the First Schedule of the Constitution as 'effective law' for the constitutional guarantee. But the government did not comply with the promises.

**Barriers in Implementing the Accord:**

24. The major barriers to the implementation of the CHT Accord and establishment of self-determination of the Jumma people are the undemocratic and communal attitude of the successive governments and the political leadership of Bangladesh, militarization in the CHT and imposition of de facto military rule 'Operation Uttoron', the role of military and civilian bureaucrats against the CHT Accord and against the interests of indigenous Jumma people, etc. The biggest challenge to the implementation of CHT Accord is the state's denial of right to self-determination and their constitutional recognition of indigenous peoples.

**Recommendations:**

25. In this context, the following recommendations for full and proper implementation of the CHT Accord and establishment of the right to self-determination of the Jumma peoples of the CHT, in the light of the Article 37 of the UNDRIP-

(a). To conduct an assessment study of the CHT Accord by the EMRIP to know the progress, identify challenges and gaps in the implementation.

(b). To motivate the Government of Bangladesh through the United Nations bodies and agencies concerned to implement the recommendations of UNPFII adopted in 2011 on implementation of the CHT Accord and recommendations of UPR and Concluding Observations of the UN Treaty Monitoring Bodies.

(c) To motivate the Government of Bangladesh for implementation of followings-

(1). To withdraw all temporary camps of Army, Anser, VDP & APBN including 'Operation Uttoron' from the CHT to facilitate right to self-determination to the local people of the CHT.

(2). To execute CHT Regional Council Act and three Hill District Council Acts properly, pertaining to transfer of general administration, law and order, police, land and land management, forest and environment etc. and to hold elections of these councils by preparing voter lists with permanent residents of the CHT.

(3). To expatiate resolution of land disputes by finalizing and adopting the draft Rules of 2016 of the CHT Land Commission without further delay.

(4). To rehabilitate Bengali settlers outside CHT with dignity.

(5). To amend laws and regulations applicable in CHT, such as, CHT Regulation of 1900, Police Act of 1861 and Police Regulation, CHT (Land Acquisition) Act of 1958, Forest Act of 1927 etc., to make them in consonance with CHT Accord.

1. **Endnotes**

 After a decades-long movement for the rights to self-determination of the Jumma peoples, an accord, popularly known as Chittagong Hill Tracts Accord was signed between the Government of Bangladesh and Parbatya Chattagram Jana Samhati Samiti (PCJSS), on 2 December 1997 for solution of the CHT crisis through political and peaceful means. [↑](#endnote-ref-1)
2. Parbatya Chattagram Jana Samhati Samiti (United People’s Party), the political party of indigenous Jumma peoples in the CHT established in 1972 struggling for rights to self-determination of Jumma peoples. [↑](#endnote-ref-2)
3. From time immemorial, the Chittagong Hill Tracts has been an indigenous-inhabited area. In the pre-colonial period, the indigenous peoples of CHT were entitled to an independent feudal state. Even during the British colonial rule, the British kept the internal system of governance of the indigenous Jumma people intact and ruled the CHT region as an excluded area considering indigenous-inhabited area and [distinct administrative system of the region](https://www.pcjss.org/administrative-setup-in-cht/). At the time of Partition of India in 1947, the CHT population was 97.5% tribal and Muslim 2.50%. [↑](#endnote-ref-3)
4. From the time immemorial, CHT had been the peaceful abode to the indigenous peoples, namely, Chakma, Marma, Tripura, Mro, Bawm, Pangkhu, Khyang, Khumi, Chak, Lushai, Tanchangya. They collectively identify themselves as the Jumma people (High Landers). Besides, a very small number of descendants of Assames, Gorkha and Santals also live in there. They are distinct and different from the majority Bengali people of Bangladesh in respects of race, language, culture, heritage and religion. It comprises a total area of 5,093 sq. miles with around 1.6 million populations (as per census 2011). Among them, the indigenous Jumma peoples are around 845 thousand and Bengali Muslim settlers are around 752 thousand. [↑](#endnote-ref-4)
5. General Economics Division, Planning Commission, Government of the People’s Republic of Bangladesh (2015) *7thFive Year Plan FY 2016-FY 2020: Accelerating Growth, Empowering Citizens*, p. 712. [↑](#endnote-ref-5)
6. The issues/provisions of CHT Accord implemented soon after signing the CHT Accord (during the period of 1998-2001) by Sheikh Hasina-led government are: enactment of CHT Regional Council Act and amendment of three Hill District Council Acts; formation of interim CHT Regional Council and Ministry of CHT Affairs; repatriation of Jumma refugees from India; withdrawal of around 66 temporary camps (where the government claims withdrawal of 172 camps); formation of CHT Accord Implementation Committee, Land Commission and Task Force, etc. [↑](#endnote-ref-6)
7. During the tenure of the present Awami League government (2009-2022), a few measures that have been undertaken towards implementation of the Accord are: transfer of few subjects and offices to the three Hill District Councils, withdrawal of more 35 temporary camps, laying foundation stone of the CHT Complex in Dhaka, amendment to the CHT Land Dispute Resolution Commission Act 2001 in 2016 etc. [↑](#endnote-ref-7)
8. Unimplemented Core Issues of the Accord: The unimplemented sections of the Accord inclusive of the Core Issues, among others, are: stepping up legal and administrative measures to ensure preservation of tribal-inhabited feature of CHT; devolvement of political, administrative and economic powers and functions including the general administration, law & order, police, land & land management, forest & environment, tourism, development of communication system, etc. to the CHT Regional Council and three Hill District Councils; formulation of Election Rules and Electoral Roll Rules based on which to make voter list with the permanent residents and to hold elections in the CHT Regional Council and in the Hill District Councils; withdrawal of all the temporary camps including de facto military rule ‘Operation Uttoron’ (Operation Upliftment); having the land disputes to be settled through the Land Commission, to return the lands under illegal possession to the actual owners of the Jumma people; rehabilitation of the India-returnee refugees and internally displaced Jumma families in their own lands through returning dispossessed lands and homesteads to the respective owners; employment of the permanent residents with priority given to the Jumma people in all jobs available in CHT; amendment of the laws applicable to CHT including the Police Act 1861, Police Regulation and CHT Regulation 1900 in consistence with the CHT Accord; and rehabilitation of the Bengali settlers outside(of CHT with dignity and honor. [↑](#endnote-ref-8)
9. [Speech delivered by honorable Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina](https://www.observerbd.com/details.php?id=109043) at the video conference with CHT people on the occasion of two decades of CHT Accord, on 1 December 2017, Gono Bhaban, Dhaka. Please also see [Report on Progress of Implementation of CHT Accord](https://mochta.portal.gov.bd/sites/default/files/files/mochta.portal.gov.bd/page/8a162c4c_1f3f_4c6e_b3c0_63ad2ef9d2b3/Peace%20Accord%20Implementation1.pdf) (in Bangla) published by the CHT Affairs Ministry, Dhaka. [↑](#endnote-ref-9)
10. [A Brief Report on Implementation of the CHT Accord](https://www.pcjss.org/wp-content/uploads/sites/16/2021/12/PCJSS-Report-on-Implementation-of-CHT-Accord-English-2-December-2021.pdf) published by the PCJSS on 2 December 2021, Rangamati. [↑](#endnote-ref-10)
11. #  [Govt-Sponsored Migration & Islamization](https://www.pcjss.org/govt-sponsored-migration-islamization/), PCJSS

 [↑](#endnote-ref-11)
12. Rangamati Hill District Council Act 1989, Khagrachari Hill District Council Act 1989 and Bandarban Hill District Council Act 1989 (as of amendment in 1998). [↑](#endnote-ref-12)
13. [Land & National Resources of CHT](https://www.pcjss.org/land-national-resources-of-cht/), PCJSS [↑](#endnote-ref-13)
14. [UN experts call for halt to contentious tourism resort in Bangladesh](https://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/HRC/Pages/NewsDetail.aspx?NewsID=26733) [↑](#endnote-ref-14)
15. [Study on the status of implementation of the Chittagong Hill Tracts Accord of 1997](https://www.scribd.com/document/55601161/CHT-Accord-Study-Final), UNPFII, New York, 16-27 May 2011 [↑](#endnote-ref-15)
16. [Supplementary](https://epaper.samakal.com/nogor-edition/2021-12-02/14) published by Parbatya Chattagram Jana Samhati Samiti (PCJSS) on the occasion of 24th anniversary of CHT Accord on 2 December 2017 on the Bangla national daily Samakal on 2 December 2021. [↑](#endnote-ref-16)
17. The Prime Minister's representative is the Convener of the Committee while President of the PCJSS and Chairman of the Task Force formed as per the Accord are the member of the Committee. [↑](#endnote-ref-17)
18. [Supplementary](https://epaper.samakal.com/nogor-edition/2021-12-02/14) published by Parbatya Chattagram Jana Samhati Samiti (PCJSS) on the occasion of 24th anniversary of CHT Accord on 2 December 2017 on the Bangla national daily Samakal on 2 December 2021.

Having the existing ground reality of CHT highlighted, an 18-page report titled: “Statement on the unimplemented issues of the CHT Accord” dated 01 April 2015 with 16 annexures as supporting documents has been submitted to the Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina, on part of the PCJSS President. Once again, another report on opinion of PCJSS was submitted to the government in response to the government’s latest statement titled: “CHT Accord Implementation and Progress” placed by the Secretary of Ministry of CHT Affairs (MoCHTA) in the CHT Accord Implementation and Monitoring Committee meeting held on 20 October 2019. Despite being so, the government has been spreading ill-propagation and carrying out anti-Accord programs as earlier. [↑](#endnote-ref-18)