



**Permanent Mission
of the Republic of Azerbaijan
to the UN Office and other
International Organizations**

GENEVA

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The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Azerbaijan to the United Nations Office and other International Organizations in Geneva presents its compliments to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, and with reference to the Letter of the Special Rapporteur on highest attainable standard of physical and mental health, dated 20 December 2021, has the honour to transmit herewith the requested information received from the relevant authorities of the Republic of Azerbaijan.

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Azerbaijan to the United Nations Office and other International Organizations in Geneva avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights the assurances of its highest consideration.

Geneva, 30 May 2022



Enclosure: 1 page

**Office of the United Nations
High Commissioner for Human Rights
GENEVA**

ohchr-srhealth@un.org

Impacts of racial discrimination conducted by Armenia against Azerbaijanis on their right to health

As a result of Armenia's territorial claims against Azerbaijan 20 percent of the territories of Azerbaijan were under the Armenia's illegal occupation for almost three decades. The occupation was conducted along with ethnic "cleansing" in Armenia proper and the occupied territories of Azerbaijan by forceful and discriminative displacement of Azerbaijanis. During Armenia's military aggression against Azerbaijan in 1990s, more than 20,000 Azerbaijanis were killed, 50,000 were injured or disabled, and more than 4,000 went missing.

In 1988-1993, a total of 900 settlements, 150,000 houses, 7,000 public buildings, 693 schools, 855 kindergartens, 695 medical facilities, 6,000 industrial and agricultural enterprises and other infrastructure facilities were destroyed by Armenia in Azerbaijan. As a result of Armenia's next military aggression attempt against Azerbaijan during the 44 days of war in 2020, medical facilities and health sanatoriums were again deliberately targeted and destroyed, thus violating the right to health of Azerbaijani people. For example, in the Istisu sanatoriums in the Istisu settlement of Azerbaijan which were occupied and destroyed in the beginning of 1990s, 50,000 people used to rest and receive medical treatment every year.

During the 44 days of war, Armenia continued its discriminative policy of deliberate targeting of Azerbaijani civilians. As a result of strikes by the Armenian Armed Forces about 30,000 shells and 227 rockets were fired into the territory of cities and towns densely populated by Azerbaijani civilians. Armenia committed war crimes by launching rocket attacks on Ganja, Mingachevir, Tartar, Barda, Gabala and other settlements of the Republic of Azerbaijan situated far from the war zone. Between September 27 and November 10, 2020, up to 100 civilians, including 12 minors and 27 women, were killed and more than four hundred people, including 50 minors and 101 women, were wounded by deliberate and discriminative attacks of the Armenian Armed Forces.

The main priorities of the Government of Azerbaijan after the liberation of its territories are to clear these territories from mines and other unexploded ordnances, to restore the cities and settlements totally destroyed during the conflict, and to create necessary conditions for voluntary, safe and dignified return of the IDPs. The process of rehabilitation of liberated territories is hindered by heavy landmine contamination and total destruction of the infrastructure. Accuracy of the mine maps provided by Armenia is less than 25 percent. In the period following the signing of the trilateral statement on cessation of the military activities between Armenia and Azerbaijan in November 2020, 219 citizens of Azerbaijan became victims of mine explosions, among them many IDPs who were impatient to visit their liberated lands after three decades of forceful and discriminative separation. Landmine victims are in need of rehabilitation and psychological support. Thousands of family members of those killed in the war, participants of the war, victims of the war, and people exposed to Armenian terror were provided with healthcare social and psychological support and rehabilitation services by the Government of Azerbaijan.