

NAGORNO- KARABAKH

JUNE - AUGUST 2019 BRIEFING

HUMANITARIAN FIGURES

570,000

Of the Republic's 7 million inhabitants have become refugees as a result of the ethnic conflict. ([Europa](#))

However:

There is a lack of information and data because of the information and visitation lock down by the Azerbaijani government. Azerbaijan controls the information released from Nagorno-Karabakh whilst inhibiting civil society organisations, journalists and political figures from entering the disputed territory. This results in a lack humanitarian updates from the region.



Humanitarian
Aid Relief Trust

NEWS & HEADLINES

- **July 19th:** The Armenian Prime Minister blames Azerbaijan for lack of “concrete results” during negotiations aimed at solving the long dispute over the Nagorno- Karabakh region. ([Emerging Europe](#))
- **August 6th:** The Armenian Prime Minister, Nikol Pashinyan calls for unification between Armenia and Karabakh. Haqqin, an Azerbaijani news site connected to the country's security service wrote, “Pashinyan's position on the resolution of the Karabakh conflict is in fact much more radical and intransigent than the approach of the leader of the opposition”. ([Eurasianet](#))
- **August 15th:** The Azerbaijani community within Nagorno-Karabakh appeals to OSCE Minsk Group in a protest against the visit of the Prime Minister of Armenia. This is because he confirmed that he pursues a policy of annexation in relation to Nagorno-Karabakh. The community thus urged the OSCE Minsk group to condemn this annexation policy pursued by the Armenian prime minister. ([Menafn](#))
- **August 15th:** Armenia violated the ceasefire along the line of contact between Azerbaijan and Armenian troops 20 times over the course of 24 hours. ([Azernews](#))

HARTS Partner in Nagorno- Karabakh

The Lady Cox Rehabilitation Centre

HART has the great honour in supporting the Rehabilitation Centre. The centre has become an internationally recognized centre of excellence under the motivating leadership of the founder and director Vardan Tadevosyan.

The Rehabilitation Centre is targeted to help people with physical or mental disabilities, with the goal of making each individual as independent as possible within their everyday life.

The Centre offers free care to those that have had their opportunities and privileges stunted by the government.

HART contributes roughly a quarter of the running costs, which go towards staff wages, various medical supplies and therapies for patients.



Above, two cerebral palsy patients from the Rehabilitation Centre put on a smile.

HISTORY & CONTEXT

The landlocked region of Nagorno-Karabakh is an ethnically Armenian region, located “officially” within Azerbaijan. The roots of conflict date back to over a century with tension between Christian Armenian’s and Muslim Azeris, but the two groups lived at relative peace.

As the Soviet Union crumbled towards the end of the 1980s, tensions grew within Nagorno-Karabakh. In 1988 violence erupted between Azeri and Armenian communities in the enclave, eventually leading to full-scale war. By the time Russia brokered a ceasefire in 1994, the Armenians had captured adequate territory to create a viable de facto state, which they describe as the Republic of Artsakh.

So far no nation, not even Armenia itself, has recognised Artsakh. This has left the state both contending with sporadic fighting along the conflict line and also largely unable to access international funding to support basic services, such as medicine.

Photos from HART’s 2017 Visit to Nagorno- Karabakh



HART trustee Graham Hadley with a patient from the Rehabilitation Centre.

An image of the celebration of the Rehabilitation Centre which is internationally recognised.

