COUNTRY: TURKMENISTAN

 COMMITTIE: UNESCO-1

 AGENDA ITEM: BARRIERS TO EDUCATION IN CONFLICT-AFFECTED COUNTRIES

 Turkmenistan is an independent Turkish state in Central Asia. It is bordered by Kazakhstan in the northwest, Uzbekistan in the north and west, Afghanistan in the southeast and Iran in the southwest; The capital of the country, whose west is the Caspian Sea, is Ashgabat, which is also its most developed city. With a population of 6 million, Turkmenistan has the lowest population among the Central Asian republics. The majority of the country is covered by the Karakum Desert. Turkmenistan has hosted many civilizations for centuries as the intersection point of civilizations. Located within the borders of Turkmenistan, the city of Merv is one of the oldest oasis cities in Central Asia. In the Middle Ages, Merv was one of the most important cities for the Islamic world, as well as one of the most important points on the Silk Road. Turkmenistan, which was annexed by the Russian Empire in 1881, later played an important role in the anti-Bolshevik movement in Central Asia. In 1925, Turkmenistan became the Turkmen Soviet Socialist Republic as one of the states included in the Soviet Union. In 1991, it gained its independence with the dissolution of the Soviet Union.

 As you know, in a lot of countries there are problems that hinder children's education, for example, the war between Russia and Ukraine. Because of the war, children can't go to school, and worse, children die. It's a terrible situation. Moreover, because of the pandemic that continued in the past years the conditions for many children to attend class were not suitable. Although online education was available in some places, some children could not get education because of internet shortage or lack of materials. Besides, poverty is another problem that endangers children’s education. Children may not be able go to school to work and make money due to the poverty of the family.

 As the United Nations, of course, we can find solutions to these problems, we can give examples of them. For example, we can give financial and moral assistance in the first place. To give enough money to prevent the child from working, on the contrary, to ensure that the child goes to school and receives an education. Unfortunately, we can't do anything about war, but we can try to raise awareness and help children with the impact of war on children.