

Identified Families



609

Identified Children



1193

Participation in Educational Activities



849

Monitoring and Referral



793

Farmer Interviews



730

Needs Assessment for Living Spaces



31

The BEST Program developed within the scope of the 5-year protocol in cooperation with the Ministry of Labor and Social Security and BALSU Food, aiming to prevent child labor. The program focuses on creating a shift in attitude among all actors surrounding the children, finding permanent solutions to the problems experienced in seasonal agriculture, involving regional actors as solution partners, and ensuring that seasonal migrant agricultural workers and their families achieve a decent and fair standard of living.

PRIMARY FOCUS AREAS

Separated Children

-The number of children who did not come to the harvest region with their parents was **350 (30%)**.
-**67%** of the separated children were identified in Düzce province.
-**21%** of these children came to the harvest region with agricultural business intermediaries.

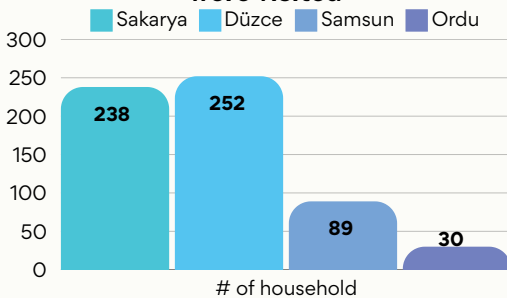
Reluctance for Education

-It has been reported that **31%** of children who are stated to discontinue their formal education have cited a lack of interest as the reason.

Living Conditions

-Only **10%** of the **31** identified regions have partial access to clean water, while **19%** have no access at all.
-Only **42%** of living spaces meet the food, shelter, and hygiene needs of children.
-In **64%** of the areas, there are no poisonous plants, animals, or chemicals, in **29%** there are some, and in **7%** there are.

4 cities, 10 districts ve 38 neighborhoods were visited

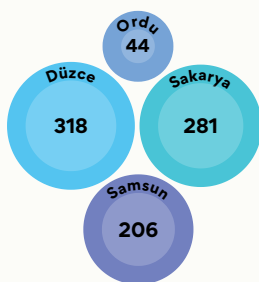


A total of 609 SMAW (Seasonal Migrant Agricultural Worker) households working in the BALSU Food supply chain in the Eastern and Western Black Sea regions have been identified across 25 different cities in Turkey.

Regarding SMAW households

- The majority of families reside in Şanlıurfa, Diyarbakır and Şırnak.
- 35% of households work in the harvest of at least one other agricultural product in addition to hazelnuts. Households work in the harvest of 33 different agricultural products.
- 64% of households stay in houses, 35% in tents, and 1% in schools.
- While 86% of households identified in Düzce and 63% of those in Sakarya reported no deficiencies in their accommodation conditions, all households identified in Samsun and Ordu stated that they were staying in accommodation areas lacking at least one basic need such as electricity, water, or toilets.

849 children participated in educational activities

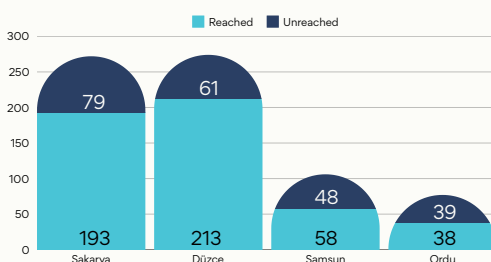


191 children attended classes in schools, while 651 children participated in education at safe area tents. 7 children attended classes both in tents/safe areas and in schools. 1877 educational sessions were held.

Regarding Children

- 92% of the identified children are enrolled in school. When children without school enrollment were examined, it was found that 60% of them were girls.
- Children attended an average of 9.4 different training sessions during the project.
- 55% of the children participating in educational activities were reported by their families to be working in gardens, while 45% were reported not to be working. In Düzce, the rate of children participating in educational activities and reported to be working in fields was 70%.
- 83% of children in Düzce, 30% in Ordu, 62% in Sakarya, and 54% in Samsun will return from their harvest provinces to their residence provinces after schools open.

492 farmer visits 165 garden visits



We collaborated with farmers in BALSU's supply chain, raised awareness about child labor, conducted interviews regarding working conditions provided to employees, and carried out field visits.

Regarding Farmers

- Out of the total 492 farmers reached, 305 agreed to cooperate within the B.E.S.T Program, 142 declined, and 44 remained undecided.
- Of the 285 farmers reached during the preliminary interviews, 15% were assessed as having a high level of awareness about child labor, 47% as having a medium level, and 38% as having a low level.
- Only 50% of the 155 fields has access to clean water and toilets.
- 39% of the fields has resting areas for workers.