



Annual Report 2024.

Annual Report and
Financial Statements

For the year ending 31 December 2024



**Because
child hunger
is wrong.**

Contents.

Chair of Trustees' Message	3
CEO's Message	4
Structure, Governance and Management	5
Theory of Change	6
The Year in Review	9
Meals Delivered	10
Country Reports	12
• Afghanistan	13
• Bangladesh	17
• Ethiopia	28
• Malawi	35
• Pakistan	42
• Palestine	46
• Turkey	51
Trustees' Report	57
Auditor's Report	59
Financial Statements	63

Chair of Trustees' Statement.



“

In an environment of rising costs and increasing demands, we maintained a disciplined approach to managing our finances.

2024 has been a year that reminded us just how powerful generosity can be in the face of challenge. Even as the cost-of-living crisis continued to affect families and charitable giving across the sector came under strain, our community showed up. Consistently, and with extraordinary heart. Many gave not from surplus, but from sacrifice.

This generosity was deeply felt. It came in the form of monthly givers who chose to keep supporting, even when their own bills had risen. It came from fundraisers who took on marathons, treks, and team challenges, not just to raise money, but to raise hope. It came from donors who gave anonymously, from community members who gave publicly, and from volunteers who gave their time without hesitation. Time and time again, you chose to give when it would have been easier not to. Each act a reminder that this mission is not ours alone, but one we carry together.

Thanks to your continued support, we were able to provide almost 3 million school meals this year. These meals are not just numbers, they represent stability, dignity, and the reassurance that a child can stay in school, that a parent has one less impossible decision to make.

But 2024 wasn't just a year of outward impact, it was also a year of inward strengthening. We took deliberate steps to reinforce our organisational infrastructure, recognising that the integrity of our systems is what allows us to deliver at scale and with care. We welcomed new members to our team, invested in staff development, and refined

our operational systems to better support the scale and complexity of our programmes.

In an environment of rising costs and increasing demands, we maintained a disciplined, values-led approach to managing our finances, prioritising transparency, efficiency, and long-term sustainability.

These behind-the-scenes improvements are vital. They allow us to move with clarity and confidence, to withstand uncertainty, and to serve with consistency, even when the world around us is unpredictable.

With your continued support, we step into 2025 with determination and a clear sense of purpose. This past year has shown us that even in times of uncertainty, generosity endures. It has reminded us that real change is built steadily, through shared effort and through a commitment to doing what's right, even when it's hard.

That's what we carry forward into the year ahead: a deep gratitude for what we've built together, and a steady resolve to keep going, one school meal and one child at a time.

A stylized signature of Fraz Butt.

Fraz Butt, Chair of the Board of Trustees

CEO's Statement.



“

Global progress on hunger has stalled. Levels of undernourishment have returned to those we saw 15 years ago.

When I reflect on this past year, I'm reminded that the most meaningful change often happens quietly. Not the kind born of inaction, but the kind that follows relief. A child returning to school after weeks of absence. A mother no longer forced to choose between sending her daughter to class or into marriage. A headteacher quietly saying that, since the meals began, dropout rates have halved. These moments don't make headlines, but they are our mission. This is what progress looks like when it's rooted in consistency. Small shifts – quiet, almost invisible – that carry profound weight.

The 2024 State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World report confirmed what we already felt in the field: global progress on hunger has stalled. Levels of undernourishment have now returned to those we saw 15 years ago. Hunger is rising in Africa and remains high in Asia. In many low-income regions, a healthy diet is no longer a basic right, but an unaffordable privilege. The consequences are devastating: stunted growth, interrupted education, lives narrowed before they begin.

We know the drivers. Conflict. Climate change. Economic instability. Inflation. We also know the solution. Meeting urgent nutritional needs in the short term is essential, but it must go hand in hand with long-term, systemic change. That means investing in local agriculture, empowering communities to feed themselves, and breaking cycles of dependency through opportunity and dignity.

That's why our work at Charity Right has always been two-fold: responding to the immediate, while building towards the long-term.

Our school meals programme remains our most powerful tool, simple in concept, nuanced in execution, and transformational in impact. It keeps children in school. It lifts the burden on parents. It brings structure and stability to lives shaped by uncertainty.

But this year, we've taken that commitment a step further. We don't want communities to be dependent on us. We want them to lead. So, we've started exploring sustainability, seriously and intentionally. One of the most exciting developments was the launch of a new pilot in Turkey, where one of our schools is preparing to grow its own ingredients, led by staff and local farmers. This project could become a blueprint, helping schools move towards self-reliance, reducing dependence on external aid, and reimagining school meals as a community-owned, community-driven programme.

To our supporters: thank you. What you've enabled this year is so much more than provide meals. You've helped lay foundations that will outlast us.

As we look to 2025 with renewed focus and direction, we'll continue strengthening the communities we already serve. We'll refine what works, let go of what doesn't, and keep asking hard questions because real change demands honesty. And we'll stay rooted in what we know: that progress is possible when it's built slowly, with care, in partnership, and with trust.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Asim Lone'.

Asim Lone, CEO of Charity Right

Structure, Governance and Management.

Charity Right is an international charity which provides regular school meals to children in some of the most neglected parts of the world. We aim to empower, inspire and initiate social change and empowerment for those with a will to work for a better future.

Objectives and Activities

We have several clear undertakings at the heart of our work:

- 1** Providing food supplies, items, grants and services to individuals in need and other groups or organisations that are working to prevent and relieve hunger and poverty.
- 2** Investing in monitoring and evaluation of our programmes to ensure that we are delivering what we are raising money for. We make calculated efforts to deliver food assistance in a manner which allows optimal value to be achieved. The investment required to achieve this is reflected in our cost base.
- 3** Aiming for a higher customer service standard in the delivery of your aid. We employ dedicated case workers who monitor the life circumstances of beneficiaries and deliver food assistance in a dignified and honourable way.

The board of trustees draws upon the significant professional experiences of its members as the Charity endeavours to achieve sustainable growth and notable impact. We aim to ensure the critical functions of the organisation have access to expertise from a non-executive level.

The board is currently seeking to add additional trustees to provide further support for the executive team.

The governance of the Charity is supported through quarterly board meetings and a bi-annual team away day. The board meetings ensure that all fiduciary responsibilities are completed, but also that support is given to the delivery of the business plan agreed with the executive team. The away days allow new ideas to be explored and ensure a review of performance and goals.

We undertook a comprehensive overhaul of our safeguarding governance, beginning with an audit and detailed gap analysis. This process informed a full review and revision of all safeguarding policies and procedures across the Charity, ensuring that the governance framework is robust, compliant, and reflective of best practice. Tailored training programmes were

developed and delivered at three distinct levels – trustees, designated safeguarding leads, and staff – to ensure that safeguarding responsibilities are clearly understood and consistently embedded at every level. We are now committed to refreshing and updating this training annually, ensuring it remains responsive to regulatory changes, emerging risks, and the evolving environments in which we operate.

The trustees, who are also the directors for the purposes of company law, present their report and the financial statements of the Charity for the year ended 31 December 2024.



Fraz Butt



Azhar Khan



Akhter Raouf

Theory of Change.

Our vision is to see a world in which hunger is no longer a barrier that prevents children from reaching their full potential. When children are provided with school meals consistently over time, they don't just survive, they thrive.



The Problem:

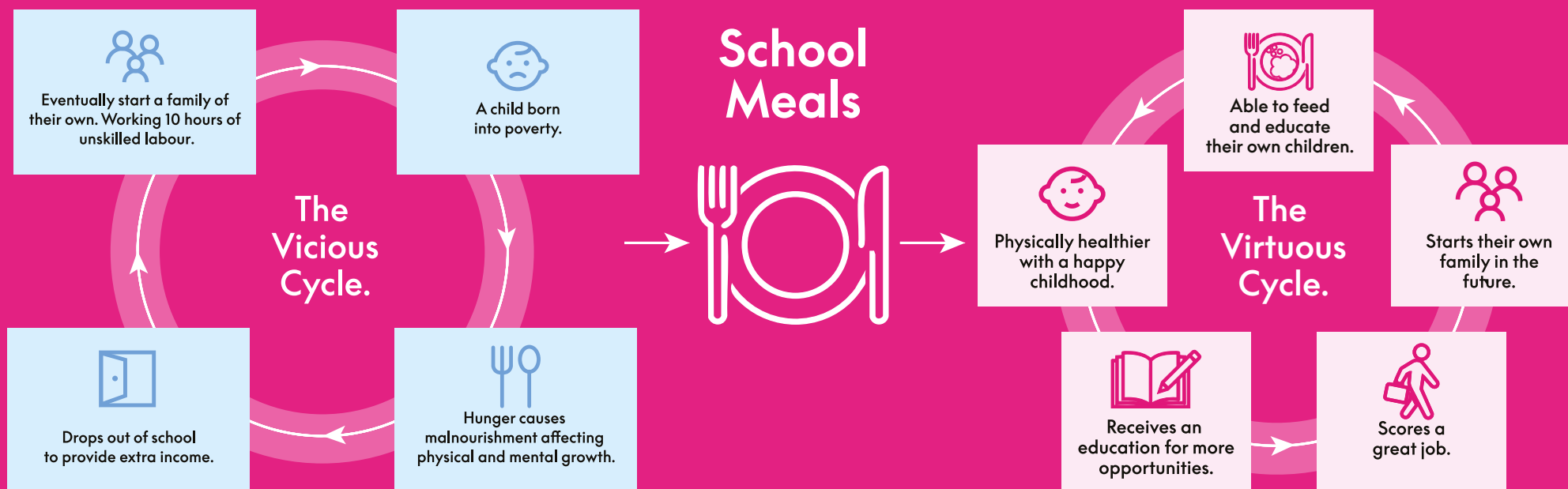
Out-of-School Children Caused by Hunger

In 2024, over 150 million children globally experienced severe food insecurity, regularly skipping meals or facing entire days without food. This level of chronic hunger doesn't just affect the body, it shapes a child's entire future. 1 in 5 children worldwide experience stunted physical and cognitive development due to malnutrition.

For children living in contexts of extreme poverty, often in fragile or marginalised settings, survival takes priority over their education. Many families often resort to desperate measures for food. Out of sheer necessity, parents pull their children from school to work, scavenge, or beg. If a child stays home to help earn or find food, education slips further out of reach.

The statistics are devastating. In Malawi's Mangochi District, only 11% of children complete primary school; in Pakistan's Punjab Province, nearly 8 million children aged 5–15 remain out of school, largely due to economic pressures linked to food insecurity. These are not isolated statistics; they reflect broader systemic barriers that limit access to opportunity and reinforce generational poverty.

Despite this, education remains one of the most powerful levers for social mobility. Each additional year of schooling can increase a child's future earning potential by nearly 10%. This means that an average grade-10 graduate has the potential to earn 2.5 times more than someone with no formal schooling. The link between hunger and learning is clear – and solvable.



Our Solution: School Meals

At Charity Right, we deliver regular, nutritious school meals to children in underserved, crisis-affected, or chronically poor communities.

A daily school meal is a simple but powerful lever:

- 1 It removes a key barrier to school attendance.**
- 2 It helps children stay in school and succeed.**
- 3 It gives parents the security of knowing their children will eat that day.**



We work with trusted educational partners in carefully selected schools that offer a quality learning environment. This ensures efficient delivery and long-term sustainability. We monitor key success indicators, such as daily attendance, examination results, and body mass index (BMI) to assess outcomes and refine implementation through a continuous improvement lens.

Our work sits at the intersection of food security, education, and child protection, and directly contributes to the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals; in particular, SDG 2 (Zero Hunger), SDG 4 (Quality Education), and SDG 5 (Gender Equality).

Our vision is to see a world in which hunger is no longer a barrier that prevents children from reaching their full potential.

When children are provided with school meals consistently over time, they don't just survive, they thrive. They move from basic literacy to national exams. Some go on to further education, vocational training, or university. Others enter skilled employment, lifting themselves and their families out of the poverty cycle.

The Year in Review.



**7 countries,
2,708,200 meals,
54,676 beneficiaries
served.**

Turkey

Palestine

Malawi

Ethiopia

Afghanistan

Pakistan

Bangladesh

The Year in Review.

Total School Meals Delivered:

2,708,200

Average Rate of Attendance Across All our Programmes:

94%

Beneficiaries served:

54,676



Girls' Education

An important theme in our work is supporting girls' education. Overall, in 2024 we delivered meals to 6,753 female students, amounting to 59% of our total school meals programme beneficiaries.



Country	Total Registered Students	Female Students	% Female Students
Afghanistan	670	670	100%
Bangladesh	1,590	1,086	68%
Turkey	325	192	59%
Malawi	6,238	3,607	58%
Palestine	499	285	57%
Pakistan	704	322	46%
Ethiopia	1,400	591	42%
TOTAL	11,426	6,753	59%

Country Reports.

Afghanistan.

Afghanistan continues to face a complex and prolonged humanitarian crisis, marked by widespread poverty, economic isolation, and food insecurity. The country's reduced access to international markets has further strained supply chains, with many families unable to afford necessities. Rural areas are particularly affected, with limited access to consistent support.

Afghanistan.

Programme Overview

In Nangarhar Province, located in eastern Afghanistan, communities are facing increasing pressure due to the return of over 100,000 displaced individuals and refugees, further intensifying the demand for food support.

The province has also experienced significant livelihood losses following restrictions on traditional agricultural activities. Acute malnutrition rates among children in Nangarhar are approximately 10%. The province is densely populated with over 1.8 million, so the number of malnourished children is among the highest in the country.

To address these challenges, we launched our school meal programme in Afghanistan in 2022. In 2024, the programme transitioned from Kabul to Nangarhar Province to reach underserved rural communities with high nutritional needs. Our current programme provides daily cooked meals to 670 girls in grades one to six. This intervention supports educational access while helping to address malnutrition in an area experiencing multiple layers of vulnerability.

Our programme remained operational from January to March, with a brief closure during the seasonal period. During this time, 410 food parcels were distributed to students' families. Operations resumed in June after the holidays. In July and August, extreme weather conditions including flooding, storms, and heatwaves led to school closures, including 11 days of disruption in August alone. To address this, the academic term was extended through to December, and meals continued until the end of the year. From September to December, our school meal programme ran without interruption.

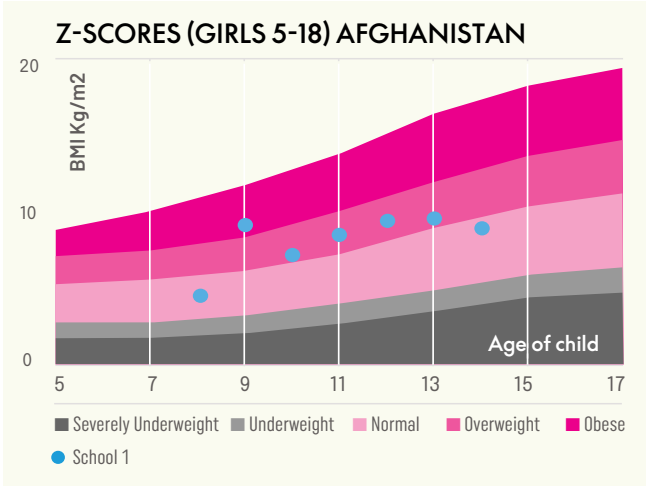
BMI Analysis Girls

BMI assessments conducted in 2024 showed that all age groups of enrolled students were within the normal range, with two exceptions. 9-year-old girls were found to have a slightly elevated BMI, placing them in the mildly overweight category, while 8-year-old girls recorded BMI values just below the normal threshold, though not classified as underweight.

In response, our team is reviewing meal composition and portion sizes to ensure nutritional balance is maintained across age groups. These variations highlight the importance of ongoing monitoring and suggest that a larger sample size might provide even more accurate insights.

As the programme only began operating in Nangarhar in 2024, no comparative BMI data is available from previous years. The current data will serve as a baseline against which future trends can be evaluated.

BMI data is collected annually by our field partners, using a 10% sample of students. This is with a minimum of three students from each age group and each gender to ensure balanced representation across the cohort.



For safeguarding purposes, the names of specific schools have been intentionally omitted from this report. This is to protect the privacy and security of the children we serve.

Number of Schools	1
Total Registered Students	670
Total Female Students	670
Percentage Female Students	100%
Total Meals Delivered in 2024	123,321
Average Beneficiaries (per month)	731
Average Attendance	98.8%
Average Pass Rate (exams)	94.2%
Average BMI Girls	18.12

Our Impact

AFGHANISTAN

731

**Beneficiaries
Served**

(monthly average)

123,321

Meals Delivered



Afghanistan.



Emergency Food Parcels

We delivered emergency food parcels to 50 families affected by flash floods in Nangarhar Province, many of whom were households of children enrolled in our school meal programme. The distribution reached 400 beneficiaries and provided approximately 36,000 meals.

Each parcel included:

- 50kg Flour
- 25kg Rice
- 10kg Beans
- 5kg Sugar
- 2kg Salt
- 5kg Milk Powder
- 20l Cooking Oil

Seasonal Support

In March 2024, as part of the first round of seasonal support, 410 food parcels were distributed to vulnerable families in Nangarhar Province. The distribution provided an estimated 25,300 meals. Each parcel included 5kg of flour, 5 litres of cooking oil, 2kg of beans, and 1kg of dates.

In June 2024, as part of the second round of seasonal support, 0.8kg portions of meat were distributed to 1,625 families in Nangarhar Province. This reached approximately 8,125 beneficiaries and provided an estimated 13,000 meals, delivering essential protein to vulnerable households during the festive period.



Bangladesh.

Bangladesh is one of the most densely populated countries in the world, with over 164 million people living in a territory roughly the size of England. Around 20% of the population continues to live in extreme poverty.



Dhaka.

Programme Overview

The capital city, Dhaka, is home to more than 22 million people, including over 4 million living in informal slum settlements. These densely packed urban areas, known locally as 'bustees,' are often overcrowded, unsanitary, and highly vulnerable to flooding, fire, and disease outbreaks. Children growing up in these conditions face serious challenges to their health, safety, and education. High urban poverty also brings acute risks: experts warn that Dhaka's poorest communities are hotspots for child exploitation, drug addiction, and human trafficking.

In Dhaka's slums, disease and hunger go hand in hand. Overcrowding and poor hygiene mean that outbreaks of cholera, diarrhoea and other infections are common. Many families live in makeshift housing with contaminated water and open drains. Such conditions exacerbate child malnutrition in the city. In many slums there are no schools at all. In others, the schools are insufficient in providing a safe environment for the children, and hunger prevents them from succeeding in their learning.

Against this backdrop, we operated school kitchens in some of Dhaka's most deprived urban areas. These schools offered more than just education, they provided a safe and stable



environment where children could learn, play, and access regular, nourishing meals.

Many of the students came from households facing extreme hardship, including poor sanitation, addiction, and high-risk living conditions. The schools served as protective spaces, with teachers actively safeguarding children's welfare through routine follow-ups and close community engagement.

Our programme operated at full capacity from January through April 2024. During the seasonal period in March, we switched from providing lunch to serving evening meals to better accommodate the community. In May and June, the schools experienced temporary closures due to Cyclone Storm Remal and subsequent heavy rains that caused flooding across the city.

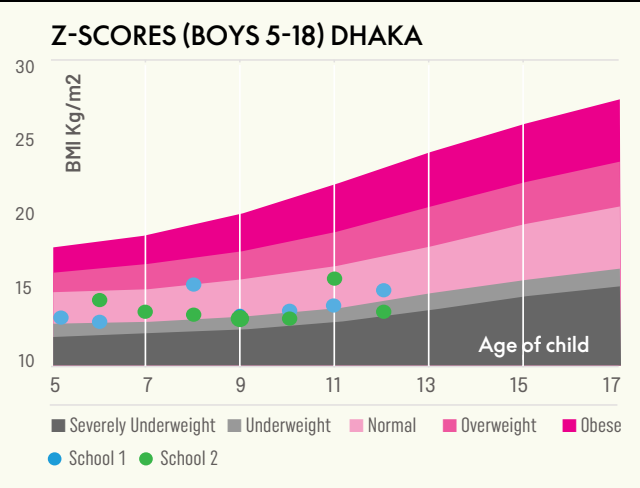
In August, we paused our programme in one school due to operational constraints but are preparing to resume with strengthened efforts in the coming year. The remaining two schools, however, continued uninterrupted through the end of the year.

In 2024, our school meal programme in Dhaka delivered over 219,000 meals to 794 children, 52% of whom were girls. Attendance remained high throughout the year, averaging 97.6%, and the exam pass rate reached 87.8%.

Dhaka.

BMI Analysis
Boys

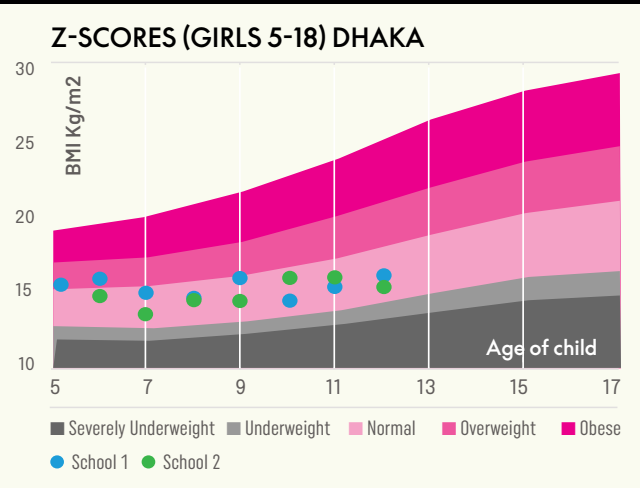
The BMI data for boys showed that all age groups fell below the normal BMI range, with some older boys meeting the clinical criteria for being underweight. This suggests that the current nutritional intake may not be sufficient to support the physical development of boys as they grow older. In response, we are re-evaluating the current rations to better support the nutritional needs of these students, ensuring they receive the full benefits of our school meal programme.



Number of Schools	3
Total Registered Students	775
Total Female Students	466
Percentage Female Students	60%
Total Meals Delivered in 2024	218,954
Average Beneficiaries (per month)	794
Average Attendance	97.6%
Average Pass Rate (exams)	87.8%
Average BMI Boys	14.15
Average BMI Girls	15.10

Girls

Although not clinically underweight, the BMI data among the girls also revealed that most age groups were below the normal range. While the data is slightly more favourable than that for boys, it still highlights a need for enhanced nutritional support. As with the boys, we are taking steps to address this by reviewing the meal composition and increasing the nutritional content of the school meal.



Our Impact

DHAKA

794

**Beneficiaries
Served**

(monthly average)

218,954

Meals Delivered

Dhaka

A Success Story.

In 2024, one of our students in Dhaka, Rayanat, achieved a remarkable milestone by receiving the prestigious national-level government scholarship known as 'Bitti.' She was the only student in all North Dhaka, a densely populated region with over 5 million residents, to be awarded this honour. As a result, she secured a place at a local college, where she is now continuing her studies.

Rayanat's achievement was part of a broader pattern of academic success within our programme. Seventeen students receiving regular school meals in Dhaka scored above 80% in the national examinations and earned a place on the highly competitive national 'toppers' list – an academic distinction reserved for just 5 – 7% of students nationwide.



Sylhet.

Programme Overview

Sylhet, a northeastern division of Bangladesh, faces some of the country's most severe challenges in child nutrition and education. National data shows that 36% of children in Sylhet suffer from stunting, while 15% are acutely malnourished. The region's rural communities largely depend on subsistence farming, which limits access to a varied and nutrient-rich diet. Climate change and seasonal flooding frequently disrupt agricultural livelihoods, deepening food insecurity among already vulnerable households.

Education outcomes in Sylhet also remain behind national averages, particularly for girls. High dropout rates, driven by poverty and social pressures, result in many children entering the workforce at a young age. The division also has one of the highest recorded rates of child marriage in Bangladesh, with 54% of girls marrying before the age of 18. Additionally, widespread economic instability has forced many parents to migrate for work, leaving children without adequate care and support.

Our school meal programme in Sylhet began in 2021 to address these interlinked challenges.

Operating in a school located in an agricultural community near Jalalabad Cantonment, our programme provides daily school meals to support both education and nutrition.

The school serves children from pre-primary ages to grade five. Since the introduction of the school meal programme, both school attendance and registration have seen significant improvements. School attendance, the number of students who regularly show up to school, has increased from 60-70% to a consistent 95%. This means that almost all enrolled students are now attending school on a regular basis. Additionally, school registration, the total

number of students officially enrolled in the school, has risen by 30%, indicating that more families are choosing to enrol their children in school due to our school meal programme.

In 2024, the school operated fully from January through May. In June, heavy rains caused localised flooding, temporarily impeding access to school. In July, a short curfew related to political unrest resulted in a two-day closure. Seasonal illnesses such as fever and colds affected some students during the monsoon period, but the school remained operational for the remainder of the year from August to December.

In 2024, our programme in Sylhet served approximately 50,000 school meals, reaching an average of 200 students daily, 58% of whom were girls. Attendance averaged 95.2% and the exam pass rate reached 94.2%, reflecting the positive impact of consistent nutritional support on learning outcomes.



“

Since the introduction of the programme, school attendance and registration have seen significant improvements.



Sylhet.

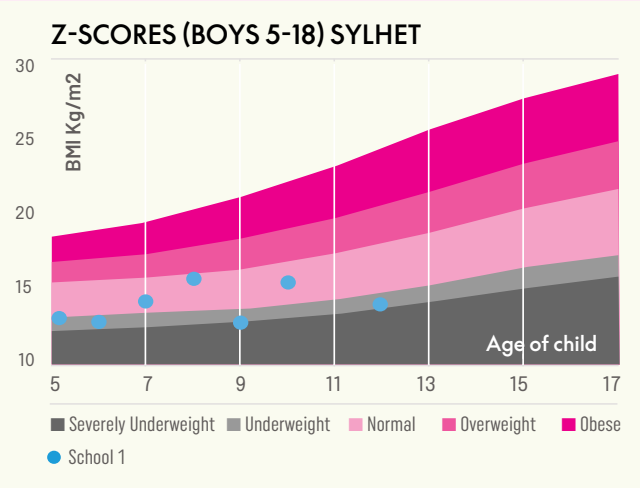
BMI Analysis
Boys

BMI data from 2024 identifies a need to strengthen the nutritional value of the meals provided. Among boys, all age groups fell below the normal BMI range, with some nearing the threshold for being classified as underweight. Notably, 9-year-old boys were found to be on the borderline of severe undernutrition.

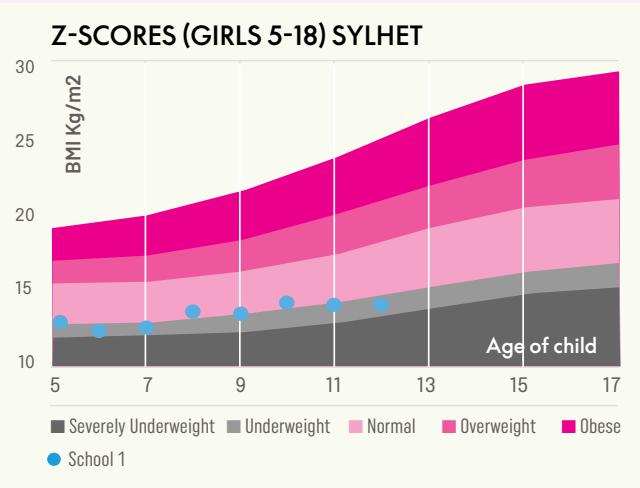
These figures indicate that the current meals, while providing regular sustenance, are not meeting the full nutritional requirements necessary for healthy growth and development in boys. To address this, we're undertaking a review of the meal content and will enhance the nutritional density of the food provided from 2025 onwards, with the aim of improving the overall health status of male students and safeguarding their long-term wellbeing.

Girls

For girls in Sylhet, there is slightly less variation across age groups, most girls are either below or on the lower edge of the normal BMI range. We will therefore implement targeted improvements to the meal plan in 2025, ensuring it better meets the dietary needs of girls in this programme and contributes meaningfully to their sustained health and educational engagement.



Number of Schools	1
Total Registered Students	120
Total Female Students	68
Percentage Female Students	57%
Total Meals Delivered in 2024	50,425
Average Beneficiaries (per month)	200
Average Attendance	95.2%
Average Pass Rate (exams)	94.2%
Average BMI Boys	13.90
Average BMI Girls	13.30



Cox's Bazar.

Programme Overview

Cox's Bazar is home to the world's largest refugee settlement, where over one million Rohingya people have sought refuge since fleeing violence. The majority live in Kutupalong Camp, with a smaller number residing outside the camp in informal arrangements, often without access to formal services or support.

Conditions in the camps remain extremely poor, with limited infrastructure, overcrowding, and frequent fires further compounding the challenges faced by residents. Many families are entirely reliant on humanitarian aid for survival, as access to education, employment, and healthcare remains severely limited. Funding shortfalls have placed additional pressure on the response efforts, affecting everything from food supplies to basic sanitation.

Our school meal programme in Cox's Bazar continued throughout 2024, supporting six schools – three within the camp and three located outside the camp in nearby orphanages. These schools collectively served 695 students, the majority of whom (79%) were girls. The schools offered a safe and supportive environment for children whose lives have been marked by displacement, instability, and loss.

Operations in 2024 proceeded without disruption, with adjustments made to accommodate seasonal needs. During March and April, we switched from providing lunch to serving evening meals to better accommodate the community. As part of our continued seasonal support efforts, 500 food parcels were distributed to families within the camp to help meet household needs during this time.

In June, we also delivered portions of fresh meat to 870 families, providing a vital source of protein in communities facing chronic food insecurity. All six schools remained operational throughout the year, with students continuing to receive regular meals and structured educational support.

In 2024, our programme in Cox's Bazar delivered over 278,000 meals, maintaining a daily average of 756 beneficiaries. Attendance remained consistently high at 100%, with a 99.3% exam pass rate, a testament to the transformative impact of regular nutrition and structured learning environments.





Our Impact

COX'S BAZAR

756
Beneficiaries
Served
(monthly average)

278,092

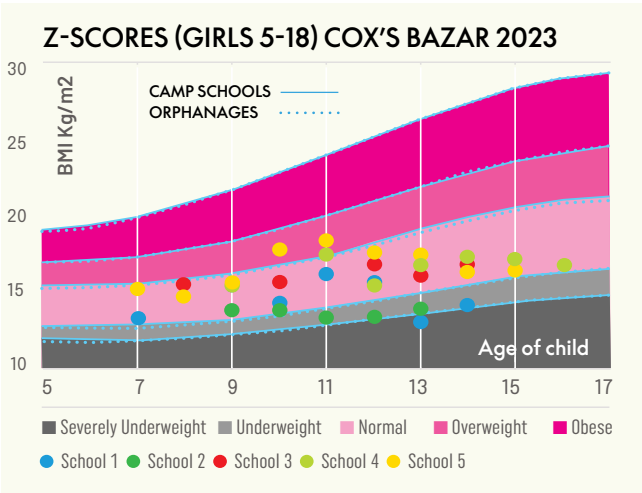
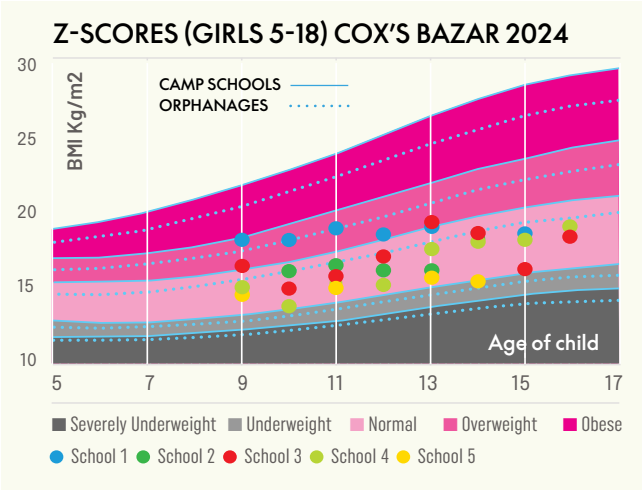
Cox's Bazar.

BMI Analysis

A notable trend observed in the 2024 BMI data from school one and school two is a flattening of BMI increase with age. Typically, a healthy pattern would show BMI gradually rising through childhood and adolescence. However, in both of these schools, younger students were more likely to fall within the normal range or even verge on being overweight while older girls displayed lower BMIs that either plateaued or declined slightly. This suggests that as girls grow older, their nutritional intake may not be sufficient to support healthy physical development.

Between the two schools, school one consistently recorded higher BMI values than school two across most age groups. Both schools, however, remained within the normal BMI range in 2024, with the only exception being 9-year-olds at school one who approached the threshold for overweight. Importantly, the 2024 figures reflect a meaningful improvement compared to the previous year. In 2023, many of the older students fell into underweight or even severely underweight categories. The overall average BMI rose from 16.53 in 2023 to 17.19 in 2024, reflecting the positive impact of regular school meals on student health.

Among the students at school three, school four, and school five, BMI scores for all age groups fell within the normal range in 2024. Encouragingly, the data also revealed a consistent increase in BMI with age, in line with expected patterns of healthy growth and physical development. Although many values remain on the lower end of the normal spectrum, no age group was classified as clinically underweight.



This represents a considerable improvement compared to 2023, when older students in these schools frequently fell below normal BMI thresholds. This suggests a strengthening of nutritional outcomes among vulnerable children and a potential model for sustaining healthy growth in similar contexts.

Number of Schools	6
Total Registered Students	695
Total Female Students	552
Percentage Female Students	79%
Total Meals Delivered in 2024	278,092
Average Beneficiaries (per month)	756
Average Attendance	100%
Average Pass Rate (exams)	99.3%
Average BMI Boys	17.55
Average BMI Girls	17.19

Cox's Bazar.

Seasonal Support

As part of our seasonal support in 2024, Charity Right carried out two rounds of targeted food distributions to vulnerable Rohingya families in Cox's Bazar. In April, we distributed food parcels to 500 families in and around the camps. Each parcel contained 5kg of rice, 0.5kg of vermicelli noodles, 1kg of sugar, and 0.5 litres of oil, offering essential staples to help households sustain themselves during this period. This round of support reached approximately 2,500 individuals and provided approximately 12,500 meals.

A second round of seasonal support followed in June 2024, during which portions of 2.5kg of fresh meat were distributed to 870 families. This intervention supported around 4,350 beneficiaries and delivered an estimated 21,750 meals. Both seasonal distributions complemented our ongoing school meal programmes, ensuring that vulnerable families also received nutritional assistance during key periods of the year.



Ethiopia.

In Ethiopia, food insecurity remains a persistent and deepening crisis, driven by prolonged drought, internal conflict, and economic shocks. Over 20 million people are currently in need of humanitarian assistance, and more than 4.5 million children are out of school. Displacement, poverty, and damage to infrastructure have made consistent access to education extremely difficult.



Legetafo.

Programme Overview

Our programme in Legetafo, just outside Addis Ababa, served children from a large camp for internally displaced families. The Hararge IDP camp is home to around 3,100 people across 680 households - families who were forced to flee their homes during conflict and who now live without assets, employment, or local support networks.

Prior to the launch of our programme, widespread food shortages had led to high school dropout rates. Our intervention, which began in October 2021, significantly improved attendance, child health, emotional wellbeing, and academic performance. In 2022, only six students dropped out over the entire academic year. In 2023, access to school meals helped raise registration numbers by 25%, from 770 to 968 students.



In 2024, the programme remained fully operational from January through to the end of June. During the seasonal period in March, the meal schedule was adjusted to suit local needs: one school switched to providing take-home evening meals to accommodate the community, while the other continued in-school lunch provision. Our regular programme resumed in April and continued

While no BMI data was collected due to the early closure, the positive trends in school performance and enrolment reflect the wider impact of the programme. We remain deeply committed to the children and families of Legetafo, and will do everything possible to continue our support as soon as conditions allow.

Number of Schools	2
Total Registered Students	950
Total Female Students	458
Percentage Female Students	48%
Total Meals Delivered in 2024	116,488
Average Beneficiaries (per month)	971
Average Attendance	98%
Average Pass Rate (exams)	84.6%

Our Impact

LEGETAFO

971

Beneficiaries
Served

(monthly average)

116,488
Meals Delivered



Dendema.

Programme Overview

Eastern Ethiopia continues to face significant challenges due to a combination of environmental and socioeconomic pressures. Between 2016 and 2018, widespread displacement occurred across the region, leading to an estimated 1.1 million people being uprooted from their homes. Babile Woreda, located on the regional border of the east, received around 160,000 internally displaced individuals, who now make up approximately 40% of the local population.

Simultaneously, the Horn of Africa has experienced one of its worst droughts in decades, placing an estimated 12.4 million people across Ethiopia in acute food insecurity. Babile has been particularly affected, with failed rains and the loss of livestock pushing the area into a 'Crisis' level classification for food insecurity (IPC Phase 3). The region's primarily pastoralist communities have seen their traditional livelihoods severely impacted, with up to 80% of livestock decimated.

These pressures have taken a toll on education. In 2023–2024, at least 15 schools in Babile Woreda closed as families moved in search of food, water, and grazing land. However, school meal programmes have been shown to play a pivotal role in stabilising education access: dropout rates in supported schools decreased

by 60%, demonstrating the vital importance of these interventions.

In June 2023, we began our work in Dendema Town with an initial food parcel distribution reaching 750 families. Following this, a school meal programme was launched in July, supporting 200 students. In 2024, our programme expanded to cover 450 students.

Operations remained fully functional in January and February. In March, the school temporarily adapted to providing take-home lunch boxes to better accommodate the community. In April, food parcels were distributed to 500 families in the local area as part of our seasonal support.

In June, additional seasonal support was provided through meat distribution, reaching 315 families. While heavy rains posed some logistical challenges during this period, full operations resumed and continued throughout the year. In September, the school welcomed an expanded student intake, increasing the reach of the programme as the new academic year began.

A total of 140,000 meals were served across the year, with an average of 466 beneficiaries supported daily. Attendance remained high at 97%, and the exam pass rate reached 83.3%. The average BMI measured was 15.71 for boys and 17.19 for girls.



Our Impact

DENDEMA

466

**Beneficiaries
Served**

(monthly average)

140,476
Meals Delivered

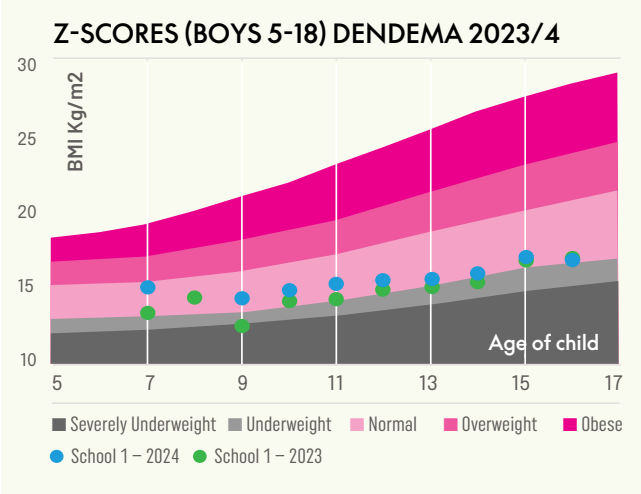
Dendema BMI Analysis.

Boys

While 7-year-old boys are now approaching the normal BMI range, a decline in BMI is seen as age increases, with 14 and 16-year-olds nearing the underweight threshold.

Nonetheless, the data reflects a clear improvement from 2023. Last year, boys across nearly all age groups were on or below the underweight threshold, and some - notably 9-year-olds - were classified as severely underweight.

In 2024, the overall average BMI has risen from 14.75 to 15.71. While progress has been made, we are actively reviewing the current rations and assessing the feasibility of introducing supplementary meals. This aims to better meet the nutritional demands of older boys and ensure they continue to benefit from sustained growth and learning.

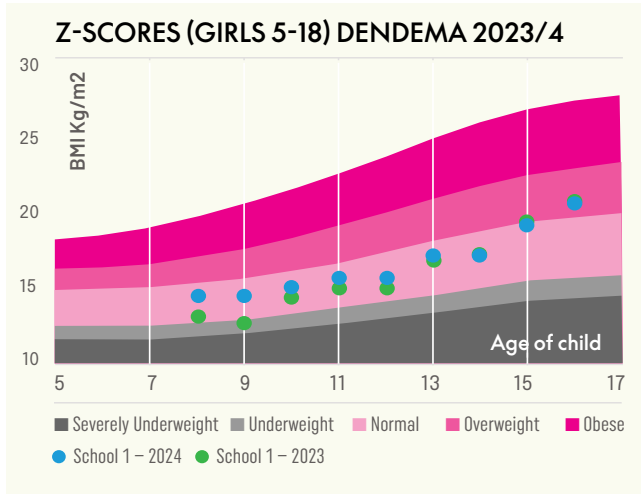


Girls

Girls in Dendema have shown stronger BMI outcomes overall, with a positive trend seen across the year groups. Younger girls, particularly those aged 8 to 14, remain below the normal BMI range, but the data shows steady improvement with age.

By age 15, girls reach the healthy BMI threshold, and by 16, they exceed it on average. This reflects not only the benefits of consistent access to school meals, but also a likely resilience in nutritional status among older girls compared to boys.

This upward trend with age was also observed in 2023, but the 2024 figures suggest continued improvement across all cohorts. The average BMI has increased from 15.97 in 2023 to 17.19 in 2024.



Number of Schools	1
Total Registered Students	450
Total Female Students	133
Percentage Female Students	30%
Total Meals Delivered in 2024	140,476
Average Beneficiaries (per month)	466
Average Attendance	97%
Average Pass Rate (exams)	83.3%
Average BMI Boys	15.71
Average BMI Girls	17.19

Dendema.

Seasonal Support

In 2024, we provided two rounds of seasonal support to vulnerable families in Ethiopia's Babile Woreda. In April, 500 food parcels were distributed, each containing 5kg of maize, to support households during the seasonal period. This reached 2,500 individuals and delivered approximately 15,000 meals.

A second round of support followed in June, when 5kg meat portions were distributed to 315 families. This meat distribution benefited 1,575 people and provided an estimated 15,750 meals, helping to diversify diets in a region facing severe food insecurity. These targeted interventions formed a crucial part of our wider strategy to address seasonal hunger and strengthen community resilience.

Malawi.

Malawi remains one of the world's poorest nations, with more than half the population living below the poverty line, and 20.5% experiencing extreme poverty.

Malawi.

Programme Overview

In Mangochi District, home to 1.3 million people, these challenges are particularly acute. The district ranks among the worst in the country for poverty and food insecurity, with 70.6% of the population living in poverty and 42.9% in extreme poverty. Food insecurity affects 32.4% of households, worsened by the impact of Cyclone Freddy and rising maize prices. Malnutrition is widespread: 37% of children are stunted and 4% suffer from acute wasting.

The educational landscape also reflects these vulnerabilities. Only 47.2% of the population is literate, while more than half of those aged over 15 have never attended school, and 88% have no formal qualifications.

Our school meal programme in Malawi focuses on Mangochi District, with an aim to fight food insecurity and malnutrition. The meals provided to the children consist of likuni phala, a nutritionally fortified porridge made from maize, soy, milk powder, salt, sugar, and enriched with essential micronutrients.

The impact of our programme in Malawi has been significant. Teachers have reported a



notable improvement in student behaviour and attendance. Previously, many students were late to class, struggled to focus, and were frequently absent. Now, classrooms are full, with students arriving early to enjoy their school meal.

Our programme initially launched at a pilot scale in three schools in and around Blantyre in 2021 and expanded to six schools by the end of that year. By January 2022, regular attendance had grown to 562 students. By the end of 2023, the programme had reached 1,344 children in seven schools in Blantyre and Mulanje District. Additionally, in January 2022,

we extended our school meals programme to eight schools in Mangochi District, starting with 5,770 students.

By 2023, the number of registered students across the schools had risen to 8,531, an increase of 48% since the programme began. Unfortunately, due to operational challenges, the programme was scaled down. Despite this, the consistent delivery of school meals in the remaining schools continued to demonstrate its value, with student numbers gradually increasing again and reaching 4,700 by the end of 2024.

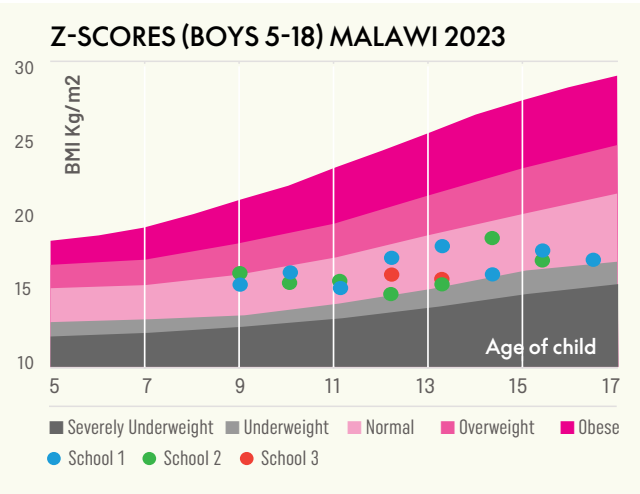
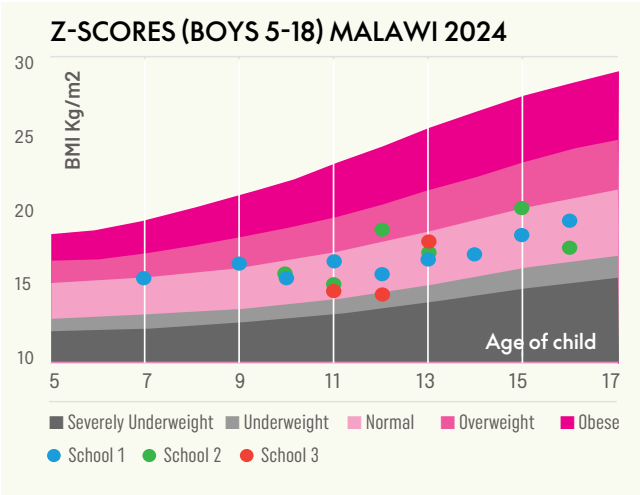


Malawi BMI Analysis.

Boys

The BMI data for boys in 2024 closely mirrors the trends observed in 2023. Among the youngest age groups, most boys maintain a healthy BMI across the schools. However, as age increases, a wider variation in BMI becomes apparent. For instance, by age 12, boys in some schools such as school two have reached normal BMI levels, whereas those in school three are more likely to fall below the expected range for their age.

This pattern is consistent with what was recorded in the previous year. However, a notable improvement can be seen among older boys aged 13 to 16 in 2024. Unlike in 2023, when several of these age groups were underweight, no group in 2024 fell into that category. Encouragingly, some cohorts, such as 15-year-olds at school two, now show average BMI measurements within the normal range, indicating positive nutritional progress over time.



Number of Schools	11
Total Registered Students	6,238
Total Female Students	3,607
Percentage Female Students	58%
Total Meals Delivered in 2024	1,201,934
Average Beneficiaries (per month)	5,555
Average Attendance	87.2%
Average Pass Rate (exams)	63.4%
Average BMI Boys	16.45
Average BMI Girls	17.51

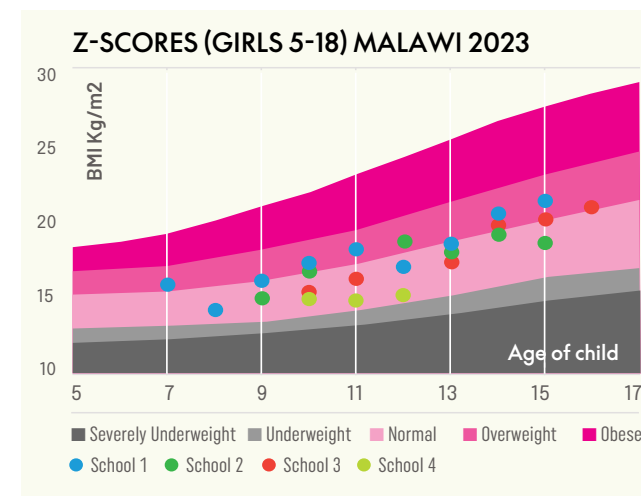
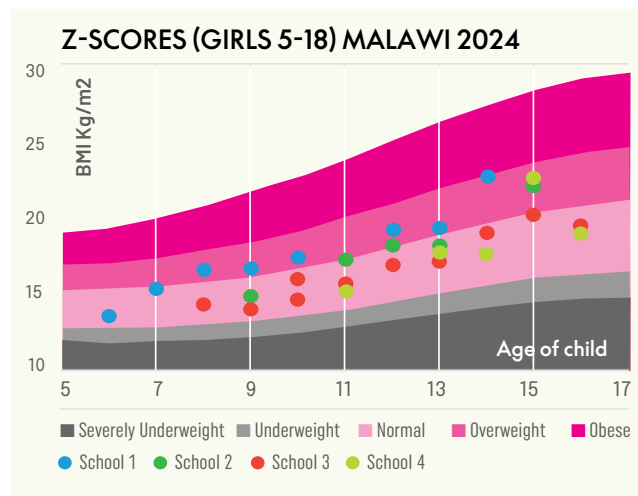
Malawi

BMI Analysis.

Girls

The data for girls shows that nearly all age groups fall within the normal BMI range, indicating overall healthy physical development. However, there are marked differences between individual schools. In school two, all age groups recorded BMIs within or above the normal range, with 14-year-old girls even averaging slightly overweight. In contrast, in school one and school four, the majority of age groups fell below the normal BMI threshold, though importantly, none were classified as underweight.

These findings are broadly positive and reflect encouraging trends in girls' nutritional health across the schools. Nonetheless, the variation between schools suggests a need for closer monitoring. We are continuing to track BMI data routinely and will adjust the nutritional content of school meals as needed to ensure girls in all schools are supported equally in achieving and maintaining healthy growth.



Our Impact

MALAWI

5,555
Beneficiaries
Served

(monthly average)

1,201,934
Meals Delivered

Malawi A Success Story.

In July 2024, Grade 8 students from one of our schools in Malawi sat for the national Primary School Leaving Certificate Examinations (PSLCE). A total of 47 candidates participated, 27 girls and 20 boys, and every one of them passed, resulting in a 100% pass rate. This marked a significant improvement from the already impressive 96% achieved the previous year.

The school attributed much of this success to our ongoing school meal programme: 'The school feeding project has been a driving force among learners to consistently report for classes and study hard for national examinations.'

Since the launch of our programme in 2022, the school has observed transformative progress. Enrolment has increased from 1,107 in 2022 to 1,606 in 2024. The national examination pass rate has risen dramatically from 59% in 2020 to 100% in 2024. The school now maintains an attendance rate of over 90%, while both dropout rates and absenteeism have significantly declined. These outcomes highlight the powerful impact of consistent nutrition on student performance, retention, and overall wellbeing.

In 2024, our school meal programme in Malawi reached 11 schools, supporting a total of 6,238 registered students, including 3,607 girls. Over the year, we delivered 1,201,934 meals, with an average of 5,555 beneficiaries per month. School attendance remained high at 87.2%, and 63.4% of students in our programme passed their national examinations. Average BMI levels were recorded at 16.45 for boys and 17.51 for girls.



Malawi.

Seasonal Support

In 2024, we delivered three rounds of seasonal support in Malawi. The first round took place in March, when take-home food parcels were distributed to accommodate the community. A total of 5,714 food parcels were delivered, with each parcel containing 2kg of likuni phala, a fortified maize-soya blend. This first round of seasonal support provided approximately 102,438 meals.

The second round followed in April, when food parcels were distributed to four schools. A total of 500 rice shares were delivered, with each parcel consisting of 5.5kg of rice. This support provided approximately 27,500 meals.

The third and final round came in June, when meat distributions were carried out. Each of the 2,450 students received 2kg of meat, resulting in approximately 12,250 meals. This final round of support helped ensure that students and their families were able to experience improved nutrition through high-protein meals, complementing our broader commitment to addressing child hunger and improving education outcomes.



Pakistan.

Pakistan is facing a severe humanitarian crisis, with 37.5 million people (16% of the population) experiencing acute levels of food insecurity, IPC Phase 3 or above. This situation is driven by the lingering impacts of the devastating 2022 floods, surging inflation with food prices increasing by 40% year-on-year, and ongoing economic instability.

Pakistan.

Programme Overview

Pakistan's education system also remains in a state of emergency: 26 million children are out of school, the second-highest number globally, and over 34,000 schools have been damaged by floods, disproportionately affecting girls and rural communities.

Malnutrition rates are equally alarming. In flood-affected areas, 40% of children under five are stunted and 17.7% suffer from wasting, indicating a widespread nutrition crisis. Further compounding these challenges, severe smog in late 2024 forced the temporary closure of schools across 18 districts of Punjab, disrupting learning for an estimated 16 million children.

In response to this critical context, we launched a new school meal programme in 2024, focusing on one of the hardest-hit regions of Pakistan - Faisalabad, Punjab Province.

Faisalabad has 1.2 million people (22% of its population) living in 'Stressed' levels of food insecurity (IPC Phase 2) due to soaring wheat

prices. The district also endured 45% food price inflation in 2024, forcing many families to skip meals. Faisalabad's education system is also facing a crisis. Approximately 320,000 children, 25% of the district's school-age population, are out of school, with many drawn into textile factories as child labourers. In flood-affected rural parts of Faisalabad such as Jaranwala Sub-District, over 120 schools remain non-functional and the prevalence of stunting among young children is approximately 38%.

In November 2024, our school meal programme launched in Jaranwala Sub-District, serving four schools.

Our programme operates based on a centralised kitchen model, whereby meals are prepared off-site in a hygienic, purpose-equipped kitchen and delivered daily to the schools. This approach allows for consistent meal quality, cost-efficiency, and adherence to food safety standards, while streamlining logistics and supply management.



Our Impact

PAKISTAN

734

Beneficiaries
Served

(monthly average)

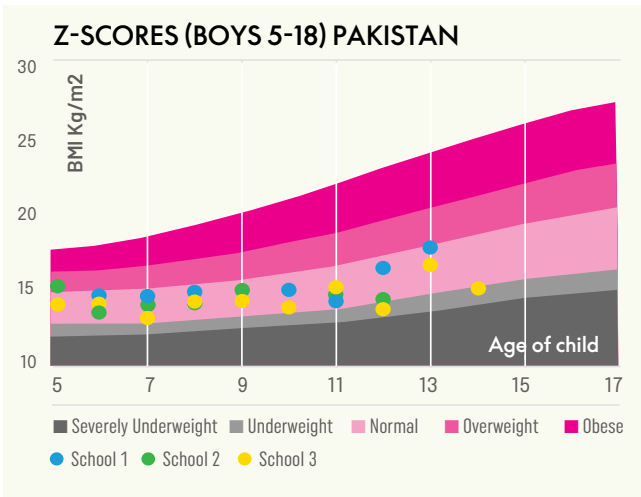
16,915

Meals Delivered

Pakistan BMI Analysis.

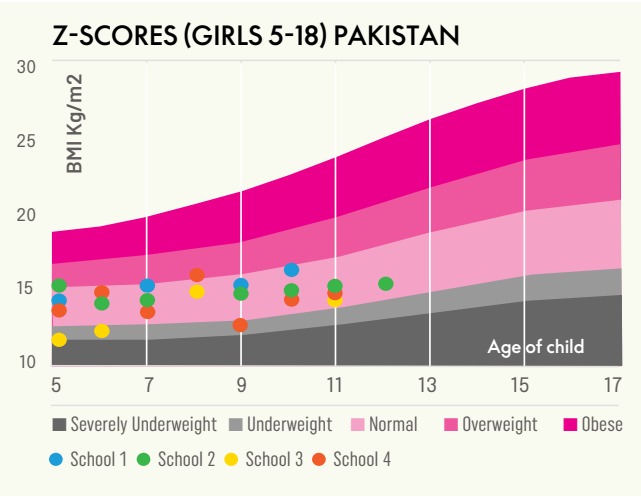
Boys

Almost all age groups of boys at all three schools were below normal BMI, with the exception of 5-year-olds at school one, who were just above the expected range for their age. There was a gradual decline in average BMI with age, suggesting that the nutrition these boys receive is insufficient to support healthy physical development. This trend was particularly evident among 12 to 14-year-olds at school three, many of whom were underweight.



Girls

Among girls, a similar pattern was observed. Most age groups fell below normal BMI across all schools. Concerningly, even younger age groups were underweight, including 5 and 6-year-olds at school three and 9-year-olds at school four. Since our programme launched in this location during 2024, no BMI data is available from previous years. Therefore, these findings serve as a baseline and have prompted several adjustments. Further BMI assessments are scheduled for 2025 to monitor progress and guide further interventions.



Number of Schools	4
Total Registered Students	704
Total Female Students	322
Percentage Female Students	46%
Total Meals Delivered in 2024	16,915
Average Beneficiaries (per month)	734
Average Attendance	86.2%
Average BMI Boys	15.20
Average BMI Girls	14.61

Palestine.

Palestine endured a humanitarian catastrophe in 2024. Following escalated conflict beginning in late 2023, Gaza's civilian infrastructure was decimated, leading to famine-like conditions. By October 2024, an estimated 65% of households in Gaza were facing catastrophic food insecurity.



Palestine.

Programme Overview

Malnutrition skyrocketed: in November 2024, 31% of children under five were suffering acute wasting and 58% were stunted. The education system effectively collapsed; schools were destroyed or converted to shelters, leaving 72,000 children in northern Gaza with no access to schooling.

In this dire context, we shifted into emergency response mode. We recognised that while our core mission is school meals, there were no functioning schools for much of 2024 due to the conflict. Therefore, we broadened our efforts to providing food assistance that alleviates hunger, while laying the groundwork to restore educational services when possible.

Our focus was on the hardest-hit populations: displaced families in camps and shelters, and wet-nursing mothers with orphaned infants (a particularly vulnerable group given the large number of babies who lost parents).

Later in the year, we helped re-establish a small education centre and initiated a school meal service there. The restoration of this educational centre in Jabalia, North Gaza, was completed in July. By August, we started providing daily school meals to 499 children attending the centre.

Between August and mid-October, a total of 1,035 meals were served. During this period, attendance reached an impressive 99.9%, reflecting the parents’ strong desire to return their children to a stable and safe learning environment.

Our programme showed early signs of success and community engagement. However, we paused our operations in late October when tensions escalated. In response, we returned to providing emergency cooked meals with the hope to restart our school meals programme when conditions on the ground improve.

Number of Schools	1
Total Registered Students	499
Total Female Students	285
Percentage Female Students	57%
Total Meals Delivered in 2024	1,035
Average Beneficiaries (per month)	4,785
Average Attendance	99.9%



Palestine.

Emergency Food Parcels

Our initial emergency response focused on delivering food parcels to displaced families in southern Gaza, particularly in the Rafah region.

Month	April	May	June
Parcels delivered	320	120	1,100
Beneficiaries served	1,600	600	5,500
Meals provided	48,000	18,000	165,000
Each parcel included:	Flour 25kg Veg Oil 3l Olive Oil 1l Cheese 250g Dates 400g Lentils 1kg	Flour 25kg Vegetables 25kg	Beans 3kg Dates 1kg Canned hummus 2 Canned Tuna 3 Cheese 3kg Macaroni 1kg Lentils 1kg Halva 1kg Sugar 1kg Cooking Oil 1l



Our Impact

PALESTINE

5,500
Beneficiaries
Served

(monthly average)

165,000
Emergency
Meals Delivered



Palestine.

Food Parcels for Wet-Nursing Mothers

Approximately 5,000 infants in Gaza had lost one or both parents by late 2024. Since infant formula was scarce, a local medical association arranged for lactating women to feed babies and prevent malnutrition.

Starting in June, we provided nutritional food parcels to wet-nurses, women who were breast-feeding not only their own infants but also orphaned babies.

We funded food parcels for 50 such wet-nursing mothers for three consecutive months (June – Aug). This intervention had a life-saving impact: many babies were kept nourished who otherwise might have gone hungry, and the health of the nursing mothers improved, enabling them to continue this vital role.

Parcels delivered	150
Beneficiaries served	232
Meals provided	20,880

Each parcel included:
Oil 1l, Eggs 8, Canned Meat 1tin, Lentils 2kg
Rice 2kg, Cheese 2kg, Sugar 1kg, Beans 3 tins
Flour 1kg, Pasta 2kg, Peas 2 tins

Emergency Cooked Meals

While our primary focus as an organisation is delivering school meals, it was a challenge for us to establish a school meal programme where no schools were functioning. We therefore undertook a collaboration with other organisations to facilitate the restoration of an education centre in the Jabalia area of North Gaza.

Until this was achieved, we delivered several rounds of emergency cooked meals to displaced families, the injured and the elderly in different parts of North Gaza. In total, 14,280 cooked meals were distributed, reaching 11,895 beneficiaries during this critical period.



Turkey.

Since 2017, over 3 million Uyghurs have been forcibly detained in a network of re-education camps. Detainees in these camps suffer severe human rights abuses; reports document systematic torture and forced assimilation. Turkey has become a key refuge for Uyghurs fleeing persecution. The country hosts a Uyghur diaspora of approximately 50,000, the largest Uyghur community outside Central Asia. Among these are hundreds of children whose parents have been imprisoned or have disappeared.

Turkey.

Programme Overview

The Uyghur community in Turkey has established their own schools and boarding centres to support these vulnerable children. These schools not only provide formal education but also serve as impromptu orphanages and safe havens for traumatised youngsters. Many of the children have endured separation and loss, so the schools strive to offer a nurturing environment where they can heal and build a future.

Caring for this influx of Uyghur refugee children has been a major challenge. Most arrived in Turkey with little to no resources, and many suffered from inadequate nutrition. In response, we launched a school meal programme in Turkey to ensure these children receive regular, nutritious meals. This initiative began in 2022 with two schools in Istanbul and expanded to Kayseri in 2023. By 2024, our programme was supporting three schools with daily school meals.

Throughout 2024, Charity Right delivered approximately 168,000 meals to these Uyghur students. Each meal is designed to meet nutritional requirements for growing children, with menus often including rice or bread, eggs, vegetables, and fruit.

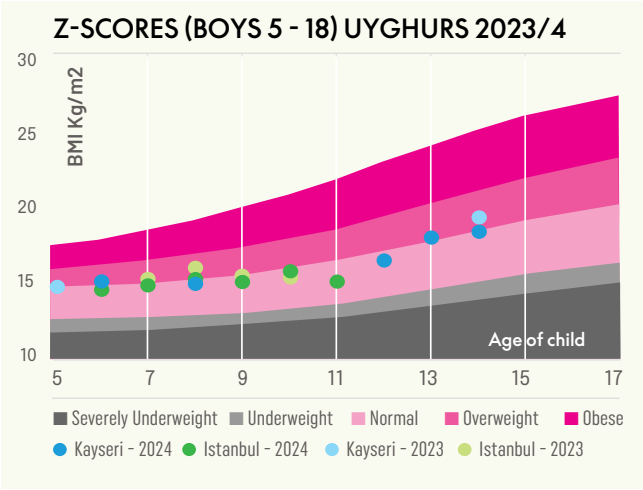


Turkey.

BMI Analysis

Boys

In 2024, the average BMI for boys was around 16.7, which is within a healthy range for children given their age distribution. Boys in all age groups showed healthy weights for their height in 2024, a trend similarly observed in 2023. This suggests that the meal programme has been effective in preventing malnutrition among male students, who are neither underweight nor overweight on average.

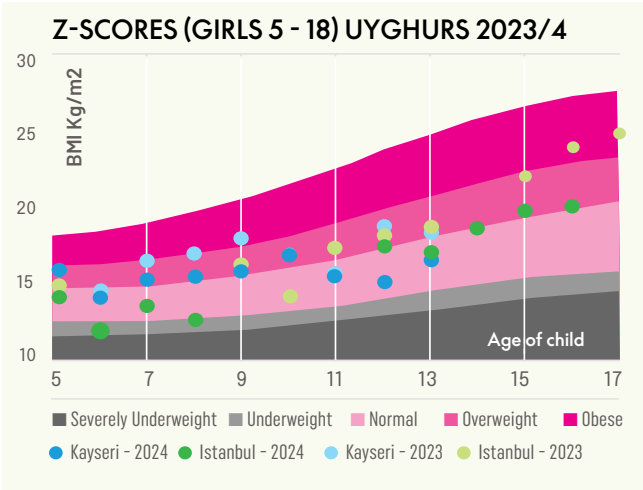


Girls

Average BMI for girls was slightly lower (around 16.4). While most girls were in a normal healthy range, some younger girls, especially 6 and 8-year-olds in the Istanbul schools, were found to be below normal BMI, classified as underweight for their age.

Our team has initiated follow-up assessments to investigate causes, whether due to growth spurts, health conditions, or dietary issues, and to determine if targeted nutritional interventions such as supplementary snacks or micronutrient-rich foods are needed for those groups.

Notably, the issue of underweight young girls in 2024 is a change from the prior year's data. In 2023, there had been a few overweight cases among certain older girls, an issue which has since resolved by 2024 through better nutritional balance and active lifestyles.



Number of Schools	3
Total Registered Students	325
Total Female Students	192
Percentage Female Students	59%
Total Meals Delivered in 2024	168,551
Average Beneficiaries (per month)	374
Average Attendance	87.2%
Average BMI Boys	16.42
Average BMI Girls	16.56

Our Impact

TURKEY

374

**Beneficiaries
Served**

(monthly average)

168,551

Meals Delivered

Sustainability

The Kayseri Greenhouse Project.

Our school meal programme relies on community donations and charitable fundraising. To increase capacity and make the programme more self-sustaining, we decided to establish an income-generating project in Turkey that could help fund the meals locally.

In 2023, we carried out a community consultation in Kayseri, a city in central Turkey that is home to a substantial Uyghur refugee community. The research explored opportunities in agriculture and horticulture, given many Uyghurs' backgrounds as farmers and traders in East Turkestan.

Our findings showed that Uyghur farmers in Kayseri proved to be highly skilled and capable of commercial farming as, indeed, Uyghurs have a long history of expertise in agriculture and cultivating crops like wheat, corn, fruits etc.

However, as refugees in Turkey, Uyghurs face legal and practical barriers: they are not permitted to own land, and even formally renting farmland is difficult under their residency status. As a result, many Uyghur farmers work through informal agreements with local Turkish landowners. These arrangements are precarious since the Uyghurs have no legal tenure security. This instability makes it difficult for Uyghurs to invest in improvements and limits their earning potential despite their farming expertise.



Sustainability

The Kayseri Greenhouse Project.

The greenhouse solution: Following extensive community consultation and market research, we identified greenhouse farming as a strategic and context-appropriate intervention to enhance sustainability within our operations in Turkey. In Kayseri, the climatic conditions limit traditional open-field cultivation to approximately four months per year, with short summers and prolonged winters restricting crop yields.

Greenhouse farming offers a solution by extending the effective growing season to approximately ten months annually, thereby more than doubling production capacity. Feasibility assessments indicated that, under local conditions, greenhouse cultivation could increase annual vegetable output by approximately 2.5 times compared to conventional methods on a similar land area. Furthermore, the controlled environment of a greenhouse enables the production of higher-value crops and out-of-season vegetables, which command premium prices in local markets.

Project structure and implementation plan: We developed a detailed proposal for a 2,000 m² greenhouse facility to be established on land secured in Kayseri. Based on yield forecasts and market analysis, it is anticipated that full production in the first year will recover the capital outlay. Thereafter,

net profits will be allocated among the three stakeholders according to a pre-agreed formula. The school and farmer will receive a share to support livelihoods and maintenance costs, while Charity Right's portion will be directed exclusively towards covering the operating costs of the school meal programme in one school.

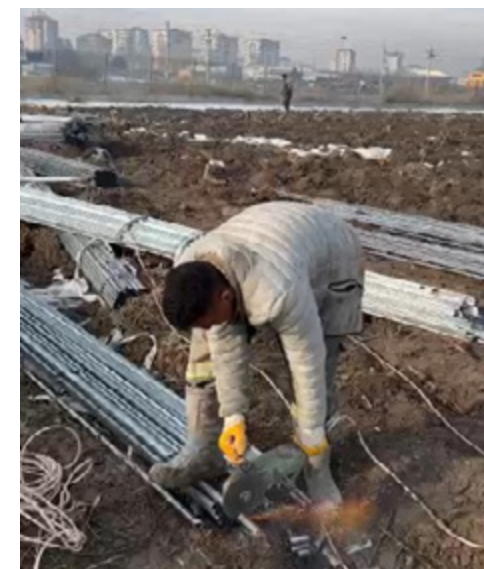
Progress in 2024: The project was formally initiated in late 2024, with construction commencing during the winter months. Despite seasonal weather challenges, key milestones were achieved on schedule, including structural assembly, panel

installation, and irrigation system setup. By year-end, the greenhouse was nearing completion, positioning the site for cultivation activities to commence in spring 2025, following the final frost.

This initiative marks a significant step toward greater sustainability for our school meal programme in Turkey. By leveraging the agricultural expertise of the Uyghur refugee community and aligning it with a social impact model, this project seeks to generate stable income while directly supporting nutritional provision for schoolchildren. Subject to successful implementation and demonstrated

impact, the model presents strong potential for replication – either through additional greenhouse sites or other community-based income-generating ventures.

We will continue to conduct close monitoring throughout 2025, tracking yield, profitability, and the extent to which greenhouse revenues offset meal programme costs. If outcomes meet or exceed projections, the Kayseri Greenhouse Project will serve as a proof of concept for integrated, locally rooted sustainability strategies across similar operational contexts.



Trustees' Report.

Trustees' Report.

Year ended 31 December 2024

Financial review

In 2024, the Charity's total income for the year was £2.99m (2023: £2.89m) representing a 3% increase on last year.

- Donations and legacies: The total donations received during the year were £2.83m (2023: £2.72m) representing an increase in donations from the prior year. Despite the challenging backdrop of the cost-of-living crisis and the intense competition for donor attention amid global events like the Gaza crisis, we have seen a modest but encouraging increase in donations this year. This growth highlights the trust and support that our community continues to place in Charity Right, a testament to the meaningful and lasting impact of our work. Moving forward, we will remain focused on building on this momentum and further strengthening our connection with supporters to continue making a difference where it is most needed.
- Charitable expenditure: these include cost of fundraising activities, operations, and welfare aid. Overall, the expenditure increased by 8% to £3.31m (2023: £3.05m), driven by the increased competition and cost of online advertising services.

Reserves Policy

Charity Right has a long-term approach to food poverty. The Board has determined that a minimum of 3 months' operational expenditure be maintained as reserves. The Board reviews the reserves policy annually.

At year-end, Charity Right funds amount to £0.25m (2023: £0.57m), with restricted funds totalling £241k (2023: £42k).

The year-end reduction in reserves was a temporary consequence of optimising cashflow within the Charity.

Trustees' Responsibilities

Each of the persons who is a trustee at the date of approval of this report confirms that:

- so far as they are aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Charity's auditor is unaware; and
- they have taken all steps that they ought to have taken as a trustee to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Charity's auditor is aware of that information.

The trustees' annual report and the strategic report were approved on 24th October 2025 and signed on behalf of the Board of Trustees by:



Fraz Butt

Chair of Board of Trustees

Auditor's Report.



Auditor's Report.

Year ended 31 December 2024

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Charity Right (the 'Charity') for the year ended 31 December 2024 which comprise the statement of financial activities (including income and expenditure account), statement of financial position, statement of cash flows and the related notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Charity's affairs as at 31 December 2024 and of its incoming resources and application of resources, including its income and expenditure, for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice;
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the Charity in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where:

- the trustees' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the trustees have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the Charity's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The trustees are responsible for the other information. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Auditor's Report.

Year ended 31 December 2024

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the trustees' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the trustees' report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In light of the knowledge and understanding of the Charity and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the trustees' report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of trustees' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

Responsibilities of trustees

As explained more fully in the trustees' responsibilities statement, the trustees (who are also the directors for the purposes of company law) are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the trustees determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. In preparing the financial statements, the trustees are responsible for assessing the Charity's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the trustees either intend to liquidate the Charity or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs (UK), we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not

Auditor's Report.

Year ended 31 December 2024

detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the trustees.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the trustees' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Charity's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the


audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Charity to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the Charity's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Charity's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Charity and the Charity's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.



Mohammad Jilani
(Senior Statutory Auditor)

For and on behalf of
Pearlman Rose
Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditors
Jack Dash House, 2 Lawn House Close,
London E14 9YQ

24th October 2025

Financial Statements.

Statement of Financial Activities.

Year ended 31 December 2024


	Note	Unrestricted funds £	Restricted funds £	2024 Total funds £	2023 Total funds £
Income and endowments					
Donations and legacies	5	2,021,628	970,117	2,991,745	2,894,346
Total income		2,021,628	970,117	2,991,745	2,894,346
Expenditure					
Expenditure on charitable activities	6,7	2,538,784	771,812	3,310,596	3,057,305
Total expenditure		2,538,784	771,812	3,310,596	3,057,305
Net (expenditure)/income and net movement in funds		(517,156)	198,305	(318,851)	(162,959)
Reconciliation of funds					
Total funds brought forward	15	526,125	42,445	568,570	731,529
Total funds carried forward	15	8,969	240,750	249,719	568,570

The statement of financial activities includes all gains and losses recognised in the year. All income and expenditure derive from continuing activities.

The notes on pages 67 to 74 form part of these financial statements.

Statement of Financial Position.

Year ended 31 December 2024

	Notes	2024 £	2023 £
Fixed assets			
Tangble fixed assets	12	36,070	45,562
Current assets			
Debtors	13	1,242	64,405
Cash at bank and in hand		303,575	465,723
		304,817	530,128
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	14	(91,168)	(7,210)
Net current assets		213,649	523,008
Total assets less current liabilities		249,719	568,570
Net assets		249,719	568,570
Funds of the Charity			
Restricted funds	15	240,750	42,445
Unrestricted funds	15	8,969	526,125
Total Charity funds	15	249,719	568,570
These financial statements were approved by the board of trustees and authorised for issue on 24th October 2025, and are signed on behalf of the board by:			
			
Fraz Butt: Trustee			
The statement of financial activities includes all gains and losses recognised in the year. All income and expenditure derive from continuing activities.			
The notes on pages 67 to 74 form part of these financial statements.			

Statement of Cash Flows.

Year ended 31 December 2024

	2024 £	2023 £
Cash flows from operating activities		
Net (expenditure)/income	(318,851)	(162,959)
<i>Adjustments for:</i>		
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	12,024	24,543
Accrued income	(2,752)	22,820
<i>Changes in:</i>		
Trade and other debtors	63,163	236,137
Historical exchange rate affecting retained earnings	(9,232)	-
Trade and other creditors	96,032	(9,621)
Cash generated from operations	<u>(159,616)</u>	<u>110,920</u>
Net cash from/(used in) operating activities	<u>(159,616)</u>	<u>110,920</u>
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of tangible assets	(2,532)	(14,985)
Net cash from/(used in) investing activities	<u>(2,532)</u>	<u>(14,985)</u>
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	<u>(162,148)</u>	<u>95,935</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	<u>465,723</u>	<u>369,788</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	<u>303,575</u>	<u>465,723</u>
<p><i>The statement of financial activities includes all gains and losses recognised in the year. All income and expenditure derive from continuing activities.</i></p> <p><i>The notes on pages 67 to 74 form part of these financial statements.</i></p>		

Notes to the Financial Statements.

Year ended 31 December 2024

1 General information

The Charity is a public benefit entity and a private company limited by guarantee, registered in England and Wales and a registered charity in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is 203 Westgate, Bradford, BD1 3AD.

2 Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with FRS 102, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland', the Statement of Recommended Practice applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102)(Charities SORP (FRS 102)) and the Companies Act 2006.

3 Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value through income or expenditure. The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity.

Going concern

There are no material uncertainties about the Charity's ability to continue as a going concern.

Fund accounting

Unrestricted funds are available for use at the discretion of the trustees to further any of the Charity's purposes.

Designated funds are unrestricted funds

earmarked by the trustees for particular future projects or commitments.

Restricted funds are subject to restrictions

on their expenditure declared by the donor or through the terms of an appeal and fall into one of two sub-classes: restricted income funds or endowment funds.

Incoming resources

All incoming resources are included in the statement of financial activities when entitlement has passed to the Charity; it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the Charity and the amount can be reliably measured. The following specific policies are applied to particular categories of income:

- **income from regular giving and donations** which have not been triggered by a specific call to action, is treated as voluntary donations and is recognised when there is evidence of

entitlement to the gift, receipt is probable and its amount can be measured reliably.

- **income from fundraising appeals and events** is classified as donations from charitable activities and is recognised when there is evidence of entitlement to the gift, receipt is probable and its amount can be measured reliably.

- **income from donated goods** is measured at the fair value of the goods unless this is impractical to measure reliably, in which case the value is derived from the cost to the donor or the estimated resale value. Donated facilities and services are recognised in the accounts when received if the value can be reliably measured. No amounts are included for the contribution of general volunteers.

- **income from contracts for the supply of services** is recognised with the delivery of the contracted service. This is classified as unrestricted funds unless there is a contractual requirement for it to be spent on a particular purpose and returned if unspent, in which case it may be regarded as restricted.

- **rental income** generated from the donated long leasehold property, is treated as unrestricted income and used to further any of the Charity's purposes at the discretion of the trustees. This is classified as income from other trading activities

Resources expended

Expenditure is recognised on an accruals basis as a liability is incurred. Expenditure includes any VAT which cannot be fully recovered, and is classified under headings of the statement of financial activities to which it relates:

- costs of other trading activities includes the costs related to the management of the rental property.
- expenditure on charitable activities includes all costs incurred by a charity in undertaking activities that further its charitable aims for the benefit of its beneficiaries, including those support costs and costs relating to the governance of the charity apportioned to charitable activities.
- other expenditure includes all expenditure that is neither related to raising funds for the charity nor part of its expenditure on charitable activities.

All costs are allocated to expenditure categories reflecting the use of the resource. Direct costs attributable to a single activity are allocated directly to that activity. Shared costs are apportioned between the activities they contribute to on a reasonable, justifiable and consistent basis.

Notes to the Financial Statements.

Year ended 31 December 2024

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other recognised gains and losses, unless it reverses a charge for impairment that has previously been recognised as expenditure within the statement of financial activities. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation, is recognised in other recognised gains and losses, except to which it offsets any previous revaluation gain, in which case the loss is shown within other recognised gains and losses on the statement of financial activities.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Equipment 25% – reducing balance

Impairment of fixed assets

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date.

For the purposes of impairment testing, when it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

For impairment testing of goodwill, the goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the Charity are assigned to those units.

Financial instruments

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the Charity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at the amount receivable or payable including any related transaction costs. Current assets and current liabilities are subsequently measured at the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received and not discounted.

Debt instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Investment properties are initially measured at cost and, with some exceptions may be subsequently measured using a cost model or fair value model, with changes in the fair value under the fair value model being recognised in profit or loss.

Financial assets that are measured at cost or amortised cost are reviewed for objective evidence of impairment at the end of each reporting date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised under the appropriate heading in the statement of financial activities in which the initial gain was recognised.

For all equity instruments regardless of significance, and other financial assets that are individually significant, these are assessed individually for impairment. Other financial assets are either assessed individually or grouped on the basis of similar credit risk characteristics.

Any reversals of impairment are recognised immediately, to the extent that the reversal does not result in a carrying amount of the financial asset that exceeds what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not previously been recognised.

4. Limited by guarantee

Charity Right is a company limited by guarantee and accordingly does not have a share capital.

Notes to the Financial Statements.

Year ended 31 December 2024

5. Donations and legacies

Voluntary Donations
Zakat
Gift Aid

Unrestricted Funds £	Restricted Funds £	Total 2024 £
1,863,564	-	1,863,564
-	970,117	970,117
158,064	-	158,064
2,021,628	970,117	2,991,745

Voluntary Donations
Zakat/Qurbani
Gift Aid

Unrestricted Funds £	Restricted Funds £	Total Funds 2023 £
1,740,972	-	1,740,972
-	981,151	981,151
172,223	-	172,223
1,913,195	981,151	2,894,346

Notes to the Financial Statements.

Year ended 31 December 2024

6. Expenditure on charitable activities by fund type

	Unrestricted Funds £	Restricted Funds £	Total Funds 2024	Total Funds 2023
Fundraising activity	567,987	–	567,987	303,551
Welfare food distribution – Afghanistan	68,602	90,117	158,719	204,257
Welfare food distribution – Sudan	–	–	–	155,642
Welfare food distribution – Bangladesh	23,335	227,443	250,778	362,004
Welfare food distribution – Pakistan	5,425	–	5,425	74,836
Welfare food distribution – Turkey	91,481	49,052	140,533	124,187
Welfare food distribution – Yemen	12,608	31,386	43,994	220,073
Welfare food distribution – Ethiopia	42,692	136,030	178,722	119,461
Welfare food distribution – Malawi	33,622	110,018	143,640	113,694
Welfare food distribution – Other	10,980	–	10,980	71,317
Welfare food distribution – Palestine	16,002	127,766	143,768	42,987
Support costs	1,666,050	–	1,666,050	1,265,296
	2,538,784	771,812	3,310,596	3,057,305

7. Expenditure on charitable activities by activity type

	Activities undertaken directly £	Support Costs £	Total Funds 2024	Total Funds 2023
Fundraising activity	567,987	575,414	1,143,401	517,881
Welfare food distribution – Afghanistan	158,719	160,794	319,513	348,478
Welfare food distribution – Bangladesh	250,778	254,057	504,835	617,607
Welfare food distribution – Pakistan	5,425	5,496	10,921	127,676
Welfare food distribution – Sudan	–	–	–	265,537
Welfare food distribution – Yemen	43,994	44,569	88,563	375,461
Welfare food distribution – Turkey	140,533	142,371	282,904	211,873
Welfare food distribution – Ethiopia	178,722	181,059	359,781	203,810
Welfare food distribution – Malawi	143,640	145,518	289,158	193,971
Welfare food distribution – Other	10,980	11,124	22,104	121,672
Welfare food distribution – Palestine	143,768	145,648	289,416	73,339
	1,644,546	1,666,050	3,310,596	3,057,305

Notes to the Financial Statements.

Year ended 31 December 2024

8. Analysis of support cost

	Charitable Activities £	Total 2024 £	Total 2023 £
Staff costs	531,472	531,472	553,421
Premises	7,428	7,428	3,847
Communications and IT	194,349	194,349	147,915
General office	24,944	24,944	45,202
Human resources	12,083	12,083	31,528
Finance costs	159,257	159,257	121,768
Governance costs	66,574	66,574	54,713
Marketing	632,487	632,487	298,479
Travel	37,456	37,456	8,423
	<u>1,666,050</u>	<u>1,666,050</u>	<u>1,265,296</u>

9. Auditors remuneration

	2024 £	2023 £
Fees payable for the audit of the financial statments	6,900	7,200

Notes to the Financial Statements.

Year ended 31 December 2024

10. Staff costs

The total staff costs and employee benefits for the reporting period are analysed as follows:

Wages and salaries

Social security costs

	2024 £	2023 £
	471,248	492,545
	60,224	60,876
	<hr/> 531,472	<hr/> 553,421
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>
	2024	2023
Number of staff – Fundraising and marketing	9	10
Number of staff – Management and support functions	4	4
	<hr/> 13	<hr/> 14

The average head count of employees during the year was 13 (2023:14).

The average number of full time equivalent employees during the year is analysed as follows

Number of staff – Fundraising and marketing

Number of staff – Management and support functions

No employees received employee benefits of more than £ 60,000 during the year (2023:Nil)

11. Trustee remuneration and expenses

No remuneration or other benefits from employment with the charity or a related entity were received by the trustees.

Notes to the Financial Statements.

Year ended 31 December 2024

12. Tangible fixed assets

Equipment and capitalised consultancy costs.

Cost

At Beginning of Year

Additions

At End of Year

Depreciation

At Beginning of Year

Charge for the Year

At End of Year

Carrying Amount

At Beginning of Year

At End of Year

2024
£

97,113

2,532

99,645

51,551

12,024

63,575

45,562

36,070

2023
£

82,128

14,985

97,113

27,008

24,543

51,551

55,120

45,562

13. Debtors

Prepayments and accrued income

2024
£

1,242

2023
£

64,405

14. Creditors: amount falling due within one year

Trade creditors

Accruals and deferred income

2024
£

91,168

-

91,168

2023
£

4,368

2,752

7,120

Notes to the Financial Statements.

Year ended 31 December 2024

15. Analysis of charitable funds

Unrestricted funds

General funds	At 1 Jan 2024	Income	Expenditure	At 31 Dec 2024
	£	£	£	£
	526,125	2,021,628	(2,538,784)	8,969
	<u>526,125</u>	<u>2,021,628</u>	<u>(2,538,784)</u>	<u>8,969</u>
General funds	At 1 Jan 2023	Income	Expenditure	At 31 Dec 2023
	£	£	£	£
	664,950	1,913,195	(2,052,020)	526,125
	<u>664,950</u>	<u>1,913,195</u>	<u>(2,052,020)</u>	<u>526,125</u>

Restricted funds

Restricted funds	At 1 Jan 2024	Income	Expenditure	At 31 Dec 2024
	£	£	£	£
	42,445	970,117	(771,812)	240,750
	<u>42,445</u>	<u>970,117</u>	<u>(771,812)</u>	<u>240,750</u>
Restricted funds	At 1 Jan 2023	Income	Expenditure	At 31 Dec 2023
	£	£	£	£
	66,579	981,151	(1,005,285)	42,445
	<u>66,579</u>	<u>981,151</u>	<u>(1,005,285)</u>	<u>42,445</u>

Corrections Statement

BMI Data Reporting.

As part of our annual review of programme data, we identified discrepancies in the BMI figures reported for Dhaka and Sylhet in 2023. The data suggested unusually high levels of obesity among schoolchildren, which did not align with the patterns typically observed in these communities or with the expectations of our nutrition and health specialists. These anomalies prompted a further review of the dataset.

Our investigation determined that the 2023 figures were affected by errors in the processes used to collect and validate the data. These errors inadvertently overstated obesity levels, leading to an inaccurate picture of the health profile of our beneficiaries in Dhaka and Sylhet.

In response, we have taken steps to strengthen our data collection and verification processes. This has included:

- Providing additional training and guidance for field staff on the correct methodology for BMI measurement and recording,
- Introducing enhanced checks and validations at both local and central levels before data is finalised, and
- Implementing new quality assurance procedures to flag potential anomalies at an earlier stage.

The BMI dataset for 2024, collected under these strengthened procedures, has been verified as accurate and is consistent with expected health outcomes. This year's data reflects a distribution more typical for the communities in which we operate, with most children falling within the healthy and underweight ranges.

For this reason, we advise caution in making direct year-on-year comparisons of BMI data between 2023 and 2024 for Dhaka and Sylhet. We are confident, however, that the 2024 figures provide a robust and reliable reflection of the current situation.

While this correction does not affect our broader programme outcomes or the impact achieved, we consider it important to acknowledge the issue openly. Transparency and accountability remain central to our approach, and we are committed to learning from challenges as well as sharing successes.

By strengthening our data processes, we aim to ensure that our reporting continues to provide an accurate and trustworthy basis for understanding the impact of our work.



**Because
child hunger
is wrong.**

charityright.org.uk



[@charityrightuk](#)