# THE GLACIER TRUST ANNUAL REPORT AND UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2019

#### LEGAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION

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(Appointed 19 December

2018)

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### TRUSTEES' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2019

The trustees present their report and financial statements for the year ended 5 April 2019.

The accounts have been prepared in accordance with the accounting policies set out in note 1 to the accounts and comply with the trust deed, the Charities Act 2011 and "Accounting and Reporting by Charities: 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)" (as amended for accounting periods commencing from 1 January 2016)

#### Objectives and activities

The objectives of The Glacier Trust continue to reflect the tangible effects of climate change upon subsistence-based rural communities living in the Himalayas and their consequences of drought, flooding, landsliding, pest infestation and crop failure.

The trustees believe that education is the most powerful tool enabling communities to adapt to a wide and sometimes extreme range of variations from normal climatic patterns. While The Glacier Trust is willing to provide a small amount of finance towards infrastructures that will enhance their projects (for example materials to build irrigation channels and polytunnels), its main objectives lie in 'hands on' education to enable communities to find the best means of adaptation to suit the particular needs of the local topography and their communities and cultures. In particular, the trustees see cash generating programmes, in a 'for-profit' type of development, as providing resilience to the effects of climate change. By focussing on better use of existing resources, the Trust's programmes are now beginning to lift subsistence-based communities with low levels of food security into relatively prosperous ones.

The Glacier Trust also seeks to enhance Nepali higher education in aspects of climate change, so that Nepalese Higher Education staff and students are better placed to understand the problems and provide solutions. Our focus here is on contributing to the development of the next generation of climate change adaptation professionals. This is done in part by facilitating links between Nepal and UK higher education institutions.

The trustees have paid due regard to guidance issued by the Charity Commission in deciding what activities the trust should undertake.

### TRUSTEES' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2019

#### 1. Impact summary

Our achievements in 2018/19 make it our most impactful year yet. We have raised over £100,000 for the first time ever and are now working in three locations across Nepal, as well as delivering our Higher Education programme in partnership with Tribhuvan University (Nepal) and the University of Southampton (UK). We summarise our impact in numbers here:

#### In Deusa the AFRC grows and coffee farming expands

A total of 447 farmers participated in training events organised and run by Deusa AFRC and Eco Himal staff. 118 farmers attended more than one event. 60% were male, 40% female. 29,329 plant seedlings were distributed. 44 farmers have received specialist training on organic coffee production. 20 farmers have gained organic certification for their coffee. Inspired by the success of Deusa AFRC's satellite plant nurseries, the local Rural Municipality Government have established 6 additional nurseries across Thulung Dhudhkoshi. Due to popular demand, 7 additional coffee workshops attended by 139 farmers were funded and organised in the neighbouring Khotang District. Coffee farmers in Deusa produced 1,139 KG of coffee parchment in 2018/19, up from 571KG in 2017/18. The above activities have all strengthened the climate resilience and livelihoods of families living in the target area. None of the above would have been possible without The Glacier Trust's work.

- in partnership with Eco Himal Nepal

#### In Deurali freshwater flows and farmers commercialise

The ECCLA project has been successfully concluded in Deurali, Nawalparasi. A brand new and subsequently extended water supply system is delivering fresh water to 29 households and irrigating land for 38 households. It is now possible to grow crops all year round in the village of Durlunga Baseni in Deurali, Nawalparasi. Through the ECCLA project 93 farmers have developed their capacity to grow vegetables using climate resilient technologies. 36 plant clinics, led by a trained agricultural technician took place, attended by 106 farmers. Farmers grew broom grass to stabilise fragile hillsides, feed livestock and earn £2,275 from the sale of 8,439 KG at local markets. In Deurali, in 2018/19, the amount of land now being cultivated to grow vegetables has increased from 15.5 hectares in 2017/18, to 21.77 hectares in 2018/19. A total of 62,700 KGs of organic vegetables were grown, 10,233KG of which was sent to market to generate an income for the farmers. Thanks to HICODEF and The Glacier Trust, families here are more resilient to climate change and many are now farming commercially for the first time.

- in partnership with HICODEF

#### In Kavre, a brand new AFRC opens

Having secured funding from the Marr Munning Trust, we have built and opened a brand new AFRC in Mandan Deupur, Kavrepalanchok. 77 farmers and 43 secondary school students have already received training on climate change adaptation and organic bio-intensive methods of farming. Mandan Deupur AFRC is now home to a plant nursery that is nurturing 1,293 plant seedlings and demonstrating how the System of Rice Intensification (SRI) can be used to grow rice in locations with high water stress. Agricultural land in Mandan Deupur is arid with poor soil quality, typical of extensive areas in the District. Our work here is the beginning of a process to improve soils and build climate resilience, and without it many families here would be receiving no external support.

- in partnership with Eco Himal Nepal

#### Developing the next generation of climate change adaptation professionals

The Glacier Trust's higher education programme enables students to conduct research into aspects of climate change adaptation and mitigation in Nepal. 4 MSc students (2 from Nepal, 2 from UK) spent three weeks at Deusa AFRC in Solukhumbu to research the ecological and socio-economic impacts of our agro-forestry project work.

- in partnership with Tribhuvan University, University of Southampton and Eco Himal Nepal

# TRUSTEES' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2019

New film and new report to raise awareness on climate change adaptation

With the help of several volunteers, we produced two new outputs to increase awareness of climate change adaptation. In early 2019 we released a new report 'We Need to Talk About Adaptation' to highlight the low amount of attention given to Adaptation by the UK's leading Environmental organisations. In May, we released a short film 'Coffee. Climate. Community' to educate on the role Agro Forestry can play as an adaptation and mitigation strategy in Nepal.

### TRUSTEES' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2019

#### 2. Our work in 2018/19

In 2018/19 The Glacier Trust worked in partnership with Eco Himal Nepal, HICODEF, Tribhuvan University and University of Southampton to deliver climate change adaptation projects and education in three locations across Nepal. In the UK, our work at the macro level to increase the profile and awareness of The Glacier Trust and the issues it works on has increased. Most notably we have published our first 'We Need To Talk About Adaptation' report and released a short film 'Coffee. Climate. Community.' In this section we provide details of the objectives, achievements and challenges of each project.

#### 2.1. Enabling climate change adaptation

In 2018/19 The Glacier Trust (TGT) focussed its work in three separate locations across Nepal. This included the continuation of work in Solukhumbu and Nawalparasi and the initiation of a new project in Kavrepalanchok. Our work in Sankhuwashaba came to an end in 2018; however, having supported our NGO partner to secure new funds, we will recommence work here in 2019/20, scaling up our original pilot programme.

Our work has been conducted through our Nepal based NGO partners, EcoHimal Nepal and HICODEF (Himalayan Community Development Forum). This section reports on the objectives, achievements and challenges of each project.

#### 2.1.1. Deusa AFRC and Sustainable Tree Cropping - Solukhumbu

TGT has continued to enable climate change adaptation in Nepal by supporting the work of Deusa Agro Forestry Resource Centre (AFRC) and Eco Himal Nepal in Solukhumbu District. Progress towards our long-term goal of phasing out support for Deusa is encouraging as the community gets closer to achieving environmental, economic and social sustainability. This progress has been built on the development of the Deusa AFRC and its outreach activities. The AFRC is now well established in Deusa and a community hub. Adaptation to climate change and socio-economic development has progressed steadily over the last five years. This careful, stepped approach has seen livelihoods transform for thousands of families.

#### Project objectives 2017-2019

TGT funded a two-year programme of work in Solukhumbu, focussed on the villages of Deusa and Waku in the rural municipality of Thulung Dhudhakhoshi. The project was delivered in partnership with Eco Himal Nepal. This programme of work concluded in July 2019 and had the following core objectives:

- Ensure Deusa AFRC achieves full financial self-sufficiency within two years partially achieved.
- Further develop Climate Change understanding and awareness across the populations of Deusa and Waku- achieved.
- Use a participatory approach to demonstrate and promote suitable strategies to address food security, malnutrition (children and women included), low soil fertility, livestock feed, water shortage, deforestation and landslides – achieved.
- Create self-employment opportunities through cultivation of high value commodities, value addition of agro products through processing of agro-livestock products and marketing.
- Establish at least six AFRC satellite plant nurseries across Deusa and Waku.
- Train 150 farmers in tree crop production and supply them with appropriate tree crop planting materials and deliver follow-up training for 200 farmers who were engaged during the first phase of the Sustainable Tree Cropping project (2015-16).
- · Raise at least 600 families out of poverty.

Progress has been made against all of these objectives, but we will continue to support this work in 2019/20 and beyond as new opportunities and potentials for scale emerge.

### TRUSTEES' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2019

#### **Achievements**

EcoHimal Nepal reported quarterly and annually on progress towards the above objectives. For full transparency, these reports are published on the TGT website. TGT carries out monitoring visits twice a year, led by TGT's UK and Nepal based Co-Directors. Achievements over the two-year programme indicate that we are on track to achieve the majority of the objectives listed above. Full details are available in the final project report (available online) and are highlighted here:

- A total of 447 farmers participated in training events organised and run by Deusa AFRC and Eco Himal staff. 118 farmers attended more than one event. 60% were male, 40% female. They have been trained on sustainable tree cropping and associated technical disciplines including climate change adaptation, organic farming, pest infestations and control, organic coffee production and processing, intercropping, bio-intensive plantation and nursery management.
- In 2018/19, the programme distributed a further 29,329 plant seedlings (fruits, nuts, coffee, fodders, forage and multi-purpose crops), bringing the total for the project to 56,414 since July 2017. 161 kilograms of grass seeds have been planted in the project area. In 2018/19, vegetative coverage has improved significantly. Deusa in particular is now observably 'greener' than neighbouring villages. As a result, soil erosion, surface runoff, soil nutrient loss, and evaporation of soil moisture have decreased across the project area. Income from the sale of agricultural products has increased for local farmers.
- Coffee farmers in Deusa produced 1,139 KG of coffee in 2018/19, up from 571 KG in 2017/18.



In October 2018 a group of students from GSIS school, Hong Kong visited our work in Deusa, Solukhumbu. They have since raised over £5,000 to support the work of Deusa AFRC.

### TRUSTEES' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2019

- The 13 mutual support groups (7 in Deusa and 6 in Waku) that reformed in 2017, continue to operate. By collaborating, they improve cash crop production. Representatives from these groups formed a new cooperative with others in neighbouring villages. The "Sustainable Organic Coffee, Orange, and Fruits Cooperative Limited" which continues to receive training and support from Eco Himal Nepal. This cooperative is however, increasingly independent, establishing market linkages for agricultural produce at local, regional and national levels.
- In 2018/19, an additional 44 farmers have received training on organic coffee production, bringing the total to 133. Since July 2017, three specialist workshops have been delivered with the support of coffee experts from the international NGO HELVETAS Swiss Intercooperation.
- Demand for training in Agro-Forestry, Layer Farming and Coffee production has grown faster than
  expected. To meet this demand, The Glacier Trust provided extra funding to Eco Himal Nepal for a
  series of coffee growing and organising workshops in northern Khotang, just south of Solukhumbu. An
  inauguration event and 7 training events were conducted over a 21-day period in December 2018. A
  total of 139 farmers participated.
- Staff from Deusa AFRC and Eco Himal continue to coach farmers 1-2-1 and support coffee harvest, processing and preparation of coffee parchment for market.
- 20 farmers have now gained Organic Certification for their coffee enhancing the marketability of their produce significantly. They are the first farmers in Solukhumbu to have achieved this certification.
- 6 satellite nurseries were established in the project area in 2017; 2 in Deusa, 3 in Waku and 1 in Tingla Village. Out of 7 satellite nursery farmers, 5 are generating regular income from seedlings production.
- Deusa and Waku fall within the Thulung Dhudhkoshi Rural Municipality of Solukhumbu. Inspired by
  the success of the Satellite Nurseries, the Local Government have established six additional satellite
  nurseries across Thulung Dhudhkoshi, with practical support from Eco Himal Nepal and financial
  support from The Glacier Trust. This is helping to scale the impact of the project to new villages and
  farmers
- In addition to the physical upgrading of Deusa AFRC in 2017/18, a high-tech nursery has been
  constructed and is in use to promote production of quality seedlings of fruits and multiuse/propose
  varieties in cooperation with Prime Minister Agriculture Improvement Programme Orange Zone
  Implementation Unit, Deusa, and Solukhumbu. This initiative enables vegetable seedling production,
  hardening of banana seedlings and nurseries to develop a variety fruit trees and bushes.

#### Challenges

The biggest challenge for our work in Solukhumbu is meeting the growing demand for the services of the AFRC and training on agro-forestry and layer farming. Awareness of the benefits of the work is spreading in the area; the potential to scale the work to at least ten times the size and reach is very apparent. The Glacier Trust and EcoHimal Nepal are working to secure funds to increase the scale of our work, with a particular ambition to establish a new coffee corridor in the Dhudhakoshi river valley.

We have learned that patience and great care is required in the promotion of coffee as a climate change adaptation and sustainable development strategy. Farmers need the right tools and training at the right times and effective routes to market through cooperative structures. The challenge here is to channel the enthusiasm of farmers and other local stakeholders so that growth is ecologically, socially and economically sustainable. This requires incremental growth and careful stakeholder collaboration.

Gender balance in cooperative membership, workshop attendance and decision making still needs attention in Deusa and Waku. The situation is gradually improving, but we hope to see further progress in 2019/20 and the years to come. (the years to come).

Despite significant progress, the AFRC is still not fully self-sufficient: The Glacier Trust will go on supporting its work, but at a decreased level in 2019/20. Deusa's geographical advantages (relatively closer to the districts population centres) mean that it has progressed faster than Waku, which has only recently become accessible for vehicles. Compared to Waku, Deusa is also more densely populated making it easier for farmers to attend trainings and learn from one another.

### TRUSTEES' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2019

#### Conclusion

The project work in Deusa, Waku and surrounding locations has gone beyond expectations over the two years. Targets have been exceeded in the numbers of farmers trained, satellite nurseries established and agricultural produce. The growing interest from neighbouring communities is a sign of the success of the project work and indicates the significant potential to scale the AFRC model both in this region, but also across Nepal.

Much work still needs to be done here, climate change is exacerbating already precarious lives and without robust and effective adaptation strategies, people will not be able to sustain their lives and livelihoods in this area. Continuing to enable climate change adaptation is not only vital for those living in remote communities, but also benefits Nepal's urban areas that are already straining under the pressure of rural-urban migration. TGT will continue to work with Eco Himal Nepal and Deusa AFRC in 2019/20 and beyond.

### 2.1.2. Enhancing Community Capacities for Learning and Adaptation to Climate Change (ECCLA) – Newalparasi

Initially through a partnership with Practical Action and its local delivery partner HICODEF (Himalayan Community Development Forum), TGT has been enabling climate change adaptation in the district of Deurali, Nawalparasi for more than four years. Deurali is in the foothills of the Himalayas and only a few miles north of the vast Terai plain that sweeps from east to west across southern Nepal. Hillside villages here are remote and cut off from local towns for large parts of the year as monsoon rains damage road infrastructure and swell rivers. Climate Change is exacerbating the remoteness and precariousness of life here, rainfall is less predictable, drought periods are extending, average daily temperatures are on the rise and insect pests are migrating to higher altitudes. The projects we are enabling have allowed farmers to adapt; improving lives and, in some cases, have stemmed the flow of outmigration by farmers who, in desperation, seek work in the cities or overseas. 2018/19 was the last planned year in the delivery of ECCLA in Deurali,

#### **Project objectives**

In consultation with HICODEF it was agreed that project work with similar project objectives should continue in Deurali in 2018/19 across three villages: Durlunga Baseni, Sartakun and Dhahaba. Agreed project objectives for 2018/19 were:

- a. Capacity Building: onsite coaching of the local community, particularly women, in the responsible management of water resources and maintenance of the system. Training on climate change adaptation will be delivered, including water resource management, sustainable agriculture management, and resource and watershed conservation. Discussion will also be undertaken so that principles of good water management and sustainable agricultural techniques can be replicated elsewhere.
- b. Introduced market access: a cooperative collection centre will be established, and one coordination workshops will be held with local traders and farmers to establish a market mechanism. Likewise, a market management committee will be formed to take overall responsibility of vegetable marketing. An exposure visit will be organised so that they can gain knowledge and skills for marketing.
- c. Learning Institutionalisation: to institutionalise the process of learning and sharing adaptive skills and information within communities and across community boundaries.
- d. Year-round water supply: construction of a second reserve water tank and ongoing maintenance of water irrigation system in Durlunga Baseni.
- e. Volunteers' mobilisation: 9 JTAs (Junior Technicians in Agriculture) will be placed in the community to support the farmers and also develop human resources in the agriculture sector.

### TRUSTEES' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2019

#### Achievements to date

Activity towards fulfilling these objectives centred on direct engagement by HICODEF's Project Officer, supported by a Local Resource Person and nine apprentice agricultural advisors, who were embedded in the community, in groups of three, for a period of 6 months. This team delivered climate change workshops, a regular series of Farmer Field Schools and supported the development of market linkages in nearby towns. All three communities have improved their resilience in the face of climate change, and specifically, in 2018/19, the project has achieved the following key results:

- Vegetable farming: through the ECCLA project 93 farmers (45 male, 48 female) have developed their capacity to grow vegetables in climate resilient ways. HICODEF's team of staff and volunteers have enabled farmers to grow food organically and select varieties that are more suited to the more erratic weather patterns that climate change is causing. In Deurali, in 2018/19 the amount of land now being cultivated to grow vegetables has increased from 15.5 hectares in 2017/18, to 21.77 in 2018/19. A total of 62,700 KGs of organic vegetables were grown, 10,233 KG of which was sent to market to generate income. These new entrepreneurs, often working together to achieve efficiencies in transporting and marketing, earned a total of 519,129 Nepali rupees from vegetable production, an estimated profit of 375,000 rupees (approximately £2,650). The remaining vegetables (around 500 KG / household) have had a significant impact on the diets and health of families in Deurali; they can now eat fresh, organic, cauliflower, cabbage, carrot, potato, and tomato on a regular basis. In some cases, food security has improved from a very precarious 3 months to 7 months.
- Farmers gaining independence: a notable achievement is that the project only supplied a small percentage (less than 1%) of the seeds farmers are using to grow food. Farmers are purchasing their seeds independently using profits made from selling their produce, this indicates the transition that is now happening from subsistence to small scale commercial farming, thanks to the ECCLA project.
- Plant clinic: the plant clinic was a new initiative for 2018/19 and led by HICODEF's project officer, a qualified agricultural technician. Through the plant clinic, the project officer engaged directly with farmers who were having problems with their plants. 36 plant clinics, attended by 106 farmers, took place across the project area. Farmers are taught how to diagnose the problems they are observing and taught organic methods, using bio fertilizers and pesticides to solve or prevent disease. As a result of the plant clinics, farmers have become more knowledgeable and skilled in soil health, integrated pest management and preparation of bio fertilizers and pesticides. Having improved their ability to diagnose, treat and prevent diseased plants, farmers are becoming more resilient to climate change.
- Marketing coordination workshop: it is not enough for farmers to learn how to grow new crops; to be successful they also need to be able sell to local markets. To achieve this objective, HICODEF partnered with local Women's Cooperative Lekhbesi in Jhyalbas. Jhyalbas is the nearest market town to the villages in the target area. The training workshop was attended by 35 farmers and featured a presentation from the local Rural Municipality head of agriculture development, Mr. Rajendra Gaudel. In addition to the workshop, 8 farmers from the target area joined HICODEF staff on a learning exposure visit to Sitganga Municipality of Arkhakhachi district where the municipality are applying performance-based subsidy policy to encourage the selling of produce through a local cooperative. The team also visited Madan Pokhara of Palpa district where the local cooperative, Madan Pokhara Multipurpose Cooperative Ltd, collect vegetables and send them to nearby towns of Butwal and Palpa. By connecting with Lekhbesi Cooperative the farmers have established a market linkage. Lekhbesi has become a collection centre for vegetables grown in Deurali, which saves farmers the time-consuming work of selling their produce door to door.
- Broom Grass: having successfully introduced broom grass as a commercial product and as a landslide prevention strategy in 2017/18, farmers were again encouraged to plant broom grass across the target area. In 2018/19, farmers were not given seeds or seedlings to achieve this, but the community has worked to expand their plantation on their own, further improving the landscape, climate resilience and livelihood, and reducing the risk of runoff and soil erosion. The fact that the community have continued this work with no financial support from the project is a sign of the legacy this work is producing. The three farmers groups have, between them, earned 321,000 Nepali Rupee (approx. £2,275) from the sale of 8,439 KG of broom grass in 2018/19.

# TRUSTEES' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2019



In February 2019, a UK volleyball team visited Nawalparasi to learn more about climate change adaptation and play volleyball in solidarity in Dhahaba, Sartakun, Durlunga and Jhyalbas. They have raised over £3,500 for our work with HICODEF.

- Irrigation System monitoring and management: a new irrigation system providing water for drinking and agriculture was installed in March 2017 in Durlunga Baseni, the highest village in the project area. The water has had a transformative effect on the agricultural productivity of the farmers involved in the ECCLA project. In 2018/19, HICODEF partnered with the Christian Society, the local Rural Municipality and TGT to expand the water system. A second collection and distribution tank was constructed and connected to the system. HICODEF have worked with the community to establish effective monitoring and maintenance systems to ensure the irrigation system runs smoothly. 29 households now have running tap water, suitable for drinking, cooking and washing. 38 families have benefited from the new irrigation system, which reaches 4.6 hectares of terraced farmland.
- Volleyball tour: as part of TGT's fundraising strategy, the villages welcomed a touring volleyball team
  from the UK. The tour was organised by TGT and HICODEF and as well as fundraising, aimed to
  improve intercultural understanding between hosts and tourists. Tourists also learned first-hand the
  challenges climate change is presenting in Nepal's hill communities. Four volleyball matches were
  played over three days, each game was close, and a strong bond of solidarity was nurtured. This
  initiative will be repeated in 2020.

### TRUSTEES' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2019

#### Challenges

Project delivery in such remote locations requires the HICODEF team to overcome numerous challenges. Regular contact between TGT and HICODEF ensures that any major challenges are discussed and solved collaboratively.

- At the macro level, monsoon rains continue to cause significant damage to roads and paths in the target area, a situation climate change is exacerbating. HICODEF continue to lobby local Government to improve local infrastructure.
- We have been able to create valuable work experience opportunities for nine more agricultural trainees through the ECCLA project. The challenge, for them, of finding well paid and rewarding work on graduation remains. TGT continues to raise awareness of the barriers to economic growth in Nepal's remote rural locations.
- Hill farmers hoping to bring their products to market face a challenge that is unusual in Nepal. The
  target area is less than 10 miles from the Nepal / India border. This is an open border, meaning Nepali
  farmers face competition from fresh Indian produce coming into the local market. Until border rules
  are changed, farmers in Nepal must strive to improve their efficiencies or find comparative advantage
  by growing high value crops.
- Climate Change is intensifying weather events across the Himalayas. Farmers in the project sites suffered intense hailstorms and high winds. 13 polytunnels were destroyed in 2017/18, this figure has increased to 19 in 2018/19; with more suffering damage, HICODEF and TGT continue to work together to find a solution to this ongoing problem in the design of polytunnels.

#### Conclusion

Over the two years we have been enabling the ECCLA project, progress has been excellent. The core objectives have been achieved: a functioning water supply system has been installed; farmers have been enabled to grow a wide range of crops in climate resilient ways; broom grass has become an effective climate change adaptation strategy, minimising landslides brought on by intense rainfall events; and livelihood chances have improved as links to markets and local cooperative groups have been established. All three communities are now able to support themselves with only minimal additional support from HICODEF and TGT needed in the future. Our focus in this region will now switch to neighbouring communities who have not yet received support from TGT and HICODEF.

#### 2.1.3. Mandan Deupur Agro Forest Resource Centre - Kavrepalanchok

During 2018/19, The Glacier Trust secured funding from the Marr Munning Trust to work with Eco Himal Nepal to establish a new Agro Forestry Resource Centre (AFRC) in Mandan Deupur, Kavrepalanchok. Mandan Deupur is a rural municipality that suffered very badly during the 2015 earthquakes that hit Nepal. Eco Himal have been working in the area for over five years, improving schools, water supply systems and basic health. Building on this foundation and taking learnings from our projects in Solukhumbu and Nawalparasi, we began work in January 2019 with funding from Marr Munning Trust.

#### Project objectives:

- improve agricultural productivity, reduce land degradation and adapt to the impacts of climate change;
- improve incomes through sustainable production and marketing of higher value crops; and provide younger generations with enhanced knowledge of the issues affecting their community;
- · increase opportunities for gainful employment;
- ensure Mandan Deupur AFRC achieves full financial self-sufficiency within five years;
- · develop Climate Change understanding and awareness across the population of Mandan Deupur.

### TRUSTEES' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2019

#### **Achievements**

Work commenced in January 2019 following necessary approval from Nepal's central Social Welfare Council. Achievements to date include:

- Coordination with local government and local communities: coordination with local government —
  Mandan Deupur Municipality is ongoing and productive. The ward chairperson, Mr. Madav Neupane
  is positive and fully supportive of the work, and he frequently monitors progress of the new AFRC.
  The local Community Forest User Group and associated stakeholders are fully engaged and also
  involved in the development of the AFRC. Planning has started on the establishment of two satellite
  nurseries.Construction of new buildings at AFRC site: a prefabricated building has been
  purchased and constructed. The building has a training hall, an office room, a staff room, a kitchen
  and a toilet with bathroom facilities. The building has been furnished and fitted with rigged nylon
  carpets.
- Preparation of land for plant nursery and demonstration plots at AFRC: the AFRC is situated on marginal land. Work has been done to clear unwanted vegetation, stones, tree stumps and stones. A bulldozer was hired to level the land and create terraces for cultivation. 360 organic plant seedlings have been purchased and planted. Plants include fruits, herbs, spices, forest tree plants, nuts and ornamental plants. Over 1,000 plants for use as fodder and forage have also been planted. In addition, a plot growing rice using the SRI method (System of Rice Intensification) has been planted to demonstrate how to grow rice in water scarce areas. Cucumber, Jack Fruit and Soybean are all being grown, the latter is intercropped with the tree plants following layer farming methods. Eleven bio-intensive beds for vegetable nurseries have been prepared and ten different varieties of vegetable seeds have been sown including radish, pumpkin and okra.
- Training workshops for farmers and secondary school students: three training workshops for a
  total of 77 farmers have been held covering bio-intensive farming; bio-intensive bed preparation and
  vegetable farming; and an orientation of the AFRC and its functions. In addition, Eco Himal have
  delivered a workshop for 43 secondary schools students on climate change adaptation and biointensive farming.
- Monthly local radio programmes on environmental issues: to reach greater numbers of farmers
  in the local area a partnership with Radio Namobuddha has been established. Monthly programmes
  will be broadcast to raise awareness of the need to adapt to climate change, the methods promoted
  by the AFRC and the support available through this project. Three episodes have so far been aired.

#### Challenges

The project suffered from staffing problems in the early months after inception. The first person recruited to the central project officer role stood down unexpectedly citing family reasons. Her replacement started well but left after just 24 days in the role. To compensate for the delays and disruption caused, Eco Himal took the decision to transfer staff on a short-term basis from other projects to Mandan Deupur to drive forward the establishment of the AFRC building, nurseries and to deliver training workshops. To overcome the staff retention problem, Eco Himal, with the backing of The Glacier Trust, recruited a new Junior Technical Assistant (JTA) and restructured the staff support system to share the work across more staff members. The current JTA is performing well in the role.

During the 2019 monsoon, some areas of Nepal were hit by particularly severe rainstorms. These storms caused widespread flooding, including in Kathmandu, and Mandan Deupur was not spared. At the AFRC, the newly constructed terraces and buildings suffered some water damage. Storms such as these are expected to become more frequent and intense as climate change worsens. The AFRC team learned many lessons about the patterns of run off and are now better prepared to channel run off from further storms. This will help to minimize flood and water damage.

# TRUSTEES' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2019



Office and meeting room at the newly constructed Mandan Deupur Agro Forestry Resource Centre (MD AFRC). The AFRC is a hub for climate change adaptation in this rural community.

#### Conclusion

Despite the initial problems with staff, the project is progressing well. Eco Himal with the support of TGT's Nepal based volunteer co-director are to be commended for their swift and decisive action to ensure the project objectives for year one remain on course.

### 2.2. Higher education programme – developing the next generation of climate change adaptation professionals

Through our Higher Education programme, our aim is to develop the next generation of Climate Change Adaptation professionals. Our Higher Education programme enables Nepali and UK students to conduct research alongside academics and sector professionals in hard to reach and remote Himalayan communities.

#### **Project objectives:**

- enabling Nepali and UK students to conduct detailed research into Climate Change Adaptation strategies and to gain experience alongside Development professionals from our partner NGOs;
- · facilitating placements and apprenticeships for agricultural students in our project locations.

### TRUSTEES' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2019

#### **Achievements**

In June 2019, two postgraduate students from University of Southampton (UK) joined two contemporaries from Tribhuvan University (Nepal) for a three-week research trip to Solukhumbu. For the UK students, both of whom funded their own trip while also raising money to support TGT's work, this was an opportunity to conduct research for their MSc dissertation research. The Nepali students acted as translators in the community and carried out preliminary research towards their own dissertations (due to be completed in 2020). The students researched the impacts of TGT funded agro-forestry work on the socio-economic situation in Deusa, Solukhumbu and on the local ecosystem. TGT will part fund the dissertation research trips of the two Nepali students in 2019/20.



Kanchan Kattel joins Rachel Roberts and Charlotte Thomas at Deusa AFRC as part of our Higher Education programme. Here they are learning from Deusa AFRC manager Keshab Rai.

Through the ECCLA project run by HICODEF in Nawalparasi, TGT funded six-month work experience placements for nine agricultural students in 2018/19. These placements give students the opportunity to gain experience of agricultural technician work in the context of a climate change adaptation programme.

#### Challenges

Due to the timings of the academic calendar in the UK, it is only possible to run the research visits in the summer months. Students are therefore in the field during the hottest and wettest part of the year. This creates several issues: transport on dirt tracks becomes difficult even for four-wheel drive vehicles; insects are more active in the humid conditions making life uncomfortable for students; and heavy rain can make field work difficult.

A second challenge has been addressed. In 2018/19 Tribhuvan University selected students who did not have similar research interests to their UK counterparts; instead they selected students judged as the best academically. This led to some dissatisfaction for the Nepali students, who did not feel they were benefiting enough from being involved. In 2019/20, we rectified this by stressing how important it was to find students with shared research interests. The feedback from all four students was far more satisfactory, though probably not perfect - we will continue to develop the student matching process in 2019/20.

### TRUSTEES' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2019

#### 2.3. Advocating for climate change adaptation

As part of our commitment to enabling change at the macro level, we aim to highlight the structural causes of poverty and climate change vulnerability. In 2018/19, to advocate for change, we produced two pieces of work:

#### **Report: We Need To Talk About Adaptation**

We Need To Talk About Adaptation is our first annual report on the volume of discourse about climate change adaptation. The report, released February 2019, was produced with support from student volunteers Carys Richards (University of St Andrews) and Asha Bridewell (University College London). It includes a foreword from Dr. Asher Minns (Tyndall Centre).

The report's headline finding was that only 0.76% of articles written by the UK's leading environmental organisations focus on climate change adaptation. The study, which analysed 1,579 articles from five leading environmental organisations will be repeated in 2019/20. The report has been downloaded 387 times.



Film: Coffee. Climate. Community.

In May 2019 we released a 22-minute film to tell the story of how farmers are using coffee as a climate change adaptation and livelihood improvement strategy in Solukhumbu, Nepal. The film shows footage from a two-day organic coffee production and cooperative organising training event delivered by TGT partner, Eco Himal Nepal in January 2018. The film was written and edited by TGT volunteer, Meleah Moore and TGT co-director, Morgan Phillips. TGT ambassador, Sian Brooke provided narration. The film has so far been watched 433 times.

# TRUSTEES' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2019



#### Website and social media

The Glacier Trust website provides information on the charity and its work. It also hosts blog and news sections which are updated regularly with news from our project work and stories on the latest developments in climate change adaptation and related issues. In 2018/19, the website received 6,829 unique visitors, a 50.4% increase year on year. Our Social Media following continues to grow, our Facebook following is up from 428 in April 2018 to 546 in April 2019. Our Twitter following has grown from 479 to 976 over the same period. This growth is enabling us to reach more people and attract new supporters. In 2018/19, our growth has been driven by regular informative blogs, including guest blogs from sector experts, our new film and report; and the recruitment of adventurer Levison Wood as a new ambassador for our work.

#### 3. Conclusion

Progress in 2018/19 has been significant, our partnerships with Eco Himal Nepal, HICODEF and the Central Department of Environmental Science at the Tribhuvan University have flourished. Through these partnerships, TGT has expanded its work in Nepal, grown its following and enabled 808 people to receive direct training on climate change adaptation, agro-forestry, marketing and coffee production. Four students have benefited from our Higher Education programme and we have successfully grown our following and influence through our film and report.

This work is made possible by grants from The Kenneth Miller Trust, Fred Mulder Foundation, the Marr Munning Trust, Orbis Pictus Trust, Osborne Samuel; donations from regular monthly and annual donors; the efforts of fundraising supporters; and partnerships with The Great Nepalese Restaurant, Volley First, GSIS school and University of Southampton. We have also begun selling Nepal Glacier Coffee in small batches to our supporters, bringing beans grown in Deusa, Solukhumbu and roasted in Kathmandu, to the UK and returning the profits to our project work in Nepal.

We are indebted to the dedication and support of committed volunteers both in Nepal and the UK.

# TRUSTEES' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2019

#### 4. Objectives 2019-20

In line with our strategy, our strategic objectives for 2019/20 will see a continued focus on enabling climate change adaptation, further investment in our higher education programme and a growing influence as advocates for climate change adaptation in the UK and Nepal.

#### 4.1. Deusa AFRC



Agro-forestry was introduced to Thulung Dhudhkhosi at Deusa in 2015 to tackle extreme poverty and climate change. In phase one of this work, EcoHimal Nepal, The Glacier Trust and the local community came together to build Nepal's first ever community led Agro Forestry Resource Centre (AFRC). Deusa AFRC is now a community owned independent organisation, with full local government approval. It is the hub for agricultural innovation in Thulung Dhudhkhosi and now attracts farmers from other municipalities across Solukhumbu and neighbouring Khotang.

Farmers visit Deusa AFRC to attend workshops, share knowledge and to purchase seeds, seedlings, saplings and agri-tools. As well as gaining the skills and tools needed to grow cash generating crops like coffee, almonds, macadamia and hazelnuts; farmers are also enabled to rear livestock and grow fruits and vegetables.

Deusa AFRC continues to expand its services and influence. The Glacier Trust and EcoHimal Nepal intend to continue to work closely with it over the coming years to help it thrive.

#### 4.1.1. Project aims

We are entering into a new three-year phase of work in Deusa and Waku. We have developed the following project aims:

- Ensure Deusa AFRC achieves full financial self-sufficiency within two years.
- Further develop Climate Change understanding and awareness across the populations of Deusa and Waku VDCs
- Use a participatory approach to demonstrate and promote suitable strategies to address food security, malnutrition (child and women included), low soil fertility, livestock feed, water shortage, deforestation and landslides.
- Create self-employment opportunities through cultivation of high value commodities, value addition of agro products through processing of agro-livestock products and marketing.
- Establish at least seven new AFRC satellite plant nurseries across Deusa and Waku and continue support for existing eight.
- Train 200 farmers per year in tree crop production and supplied with appropriate tree crop planting materials and deliver climate smart agriculture training for at least 120 farmers per year.

### TRUSTEES' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2019

#### 4.1.2. **Budget**

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
Programme activity cost	£10,766	£8,242	£3,931
Staff cost (Eco Himal and Deusa AFRC)	£3,734	£3,831	£5,750
Operations cost (Eco Himal and Deusa AFRC)	£375	£344	£304
TOTAL	£14,875	£12,417	£9,985

#### 4.2. Layer Farming for Adaptation



Having successfully concluded work on the ECCLA project in Nawalparasi, we will partner again with local NGO HICODEF to begin a new project. Nawalparasi is in south-central Nepal and borders India. This project will focus on seven villages on the upper slopes of Siwalik mountains. This is an area of dangerously low food security, only 56 out of the 260 households in the target area have enough food to last nine months or more, the remaining 204 are highly vulnerable to the unpredictability of climate change, political change and remittances from relatives working in faraway urban areas or abroad.

Across Nepal's Himalayan foothills, although not yet widely practiced, coffee is being grown using the 'layer farming' method as a climate change adaptation and livelihood improvement strategy. TGT projects with Eco Himal Nepal in Solukhumbu (east Nepal) are already successfully working in this way; we have recently transferred this model to Kavrepalanchok (central Nepal) with support from the Marr Munning Trust; and will now introduce it in Nawalparasi in partnership with HICODEF through our new project Layer farming for Adaptation (LFA) project.

#### 4.2.1. Project aims

Over the initial two-year phase, we will:

- Increase the environmental knowledge and skills of 115 primary school students;
- · Train 90 farmers in the layer farming method of growing high value cash crops;
- · Create three coffee growing working groups in three villages;
- Enable at least 30 farmers to grow and sell coffee commercially;
- Improve the diets, earning potential and climate change resilience of at least 90 families.

### TRUSTEES' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2019

#### 4.2.2. Budget

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3 (TBC)
Programme activity cost	£5,186.62	£4,261.97	£5,000
Staff cost (HICODEF)	£5,126.76	£5,639.44	£5,500
Operations cost (HICODEF)	£1,894.37	£2,083.80	£2,000
TOTAL	£12,207.75	£11,985.21	£12,500

#### 4.3. Mandan Deupur AFRC



With funding from The Marr Munning Trust, we are working with EcoHimal Nepal on a five-year project to enable climate change adaptation in Mandan Deupur, a rural municipality of Kaverpalanchok district.

The project is focused on the formation of a new Agro Forestry Resource Centre (AFRC) in Mandan Deupur, building on Eco Himal and TGT's expertise and experience from our similar model in Deusa, Solukhumbu.

#### 4.3.1. Project aims

- The project involves the local government and target communities in a collaborative attempt to:
- Improve agricultural productivity, reduce land degradation and adapt to the impacts of climate change;
- Improve incomes through sustainable production and marketing of higher value crops, and provide younger generations with enhanced knowledge of the issues affecting their community;
- · Increase opportunities for gainful employment;
- Ensure Mandan Deupur AFRC achieves full financial self-sufficiency within five years;
- Develop Climate Change understanding and awareness across the population of Mandan Deupur.

#### 4.3.2. Project activities

- · Coordinate with local authorities, undertake baseline survey, create farmer profile database;
- Undertake feasibility study on marketable crops, and select best site for AFRC;
- Construct, staff, equip and tool AFRC;
- · Establish nursery and outlets for organic produce;

# TRUSTEES' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2019

- · Establish satellite nurseries in two other wards at suitable locations;
- Provide farmer training in agroforestry, alternative more sustainable farming systems, and organic production
- Organize, facilitate and undertake monthly refresher or specialist training's for farmers at the AFRC:
- Detailed farmer training in organic crop production, and obtain organic certification for selected farmers:
- Provide monthly coaching to secondary school students on environmental issues, climate change and agroforestry;
- · Establish school gardens based on agroforestry principles at five schools;
- Promote agroforestry, adoption of high value vegetable and tree crops and alternative cropping systems;
- Coordinate with local stakeholders to raise awareness and know-how transfer on environmental issues, climate change and agroforestry.

#### 4.3.3. Budget

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
Programme activity cost	£11,759	£11,541	£6,960
Staff cost (Eco Himal and Mandan Deupur AFRC)	£5,825	£6,257	£6,733
Operations cost (Eco Himal and Mandan Deupur AFRC)	£2,011	£1,882	£3,158
TOTAL	£21,027	£21,028	£18,511

#### 4.4. Smokeless Cooking Stoves



Sankhuwasabha is a remote and mountainous district of eastern Nepal. It is only possible to visit during the summer months and by foot. In 2017, we worked with Eco Himal Nepal in two villages, Chepuwa and Hatiya. These are remote and marginalised communities. The nearest airport (and even the nearest road) is a five day trek away.

Installation of smokeless cooking stoves is a popular and important NGO activity in Nepal. TGT has an excellent track record of work in this area. Unfortunately due to complexities around the unique characteristics of each location there is not a 'one size fits all' solution. In 2017/18, EcoHimal worked closely with the communities of Chepuwa and Hatiya in Sankhumwasabha to identify the best cooking stove for this particular environment and culture.

After a co-design process involving the community and the stove manufacturers in Kathmandu a stove tailored to Sanhkhuwashabha was designed. TGT funded the manufacture of 30 stoves to test their effectiveness in the villages. The results were excellent with benefits for health, women's empowerment and the environment.

### TRUSTEES' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2019

We worked with EcoHimal to secure funding to scale up this work in 2019/20. A grant from the International Fund for Agricultural Development with match-funding from TGT will enable Eco Himal Nepal to install 131 stoves into every home of two villages, Chepuwa and Rukuma over the next two years.

Eco Himal Nepal will train householders on how to safely install and use their new stoves. Alongside this, local farmers will learn forest conservation and climate smart agriculture to help the community adapt and mitigate climate as it develops economically.

#### 4.4.1. Project aims

- · Develop awareness and solutions to indoor air pollution for 625 people in 131 households.
- Install 131 smokeless cooking stoves and monitor to ensure effective use.
- · Reduce firewood consumption by at least 30%
- · Reduce indoor air pollution by at least 90% in 131 households
- At least one woman and one young person from each household is aware of climate change and its impacts
- Two local Community Forest User Groups are sensitized and empowered in natural resources management and climate change mitigation and adaptation.

#### 4.4.2. Budget

								Year 1	Year 2
Programme installation)	activity	cost	(including	stove	manufacture,	transport	and	£30,436	£1,719
Staff cost (Ed	o Himal)							£2,902	£3,065
External eval	uation (N	epal S	ocial Welfar	e Coun	cil)			£0	£1,789
TOTAL								£33,338	£6,572

#### 4.5. Higher Education



Our higher education programme enables UK and Nepali post-graduate students to conduct primary research in climate change adaptation in the field. We work in partnership with Tribhuvan University (Nepal) and University of Southampton (UK).

Our climate change adaptation projects also support agricultural students to train 'on the job' in adaptation and livelihood enhancement. This work helps us to develop the next generation of climate change adaptation professionals.

We will continue to deliver our higher education programme in 2018/19

### TRUSTEES' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2019

#### 4.5.1. Project aims

- Enable nine agriculture students to gain on the job apprentices for six months in Nawalparasi as part of our Layer Farming for Adaptation project in partnership with HICODEF
- Enable up four agriculture students to gain work experience at Deusa AFRC (Solukhumbu) and Mandan Deupur AFRC (Kavrepalanchok)
- Facilitate two MSc students from University of Southampton to partner with two MSc students from Tribhuvan University on dissertation field research in Nepal.
- Fund dissertation research for two Tribhuvan University Environmental MSc students.

#### 4.5.1. Budget

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
Dissertation research field trip for UK and Nepali MSc students	£3,500	£3,500	£3,500
Funding for dissertation research for two Tribhuvan University students	£800	£800	£800
TOTAL	£4,300	£4,300	£4,300

#### Financial review

The Trust ended the year with a surplus of £7,759. The Trust's funds as at 05 April 2019 were £29,686, which were all split between funds as follows:

Unrestricted funds

£23.893

Restricted funds

£5,793

It is the policy of the trust that unrestricted funds which have not been designated for a specific use should be maintained at a level equivalent to between three and six month's expenditure. The trustees considers that reserves at this level will ensure that, in the event of a significant drop in funding, they will be able to continue the trust's current activities while consideration is given to ways in which additional funds may be raised. This level of reserves has been maintained throughout the year.

#### Structure, governance and management

The trust was established by a charitable trust deed on 9th July 2008.

The trustees who served during the year and up to the date of signature of the financial statements were:

Mr A Rutherford

Mr P Osborne

Dr C Hutton

Mr J Forsyth

Mrs M Peart

(Appointed 19 December 2018)

### TRUSTEES' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2019

The trustees have a commonality of interest in The Glacier Trust's (the Trust) work and particular skills which enhance its work. Our five current trustees are all resident in the UK. The Trust has two Co-Directors, one paid and UK based who is funded through specific core grants; and one volunteer Co-Director, based in Nepal. The trustees conduct their roles on an entirely voluntary basis. Other than the one paid member of staff's salary, no one working for The Trust derives any financial benefit from it. The trustees have assessed the major risks to which the Trust is exposed, and are satisfied that systems are in place to mitigate exposure to the major risks.

Dr. Morgan Phillips who joined the Trust on December 10th 2016, continues in his role as UK Co-Director on a permanent part time contract. Morgan is responsible for the day-to-day running of the Trust including project development and management, communications and fundraising. Dr. Phillips joined The Glacier Trust from Keep Britain Tidy where he held the role of Education Manager for three years. Previously, Morgan has worked for a small Intercultural understanding NGO, Global Footsteps and has a PhD in Education for Sustainable Development. Morgan made his first visit to Nepal and our project work in February 2017.

Richard Allen (Nepal based Co-Director) is a soil scientist, land resource, land use and watershed management specialist, with degrees in soil science and soil conservation, and 45 years' experience on rural development projects in Africa and Asia. For the past 25 years, he has been based in the Himalayas, working on projects in Nepal, Bhutan, India, Pakistan, China and Tibet. Based in Kathmandu since 2007, he completed his most recent long term assignment on the HELVETAS-Nepal Sustainable Soil Management Programme in December 2014 and now works as team leader for the Multi-Stakeholder Forestry Programme in Nepal, whilst also giving time to TGT as a voluntary Co-Director. His advice, enthusiasm and wide range of contacts were instrumental in setting up The Glacier Trust and continue to be of enormous benefit to our work in Nepal.

Andy Rutherford has retired as Head of International Partnerships of the UK based development and policy agency One World Action for which Robin Garton raised funds in the past. He has worked with community-based organisations in Asia, Africa and Central America over the last 25 years. His career evolved from being a member of a joint UK-India research programme on the social effects of the Green Revolution to working with grassroots and women's organisations across Asia, Africa and Latin America. Currently Andy is establishing what is said to be the UK's first not-for-profit tour company, Fresh Eyes — People to People Travel cic. This is encouraging thoughtful, socially responsible travel and linking solidarity and travel together. His lifetime's knowledge and understanding of the working of development partnerships is invaluable to the trust's work and provides the basis of best practice for the funding support which the Trust offers.

Peter Osborne is a former business colleague of Robin Garton and director of London's West End art gallery Osborne Samuel and a past vice president of the Society of London Art Dealers. He also has wide experience in the Developing World. He provides invaluable advice and back up support to the Co-Directors.

Dr Craig Hutton joined TGT as a trustee in 2015/16. His research, applied research and consultancy focus lies at the intersection between the environment and social implications of environmental/climate change and management for sustainable development. He is therefore very well placed to advise on many aspects of TGT's work. Additionally, Dr. Hutton has developed projects for information management for food security/ hazard management and climate change (Libya, South Sudan, Ethiopia, Laos), and flood management and DRM (Pakistan). A number of these projects have been augmented by capacity development.

Jamie Forsyth began with us as a Programme Development Manager and stepped up to the position of Co-Director when our founder Robin Garton sadly died. Stepping down form this position to pursue a career in web development and design, Jamie stayed on board as a trustee. He brings with him a wealth of experience and knowledge gained from his time as Co-Director, as well as an excellent background knowledge of Nepal and Climate Change gleaned from research he conducted at the University of Southampton. Jamie has visited Nepal many times and has volunteered at orphanages in the Kathmandu Valley, trekked in the Himalayan mountains and helped established our projects in Solukhumbu and Nawalparasi. He feels a strong bond to the country and is totally dedicated to achieving the Trust's goals.

### TRUSTEES' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2019

Mary Peart joined as a trustee in December 2018. Before retiring to north west Scotland in July 2017, Mary taught Geography for 30 years at the German Swiss International School in Hong Kong. For the last 19 years of this she was also Head of the Secondary Department (English Stream) and this gives her a unique insight into secondary education and the opportunities of working with students of this age group to enhance their understanding of climate change and to harness their enthusiasm for fund-raising. Mary has visited Nepal on many occasions developing a deep interest in and affection for the country from her numerous off-the-beatentrack treks there. She is convinced that students learn best from their experiences outside of the classroom, having accompanied many school trips and HKAYP (formerly Duke of Edinburgh Award) expeditions throughout her career and she has been integral in establishing our first school partnership with her former school. GSIS.

#### Statement of trustees' responsibilities

The trustees are responsible for preparing the Trustees' Report and the accounts in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

The law applicable to charities in England and Wales requires the trustees to prepare accounts for each financial year which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the trust and of the incoming resources and application of resources of the trust for that year.

In preparing these accounts, the trustees are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- observe the methods and principles in the Charities SORP;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable accounting standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the accounts; and
- prepare the accounts on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the charity will continue in operation.

The trustees are responsible for keeping sufficient accounting records that disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the trust and enable them to ensure that the accounts comply with the Charities Act 2011, the applicable Charities (Accounts and Reports) Regulations, and the provisions of the trust deed. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the charity and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

The trustees are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the charity and financial information included on the charity's website. Legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of accounts may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

The trustees' report was approved by the Board of Trustees.

Mr A Rutherford

Trustee

Dated: 8 January 2020

### INDEPENDENT EXAMINER'S REPORT TO THE TRUSTEES OF THE GLACIER TRUST

I report to the trustees on my examination of the financial statements of The Glacier Trust (the trust) for the year ended 5 April 2019.

#### Responsibilities and basis of report

As the trustees of the trust you are responsible for the preparation of the accounts in accordance with the requirements of the Charities Act 2011 (the 2011 Act). The charity's trustees consider that an audit is not required for this year under section 144 of the Charities Act 2011 ("the Charities Act") and that an independent examination is needed.

I report in respect of my examination of the trust's accounts carried out under section 145 of the 2011 Act. In carrying out my examination I have followed all the applicable Directions given by the Charity Commission under section 145(5)(b) of the 2011 Act.

#### Independent examiner's statement

Your attention is drawn to the fact that the charity has prepared accounts in accordance with Accounting and Reporting by Charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102) in preference to the Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice issued on 1 April 2005 which is referred to in the extant regulations but has now been withdrawn.

I understand that this has been done in order for accounts to provide a true and fair view in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Practice effective for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2015.

I have completed my examination. I confirm that no matters have come to my attention in connection with the examination giving me cause to believe that in any material respect:

- 1 accounting records were not kept in respect of the trust as required by section 130 of the 2011 Act; or
- 2 the financial statements do not accord with those records; or
- 3 the financial statements do not comply with the applicable requirements concerning the form and content of accounts set out in the Charities (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008 other than any requirement that the accounts give a true and fair view which is not a matter considered as part of an independent examination.

I have no concerns and have come across no other matters in connection with the examination to which attention should be drawn in this report in order to enable a proper understanding of the financial statements to be reached.

J Pocock FCA CTA David Owen & Co

17 The Market Place Devizes Wiltshire SN10 1BA

Dated: 8 January 2020

### STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES INCLUDING INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2019

	Ur	restricted funds 2019	Restricted funds 2019	Total 2019	Total 2018
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Income from:					
Donations, grants and legacies	3	33,698	67,537	101,235	50,131
Investments	4	3	-	3	5
Total income		33,701	67,537	101,238	50,136
Expenditure on:					
Charitable activities	5	31,735	61,744	93,479	59,573 ———
Net income/(expenditure) for the year/					
Net incoming/(outgoing) resources		1,966	5,793	7,759	(9,437)
Other recognised gains and losses					
Other gains or losses	10	232	-	232	-
Net movement in funds		2,198	5,793	7,991	(9,437)
Fund balances at 6 April 2018		21,695	-	21,695	31,132
Fund balances at 5 April 2019		23,893	5,793	29,686	21,695

The statement of financial activities includes all gains and losses recognised in the year.

All income and expenditure derive from continuing activities.

# BALANCE SHEET AS AT 5 APRIL 2019

		2019	9	2018	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Current assets					
Debtors	12	1,889		1,799	
Cash at bank and in hand		29,357		21,535	
		31,246		23,334	
Creditors: amounts falling due within					
one year	13	(1,560)		(1,639)	
Net current assets			29,686		21,695
Net current assets			25,000		=====
Income funds					
Restricted funds	14		5,793		-
Unrestricted funds			23,893		21,695
			29,686		21,695

The financial statements were approved by the Trustees on 8 January 2020

Mr A Rutherford

Trustee

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2019

#### 1 Accounting policies

#### **Charity information**

The Glacier Trust is a public benefit entity registered with and regulated by the Charity Commission under Charity No. 1124955 and is governed by its Trust Deed.

#### 1.1 Accounting convention

The accounts have been prepared in accordance with the trust's charitable deed, the Charities Act 2011 and "Accounting and Reporting by Charities: 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)" (as amended for accounting periods commencing from 1 January 2016). The trust is a Public Benefit Entity as defined by FRS 102.

The trust has taken advantage of the provisions in the SORP for charities applying FRS 102 Update Bulletin 1 not to prepare a Statement of Cash Flows.

The financial statements have departed from the Charities (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008 only to the extent required to provide a true and fair view. This departure has involved following the Statement of Recommended Practice for charities applying FRS 102 rather than the version of the Statement of Recommended Practice which is referred to in the Regulations but which has since been withdrawn.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the trust. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

#### 1.2 Going concern

The trustees assess whether the use of going concern is appropriate, ie whether there are any material uncertainties related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the ability of the charitable company to continue as a going concern. The trustees make this assessment in respect of a period of at least one year from the date of authorisation for issue of the accounts and have concluded that the trust has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future and there are no material uncertainties about the trust's ability to continue as a going concern. Thus they continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the accounts.

#### 1.3 Charitable funds

Unrestricted funds are available for use at the discretion of the trustees in furtherance of their charitable objectives unless the funds have been designated for other purposes.

Restricted funds are subject to specific conditions by donors as to how they may be used. The purposes and uses of the restricted funds are set out in the notes to the financial statements.

#### 1.4 Incoming resources

Income is recognised when the trust is legally entitled to it after any performance conditions have been met, the amounts can be measured reliably, and it is probable that income will be received.

Cash donations are recognised on receipt. Other donations are recognised once the trust has been notified of the donation, unless performance conditions require deferral of the amount. Income tax recoverable in relation to donations received under Gift Aid or deeds of covenant is recognised at the time of the donation.

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2019

#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 1.5 Resources expended

Expenditure is recognised on an accrual basis as a liability is incurred. Expenditure includes any VAT which cannot be fully recovered, and is reported as part of the expenditure to which it relates:

Charitable expenditure comprises those costs incurred by the charity in the delivery of its activities and services for its beneficiaries. It includes both costs that can be allocated directly to such activities and those costs of an indirect nature necessary to support them.

Governance costs include those costs associated with meeting the constitutional and statutory requirements of the charity and include accountancy fees.

All costs are allocated between expenditure categories of the SoFA on a basis designed to reflect the use of the resource. Staff costs are allocated on the basis of time spent.

#### 1.6 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

#### 1.7 Financial instruments

The trust has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the trust's balance sheet when the trust becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

#### Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

#### Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors and bank loans are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of operations from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

#### Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the trust's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2019

#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 1.8 Taxation

The Glacier Trust, as a registered charity, obtains exemption from taxation upder part 10, ITA 2007 and s.256 TCGA 1992.

#### 1.9 Employee benefits

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the trust is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

#### 2 Critical accounting estimates and judgements

In the application of the trust's accounting policies, the trustees are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

#### 3 Donations, grants and legacies

	Unrestricted funds	Restricted funds	Total	Total
	2019 £	2019 £	2019 £	2018 £
Donations and gifts	33,698	67,537	101,235	50,131
For the year ended 5 April 2018	17,797	32,334		50,131

#### **Donated Services and Facilities**

The charity receives free use of office accommodation from the charity's co-director. This benefit is difficult to quantify accurately. A value of £1,000 per annum has been entered as a reasonable approximation of the cost of facilities received. This has been included as a donation with the equivalent amount recognised as expenditure under the appropriate heading in the Statement of Financial Activities.

#### 4 Investments

	2019 £	2018 £
Interest receivable	3	5

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2019

### 5 Charitable activities

	Direct and support costs for charitable activities 2019 £	support costs for
Staff costs	26,780	12,999
Direct charitable travel	14,376	424
Higher education programme	2,913	-
	44,069	13,423
Grant funding of activities (see note 6)	44,455	41,287
Share of support costs (see note 7)	3,395	3,303
Share of governance costs (see note 7)	1,560	1,560
	93,479	59,573
Analysis by fund		
Unrestricted funds	31,735	18,286
Restricted funds	61,744	41,287
	93,479	59,573
		====
Czanto navable		
Grants payable	2019	2018
	£	£
Grants to institutions:		
Eco Himal	35,833	31,373
The Himalayan Community Development Forum	8,622	9,914
	44,455	41,287

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2019

7	Support costs				
		Support Go	overnance	2019	2018
		costs	costs		
		£	£	£	£
	Travel costs	182	_	182	374
	Travel	456	-	456	239
	Sundry	217	-	217	209
	Accommodation	1,000	-	1,000	1,000
	Website and publicity	794	-	794	480
	Fundraising and printing	746	-	746	1,001
	Accountancy	-	1,560	1,560	1,560
		3,395	1,560	4,955	4,863
	Analysed between				
	Charitable activities	3,395	1,560	4,955	4,863

Governance costs includes payments to the accountants of £1,560 for independent examination fees (2018-£1,560).

#### 8 Trustees

None of the trustees (or any persons connected with them), received any remuneration or reimbursement of expenses during the year (2018 no trustee expenses were incurred).

#### 9 Employees

#### **Number of employees**

The average monthly number of employees during the year was:

	2019	2018
	Number	Number
	1	1
Employment costs	2019	2018
	£	£
Wages and salaries	26,000	12,509
Other pension costs	780	490
•		

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2019

10	Other gains or losses		
		Unrestricted funds	Total
		2019 £	2018 £
	Foreign exchange gains	232 ——	-
11	Financial instruments	2019 £	2018 £
	Carrying amount of financial assets		
	Debt instruments measured at amortised cost	1,889 ———	1,799
	Carrying amount of financial liabilities		
	Measured at amortised cost	1,560	1,560
12	Debtors		
		2019	2018
	Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
	Other debtors	1,889	1,799
		<del></del>	
13	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
		2019	2018
		£	£
	Other taxation and social security	-	79
	Accruals and deferred income	1,560	1,560
		1,560	1,639

#### 14 Restricted funds

The income funds of the charity include restricted funds comprising the following unexpended balances of donations and grants held on trust for specific purposes:

		Resources expended £	Balance at 5 April 2019 £
Nepalese projects	67,537	(61,745)	5,793

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2019

15	Analysis of net assets between funds				
	•	Unrestricted funds	Restricted funds	Total	Total
		2019	2019	2019	2018
		£	£	£	£
	Fund balances at 5 April 2019 are represented by:				
	Current assets/(liabilities)	23,893	5,793	29,686	21,695
					<del></del>
		23,893	5,793	29,686	21,695
		****			

#### 16 Related party transactions

#### Remuneration of key management personnel

The remuneration of key management personnel is as follows.

	2019 £	2018 £
Aggregate compensation	26,780 =====	12,999

The two co-directors were reimbursed a total of £5,963 for direct charitable travel, and items purchased for the purpose of fundraising activities and day to day running of the charity (2018 no expenses were incurred).

#### 17 Commitments

The charity has agreed to make the following grant payments, once the grant conditions have been satisfied:

#### **EcoHimal Nepal**

Due within 1 year	19,529
Due within more than 1 year	17,101