

Charity Registration No. 1124955

THE GLACIER TRUST
ANNUAL REPORT AND UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2020

THE GLACIER TRUST

LEGAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION

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TRUSTEES' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2020

The trustees present their report and financial statements for the year ended 5 April 2020.

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 2019)

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, landslides, 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.

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TRUSTEES' REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2020

1. Impact summary

Our achievements in 2019/20 build on the successes of 2018/19 and continue to grow our impact. We have increased the number of locations we are working in to four, with the addition of a project in two villages in Nepal's far eastern district of Sankhuwashabha. We have continued our Higher Education programme in an adapted form.

We summarise our impact in numbers here:

In Deusa the AFRC (Agro Forestry Resource Centre) continues to support the development of climate smart agriculture

A total of **224 farmers** have attended training events on climate change adaptation, agroforestry, vegetable growing and coffee farming. The gender balance at these events has improved, with the proportion of attendees who are female having grown by 3% to 43% compared to last year. **28,569 plant seedlings** have been distributed. **20 farmers** have renewed their **organic certification** for their coffee. Work on creating **1 new satellite plant nursery** has begun, bringing the total number of Deusa AFRC linked nurseries to **7**. Coffee farmers in Deusa produced **780 KG of coffee parchment in 2019/20**, down slightly from the 1,139 KG recorded in 2018/19, though the 2019/20 is expected to exceed the 2018/19 once all coffee is accounted for (there has been a delay due to the Coronavirus pandemic). **3 new goat farms**, farming a total of **316 goats** have been established in the project area.

- in partnership with Eco Himal Nepal

In Nawalparasi a new project - 'Layer Farming for Adaptation' - has begun

3 farmers groups, representing **764 people** have been created in the villages of Repaha, Mathillo Baseni and Lahape. **99 households** across the three villages have participated in a detailed pre-intervention baseline survey. Three schools have been recruited for the schools engagement programme and each school has planted 24 coffee seedlings in their newly established school gardens, **3 two-day trainings** on coffee cultivation have been organised and attended by **101 people** (40 male, 61 female). **Nine 1,000 litre irrigation tanks** have been provided and **13 polytunnels** have been erected. **54 farmers** have adopted organic pesticide and fertiliser methods following on from 4 onsite trainings. **8.9 KG** of improved vegetable seeds have been distributed to farmers.

- in partnership with HICODEF

In Kavre, the Mandan Deupur AFRC has a successful first year

Having secured funding from the Marr Munning Trust, we have built and **opened a brand new AFRC in Mandan Deupur**, Kavrepalanchok. **265 farmers** have received training on climate change adaptation, organic bio-intensive methods of farming, nursery establishment, potato farming and agro-forestry. Mandan Deupur AFRC has established a plant nursery that is nurturing **1,656 plant seedlings** and demonstrating how the **System of Rice Intensification (SRI)** can be used to grow rice in locations with high water stress. 26 KG of rice has been grown. 248 school children (152 female and 96 male) have been educated on climate change, its effects and adaptation measures in line with improved agricultural practices.

- in partnership with Eco Himal Nepal

In Sankhuwashabha a programme of indigenous community empowerment has begun

135 bespoke smoke-free cooking stoves have been commissioned, fabricated and transported to Sankhuwashabha. An **'Environment conservation and Stoves Distribution committee'** has been formed to manage the distribution and installation of stoves to every home in two villages. **167 people from 131 target households** (123 female, 44 male) have been trained in proper installation and use of stoves. **175 people** have been educated on importance of forest conservation for climate change adaptation. - in partnership with EcoHimal Nepal

TRUSTEES' REPORT (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2020

In this section we provide details of the objectives, achievements and challenges of each project. Due to variations in reporting periods on our project work, the reports here straddle more than one financial year as represented in the table below:

2019												2020									
J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	
			Financial Year 2019/20																		
						Deusa AFRC and Sustainable Tree Cropping – Solukhumbu															
								Layer Farming for Adaptation (LFA) – Nawalparasi													
Mandan Deupur AFRC - Kavrepalanchok																					
								Environment Conservation through Indigenous Community Empowerment													
												Higher Education programme									

TGT has renewed its funding of programme work in Solukhumbu, with a continued focus on the villages of Deusa and Waku in the rural municipality of Thulung Dhudhakhoshi. The new programme of work will span three years from August 2019 – July 2022. The overall objective of this work is to support sustainable rural livelihoods through the promotion of Agroforestry, tree cropping and creation of market linkages for agricultural produce. Specific objectives, outcomes and activities have been developed in partnership with EcoHimal Nepal and Deusa AFRC:

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TRUSTEES' REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2020

Objective 1: To raise families out of poverty promoting sustainable production and the marketing of the produce.

Outcome 1.1: Approximately 450 trained farmers apply acquired technical knowledge and skills in tree crop production and generate income at local level

Activities:

- Procurement of seedling materials, and production of a wide variety of the most suitable species for two villages - Waku and Deusa – including shade plants.
- Continued training of 250 existing farmers and train at least 200 new farmers in all aspects of tree crop production in Thulung Dudhkoshi and Mapya Dudhakoshi Rural Municipality.

Outcome 1.2: Approximately 60% planted tree crops seedlings starts to yield and sold to market.

Activities:

- Training of farmers on climate smart agricultural techniques.
- Capacity building of farmers on integrated pest management and diseases control
- Hazelnut Demo Block support and assessment.

Objective 2: To train farmers on climate adaptive agro forest and tree cropping technology and its extension and promotion.

Outcome 2.1: At least 7 satellite nurseries are established, well managed and provide socio-environmental service to the local population.

Activities:

- Follow-up and support to the already established 6 satellite nurseries for tree crops seedlings production and serve community.
- Establish 1 more satellite nursery.
- Institutionalize cooperative to oversee the development of enhanced coffee, tree crop production and product marketing.
- Establishment of contacts with major cooperatives and local and export buyers locally and in Kathmandu
- Rainwater harvest mechanisms shared and developed for satellite nurseries

Outcome 2.2: Self-sustained Deusa AFRC and replication of the model in other mountain and hilly regions of Nepal

Activities:

- Development of tree crops distribution profile, survival record and performance/production status.
- Capacity building of local youths as lead trainers to provide training in improved tree cropping including management practices, establishment, diversification, and intensification
- Capacity building of management committee and staff members on hospitality and administration
- Continuation of Organic Certification of more farmers.
- Trained staff members on guest hospitality and efficient service delivery.

Work has started towards both of these activities and progress has already been made.

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 carried out a monitoring visit to Solukhumbu in October 2019, the Executive Director of EcoHimal made five monitoring visits during 2019/20. Highlighted here are the major achievements over the first year (16th July, 2019 to 15th July, 2020) of the current three-year programme. Full details are available in the annual report (available via www.theglaciertrust.org/project-articles-and-reports):

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TRUSTEES' REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2020

- In total, 224 farmers (43% female and 57% male) have been trained. The major subjects of the trainings were nursery management, bio-intensive plantation techniques, organic farming, organic coffee production and processing, vegetable farming, and vermicompost preparation.
- Plantation of seedlings of fruits, nuts, coffee, fodders, forage, vegetable and multi-purpose plants have been widely carried out to increase vegetative coverage, and improve income generation and climatic resilience. All trained local farmers are practicing the intercropping of fruits, nuts and other trees with coffee. At total of 28,569 plant seedlings have been distributed in 2019/20, a very slight decrease compared to the 2018/19 total (29,329).
- Due to the COVID-19 lockdown, some farmers have not been able to deliver their coffee parchment to the collection and counting point at Deusa AFRC. At the time of writing a total of 780 KG of coffee has been recorded, we expect this figure to increase and to match or exceed the 1,139 KG of coffee produced in 2018/19.
- The six satellite plant nurseries continue to operate and between them have achieved an income of 103,150 Nepal Rupee (approx. £650). Work has started on the establishment of the seventh plant nursery – this will be in the village of Nele at the request of the community and further extends the reach and impact of Deusa AFRC.
- Deusa AFRC continues to develop and professionalise as staff receive more training and governance structures are embedded. The AFRC now has sufficient land, is well equipped the necessary infrastructure, furniture and other materials for accommodation, kitchen, and training logistics and materials. In addition, solar power, a hot water system, a projector, sufficient furniture and other basic requirements are all now available.
- A 3-year business plan was developed by the Deusa AFRC with support from EcoHimal and TGT. It serves as a vision and monitoring document. In 2019/20, the financial targets are positive despite the COVID-19 pandemic, the subsequent lockdowns, and the ensuing disturbance in maintain performance and achieving targets. Income (2,645,591 NPR) has exceeded expenditure (2,518,615 NPR).
- The high-tech nursery at Deusa AFRC that was built in 2018/19, has been further improved through the creation of three new plots.
- The Project Management has conducted several visits to various agro-based enterprises, nurseries and suppliers to ensure that local farmers receive a fair and reasonable price for their products. Coordination, correspondence and meetings in Kathmandu to enhance market access of products - especially coffee, goose berry, ginger and turmeric - were also carried out by Project Management. As a result, a new connection with Nepal Organic Coffee Pvt. Ltd has been established, while coordination with Nuwa Estate Coffee Pvt. Ltd continues for the roasting and marketing of coffee.
- In the reporting period, two applications of manure were provided to the hazelnut orchard, along with regular weeding and irrigation. The growth and survival status of planted hazelnut seedlings was evaluated in the middle of the year – of the 430 plants, 349 were active, 42 were dormant, 9 were inactive, and 30 plants had died.
- The cooperative "Sustainable Organic Coffee, Orange, and Fruits Cooperative Limited" has continued its process of institutionalization. Regular meetings of the cooperative are organized to discuss a wide range of subject matter, including seedling production, resource pooling, and market linkage creation. To date, 48 local farmers (25 females and 23 males) have been enrolled as members.

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TRUSTEES' REPORT (CONTINUED)

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For the second year running, a party of students from GSIS International School visited Deusa AFRC to learn more about the work carried out there. Students and staff pledged to raise £5,000 to support our work in Solukhumbu.

- To promote collective goat farming in the programme area, three goat farms were formed and were given support by the project. Currently, there are 316 goats across the three farms. In addition, five local farmers have been supported with chickens, farm materials and technical support. In total, 1,156 chickens are being reared by the five farmers. Deusa AFRC is regularly monitoring the progress of each farmer and providing technical feedback. The chicken rearing farmers have started generating income from the sale of eggs and chickens.
- Farmers from neighbouring villages and districts have been visiting Deusa AFRC and obtaining technical knowledge on agro-forestry practices – lessons, achievements and technologies, as well as seeds and seedlings, have been shared with farmers from the wider community for replication.

Challenges

The challenges reported on in last year's annual report still remain, but progress is being made. Deusa AFRC is growing its reach and impact to support the growing demand for its services, efforts have been made to improve gender balance in cooperative membership and workshop attendance; and Deusa AFRC has not yet achieved full financial self-sufficiency.

These challenges have been further hampered in 2020 by the COVID-19 pandemic and subsequent lockdown policies which have been strictly observed in Solukhumbu and across Nepal. Specifically, the pandemic has created the following challenges in regard to this project:

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- It has not been possible to hold trainings, orientations and field visits in the period since March 2020.
- Sales of seedlings produced at the Deusa AFRC have been low, and supply of seedlings to neighbouring districts and rural municipalities was hugely disturbed. If this had not been the case, Deusa AFRC's income would have been significantly higher. One example of losses incurred due to the lockdown is the huge loss due to the death of 15,000 seedlings of cardamom.
- A major one week cooperative and financial management training was planned together with the local government ward office, but it was not possible to hold it due to the nationwide lockdown.

EcoHimal Nepal and Deusa AFRC have sought to overcome some of the challenges caused by lockdown by delivering training support to farmers via Zoom, YouTube and Facebook and through 1-2-1 telephone consultations with farmers.

An additional challenge relates to coffee production. The coffee market in Kathmandu is appropriate and EcoHimal have found a second buyer for coffee produced in Solukhumbu. However, selling coffee in parchment form is not hugely profitable for farmers, a better alternative is needed.

Voices of the project stakeholders

The following testimonies are excerpted from this project's 2019/20 annual report. They summarise reflections gathered from people in the project community and highlight the positive impacts this work is having:

Demonstration and teaching of bio-intensive plantation techniques, provision of high value tree crops seedlings to local farmers, plantation of seedlings applying bio-intensive plantation techniques, manuring, timely weeding and pruning has resulted in significant success, and the success of trialling in different villages could be seen on the ground. The tree crops started fruiting – farmers showed great surprise that fruits like apple and almond could fruit so quickly under trial conditions. The farmers' happiness was beyond imagination, and they were fully convinced that the promotion of fruit and nut tree cultivation could support small land holding rural farmers and increase their incomes. They expressed that it is the current need of the country to adopt climate change resilient practices, and that sustainable tree cropping could generate self-employment improve local income generation opportunities.

The local government is very positive and supportive towards the project concept and design. On the basis of the success of tree cropping and the high demand from local farmers, the local government made a request to the project management team to prepare a short plan of action for tree cropping and climate resilient agriculture as a reference document for their own municipal planning. The local government acknowledged the significance of the project for improving local livelihoods.

The whole world has been affected by the COVID-19 pandemic, and Nepal was not excluded. The Government of Nepal imposed a nationwide lock down since 24th March 2020, including much restricted travel. However, the project management succeeded in keeping the project alive and making progress as a result of its policy of hiring of local staff and developing centres of expertise in the heart of the project community. During lockdown, all programme activities were conducted maintaining social distance and following preventive and protective health measures; it was possible to continue seedling production and care of plants in the centres and nurseries but it was not possible to undertake group trainings and orientations. Despite all the difficulties and restrictions, it was possible to distribute seedlings, seeds and other technical supports to the local farmers in time for the monsoon planting season.

Conclusion

The project work in Deusa, Waku and surrounding locations continues to push boundaries on what is possible in the overlapping fields of climate change adaptation, mitigation and sustainable development. Deusa AFRC is expanding its capacity and reach and is a model for other communities to follow.

At the time of writing, the COVID-19 pandemic is still raging across the world and in Nepal. It is expected to continue to impact in direct and indirect ways for the foreseeable future. To a certain extent the resilience to climate change that has been developed over the last decade thanks to the work of EcoHimal and Deusa AFRC, has made Deusa and Waku more resilient to the impacts of the pandemic. However, as climate change continues to intensify, more work is needed not only in Deusa and Waku, but across Nepal.

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The AFRC model provides an inspiring model that we hope others will replicate in other Himalayan communities.

TGT will continue to support the work of EcoHimal and Deusa AFRC in Solukhumbu in 2020/21 and 2021/22; a review of progress will be conducted in late 2021 to decide on the need and shape any extended, further support, will take.

2.1.2 Layer Farming for Adaptation (LFA) – Nawalparasi

Cultivating and marketing high value crops to improve food security enhance livelihoods and adapt to climate change in Nepal

Following the successful conclusion of the Enhancing Community Capacities for Learning and Adaptation to Climate Change (ECCLA) project in July 2019, our work in partnership with local delivery partner HICODEF (Himalayan Community Development Forum) turned its attention to seven more remote villages in the Siwalik range, north of the Terai town Kandasot in Nawalparasi. Our new project 'Layer Farming for Adaptation' was designed by HICODEF and partly inspired by the work of EcoHimal at Deusa AFRC (see section 2.1.1). LFA began in mid-September 2019, TGT has committed to an initial two-year phase to enable adaptation work in three new villages with an aim to extend to four more villages from 2022 onwards. We report in this section on work carried out from September 2019 to September 2020.

Project objectives and activities

The LFA project has eight core objectives all designed to improve resilience, food security, enhance livelihoods and enable climate change adaptation. The objectives and activities listed below relate to the first two years of work in the villages of Repaha and Mathillo Baseni within Hupsekot Rural Municipality and Lahape of Baudikali Rural Municipality. Objectives were created by HICODEF in consultation with key community stakeholders in the three villages and agreed by TGT:

- **Capacity building for coffee farming:** 90 farmers of 3 farmer groups will receive a two-day detailed coffee production, harvesting and processing training in year one and two. In addition to the training all farmers will receive day to day coaching for planting, pruning, digging, watering and harvesting.
- **Providing essential equipment:** The project will support to purchase essential equipment in the initial two-year phase for quality production and skill transfer. These will be shared across the first three villages.
- **Stakeholders meeting:** The project will organise stakeholder meetings for project reflection, sharing, feedback to create ownership. HICODEF, TGT, local government staff, representatives from the three groups, members of the local farmer's cooperative and primary school teachers will participate in this meeting.
- **Schools engagement:** three primary schools (approx. 115 pupils) will engage in this programme for environmental and climate change adaptation education in the initial two-year phase. They will engage in environmental sanitation, practical knowledge and skill on climate change adaptation measures through exposure visit and establishment of pupil-led kitchen garden in each school.
- **Seed and seedlings support:** In addition to practical training and advice, the project will support seeds and seedlings to individual farmers and the schools. The project will collaborate with farmers, schools and local government to achieve this. The project will support up to 100 farmers in the initial two-year phase.
- **Volunteers' mobilisation:** Up to six JTA (Junior Technical Assistant) volunteer apprentices will be placed in the community to support the farmers and to develop their skills and experience in the agriculture sector.
- **Ground and shade crops:** The project will support farmers to grow ground crops like ginger, turmeric and a variety of root vegetables along with shade crops. The project will organise quarterly plant clinic workshops in each village to enable farmers to develop the skills needed to grow and nurture ground crops. Effective water management techniques will be taught along with organic fertiliser and organic insect pest control methods.
- **Marketing and Exposure visit:** The project will organise an exposure visit to Deusa Agro Forestry Resource Centre (AFRC) in Solukhumbu (eastern Nepal). Nine farmers and two HICODEF staff will travel to Deusa AFRC for a learning exchange visit. They will meet coffee farmers from Solukhumbu to learn more about their techniques, marketing and share their own experiences.

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- **Monitoring and Evaluation:** The project will conduct a baseline survey followed by regular monitoring, supervision and data recording. Each farmer will be given a diary to keep a record of their production. The project will support farmers in their record keeping and ensure that they are up to date.

Achievements to date

Through this project we have reached further into the remote villages in the foothills of the Himalayas. This is an area of dangerously low food security. Climate change and inequality are exacerbating these problems significantly. Through this project coffee is being grown with other high value crops, root vegetables and fruits across the Himalayan foothills as a climate change adaptation and livelihood improvement strategy. Coffee is grown using the organic 'layer farming' method so that coffee is inter-cropped with fruits, vegetables and other high value crops to vastly improve income, diet and resilience to climate change. Through this project, we will enable farmers to grow coffee commercially for the first time.

The project also works with local primary school children and teachers to give them practical and theoretical knowledge of ecosystem-based climate change adaptation, agriculture and environmental conservation. The list below highlights achievement in year one of the project, a full annual report is available via The Glacier Trust website (www.theglaciertrust.org/project-articles-and-reports):

- Four volunteers have joined as JTA volunteers in our program during this period. All are female, they were placed in pairs in two of the project villages. The JTA volunteers supported the Project Coordinator with baseline monitoring, coffee survey activities and have increased the technical support available to farmers involved in the project
- Three farmers groups have been formed, one in each village. 99 households, representing 764 people are involved across the three groups, 20 households are women headed. All of the farmers' group have been registered in respective rural municipality. HICODEF conducted an inception workshop for each farmer group to inform them about the goals, objectives, expected results of the project including planned activities, budget and their roles and responsibilities.
- The baseline survey has been conducted in all three sites. The survey has been conducted applying rapid rural appraisal (RRA) methods like household survey and focus group discussion. The household survey was used to obtain the information regarding agriculture production and productivity, cultivation, and food sufficiency of the farmers. It revealed that there is potential to implement layer farming methods on 409 Ropani of land (51 acres) across the three villages. The survey also revealed that food insecurity is a significant issue, 19 out of 99 households surveyed have less than 3 months of food security.
- Schools engagement programme - HICODEF has engaged with primary schools in all three villages. Student 'houses' have been formed in each school to place student and teachers into either three or four groups. Each house has an assigned teacher who acts as a facilitator. Climate change classes have been conducted in each school.
- School kitchen garden – During the COVID-19 lockdown schools were closed. However, with permission from headteachers and parents, HICODEF organized a coffee planting outdoor activity that would maintain all viable protection measures. All three schools received an event, each school planted 24 coffee seedlings on the school grounds. Students were trained in how to dig and prepare pits, how to correctly space coffee plants, and how to water and fertilise (organically) plants effectively.
- Coffee market study and coordination – HICODEF carried out a detailed survey of the local and national coffee market and made initial connections with business owners and traders. They also collected a price list for sale of coffee products (Fresh cherry, dry cherry and parchment).
- Three two-day training events on coffee cultivation and production have been held in Ripaha, Basani and Lahape. The training covered: history of coffee cultivation, varieties of coffee and its nature, environmental aspects and location for coffee farming, coffee nursery and plantation, garden management, coffee pest pesticides and diseases, coffee harvesting, coffee bean processing technique, and marketing. The trainings were attended by a total of 101 people (40 male, 61 female).

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Coffee cultivation and production training in Ripaha village, February 2020.

- Equipment support - Coffee and vegetable promotion is the major programme of the project and irrigation is one of the major basic requirements for the production. Therefore, the project has supported nine 1,000 litre capacity tanks for irrigation, and nine Silpouline (10m x 6m) sheets for polytunnel construction for three farmers of Basani, four farmers of Ripaha and six farmers of Lahape.
- Four sessions of onsite technical support and plant clinic have been conducted in each village to develop the farmers skill, knowledge, effective management of water in vegetables, vegetable seeding production, preparation and use of organic fertilizer and pesticide. After these classes, more than 54 farmers have started to make bio pesticide and liquid organic manure for their vegetable cultivation.
- A second round of technical sessions were conducted in all three sites focused on the preparation of seedlings and transplanting of winter vegetables. The session focused on preparation of nursery bed, seed sowing, watering, caring and transplant of seedlings. After each session, improved seeds of cauliflower, cabbage, radish, onion and green mustard were distributed to all farmers. In total we distributed 8.9kg of improved seeds to 97 households. After receiving the seeds, all the farmers prepared their own nursery beds and transplanted seedlings in their coffee farms and kitchen gardens.
- Previous to the initiation of the Layer Farming for Adaptation project, farmers in the communities of Lahape, Basani and Ripaha produced coffee parchment using the traditional method. The small scale of production and varying quality meant they could not bring coffee to market. They used their parchment for domestic purpose only. With this in mind, HICODEF organised coffee cultivation and processing training in all three sites. During the COVID-19 lockdown period, coffee pulping machines were provided, and support was provided remotely. Using their training and the pulping equipment, the farmers have started to make coffee parchment – as much as possible. The numbers of domestic coffee users' farmers have increased. They have coffee parchment for sale and are waiting for good price locally. 75KG of coffee parchment has been produced.
- Coffee calendar and diary – HICODEF have drafted calendars and diaries for farmers in the project area. The calendar recommends activities for each month for the plant nursery, new coffee garden, and old (mature) coffee garden. The diary is a daily operating plan for coffee farmers. Farmers enter details on the land, crops, labour, inputs, production and income from coffee farming. HICODEF will publish and distribute the calendars and diaries in 2021.

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Challenges

Project work in the second half of year one of Layer Farming for Adaptation has been severely disrupted by the COVID-19 pandemic. The lockdown which started in late March 2020 meant that it was impossible to deliver trainings and workshops in the field. HICODEF adapted and found ways to support farmers remotely, however, farmers have found the situation difficult and have faced lockdown related challenges as well as challenges that arose pre-pandemic:

- Despite the increase in coffee production, communities still only have relatively small quantities of coffee parchment and no local buyers. There is a need to develop local markets for collection of fresh cherry and coffee parchment.
- The project had just four JTA volunteers (rather than the ideal number of six). One volunteer dropped out due to health problems and another found it difficult to settle into the role and therefore left the project. The project therefore only had two volunteer JTAs. Volunteers are recruited from local schools and colleges, it should be easier to recruit the planned for six in year two.
 - Due to the COVID-19 lockdown the following challenges have been faced by community and project:
 - Farmers are unable to sell produce like broom grass, dry ginger, woven trays (Nanglo), bamboo baskets (Dhoko), green vegetables, tomato, bitter gourd, leafy green vegetables and coffee parchment. Even if they sold their produce they did not get a good price.
 - Farmers still need to purchase necessary everyday items for the household and farm. Due to the pandemic, many commodity prices have increased significantly, including food, making life very difficult for many people.
 - Due to lockdown HICODEF mass gathering activities like school engagement programmes, meetings, plant clinics and field monitoring have been difficult to complete in planned time.



Conclusion

2020 has been a difficult and tragic year for HICODEF. In October, HICODEF's longstanding Executive Director Mr. Surbir Sthapit contracted and later died from COVID-19. Surbir had been TGT's main point of contact at HICODEF and a very well respected and professional colleague; he is a huge loss. It is fitting that year one of Layer Farming for Adaptation has been a huge success despite the challenging circumstances brought about by the COVID-19 pandemic. Surbir was instrumental to the design and success of the project. TGT will continue to support HICODEF's work and the LFA programme in 2020/21 and beyond to build on the success of the farmer training programme, the school garden initiative and to support the growth of coffee farming. The economic, health and political situation Nepal is now facing will have a long-term ripple effect; climate change will continue to impact too, making our work in this area as vital in the coming years as it has ever been.

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2.1.3 Mandan Deupur Agro Forest Resource Centre – Kavrepalanchok

In 2018, The Glacier Trust secured three years of funding from the Marr Munning Trust to work with EcoHimal Nepal to establish a new Agro Forestry Resource Centre (AFRC) in Mandan Deupur, Kavrepalanchok. Project work began in January 2019, we reported on the first few months of activity in our 2018/19 annual report. Here we report on the first year of the project in full. We will report on year 2 in full in the 2020/21 annual report.

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.



Community based organic farming training in Timalsina Village, November 2020

Achievements

Establishing a brand new Agro Forestry Resource Centre from scratch is not an easy thing to do. What EcoHimal Nepal achieved in Mandan Deupur in just one year is quite extraordinary. Listed below are some of these achievements, a full report is available on The Glacier Trust website (www.theglaciertrust.org/project-articles-and-reports):

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- MD AFRC has been established as independent institution. Both physically and technically the centre is ready for service delivery. Physical structures are in place and management committee is fully functional. Tree cropping and nursery demonstration plots are established.
- The Mandan Deuper Agro Forestry Resource Centre (MD AFRC) building has been constructed.. The constructed building has a training hall; a small office room, a staff room, a kitchen and a WC. All are furnished. An 'Eco-san' system has been installed in the WC to utilize urine and faeces for manure. Similarly, a simple grey water management system has been installed as a model for demonstration purpose and to collect grey water for plant irrigation.
- The baseline survey of the project area has been completed. Required quantitative and qualitative data along with necessary information have been documented.
- Secondary school students helped with the baseline survey and learned the on-the-ground reality of their village and agriculture in the process.
- The need for an agricultural resource centre to make seedlings of fruits, nuts, vegetables, fodders and forage available has been expressed by the majority (83%) of local farmers. A trial seed outlet system has been established at MD AFRC. Seedlings are under production at the centre. A total of 1,656 seedlings have been planted across 18 different beds at the AFRC's nursery.
- Several trainings and workshops on agro-forestry and agri-options – bio-intensive plantation, organic farming, nursery establishment, fruit farming and improved potato farming have been conducted. In total 265 local farmers have been trained on:
 - I. bio-intensive plantation;
 - II. AFRC and its modality;
 - III. organic farming;
 - IV. potato farming techniques;
 - V. nursery establishment;
 - VI. organic farming and climate change;
 - VII. a draft agroforestry manual is prepared.
- MD AFRC has already become a hub for discussion and interaction among local farmers about forestry, agriculture, environment along with visual learning and practicing.
- Children studying in secondary grades have been trained on climate change and agricultural practices. 10 trainings have been conducted in six schools. With the vision of green school, school-based climate change adaptation (CCA) and school garden establishment and management trainings have been organized in close coordination with respective schools. In total, 248 school children (152 female and 96 male) have been educated on climate change, its effects and adaptation measures in line with improved agricultural practices.
- The merits and demerits of using chemical and bio pesticides have been communicated to the local community via radio programmes and trainings. The MD AFRC management committee have been sensitized to the issues around pesticide use and have become advocates for better practices in their local areas. Farmers' field visits and one to one advice has also been conducted by MD AFRC staff to improve awareness and understanding.
- The project has shared the concept of agro-forestry with local government as the best option for agro-ecological development in Mandan Deupur Municipality. The local government is positive towards the concept and ready to help promote agro-forestry.
- Cooperation of local government and the project is in progress to:
 - I. formulate and execute relevant policies and guidelines for the agro-forestry sector;
 - II. train famers in tree cropping;
 - III. adapt to the impacts of climate change;
 - IV. facilitate income generation and employment opportunities to farmers.

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TRUSTEES' REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2020

- Local government has already requested Eco Himal and The Glacier Trust to promote agro-forestry across the whole municipality. The Municipality is willing to co-finance the promotion of agro forestry as a mainstream farming system in the municipality. They have indicated a desire to fund 40% of this investment. The Glacier Trust is not yet able to find the 60% needed to match this and we want to establish MD AFRC as a proof of concept before seeking these funds.
- An effective coordination and cooperation with Radio Namobuddha has been established. More than 10 episodes have been produced and broadcasted. Radio has been efficient in improving knowledge and awareness. It has been an appropriate medium that has facilitated communications with community and beneficiaries. Programmes are produced with regular feedback from listeners to ensure topics of interest are covered. The feedback and suggestions provided by project staff have been incorporated while producing each episode.

Challenges

Due to a longer than expected process of locating and acquiring suitable land for the project, the set up of the MD AFRC took longer than expected. The land was received from the local Community Forest User Group, but it had to be approved by local government officers at the local ward office. After the approval from ward office it then had to go through Municipality council meeting, district forest office and Social welfare council. Even though this happened smoothly, it took time; causing some delay.

The regular monthly training was late starting as a consequence of the above. Training did however start in June; several training events were postponed however due to farmers not having time during key cultivation and harvesting periods and religious festivals.

The production of organic produce has been a challenge. Even at the MD AFRC it was difficult to save plants with bio-pesticide alone due to so much use of chemical pesticide in the surrounding area. This presents both a challenge and an opportunity for further progress towards the project goal.

Due to heavy rain and soil runoff problem, agricultural production at MD AFRC was harder than anticipated. These challenges mirror those that farmers in the area are experiencing due to climate change.

Conclusion

Despite the start-up delays and some difficulties in initial recruitment of staff, the first year of MD AFRC has been hugely successful. Farmers, local government and other key community stakeholders have all enthusiastically embraced the AFRC and the goals of the project.

2.1.4 Environment Conservation through Indigenous Community Empowerment

In 2016/17 The Glacier Trust partnered with EcoHimal Nepal on a pilot project in Sankhuwashabha in eastern Nepal. The aim was to design, fabricate and test 30 smokeless cooking stoves that would meet the needs of people living in remote mountain villages. The stoves would reduce the amount of fuel wood families need to heat their homes and cook food. This would reduce the time families needed to dedicate to the collection of wood – a task usually undertaken by women. Further benefits of stove installation include a decrease in deforestation and a dramatic decrease in indoor air pollution thanks to the stoves' chimneys.

In 2019, citing the success of the pilot project, TGT supported EcoHimal in an application to the International Fund for Agricultural Development. Funding was secured to purchase 100 additional stoves to ensure every home in the villages of Chepuwa and Rukuma in the rural municipality of Bhotkhola, Sankhuwashabha. As a junior match funder TGT committed to funding the purchase of a further 31 stoves.

As well as purchasing and installing stoves, the Environment Conservation through Indigenous Community Empowerment project also provided a comprehensive training programme. Through workshops and house to house visits, the communities of Chepuwa and Rukuma are receiving training on safe installation, maintenance and use of the new stoves; climate change adaptation; sustainable forest management.

Environment Conservation through Indigenous Community Empowerment is an 18-month project and started on September 1st 2019. We report here on the first 12 months of project activity.

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TRUSTEES' REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2020



Improved Cooking Stoves arrive in the village of Chepuwa, Sankhuwashabha, May 2020

Project objectives:

- Reduce deforestation and unburden women from gathering firewood through installation and use of metallic Improved Cooking Stoves (ICS);
- Empower Lhomi and Shingsaba communities through community learning sessions and awareness raising activities;
- Strengthen capacity of Community Forest Users Group to manage natural resources and carry out climate change mitigation and adaptation efforts; and
- Develop community action plans together with the local government units, indigenous communities and other stakeholders.

Achievements:

- Project approved by Social Welfare Council and agreed with Local Government;
- A comprehensive series of project set-up meetings were held with local stakeholders, including 12 meetings with three local women's groups;
- Baseline survey of existing cooking stove provision and indoor hygiene conducted prior to start of implementation;
- Established an 'Environment conservation and Stoves Distribution committee' to implement the project at local level. The committee is fully functional and mobilizing the project activities – it managed the distribution of ICSs at local level without any complication. Even during the COVID-19 worldwide outbreak and lockdown situation, the committee organized meetings, planned well and successfully handled the distribution of ICSs under the field coordinator's supervision.
- Initial development, with community members, of an action plan to improve forest management and indoor air pollution, further development has been hampered by COVID-19 pandemic restrictions;
- Following a tendering process, Nepal Yantrasala Energy (NYSE) were commissioned to fabricate the new stoves
- 135 stoves fabricated in Kathmandu and transported to Sankhuwashabha by truck and tractor, a significant logistical achievement due to the remoteness of the project site;
- 75 households have installed their ICS with support from EcoHimal's on the ground project coordinator;
- A training manual on the safe installation, use and maintenance of ICS has been written and distributed to all houses;
- 167 people from 131 target households (123 female, 44 male) have been trained in proper installation and use of ICS;
- 1 training on ICS, indoor hygiene and climate change conducted for young people;
- 1 training on COVID-19 preventive and protective measures to three women's groups;

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TRUSTEES' REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2020

- Sample monitoring and measurement of Carbon Monoxide (CO) levels in nine sample household kitchens was carried out using a particulate measuring device. The situation of indoor smoke emissions has been remarkably improved and status of carbon monoxide level in tested kitchens has reduced.
- 175 people have been educated on importance of forest conservation for climate change adaptation and its effects on human lives.

Challenges

The COVID-19 pandemic has disrupted project delivery in numerous ways. Due to restrictions in Kathmandu, fabrication of the ICS was delayed, which led to further delays for transportation and installation. Fortunately, it was possible to deliver the stoves via truck and tractor to the project site before the monsoon rains made the roads impassable. Further development of action plan has been hampered by COVID-19 pandemic restrictions. Due to COVID-19 dangers and restrictions on travel to and around the project area, it has so far only been possible to deliver 2 out of 10 trainings. COVID-19 also delayed the fabrication and delivery of stoves to the project site, but it was eventually possible in May 2020.

Conclusion

Our partnership with EcoHimal and IFAD on this project has been a success to date. Unlike some other projects that supply stoves to indigenous communities in remote villages in developing world countries, this project goes far beyond simple provision of stoves. The ICS design has been tailored to the people and unique environmental and climatic conditions of the target village. Our previous pilot project helped develop trust and enthusiasm for the project, meaning that engagement levels have been high. Like our partners, we believe strongly in taking a holistic approach, the provision of detailed training in regard to the stoves is vital and, despite the challenges presented by the COVID-19 pandemic, is progressing well. Our pilot study and other studies of similar projects have shown that there are numerous potential knock-on benefits of ICS installation. This is why a broader programme of work relating to forest management, climate change adaptation and agriculture is included in this project, it makes it more likely that the additional benefits to society, environment and economy accrue. In 2020/21 this project will conclude and we anticipate the additional successes of it by stimulating demand for further interventions in the wider Bhotkola rural municipality and will work with EcoHimal to apply for more funding to make this possible.

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.

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. This was reported on in our 2018/19 annual report.

2020 has been a difficult year for our Higher Education programme. It was not possible to organise field trips to Nepal for UK or Nepali students due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Instead, students from University of Southampton worked with us and our NGO partners to conduct research remotely. They used data and reports from our project work and carried out interviews and focus group studies via Zoom with partners in Nepal.

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TRUSTEES' REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2020



Rhiannon Barriball (University of Southampton) interviews Narayan Dhakhal (Exec. Director, EcoHimal) May, 2020

Additionally, we have continued to work with higher education students on reports relating to climate change adaptation. In June 2020, TGT published a report titled 'Exploring barriers to coffee farming: observations from the Solukhumbu district, rural upland Nepal' by Charlotte Thomas (University of Southampton) based on the dissertation research she carried out in June 2019 in Solukhumbu. Carys Richards (University of St Andrews) and Paul Bunk (University College London) supported data collection and analysis for our second 'We Need To Talk About Adaptation' report (detailed below).

Finally, we have continued to support the volunteer, internship and vocational training initiatives of our partner NGOs in Nepal to help them to nurture the next generation of climate change adaptation professionals.

2.3 Advocating for climate change adaptation

In recent years The Glacier Trust has increased the work it has been doing to advocate for climate change adaptation at a macro level. In 2018/19 TGT released its first 'We Need To Talk About Adaptation' report and a 20 minute film 'Coffee. Climate. Community.'

Report: We Need To Talk About Adaptation

In February 2020 TGT produced a second 'We Need To Talk About Adaptation' report that further highlighted the comparatively small amount of attention given to Adaptation in relation to Mitigation and other environmental issues. The report was written by Dr. Morgan Phillips (Co-Director, The Glacier Trust) with support from student volunteers Carys Richards (University of St Andrews) and Paul Bunk (University College London) and includes a foreword from Dr. Rupert Read (University of East Anglia)

The report presents findings from desk research into the prevalence, or not, of stories covering climate change adaptation. Over a 16-month period (August 2018 - December 2019), we reviewed news and blog articles from five of the UK's largest environmental organisations.

Of the 857 articles studied, slightly over half (434) covered climate change, a proportional increase in the attention given to climate compared to our 2017/18 study. However, only 29 articles gave adaptation or losses and damage a mention, with only 7 focusing specifically on adaptation.

The report has been viewed 358 times.

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TRUSTEES' REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2020



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 2019/20, the website received 6,669 unique visitors, a slight decrease year on year. Our Social Media following continues to grow, our Facebook following is up from 546 in April 2019 to 630 in April 2020. Our Twitter following has grown from 976 to 1,176 over the same period. This growth is enabling us to reach more people and attract new supporters.

3. Conclusion

This has been a challenging time for all charities, the sudden and unexpected onset of the Coronavirus pandemic has transformed the world of work and it is difficult, from several thousand miles away, to appreciate how hard life now is in Nepal.

In our 2020/21 we will report in full on our 'Soap and Hope' campaign that raised over £4,000 to support our partner NGOs in their efforts to tackle the spread of the virus in Spring 2020.

Prior to the Coronavirus hitting Nepal, all project work was progressing as planned. Our NGO partners were enabling climate change adaptation in innovative and effective ways in four different mountain communities. Several years of project work designed to build resilience to the impacts of climate change, seems to have helped to build resilience to the Coronavirus pandemic too – although we must stress that we are not able to prove that empirically. However, from the reports we have been able to receive from our partners in the field, the ability to grow food in their own kitchen gardens and not be reliant on imports from different parts of Nepal and from India has helped families to cope with ongoing lockdowns.

In 2020/21, disrupted as it has been by the Coronavirus pandemic, we have adapted our work and approach and been led by the needs of our partner NGOs, who in turn are led by the communities they engage with. Our Higher Education programme has adapted by facilitated students to conduct dissertation research remotely. They have produced work of high academic quality and their insights will again help form our long-term strategy.

The work of The Glacier Trust 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 are hugely grateful to them all.

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

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TRUSTEES' REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2020

4. Objectives 2020-21

In line with our strategy, our strategic objectives for 2020/21 will see a continued focus on enabling climate change adaptation and strongly echo those of 2019/20. We plan to continue our higher education programme in ways adapted to the ongoing disruption of the coronavirus pandemic and to increase work as influencers and advocates for climate change adaptation in the UK and Nepal.

4.1. Deusa AFRC



Agro-forestry was introduced to Thulung Dhudhkoshi 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 Dhudhkoshi 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 year two of a three-year phase of work in Deusa and Waku. Progress has already been made against the following project aims and we plan to continue the progress:

- 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.

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TRUSTEES' REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2020

4.1.2. Budget

	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
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



We will continue our work in Nawalparasi, with local NGO HICODEF as we enter in year two of the three-year Layer Farming for Adaptation programme. The project focuses 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 continue to support it in Nawalparasi.

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.

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TRUSTEES' REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2020

4.2.2. Budget

	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
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.

In January 2021, the third year of this project will commence.

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;

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TRUSTEES' REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2020

- Construct, staff, equip and tool AFRC;
- Establish nursery and outlets for organic produce;
- 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

	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
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



Our current 18-month project in partnership with EcoHimal Nepal in Sankhuwasabha will conclude in 2021. Having successfully fabricated, transported and installed all 131 stoves in 2020, the focus is on the wider training programme to ensure that as many additional benefits can be realised as possible.

Further to this, we will aim to find funding to scale the project up to neighbouring villages with the rural municipality.

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TRUSTEES' REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2020

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

	2019/20	2020/21
Programme activity cost (including stove manufacture, transport and installation)	£30,436	£1,719
Staff cost (Eco Himal)	£2,902	£3,065
External evaluation (Nepal Social Welfare Council)	£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 2020/21 and 2021/22 subject to COVID-19 restrictions.

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

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TRUSTEES' REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2020

- 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 in summer 2021
– Subject to COVID-19 travel restrictions.
- Fund dissertation research for two Tribhuvan University Environmental MSc students.

4.5.1. Budget

	2020/21	2021/22
Dissertation research field trip for UK and Nepali MSc students	£3,500	£3,500
Funding for dissertation research for two Tribhuvan University students	£800	£800
TOTAL	£4,300	£4,300

Financial review

The Trust ended the year with a surplus of £7,795. The Trust's funds as at 05 April 2020 were £37,481, which were all split between funds as follows:

Unrestricted funds	£24,926
Restricted funds	£12,555

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

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TRUSTEES' REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2020

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 from 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.

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TRUSTEES' REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2020

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-beaten-track 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: 4 February 2021

THE GLACIER TRUST

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 2020.

Responsibilities and basis of report

As the trustees of the trust you are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with the requirements of the Charities Act 2011 (the 2011 Act).

I report in respect of my examination of the trust's financial statements 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 financial statements 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 financial statements 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: 4 February 2021

THE GLACIER TRUST

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES INCLUDING INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2020

	Notes	Unrestricted funds 2020 £	Restricted funds 2020 £	Total 2020 £	Unrestricted funds 2019 £	Restricted funds 2019 £	Total 2019 £
<u>Income from:</u>							
Donations, grants and legacies	3	33,963	78,338	112,301	33,698	67,537	101,235
Investments	4	3	-	3	3	-	3
Total income		33,966	78,338	112,304	33,701	67,537	101,238
<u>Expenditure on:</u>							
Charitable activities	5	32,986	71,576	104,562	31,735	61,744	93,479
Net income for the year/ Net incoming resources		980	6,762	7,742	1,966	5,793	7,759
<u>Other recognised gains and losses</u>							
Other gains or losses	10	53	-	53	232	-	232
Net movement in funds		1,033	6,762	7,795	2,198	5,793	7,991
Fund balances at 6 April 2019		23,893	5,793	29,686	21,695	-	21,695
Fund balances at 5 April 2020		24,926	12,555	37,481	23,893	5,793	29,686

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

All income and expenditure derive from continuing activities.

THE GLACIER TRUST

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 5 APRIL 2020

	Notes	2020 £	£	2019 £	£
Current assets					
Debtors	11	6,329		1,889	
Cash at bank and in hand		32,790		29,357	
		<u>39,119</u>		<u>31,246</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	12	(1,638)		(1,560)	
Net current assets			37,481		29,686
			<u><u>37,481</u></u>		<u><u>29,686</u></u>
Income funds					
Restricted funds	13		12,555		5,793
Unrestricted funds			24,926		23,893
			<u>37,481</u>		<u>29,686</u>
			<u><u>37,481</u></u>		<u><u>29,686</u></u>

The financial statements were approved by the Trustees on 4 February 2021



Mr A Rutherford
Trustee

THE GLACIER TRUST

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2020

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 2019). 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.

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.

THE GLACIER TRUST

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2020

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.

THE GLACIER TRUST

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2020

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

1.8 Taxation

The Glacier Trust, as a registered charity, obtains exemption from taxation under 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	Unrestricted funds	Restricted funds	Total
	2020 £	2020 £	2020 £	2019 £	2019 £	2019 £
Donations and gifts	33,963	78,338	112,301	33,698	67,537	101,235

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

	2020 £	2019 £
Interest receivable	3	3

THE GLACIER TRUST

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2020

5 Charitable activities

	Direct and support costs for charitable activities 2020 £	Direct and support costs for charitable activities 2019 £
Staff costs	26,674	26,780
Project costs	8,111	14,376
Higher education programme	3,386	2,913
	<u>38,171</u>	<u>44,069</u>
Grant funding of activities (see note 6)	60,080	44,455
Share of support costs (see note 7)	4,673	3,395
Share of governance costs (see note 7)	1,638	1,560
	<u>104,562</u>	<u>93,479</u>
Analysis by fund		
Unrestricted funds	32,986	31,735
Restricted funds	71,576	61,744
	<u>104,562</u>	<u>93,479</u>

6 Grants payable

	2020 £	2019 £
Grants to institutions:		
Eco Himal	47,573	35,833
The Himalayan Community Development Forum	12,507	8,622
	<u>60,080</u>	<u>44,455</u>

THE GLACIER TRUST

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2020

7 Support costs

	Support costs	Governance costs	2020	Support costs	Governance costs	2019
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Travel	426	-	426	182	-	182
Sundry expenses	1,254	-	1,254	456	-	456
Insurance	231	-	231	217	-	217
Accommodation	1,000	-	1,000	1,000	-	1,000
Website and publicity	453	-	453	794	-	794
Fundraising and printing	1,309	-	1,309	746	-	746
Accountancy	-	1,638	1,638	-	1,560	1,560
	<u>4,673</u>	<u>1,638</u>	<u>6,311</u>	<u>3,395</u>	<u>1,560</u>	<u>4,955</u>
Analysed between Charitable activities	<u>4,673</u>	<u>1,638</u>	<u>6,311</u>	<u>3,395</u>	<u>1,560</u>	<u>4,955</u>

Governance costs includes payments to the accountants of £1,638 for independent examination fees (2019-£1,560).

8 Trustees

None of the trustees (or any persons connected with them), received any remuneration or reimbursement of expenses during the year (2019 no trustee expenses were incurred).

9 Employees

Number of employees

The average monthly number of employees during the year was:

	2020 Number	2019 Number
	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Employment costs	2020 £	2019 £
Wages and salaries	25,894	26,290
Other pension costs	<u>780</u>	<u>490</u>

THE GLACIER TRUST

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2020

10 Other gains or losses

	Unrestricted funds	Total
	2020 £	2019 £
Foreign exchange gains	53	(232)

11 Debtors

	2020 £	2019 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Other debtors	6,329	1,889

12 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2020 £	2019 £
Accruals and deferred income	1,638	1,560

13 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:

	Balance at 6 April 2019 £	Incoming resources £	Resources expended £	Balance at 5 April 2020 £
Nepalese projects	5,793	78,338	(71,576)	12,555

14 Analysis of net assets between funds

	Unrestricted funds 2020 £	Restricted funds 2020 £	Total 2020 £	Unrestricted funds 2019 £	Restricted funds 2019 £	Total 2019 £
Fund balances at 5 April 2020 are represented by:						
Current assets/ (liabilities)	24,926	12,555	37,481	23,893	5,793	29,686
	24,926	12,555	37,481	23,893	5,793	29,686

THE GLACIER TRUST

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2020

15 Related party transactions

Remuneration of key management personnel

The remuneration of key management personnel is as follows.

	2020 £	2019 £
Aggregate compensation	26,674	26,780

The two co-directors were reimbursed a total of £1,767 for direct charitable travel, and items purchased for the purpose of fundraising activities and day to day running of the charity (2019 totalled £5,963).

16 Commitments

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

EcoHimal Nepal

Due within 1 year	36,769
Due within more than 1 year	13,323

The Himalayan Community Development Forum

Due within 1 year	11,985
Due within more than 1 year	-

