

THE GLACIER TRUST
ANNUAL REPORT AND UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2018

THE GLACIER TRUST

LEGAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION

Trustees	Mr A Rutherford	
	Mr P Osborne	
	Dr C Hutton	
	Mr J Forsyth	
	Mrs M Peart	(Appointed 19 December 2018)
Co-directors	Mr R Allen	
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TRUSTEES' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2018

The trustees present their report and financial statements for the year ended 5 April 2018.

The accounts have been prepared in accordance with the accounting policies set out in note 1 to the accounts and comply with the trust deed, the Charities Act 2011 and "Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102)" (as amended for accounting periods commencing from 1 January 2016)

Objectives and activities

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

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

The Glacier Trust also seeks to enhance Nepali higher education in aspects of climate change, so that Nepalese Higher Education staff and students are better placed to understand the problems and provide solutions. Here we have decided to focus on producing research on climate change impacts on upland, rural Nepalese communities and the effect of adaptation interventions. This is done in part by facilitating links between Nepal and UK higher education institutions. We retain an interest in developing the widely under-researched Himalayan permafrost and periglacial studies; this however, is now a lesser priority. This research can therefore inform potential future projects of the Trust or of other NGOs working in these areas.

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 2018

In 2017/18 The Glacier Trust (TGT) focussed its work in three separate locations across Nepal. Our work has been conducted through our Nepal based NGO partners, EcoHimal Nepal and HICODEF (Himalayan Community Development Forum). This section reports on the objectives, achievements and challenges of each project.

1. Deusa AFRC and Sustainable Tree Cropping – Solukhumbu

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

Project objectives 2017-2019

TGT is currently funding a two-year programme of work in Solukhumbu that is delivered in partnership with EcoHimal Nepal. This programme of work will conclude in July 2019 and has the following core objectives:

- 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 (children 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 six AFRC satellite plant nurseries across Deusa and Waku.
- Train 150 farmers in tree crop production and supplied with appropriate tree crop planting materials and deliver follow-up training for 200 farmers who were engaged during the first phase of the STC project (2015-16).
- Raise at least 600 families out of poverty.

Achievements to date

EcoHimal Nepal report quarterly and annually on progress towards the above objectives. For full transparency, these reports are published on the TGT website. TGT carries out monitoring visits twice a year, led by TGT's UK and Nepal based Co-Directors. Achievements over the first 12 months of the current programme indicate that we are on track to achieve all of the objectives listed above. Full details are available in the latest annual report (available online) and are highlighted here:

- A total of 573 farmers have been trained on sustainable tree cropping and associated technical disciplines including climate change adaptation, organic farming, pest infestations and control, organic coffee production and processing, intercropping, bio-intensive plantation and nursery management.
- The programme distributed 27,085 plant seedlings (fruits, nuts, coffee, fodders, forage and multi-purpose crops) and 161 kilograms of grass seeds in the project area to increase vegetative coverage and agro-forestry. As a result, soil erosion, surface runoff, soil nutrient loss, and evaporation of soil moisture have decreased across the project area. Income from sale of agricultural products has increased for local farmers.

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TRUSTEES' REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2018

- 13 mutual support groups (7 in Deusa and 6 in Waku) have been reformed to improve cash crop production through collaboration. In addition, representatives from each of these groups have come together with others in neighbouring villages to form a new cooperative: "Sustainable Organic Coffee, Orange, and Fruits Cooperative Limited". This umbrella organisation was constituted following training and support from EcoHimal; it will focus on coordinating supply of agricultural produce and strengthen market linkages at regional and national levels.
- 89 farmers have received training on organic coffee production, delivered at specialist workshops and through ongoing coaching by Deusa AFRC professional staff. 20 farmers are in the process of gaining Organic certification for their coffee which will enhance the marketability of their produce significantly.
- 6 satellite nurseries have been established; 2 in Deusa, 3 in Waku and 1 in Tingla Village. Out of 7 satellite nursery farmers, 5 have already generated income from seedlings production and 2 have just initiated seedlings production.
- The Deusa AFRC building has been upgraded and extended to improve its performance and capacity. A new office for AFRC staff has been constructed next the main building. A solar water heating system has been installed to serve the toilet and shower block. A projector is now available for use in the lecture hall. These improvements increase the AFRC's capacity and suitability as residential education centre for national and international guests.

Challenges

Although progress has been very encouraging across a wide range of objectives, two areas of work need more attention in the current 12-month period:

- The benefits of facilitating knowledge transfer from farmer to farmer are strongly recognised by EcoHimal. Work scheduled for year one has not been fully completed but remains in the plan and will be prioritised in year two.
- The Deusa AFRC has a core committee, which is complemented by sub-committees at ward level across the project area. More work needs to be done to establish functioning sub-committees for all wards.

Conclusion

Progress in the core project areas of Deusa and Waku is highly encouraging. Work has been recognised and praised by local Government leaders and Deusa AFRC is on track to become self-sufficient by the end of 2019. For TGT, the Deusa AFRC is a significant achievement and, as the first of its kind, a model for other districts to replicate both in Solukhumbu and across the Nepal Himalaya's. TGT will continue to support Deusa financially in 2018/19 and will seek to expand support into neighbouring sub-districts over the coming decade.

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

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

Project objectives

Following a detailed monitoring visit in January 2017, TGT consulted with project partners over the scale of support needed in Deurali in 2017/18. It was agreed that previous project work, in two villages should be extended for another 12 months and that HICODEF should return to the village of Dhahaba that had not received support since 2015. Project objectives for 2017/18 were:

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TRUSTEES' REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2018

- **Capacity Building:** The training of the local community, particularly women, in the responsible management of water resources.
- **Training on climate change adaptation:** to include water resource management, sustainable agriculture management, and resource and watershed conservation.
- **Introduced market access:** Establish a cooperative collection centre and run two coordination workshops for local traders and farmers to establish a marketing plan and mechanisms.
- **Learning institutionalisation:** To institutionalise the process of learning and sharing adaptive skills and information within communities and across community boundaries.
- **Year-round water supply:** Ongoing maintenance of newly installed water irrigation system in Durlunga Baseni.

Achievements to date

Activity towards fulfilling these objectives centred on direct engagement by HICODEF's Project Officer, supported by a Local Resource Person and nine Apprentice agricultural advisors, who were embedded in the community, in groups of three, for a period of 6 months. This team delivered climate change workshops, a regular series of Farmer Field Schools and supported the development of market linkages in nearby towns. All three communities have improved their resilience in the face of climate change, specifically over the 12-month period, the project has achieved the following key results:

- **Broom grass plantation:** To help limit the damage caused by landslides during the more intense monsoon seasons Nepal is experiencing due to Climate Change, a programme of 'broom grass' planting has been rolled out, covering approximately 30 hectares of sloping land. As well as its slope stabilising benefits, broom grass has numerous other uses for farmers. Most notably it can be used as fodder for livestock and made into brooms for domestic use and sale. Across the three project sites, 136 out of 196 households have planted Broom Grass. In total, across the whole project area, over 800KG of broom grass was sold in the last year, generating an income of 45,360 Nepali Rupees (approx. £300).
- **Farmer Field Schools:** Farmer Field Schools are a core activity of the ECCLA project. Learning is non-formal and involves groups of farmers coming together on a monthly basis to learn from expert agricultural technicians and each other. Each village has a demo plot that becomes a hub for the workshops. Across the three villages 93 farmers attended the farmer field schools on a regular basis (49 women, 44 men). A total of 36 sessions were run in 2017/18. As well as practical learning on organic and resilient agriculture, HICODEF's project officers also supported farmers to organise into more formal groups. During this year farmer field school participants created four farmers groups' and registered with the local government to receive a legal identity that will enable them to access government support for scaling up vegetable farming. Through the farmer field schools, participants also learned how to use organic insect pest control and pesticides, how to construct water harvesting ponds, how to conserve seeds and how to grow a wide range of vegetable crops.
- **Vegetable marketing:** Marketing is the biggest challenge for the farmers. There are a number of reasons for this. Firstly, the individual farmers' production is very low so they cannot sell directly to big traders; secondly, transportation is difficult as they are in very remote areas, served only by a very rough road - traders do not come to these villages to collect produce; thirdly, there are no institutions to support the farmers. As part of the ECCLA project HICODEF organised and ran a marketing coordination workshop to enable the farmers to organise themselves into groups who could more effectively trade through a local co-operative group. By establishing this market mechanism, farmers can sell their produce more efficiently and at a higher price by cutting out middle men. Selling through a co-operative also saves time, allowing the farmers to spend more time farming and growing. Productivity has increased significantly across all project areas since the project work began. The 93 farmers involved in the farmer field schools grew a total of 55,773 KG of vegetables. 65% of this produce was consumed by the farmers and their families, significantly improving health and nutrition. 35% of produce was sold in local markets, bringing a total income of 660,000 Nepali Rupee (approx. £4,290) to the community, improving livelihoods.

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TRUSTEES' REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2018

- **Irrigation System monitoring and management:**

A new irrigation system providing water for drinking and agriculture was installed in March 2017 in Durlunga Baseni, the highest village in the project area. The water has had a transformative effect on the agricultural productivity of the farmers involved in the ECCLA project. In 2017/18, HICODEF project officers have worked closely with the community to establish effective and efficient management of the new system. The community monitor and maintain the entirety of the system and have institutionalised the collection of maintenance funds via a new management committee. Work has also begun on the extension of the water system to serve more land. Construction of a second collection tank has commenced and funds are in place to complete the system extension.

Challenges

The ECCLA project has successfully achieved its objectives, enabling farmers to adapt to climate change and improve their livelihoods. Project delivery in such remote locations requires the HICODEF team to overcome numerous challenges. Regular contact between TGT and HICODEF ensures that any major challenges are discussed and solved collaboratively.

- The roads from the local market town to all three villages remain in various states of disrepair. Monsoon rains cause significant damage on a seasonal basis; landslides are common. 2017/18 was no exception, the roads were not passable for vehicles (even motorbikes) for many months meaning that a return journey to market turned from a one-hour drive to a full day's walk. HICODEF continue to lobby local Government planning authority to improve the road connections in the area.
- In March 2018, the ECCLA project' LRP (Local Resource Person) made a decision to emigrate from Nepal to work abroad. This left the project team one staff member light for the last 3 months of the project. TGT agreed that HICODEF should employ three of the volunteer interns on a short-term contract to continue the work of the LRP. There were no gaps in provision and the three interns selected gained valuable paid experience in the field.
- Climate Change is intensifying weather events across the Himalayas. Farmers in the project sites suffered intense hail storms and high winds. 13 polytunnels were completely destroyed and 28 were badly damaged, out of 54 provided by the project so far. Setbacks like these impact on the morale of the farmers and leads some to feel less confident investing their time in scaling up vegetable farming. HICODEF and TGT continue to work together to find a solution to this ongoing problem in the design of polytunnels.
- Creating opportunities for trainee agricultural technicians brings great benefits to the nine students engaged in Deurali as volunteers. Society benefits too as the supply of trained agriculturalists increases. However, if employment opportunities do not materialise soon after students have completed their qualifications, there is a risk that their skills and knowledge will lapse. The Nepali economy, at a macro level, is a key determinate of employment opportunities. TGT's is limited in its ability to influence at this level, but in line with our strategy we aim to raise awareness of the barriers to economic growth in rural areas.

Conclusion

Progress has been excellent in Deurali, families here are benefiting from improved diets, increased incomes and are increasingly resilient to climate change. Knock on benefits include increased involvement by women in local planning and decision making; and more opportunities for children to attend school as parents have more capacity to fund tuition and boarding fees. As links to local markets and co-operative groups continue to formalise, the potential for commercial farming with a broader range of crops increases. TGT will continue to support the ECCLA project and we are soon to visit potential new project sites to replicate the model in neighbouring villages.

3. Improved cooking stoves – Sankhuwashaba

After unavoidable delays due to inclement weather and the disruption brought about by Nepal's transition to a new government structure, we were able to complete our pilot study in Sankhuwashaba with positive results. Working with our NGO partners EcoHimal Nepal this project enables families to improve health, lower firewood consumption and reduce the time women spend collecting wood, cooking and cleaning.

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TRUSTEES' REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2018

Through this project 30 improved cooking stoves were designed, fabricated, transported and installed into 30 homes who had agreed to participate in a pilot study to assess the potential for a scaled-up distribution of improved stoves in Sankhuwashaba. Sankhuwashaba is in north-east Nepal, close to the border with Tibet. The specific project site is near the buffer zone of the Makula Barun National Park and around six days walk from district headquarter, Khandbari.

Project objectives in 2017/18 were:

- Appropriate model of modern metallic cooking and heating stove designed, fabricated, tested and demonstrated on location;
- Reduce firewood consumption in homes using improved cooking stoves;
- Increase awareness of forest conservation, soil erosion, climate change and their effects on the environment amongst local community.

Achievements

- Working with an engineer from stove manufacturers National Structure (Kathmandu) and the community in Sankhuwashaba, EcoHimal successfully designed and commissioned the fabrication of tailor-made stoves for the pilot phase of the project.
- All 30 stoves were installed into the homes involved in the pilot phase. Installation was led by the home owners after they had been trained at an EcoHimal led workshop. EcoHimal staff checked installation in every home and corrected any problems before the stoves were used.
- Observations, interviews and focus group discussions revealed that the improved cooking stoves burn significantly less firewood than traditional open-hearth stoves. Accurate estimates of the amount of wood saved suggests that improved cooking stoves use 66% less fuelwood than traditional stoves.
- Participants reported that 30 days after installation of the Improved Cooking Stoves, health problems had eased. They no longer experienced breathing difficulties while cooking and irritation to the eyes and throat had entirely ceased. They also felt that kitchen hygiene had improved, cooking pots, cloths and surfaces were soot free.
- Over 450 households received training on forest conservation, soil erosion, climate change, the health impacts of indoor air pollution and the environmental impacts of deforestation.
- Enthusiasm for the improved cooking stoves amongst the local community and local government is evident in the requests made to EcoHimal and The Glacier Trust for the supply of more stoves and more training on sustainability issues. Householders have pledged to contribute their own money towards the purchase of new stoves.

Challenges

This district of Nepal is extremely remote. The nearest road is six days walk from the villages that were involved in the pilot programme. Such remoteness means that it can be difficult to reach these communities during bad weather. Implementation of the pilot programme was delayed several times due to weather that prevented the transport of stoves from Kathmandu. The project also suffered due to staff member recruited to support homes who had received the cooking stoves. He was young and despite best efforts found it difficult to develop the rapport needed to develop the trust necessary for successful passing on of advice. A key problem identified during the evaluation of the pilot phase was that numerous householders were incorrectly using their stoves. Specifically, they were not burning wood with the door of their stove closed, they developed the habit of feeding wood in slowly as it burned. Despite the impact this has on the efficiency of the stove, the savings in firewood consumption were still significant.

Conclusion

EcoHimal conducted a detailed assessment of the pilot phase of the project and concluded that the project had been an overall success. A full evaluation report is available to download from the TGT website. Learning's from the pilot phase are being incorporated into the next phase of the project. The Glacier Trust and EcoHimal Nepal are currently applying for funding to scale up this work in 2019/20.

Strategic objectives 2018/19

In pursuit of our strategy, vision and mission, The Glacier Trust has several strategic objectives in 2018/19.

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TRUSTEES' REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2018

Enabling Climate Change at the Micro Level

We will continue our work with partner NGOs HICODEF and EcoHimal Nepal to enable adaptation to climate change in remote mountain communities:

- **Deusa Agro Forestry Resource Centre and Sustainable Tree Cropping programme – Solukhumbu:** In Solukhumbu, we will enter into the second year of our current two-year programme of activity in partnership with Eco Himal Nepal. Key to our work in Solukhumbu is the development of high value cash crop farming. Most prominent here is the ongoing expansion of coffee production. Coffee is resilient to climate change, grows at high altitude and absorbs CO₂ more readily than several other plants. With our partners, EcoHimal and staff at Deusa Agro Forestry Resource Centre, we are seeking ways to ensure that farmers and the local economy receive maximum benefit from coffee production. The standard model for coffee production sees farmers grow and process coffee before selling it on to traders who roast the coffee, often abroad. A lot of financial value is added to the coffee when it is roasted, but the farmers who grow it do not benefit from that added value.

Long term success in Solukhumbu would see a Coffee Cooperative that grows, processes, roasts and sells its own coffee. In 2018/19 our key strategic objective is to work with coffee farmers to establish their own roasting facility. This is a model that is being successfully implemented in Columbia by a social enterprise called Not 1 Bean and we believe it is replicable in Nepal. As coffee growing is still relatively rare in Nepal, we have an opportunity to create a 'new normal' in the coffee industry, where every coffee bean grown in Nepal is also roasted in Nepal, a change that would have a significant impact on the local and national economy.

- **Enhancing Community Capacities for Learning and Adaptation to Climate Change (ECCLA) – Newalparasi:** In Newalparasi, where we work in partnership with Himalayan Community Development Forum (HICODEF), we are extending our support in Deurali to enable over 100 households to adapt to climate change. We also plan to expand our work into three new project locations in 2019. The case for this expansion is currently under review and will be confirmed following an assessment visit by TGT's two Co-Directors to the proposed locations in November 2018.

- **Mandan Deupur Agro Forestry Resource Centre – Kavrepalanchok**

We have very recently secured a three-year grant to implement a new project in Kavrepalanchok in partnership with Eco Himal Nepal. Through this project we will establish a new Agro Forestry Resource Centre (AFRC) to replicate the success we have had in Deusa, Solukhumbu. The new AFRC will enable the local community to learn new agriculture methods to adapt to climate change and provide them with tools, resources and seedlings needed to apply them on their farms. This work began in December 2018.

Further afield, in Sankhuwashaba, we are raising funds to scale up our successful 'Improved Cooking Stoves' project. Through this work we intend to install at least 160 smokeless cooking stoves across two remote villages. Once installed the stoves will improve health, create significant time savings and reduce the rate of deforestation in this National Park area. We are currently working on an application to UK Government's Department for International Development 'Small Charities Challenge Fund'.

Enabling change at the Macro level - Higher Education

Higher Education has always been an integral part of TGT's work in Nepal. In 2017/18 we took the strategic decision to focus our work on supporting Nepali undergraduate and postgraduate students who have an interest in Climate Change Adaptation, Agro-Forestry, Development and/or Sustainability.

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TRUSTEES' REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2018

- **Higher Education Programme – Field study visit and University linking for climate change adaptation:** In June 2018, we facilitated and funded a partnership between University of Southampton (UK) and Tribhuvan University (Nepal) to enable four MSc students to conduct primary research in Kavrepalanchok, a district that is struggling to adapt to Climate Change and recover from the 2015 earthquakes. As a result of this initiative, two dissertation thesis have been produced. Adapted versions of these will be published on the TGT website in late 2018.

In the academic year 2018/19, we will further our partnerships with University of Southampton (UK) and Tribhuvan University (Nepal). We plan to once again support field study for two UK and two Nepali students in Nepal in summer 2019. Additionally, we plan to organise a residential field trip to the Deusa Agro Forestry Resource Centre in Solukhumbu, giving Nepali postgraduate students the opportunity to study climate change adaptation and sustainable agro-forestry in the field alongside experts from our partner NGO EcoHimal as well as other experts in the field.

Enabling change at the macro level - Structural causes of poverty and vulnerability to climate change

The Glacier Trust has two significant pieces of work in production that will help up to educate effectively on the structural causes of poverty and vulnerability to climate change.

- **Coffee and Climate Change documentary film:** Our forthcoming 20-minute documentary film 'Coffee and Climate Change' reports from a TGT funded coffee training workshop held in Deusa, Solukhumbu. This film has been created by a TGT volunteer and examines the role coffee production can play in climate change adaptation. Pertinently it also explores the way coffee is traded globally and emphasises the potential that exists to rebalance the economics of coffee production and sale in favour of producer countries like Nepal. We will screen the film at events in the UK, enter it into documentary festivals and make it available online.
- **'We need to talk about adaptation' – state of the sector report:** Our second piece of work, again led by TGT volunteers, is a report into the level of coverage given to Climate Change adaptation by the UK's largest Environmental organisations. This piece builds on an extensive essay published on the TGT website earlier in 2018. The report makes the case for more discussion of Adaptation by Environmentalists in the UK as the prospects for preventing dangerous climate change diminish. This report will be first of what will be an annual 'state of the sector' examination on how much coverage is given to climate change adaptation compared to other climate and environmental issues.

In addition, TGT is seeking partnerships with organisations and academics who are refreshing the way environmental and international development issues are framed and tackled by NGOs. Discussions are currently underway with The Good Jungle, Common Cause Foundation, Lifeworlds Learning and the Green Schools Project.

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TRUSTEES' REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2018

Financial review

The Trust ended the year with a deficit of £9,437. The Trust's funds as at 5 April 2018 were £21,695 which were all unrestricted funds.

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

Mr J Merz

(Resigned 6 April 2017)

Dr C Hutton

Mr J Forsyth

Mrs M Peart

(Appointed 19 December 2018)

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TRUSTEES' REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2018

The trustees have a commonality of interest in The Glacier Trust's (the Trust) work and particular skills which enhance its work. Our four 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 24 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 - especially since he has had more time available in 2015 to focus on TGT projects and post-earthquake relief works.

Andy Rutherford recently 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 2018

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: 31 January 2019

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 2018.

Responsibilities and basis of report

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

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

Independent examiner's statement

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

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

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

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

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



J Pocock FCA CTA
David Owen & Co

17 The Market Place
Devizes
Wiltshire
SN10 1BA

Dated: 31 January 2019

THE GLACIER TRUST

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES INCLUDING INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2018

	Notes	Unrestricted funds 2018 £	Restricted funds 2018 £	Total 2018 £	Total 2017 £
<u>Income from:</u>					
Donations, grants and legacies	3	17,797	32,334	50,131	52,967
Investments	4	5	-	5	17
Total income		<u>17,802</u>	<u>32,334</u>	<u>50,136</u>	<u>52,984</u>
<u>Expenditure on:</u>					
Charitable activities	5	<u>18,286</u>	<u>41,287</u>	<u>59,573</u>	<u>76,836</u>
Net outgoing resources before transfers		(484)	(8,953)	(9,437)	(23,852)
Gross transfers between funds		<u>(8,753)</u>	<u>8,753</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Net expenditure for the year/ Net movement in funds		(9,237)	(200)	(9,437)	(23,852)
Fund balances at 6 April 2017		<u>30,932</u>	<u>200</u>	<u>31,132</u>	<u>54,984</u>
Fund balances at 5 April 2018		<u><u>21,695</u></u>	<u><u>-</u></u>	<u><u>21,695</u></u>	<u><u>31,132</u></u>

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

All income and expenditure derive from continuing activities.

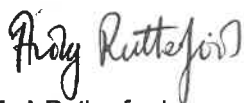
THE GLACIER TRUST

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 5 APRIL 2018

	Notes	2018 £	£	2017 £	£
Current assets					
Debtors	11	1,799		246	
Cash at bank and in hand		21,535		32,645	
		<u>23,334</u>		<u>32,891</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	12	(1,639)		(1,759)	
Net current assets			21,695		31,132
			<u>21,695</u>		<u>31,132</u>
Income funds					
Restricted funds			-		200
Unrestricted funds			21,695		30,932
			<u>21,695</u>		<u>31,132</u>

The financial statements were approved by the Trustees on 31 January 2019



Mr A Rutherford
Trustee

THE GLACIER TRUST

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2018

1 Accounting policies

Charity information

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

1.1 Accounting convention

The accounts have been prepared in accordance with the trust's charitable deed, the Charities Act 2011 and "Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102)" (as amended for accounting periods commencing from 1 January 2016). The trust is a Public Benefit Entity as defined by FRS 102.

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

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

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

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

1.2 Going concern

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

1.3 Charitable funds

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

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

1.4 Incoming resources

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

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

THE GLACIER TRUST

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2018

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 2018

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	Total
	2018 £	2018 £	2018 £	2017 £
Donations and gifts	17,797	32,334	50,131	52,967
For the year ended 5 April 2017	52,767	200		52,967

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

	2018 £	2017 £
Interest receivable	5	17

THE GLACIER TRUST

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2018

5 Charitable activities

	2018 £	2017 £
Staff costs	12,999	22,339
Direct charitable travel	424	1,322
Higher education programme	-	15,424
	<u>13,423</u>	<u>39,085</u>
Grant funding of activities (see note 6)	41,287	32,377
Share of support costs (see note 7)	3,303	3,694
Share of governance costs (see note 7)	1,560	1,680
	<u>59,573</u>	<u>76,836</u>
Analysis by fund		
Unrestricted funds	18,286	
Restricted funds	41,287	
	<u>59,573</u>	
For the year ended 5 April 2017		
Unrestricted funds		61,412
Restricted funds		15,424
		<u>76,836</u>

6 Grants payable

	2018 £	2017 £
Grants to institutions:		
Eco Himal	31,373	22,500
The Himalayan Community Development Forum	9,914	9,877
	<u>41,287</u>	<u>32,377</u>

THE GLACIER TRUST

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2018

7 Support costs

	Support costs	Governance costs	2018	2017
	£	£	£	£
Travel costs	374	-	374	206
Travel	239	-	239	699
Sundry	209	-	209	206
Accommodation	1,000	-	1,000	1,000
Website and publicity	480	-	480	813
Fundraising and printing	1,001	-	1,001	756
Postage	-	-	-	14
Accountancy	-	1,560	1,560	1,680
	<u>3,303</u>	<u>1,560</u>	<u>4,863</u>	<u>5,374</u>
Analysed between				
Charitable activities	<u>3,303</u>	<u>1,560</u>	<u>4,863</u>	<u>5,374</u>

Governance costs includes payments to the accountants of £1,560 for independent examination fees (2017-£1,680).

8 Trustees

No trustees (or any persons connected with them) received any benefits from the trust during the year.

9 Employees

Number of employees

The average monthly number of employees during the year was:

	2018 Number	2017 Number
	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Employment costs	2018 £	2017 £
Wages and salaries	12,169	22,339
Other pension costs	<u>830</u>	<u>-</u>

THE GLACIER TRUST

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2018

10	Financial instruments	2018 £	2017 £		
	Carrying amount of financial assets				
	Debt instruments measured at amortised cost	1,799	246		
	Carrying amount of financial liabilities				
	Measured at amortised cost	1,560	1,680		
11	Debtors	2018 £	2017 £		
	Amounts falling due within one year:				
	Other debtors	1,799	246		
12	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2018 £	2017 £		
	Other taxation and social security	79	79		
	Accruals and deferred income	1,560	1,680		
		1,639	1,759		
13	Analysis of net assets between funds				
		Unrestricted funds	Restricted funds	Total	Total
		2018	2018	2018	2017
		£	£	£	£
	Fund balances at 5 April 2018 are represented by:				
	Current assets/(liabilities)	21,695	-	21,695	31,132
		21,695	-	21,695	31,132
14	Related party transactions				
	Remuneration of key management personnel				
	The remuneration of key management personnel is as follows.				
		2018 £	2017 £		
	Aggregate compensation	12,999	22,339		

THE GLACIER TRUST

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) *FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2018*

15 Commitments

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

EcoHimal Nepal - £16,305.