

THE GLACIER TRUST
TRUSTEES' REPORT AND UNAUDITED ACCOUNTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2013

THE GLACIER TRUST

LEGAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION

Trustees

Mr R Garton
Mr R Allen
Mr A Rutherford
Mr P Osborne
Mr J Merz

Charity number

1124955

Principal address

North Wing
Roundway House
Devizes
Wiltshire
SN10 2EG

Accountants

David Owen & Co
17 The Market Place
Devizes
Wiltshire
SN10 1BA

THE GLACIER TRUST

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THE GLACIER TRUST

TRUSTEES' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2013

The trustees present their report and accounts for the year ended 5 April 2013.

The accounts have been prepared in accordance with the accounting policies set out in note 1 to the accounts and comply with the ed, the Charities Act 2011 and the Statement of Recommended Practice, "Accounting and Reporting by Charities", issued in March 2005.

Structure, governance and management

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

The trustees who served during the year were:

Mr R Garton

Mr R Allen

Mr A Rutherford

Mr P Osborne

Mr J Merz

Trustees

The trustees were recruited out of a commonality of interest in the trust's work and for their particular skills which enhance the trust's work. Two are resident in Nepal, three resident in the UK.

Robin Garton, the trust's founder and director, has successfully raised funding for this and other partnership development projects. He has recently studied aspects of climate change (with particular reference to the cryosphere) at BSc level and is a visitor to Southampton University.

Richard Allen is a soil scientist with nearly forty years of experience in International Development, much of it in South Asia. He was introduced to the trust through Southampton University's connections with ICIMOD, for which he used to work. He is now International Programme Officer for SDC-Helvitass-Intercooperation in Nepal. His experience and contacts provided a backbone for the trust's work.

Andy Rutherford has recently retired as Head of International Partnerships of the UK based development and policy agency One World Action for whom Robin Garton has 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. 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 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 director.

Dr. Jürg Merz, a Swiss and British national has lived and worked in the Greater Himalayan region for the last 15 years. Recently he worked for the German based agency, Integration, providing technical assistance and training, carrying out consulting assignments in emerging markets and developing countries. Before this, he worked on different projects in Pakistan, Nepal, Bhutan, India and China as an advisor, hydrologist, erosion specialist, and information and communication specialist. He has a PhD in Natural Science with specialisation on catchment hydrology and an MSc in Geography from University of Bern, Switzerland. His interests are in water, rural development, environmental education, glacial and periglacial landscapes and the mountains in general. He is now working for Helvitass In Kathmandu.

Dr Jürg Merz and Peter Osborne were re-elected to serve a further period of four years.

THE GLACIER TRUST

TRUSTEES' REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2013

The Glacier Trust (The Trust) has no employees and is run on an entirely voluntary basis by its trustees. No one working for The Trust derives any financial benefit from it. I would again like to thank my fellow trustees for their contributions as they continue to provide very valuable help and advice from their various aspects of expertise. All the trust's (non governance) running costs have been met for the fifth successive year from a founder's grant which means that all donations go directly to our projects.

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.

Objectives

The objectives of The Trust continue to reflect the tangible effects of climate change upon subsistence-based rural communities living in the Himalayas and its consequences of drought, inundation, landsliding and crop failure. The trustees believe that education is the most powerful tool in enabling communities to adapt to a wide and sometimes extreme range of variations from normal climatic patterns. While the trust can provide some small support for infrastructure projects, one of its main objectives lies in 'hands on' education to enable communities to find the best means of adaptation to suit their particular needs. The Trust also seeks to enhance Nepali higher education in aspects of climate change, so that postgraduates are better placed to understand the problems and provide solutions.

Activities

The trust therefore operates on two fronts: first, supporting Nepali-based NGOs village level climate change adaptation initiatives, mostly through better use of existing resources. Secondly, by its Nepali postgraduate programme, which provides grants to support fieldwork and primary research. This enables students to find out about the real issues confronting their country's problems and remoter communities. It has been a year of successful consolidation for both of these activities.

The village level programme saw the fruition of our projects in Solu Khumbu and Nawalparasi. The project in Solu Khumbu was implemented by Eco Himal, Nepal. We are extremely proud to be partners of this very down-to-earth NGO, whose work for the remote and marginalised hill farmers of Nepal is hugely impressive. The Glacier Trust's programmes work within and alongside the existing programmes of NGOs, addressing climate change problems for the community in a holistic way. In the case of this programme, the main concern was the conservation of forestry. This meant the planting of over 4500 trees, but more importantly the introduction of about 550 improved cooking stoves. In a (non random) survey which I conducted in the area last November, it appeared that the amount of timber taken from forest had been reduced in many villages by over half and in other villages by at least one third. A conservative estimate of the reduction of timber used for fuelwood appears to be of the order of 350 tonnes from these two village group areas alone. Open fire cooking is one of the biggest causes of premature mortality in the developing world and certainly this is the case in South Asia. Chest and eye infections mean costly visits to the doctor. The improvement to health from this programme is immediately visible in the villages where it has been applied. In Bakachol I apologised to a traditional medicine man for putting him out of business, to which he replied, 'Don't worry too much about that. I'm making cooking stoves these days!' The programme also developed economic initiatives including the growing of cash crops in the form of valuable herbs and spices. In some cases the value of a kilo of spice can exceed a week's labour wages. A full report is available on our website under **Research Articles and Reports**.

THE GLACIER TRUST

TRUSTEES' REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2013

Following on our Integrated Water Resource Management in Nawalparasi, we instigated a climate change education programme in the same village area of Bhandare through Practical Action, Nepal and a local NGO, HICODEF. The use of the facilities which we introduced (bringing surplus water over a mile across the valley to where it is needed) is beginning to bring results. Green vegetables are being produced in useful quantities for the first time and the improvement to the health of children in the community is remarkable. We were sent, with great pride, a photograph of a 3kg cabbage. On a suggestion from the Trust, via the local NGO, the farmers have begun to growing a spring potato crop (impossible before because of drought), which has been so successful that they have surplus for the local market. I had hoped that the village water committee would be run by women (indeed that was a condition of the grant) so I was disappointed to find only three out of the nine members were women. Nevertheless this seems to be an achievement in a village where women are a distinct minority (almost certainly as a result of poor birthing practice). Advice suggested that the best method of changing the balance of women on the water committee is better done by training than by forcing the issue, which might have unintended consequences. A full report of this adaptation programme is also available on our website under Research Articles and Reports.

In view of the demand for our village level climate change adaptation programmes both in Solu Khumbu and Nawalparasi, we launched an appeal to our supporters in the spring of 2013. This has been our most successful appeal ever and we are profoundly grateful to our supporters for sharing our vision as a niche organisation to bring climate change adaptation programmes to Nepal's remote mountain communities. Our thanks are also due to Chris Bonington, whose patronage of the Trust undoubtedly contributed to the success of this appeal.

The academic side has proved much less easy to develop than I had anticipated and has taken a great deal of time. Despite this, three fieldwork scholarships have been awarded to Tribhuvan University students at the Kirtipur campus Kathmandu, who are researching the impacts of climate change on water supplies and livestock. At the Tribhuvan University Rampur campus there have been considerable political difficulties, which have made progress for the students problematic and which may make a continuing relationship with this campus difficult. (We heard that it had been without electricity for three months.) Despite this, one student handed in his thesis on the how climate change is affecting the maize crop (a staple diet) and the consequential vulnerability of populations in the Siwalik mountains. The thesis of another student working on the economic effects of climate change in the same region is expected. We managed to organise some additional help for these students from Freddy Cook, a PhD from the John Innes Centre plant biology.

Although Nepal is dependent on the Himalayas for much of its tourist revenue, the science of glaciology, periglaciology and permafrost is conspicuously underdeveloped in the country's universities, despite the fact that a sizeable area of Nepal's landmass is frozen. While big international agencies rightly concern themselves with the macro scale problems of melting glaciers and potential glacier lake outburst floods, the equally important study of how climate change will affect periglacial processes in the upland ecology is entirely neglected. This region is of high ecological and economic importance. It has been very difficult to attract students to the subject, because universities cannot provide supervision and students are unwilling to risk their higher education qualifications where supervision is not available. However with the help of Dr. David Burslem of Aberdeen University we felt able to publish a prospectus (or 'scoping') for a study on this subject. This scoping has been in preparation for some time and Dr. Burslem has been of enormous value to the Trust, both in his critical input of this scoping report and in helping to formulate how the programme might work. At the time of writing, we are now engaged with Dr. Moti Rijal of Tribhuvan University, Hetauda Campus, in the selection of Masters students, so that we can at least start the ball rolling on this neglected but enormously important area of study.

At the instigation of one of our trustees, Dr. Jürg Merz, we have provided scholarships for two Kathmandu University students to study the effects of climate change on the Ngozumpa glacier (one of Nepal's largest) and its associated picturesque Gokyo lakes. This glacier's spectacular melting is creating deep ponds on the surface which are coalescing at an alarming rate and it likely that this whole glacier will become Nepal's largest glacier lake, over 10 miles long. Part of the students' project is to understand the melt process and predict where outflows will emerge from the glacier in future. Thus their study will contribute to determining the future safety of the lake. The melt water is the source of the Dudh Koshi, one of Nepal's major rivers. The students made a provisional visit there in October 2012 and I supervised the students' further research there in May 2013. This area is one of considerable scenic beauty and therefore of high economic importance.

THE GLACIER TRUST

TRUSTEES' REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2013

The first four chapters of a free e-book, **Climate Change and Development in the Mountains of Nepal** was published on our website in July 2012 with over 550 viewings in the first couple of weeks of its publication. Such is the basic lack of information surrounding the whole topic of climate change in the Himalayas, that I felt it necessary to try put together a text on the subject for Nepali University students. For example, while the monsoon is crucial to the survival of the whole subcontinent, there is actually very little by way of modern published texts to explain its workings and why it enters Nepal from the South East, when it crosses India from the South West. The text is derived from a survey of over 200 academic papers and other texts and tries to explain why climate change has such a diverse range of effects in Nepal. It is hoped that the book will be completed by the time of the next annual report after which it will be continually updated as new research is published. Our thanks to Carola Kleinstück-Schulman for her stalwart proof reading of the text.

The Glacier Trust lecture, **The melting Himalayas - consequences for livelihood**, has been given at Southampton, Bristol and Aberystwyth Universities. This is to try and encourage second and third year UK university students to come to Nepal after they graduate to 'twin' our Nepali scholarship candidates. The lecture has also been delivered in a slightly less academic form to the Alpine Club and the Britain-Nepal Society.

Reserves policy

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.

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

THE GLACIER TRUST

TRUSTEES' REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2013

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).

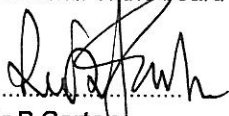
The law applicable to charities in England and Wales requires the trustees to prepare accounts for each financial year which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the trust and of the incoming resources and application of resources of the trust for that year.

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 1993, the Charity (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008 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.

On behalf of the board of trustees



Mr R Garton

Trustee

Dated: 5 July 2013

THE GLACIER TRUST

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS' REPORT TO THE TRUSTEES ON THE PREPARATION OF THE UNAUDITED ACCOUNTS OF THE GLACIER TRUST FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2013

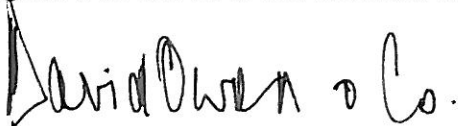
In order to assist you to fulfil your duties under the Charities Act 2011, we have prepared for your approval the accounts of The Glacier Trust for the year ended 5 April 2013, set out on pages 7 to 12 from the charity's accounting records and from information and explanations you have given us.

As a practising member firm of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales, we are subject to its ethical and other professional requirements which are detailed at icaew.com/membershandbook.

This report is made to the charity's as a body, in accordance with the terms of our engagement letter dated 11 June 2009. Our work has been undertaken solely to prepare for your approval the accounts of The Glacier Trust and state those matters that we have agreed to state to the charity's as a body, in this report in accordance with AAF 2/10 as detailed at icaew.com/compilation. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than The Glacier Trust and the charity's trustees as a body, for our work or for this report.

It is your duty to ensure that the charity has kept adequate accounting records and to prepare accounts that give a true and fair view under the Charities Act 2011. You consider that the charity is exempt from the statutory audit requirement for the year, and is not required to obtain an independent examiner's report.

We have not been instructed to carry out an audit or a review of the accounts. For this reason, we have not verified the accuracy or completeness of the accounting records or information and explanations you have given to us and we do not, therefore, express any opinion on the accounts.



David Owen & Co

Chartered Accountants
17 The Market Place
Devizes
Wiltshire
SN10 1BA

Dated: 5 July 2013

THE GLACIER TRUST

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES INCLUDING INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2013

	Notes	Unrestricted funds £	Restricted funds £	Total 2013 £	Total 2012 £
<u>Incoming resources from generated funds</u>					
Donations, grants and legacies	2	23,173	-	23,173	6,300
Investment income	3	401	-	401	180
Total incoming resources		23,574	-	23,574	6,480
<u>Resources expended</u>					
4					
Costs of generating funds					
Costs of generating donations and legacies		411	-	411	747
Net incoming resources available		23,163	-	23,163	5,733
Charitable activities					
Direct and support costs for charitable activities		6,667	4,245	10,912	23,222
Governance costs		660	-	660	600
Total resources expended		7,738	4,245	11,983	24,569
Net income/(expenditure) for the year/ Net movement in funds		15,836	(4,245)	11,591	(18,089)
Fund balances at 6 April 2012		5,004	20,390	25,394	43,484
Fund balances at 5 April 2013		20,840	16,145	36,985	25,395

THE GLACIER TRUST

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 5 APRIL 2013

	Notes	2013 £	£	2012 £	£
Current assets					
Debtors	10	1,093		-	
Cash at bank and in hand		36,552		25,995	
		<u>37,645</u>		<u>25,995</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	11	(660)		(600)	
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>36,985</u>		<u>25,395</u>
Income funds					
Restricted funds	12		16,145		20,391
Unrestricted funds			20,840		5,004
			<u>36,985</u>		<u>25,395</u>

The accounts were approved by the Trustees on

5/7/2013

Andy Rutherford

 Mr A Rutherford
 Trustee

THE GLACIER TRUST

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2013

1 Accounting policies

1.1 Basis of preparation

The accounts have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

The accounts have been prepared in accordance with applicable accounting standards, the Statement of Recommended Practice, "Accounting and Reporting by Charities", issued in March 2005 and the Charities Act 2011.

1.2 Incoming resources

All income resources are included in the statement of financial activities when the charity is entitled to the income and the amount can be quantified with reasonable accuracy. The following specific policies are applied to particular categories of income:

Voluntary income is received by way of grants, donations and gifts and is included in full in the Statement of Financial Activities when receivable. Grants, where entitlement is not conditional on the delivery of a specific performance by the charity, are recognised when the charity becomes unconditionally entitled to the grant.

Donated services and facilities are included at the value to the charity where this can be quantified. The value of services provided by volunteers has not been included in these accounts.

Investment income is included when receivable.

Incoming resources from grants, where related to performance and specific deliverables, are accounted for as the charity earns the right to consideration by its performance.

1.3 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.

2 Donations, grants and legacies

	2013	2012
	£	£
Donations and gifts	23,173	6,300

THE GLACIER TRUST

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2013

3 Investment income

	2013 £	2012 £
Interest receivable	401	180

4 Total resources expended

	2013 £	2012 £
Costs of generating funds		
Costs of generating donations and legacies	411	747
Charitable activities		
<u>Direct and support costs for charitable activities</u>		
Activities undertaken directly	10,006	22,881
Support costs	906	341
Total	10,912	23,222
Governance costs	660	600
	11,983	24,569

Governance costs includes payments to the accountants of £660 for accounts preparation fees (2012: £600).

5 Activities undertaken directly

	2013 £	2012 £
Other costs relating to Direct and support costs for charitable activities comprise:		
Direct charitable travel	2,294	2,484
Project costs - unrestricted	3,467	13,547
Project costs - restricted	4,245	6,850
	10,006	22,881

THE GLACIER TRUST

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2013

6 Support costs

	2013 £	2012 £
Postage	102	79
Travel costs	230	80
Sundry expenses	400	182
Insurance	174	
	<u>906</u>	<u>341</u>

7 Governance costs

	2013 £	2012 £
Other governance costs comprise:		
Accountancy fees	660	600
	<u>660</u>	<u>600</u>

8 Trustees

None of the trustees (or any persons connected with them) received any remuneration during the year, but one of the trustees was reimbursed a total of £3,850 for travel and other expenses incurred (2012: one of the trustees was reimbursed a total of £700).

9 Employees

There were no employees during the year.

10 Debtors

	2013 £	2012 £
Other debtors	1,093	-
	<u>1,093</u>	<u>-</u>

11 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2013 £	2012 £
Accruals	660	600
	<u>660</u>	<u>600</u>

THE GLACIER TRUST

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2013

12 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 2012 £	Movement in funds		Balance at 5 April 2013 £
		Incoming resources £	Resources expended £	
Education programme	20,390	-	(4,245)	16,145
	<u>20,390</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(4,245)</u>	<u>16,145</u>
	<u><u>20,390</u></u>	<u><u>-</u></u>	<u><u>(4,245)</u></u>	<u><u>16,145</u></u>

13 Analysis of net assets between funds

	Unrestricted funds £	Restricted funds £	Total £
Fund balances at 5 April 2013 are represented by:			
Current assets	21,500	16,145	37,645
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	(660)	-	(660)
	<u>20,840</u>	<u>16,145</u>	<u>36,985</u>
	<u><u>20,840</u></u>	<u><u>16,145</u></u>	<u><u>36,985</u></u>