

THE GLACIER TRUST
TRUSTEES' REPORT AND UNAUDITED ACCOUNTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2010

THE GLACIER TRUST

LEGAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION

Trustees

Robin Garton
Richard Allen
Andy Rutherford
Peter Osborne
Jürg Merz

Charity number

1124955

Principal address

North Wing
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SN10 2EG

Independent examiner

David Owen & Co
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THE GLACIER TRUST

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THE GLACIER TRUST

TRUSTEES' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2010

The trustees present their report and accounts for the year ended 5 April 2010.

The accounts have been prepared in accordance with the accounting policies set out in note 1 to the accounts and comply with the trust's deed, the Charities Act 1993 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:

Robin Garton

Richard Allen

Andy Rutherford

Peter Osborne

Jürg Merz

Trustees

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. Therefore I would particularly like the work of my fellow trustees to be recognised in this report. All have again provided very valuable help and advice from their various aspects of expertise.

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.

Progress report

Objectives

There is increasing evidence from Chinese and Japanese scientists of very rapid atmospheric warming on the Tibetan plateau and in the Himalayas. Atmospheric warming has the power radically to alter rainfall patterns, leading to longer droughts with shorter, heavier, rainfall periods during the monsoon. This is bad both for crops and for slope stability. Dramatically warmer winters mean that hill farmers are experiencing a new range of pests. One of the most important effects of this new regime of climate change is the unpredictability of rainfall patterns, which make the planting out of crops vulnerable to freak storms or droughts. Given that half Nepali children and more than half of rural women are already undernourished, we see an increasing possibility of mass starvation in the Himalayas in the coming years. Our work in building adaptation strategies for coping with climate change is therefore of critical importance.

Activities

We were not helped by the recent Climategate and Glaciergate scandals at the time of the Copenhagen summit. It is quite difficult for a layman to understand the extent of problems (both present and future) posed by global warming, especially living in a temperate climate. To contribute to this debate, I wrote an article "First Climategate, then Glaciergate. So did we get it all wrong?" under "NEWS" on our website. The article is critical of the IPCC and traces the unfolding of these sagas. It is intended to provide readable information about climate change and its causes.

Progress in our second year was slower than we would have wished. However the trustees are absolutely determined not to spend donors' money until they are as clear as possible that the money is being accurately placed. This means researching our projects extremely carefully by commissioning postgraduates to provide baseline reports before we commit funds. It is a time consuming process, but very worth while.

THE GLACIER TRUST

TRUSTEES' REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2010

Baseline reporting has a number of important functions. It enables postgraduate students to become part of a community for a period of time and really find out about the community's needs at first hand. This process can change the focus of the original project considerably. For, while an NGO will have a very good overview of community needs, it is not always based on the 'in depth' understanding that can be gained from scientific sampling.

Baseline reporting not only has the power to refocus the development project in hand. It also provides the basis on which the value project can be assessed later on. It is a vital tool in the process of adaptation and therefore, from the point of view of the postgraduate students, it is a very important skill to acquire. Learning to gather and interrogate data is still somewhat underdeveloped in Nepal, and the students writing the reports benefitted considerably by being overseen by postgraduates in the UK.

Implementing the strategy

The strategy of The Glacier Trust is to support local NGOs in three main project areas, each of which faces a particular set of problems, resulting from climate change in the Himalayas.

Geographical belt	Glacier Trust project	Add-ons (some examples)
High Hills (Himal). Main problems: High atmospheric warming. Snowfall increasingly unpredictable. Permafrost degradation leading to loss of water table and slope stability.	Coping with landslide, rockfall and river channel blocking. Restoration of groundcover. Partner: Practical Action in Nepal	Education in early warning systems; Remote Sensing, satellite and technical monitoring, Geographical Information Systems. Risk Analysis.
Mid Hills (Pahad). Main problems: Highest atmospheric warming, especially in winter. Severe rainfall variability.	Agroforestry, Forest Conservation. Reducing demand for fuelwood by more efficient stoves with chimneys and alternative fuel. Respiratory health. Combating invasive plant species. Partner: Eco Himal, Nepal.	Bioengineering for slope stability. Reduction of monsoon sheetflow by planting. Study of crop, animal and human diseases. Reduction of weed and insect infestation.
Foot Hills (Siwalik). Main problem: Less atmospheric warming but greatest rainfall variability	Integrated Water Resources Management; Drought coping strategies. Partner: Practical Action in Nepal with local partner HICODEF	Bioengineering for slope stability. Past community responses to CC. Understanding plant germination ranges to cope with seasonal variability

THE GLACIER TRUST

TRUSTEES' REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2010

In the High Hills (Himal) Declining precipitation, retreating snowline and degrading permafrost are presenting a new set of hazards. In one case this has led to a whole community having to migrate. We are in the process of identifying an area within reach of communications where alleviation methods can be developed. We hope to be joined by the University of Wales at Aberystwyth in a research project this autumn and look forward to reporting on this next year.

Our mid hills (Pahad) project, Forest conservation & alternative fuel, with Eco Himal, Nepal, now has sufficient funding for its first phase and is under way. This project will improve the cooking facilities in at least half the households in the area with more fuel efficient stoves, crucially with functioning smoke and fume extraction which kitchens lack. The project emphasises forest conservation (benefitting from reduced fuel needs) and the establishment of a multipurpose Agroforestry and livestock resource centre.

Our foothills (Siwalik) project Integrated Water Resources Management with Practical Action, Nepal, is still in development. The trustees still need to be clear about the quantities of water that need to be stored and the consequences of diverting an upland stream upon other inhabitants of the catchment, down slope. It is now anticipated that this project will begin as soon as the monsoon is over (in September 2010).

The philosophy of The Glacier Trust is to incorporate postgraduate education into our project work. It is very difficult for Nepali for students to afford to get to remoter environments to do primary research. In consequence data gathering skills and interrogation are poor. The Glacier Trust believes that in Nepal, adaptation strategies for can only be devised and implemented effectively by Nepalis. This form of capacity building is therefore seen as the most effective way to prepare for an increasingly uncertain world.

We are very pleased, therefore, to have funded our first five Nepali post graduate scholarships during the past year. All the students have benefitted from the input provided directly or indirectly by The Glacier Trust. Student comments can be found on our website under "Higher Education & Capacity Building". Our education programme has been greatly enhanced by the University of Southampton GeoData Institute and in particular Dr. Craig Hutton, who is now on Tribhuvan University IAAS Curriculum Development Committee. He arranged for two Southampton PhDs to help supervise some IAAS Postgraduates and their reports are also published on our website.

Special thanks are therefore due to Dr. Hutton for his considerable support to the Glacier Trust education programme and for his hydrographical work on the Integrated Water Resources Management programme in the Siwaliks.

Financial review

Public Benefit

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

Funding

We decided not to make another appeal for funds during 2009-10, but still received donations of just under £8000 from the previous year's appeal, together with money raised by Hanneke van der Werf who ran in the Everest Marathon for us and Erica Austin who climbed Kilimanjaro. Our thanks to these amazing ladies! We also received a grant of £9500 from The Funding Network towards the Integrated Water Resources Management programme. The Funding Network has now provided over one third of The Glacier Trust's funding in its first two years. Our special thanks to this very special group of donors

Running costs: All the Trust's running costs have been met for a second year by a founder's grant. This enabled 100% of all other donations to reach their target.

THE GLACIER TRUST

TRUSTEES' REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2010

On behalf of the board of trustees

Robin Garton

Trustee

Dated:

THE GLACIER TRUST

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

I report on the accounts of the trust for the year ended 5 April 2010, which are set out on pages 6 to 11.

Respective responsibilities of trustees and examiner

The charity's trustees are responsible for the preparation of the accounts. The charity's trustees consider that an audit is not required for this year under section 43(2) of the Charities Act 1993 (the 1993 Act) and that an independent examination is needed. I am qualified to undertake the examination being a qualified member of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales.

It is my responsibility to:

- (i) examine the accounts under section 43 of the 1993 Act;
- (ii) to follow the procedures laid down in the general Directions given by the Charity Commission under section 43(7)(b) of the 1993 Act; and
- (iii) to state whether particular matters have come to my attention.

Basis of independent examiner's report

My examination was carried out in accordance with the general Directions given by the Charity Commission. An examination includes a review of the accounting records kept by the charity and a comparison of the accounts presented with those records. It also includes consideration of any unusual items or disclosures in the accounts, and seeking explanations from you as trustees concerning any such matters. The procedures undertaken do not provide all the evidence that would be required in an audit and consequently no opinion is given as to whether the accounts present a 'true and fair view' and the report is limited to those matters set out in the statement below.

Independent examiner's statement

In connection with my examination, no matter has come to my attention:

- (a) which gives me reasonable cause to believe that in any material respect the requirements:
 - (i) to keep accounting records in accordance with section 41 of the 1993 Act; and
 - (ii) to prepare accounts which accord with the accounting records and comply with the accounting requirements of the 1993 Act;have not been met; or
- (b) to which, in my opinion, attention should be drawn in order to enable a proper understanding of the accounts to be reached.

Micheal Buckland FCA, DChA

on behalf of

David Owen & Co

17 Market Place

Devizes

Wiltshire

SN10 1BA

Dated:

THE GLACIER TRUST**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES
INCLUDING INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT****FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2010**

	Notes	Unrestricted funds £	Restricted funds £	Total 2010 £	Total 2009 £
<u>Incoming resources from generated funds</u>					
Donations, grants and legacies	2	7,758	9,453	17,211	29,800
Investment income	3	169	-	169	89
Total incoming resources		7,927	9,453	17,380	29,889
<u>Resources expended</u>					
Costs of generating funds					
Costs of generating donations and legacies	4	247	-	247	461
Charitable activities					
Direct and support costs for charitable activities		13,552	7,686	21,238	2,308
Governance costs		800	-	800	1,059
Total resources expended		14,599	7,686	22,285	3,828
Net (expenditure)/income for the year/ Net movement in funds		(6,672)	1,767	(4,905)	26,061
Fund balances at 6 April 2009		17,875	8,186	26,061	-
Fund balances at 5 April 2010		11,203	9,953	21,156	26,061

THE GLACIER TRUST**BALANCE SHEET****AS AT 5 APRIL 2010**

	Notes	2010 £	£	2009 £	£
Current assets					
Debtors	10	25		181	
Cash at bank and in hand		22,001		27,121	
		<u>22,026</u>		<u>27,302</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	11	<u>(870)</u>		<u>(1,241)</u>	
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>21,156</u>		<u>26,061</u>
Income funds					
Restricted funds	12		9,953		8,186
Unrestricted funds			<u>11,203</u>		<u>17,875</u>
			<u>21,156</u>		<u>26,061</u>

The accounts were approved by the Trustees on

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Peter Osborne

Trustee

THE GLACIER TRUST

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2010

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 1993.

1.2 Fund Accounting

Unrestricted funds are available for use at the discretion of the trustees in furtherance of the general objectives of the charity. Restricted funds are subjected to restrictions on their expenditure imposed by the donor.

1.3 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.

1.4 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.

THE GLACIER TRUST**NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS (CONTINUED)****FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2010****2 Donations, grants and legacies**

	Unrestricted funds £	Restricted funds £	Total 2010 £	Total 2009 £
Donations and gifts	<u>7,758</u>	<u>9,453</u>	<u>17,211</u>	<u>29,800</u>
Donations and gifts				
Restricted funds:				
Biomass briquette appeal			-	7,686
Water appeal			9,453	500
			<u>9,453</u>	<u>8,186</u>

3 Investment income

	2010 £	2009 £
Interest receivable	<u>169</u>	<u>89</u>

4 Total resources expended

	2010 £	2009 £
Costs of generating funds		
Costs of generating donations and legacies	247	461
Charitable activities		
<u>Direct and support costs for charitable activities</u>		
Activities undertaken directly	20439	1103
Support costs	799	1205
Total	<u>21,238</u>	<u>2,308</u>
Governance costs	<u>800</u>	<u>1,059</u>
	<u>22,285</u>	<u>3,828</u>

Governance costs includes payments to the accountants of £800 for independent examination fees (2009:£1,000).

THE GLACIER TRUST**NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS (CONTINUED)****FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2010****5 Activities undertaken directly**

	2010	2009
	£	£
Other costs relating to direct and support costs for charitable activities comprise:		
Direct charitable travel	1,631	1,103
Project costs - unrestricted	5,478	-
Education - unrestricted	5,644	-
Project costs - restricted	7,686	-
	<u>20,439</u>	<u>1,103</u>

6 Support costs

	2010	2009
	£	£
Postage	392	592
Travel costs	384	379
Sundry expenses	23	234
	<u>799</u>	<u>1,205</u>

7 Governance costs

	2010	2009
	£	£
Other governance costs comprise:		
Independent examination	800	1,000
Legal fees	-	59
	<u>800</u>	<u>1,059</u>

8 Trustees

None of the trustees (or any persons connected with them) received any remuneration during the year, but one of them was reimbursed a total of £2,015 travelling expenses (2009:one of them was reimbursed a total of £1,482).

9 Employees

There were no employees during the year.

THE GLACIER TRUST**NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS (CONTINUED)****FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2010**

10 Debtors	2010	2009
	£	£
Other debtors	<u>25</u>	<u>181</u>

11 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2010	2009
	£	£
Accruals	<u>870</u>	<u>1,241</u>

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 2009	Movement in funds		Balance at 5 April 2010
	£	Incoming resources	Resources expended	£
Forest conservation and alternative fuel	7,686	-	(7,686)	-
Integrated water resource management	500	9,453	-	9,953
	<u>8,186</u>	<u>9,453</u>	<u>(7,686)</u>	<u>9,953</u>

13 Analysis of net assets between funds

	Unrestricted funds	Restricted funds	Total
	£	£	£
Fund balances at 5 April 2010 are represented by:			
Current assets	12,073	9,953	22,026
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	<u>(870)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(870)</u>
	<u>11,203</u>	<u>9,953</u>	<u>21,156</u>