THE GLACIER TRUST

England & Wales · Charity number 1124955

Details

Status	Registered
Legal form	Other
Registered	2008-07-14
Register	View on the Charity Commission register

Contact

Address	2 Pear Tree Court Burneston Bedale North Yorkshire DL8 2BU
Phone	07906 269326
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Website	www.theglaciertrust.org

Activities

Objects: THE TRUSTEES MUST APPLY THE INCOME OF THE CHARITY IN FURTHERING THE FOLLOWING OBJECTS("THE OBJECTS")TO ADVANCE THE EDUCATION OF THE PUBLIC IN SUBJECTS RELATING TO SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENTAND THE PROTECTION, ENHANCEMENT AND REHABILITATION OF THE ENVIRONMENT AND TO PROMOTESTUDY AND RESEARCH IN SUCH SUBJECTS PROVIDED THAT THE USEFUL RESULTS OF SUCH STUDY AREDISSEMINATED TO THE PUBLIC AT LARGE."SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT" MEANS "DEVELOPMENT WHICH MEETS THE NEEDS OF THE PRESENTWITHOUT COMPROMISING THE ABILITY OF FUTURE GENERATIONS TO MEET THEIR OWN NEEDS."TO PROMOTE AND ADVANCE EDUCATION WITH REGARD TO:A) SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH IN ITS CONTRIBUTION TO THE GREATER UNDERSTANDING OF CLIMATE CHANGE;ANDB) THE CONSERVATION AND PROTECTION OF THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AND THE STRATEGIESAVAILABLE FOR MITIGATION AND ADAPTATION IN RESPONSE TO CLIMATE CHANGE.'TO PROMOTE AND CARRY OUT FOR THE PUBLIC BENEFIT RESEARCH INTO THE EFFECTS OF CLIMATECHANGE AND TO PUBLISH AND WIDELY DISSEMINATE THE USEFUL RESULTS OF SUCH RESEARCH.

Activities: The Glacier Trust works with established NGOs in Nepal to enable high altitude communities to adapt to the impacts of climate change. TGT also works with Universities in the UK and Nepal to help nurture the next generation of climate change adaptation professionals. In the UK, TGT advocates for socially just approaches to climate change adaptation and sustainable development.

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Classification

- **How:** Makes Grants To Individuals, Makes Grants To Organisations, Sponsors Or Undertakes Research
- **What:** Education/training, Environment/conservation/heritage, Economic/community Development/employment
- **Who:** Other Charities Or Voluntary Bodies, The General Public/mankind

Geography

- **Area of benefit:** UNDEFINED. IN PRACTICE, NATIONAL AND OVERSEAS.
- Nepal

Finances

Period end	Income	Expenditure	Assets	Employees
2025-04-05	£41,055	£59,927	-	-
2024-04-05	£56,431	£43,099	-	-
2023-04-05	£72,460	£76,966	-	-
2022-04-05	£79,892	£78,763	-	-
2021-04-05	£69,375	£81,652	-	-

Trustees

Name	Role	Appointed
PETER OSBORNE	Chair	
ANDREW RUTHERFORD		
James Forsyth		2016-11-06
MARY PEART		2019-01-04
Professor CRAIG HUTTON		2016-02-15

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THE GLACIER TRUST

England & Wales - Charity number 1124955

Accounts

Charity registration number 1124955

THE GLACIER TRUST

ANNUAL REPORT AND UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2025

THE GLACIER TRUST

LEGAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION

Trustees	Mr A Rutherford Mr P Osborne Dr C Hutton Mr J Forsyth Mrs M Peart
Executive Director	M Holmes
Partner Liaison Adviser	Mr R Allen
Climate Adaptation Strategy Adviser	Dr M Phillips
Charity number	1124955
Principal address	2 Pear Tree Court Burneston Bedale North Yorkshire DL8 2BU
Independent examiner	E Law FCA

THE GLACIER TRUST

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THE GLACIER TRUST

TRUSTEES'REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2025

The trustees present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 5 April 2025.

The accounts have been prepared in accordance with the accounting policies set out in note 1 to the accounts and comply with the trust deed, the Charities Act 2011 and "Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102)" (as amended for accounting periods commencing from 1 January 2019)

Objectives and activities

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

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

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

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

Impact Summary 2024/25

Our achievements in 2024/25 have built on our previous successes and continue to grow our impact. We continue to work across three main area in Solukhumbu, Kavrepalanchok and Nawalparasi.

We summarise our impact here:

In Solukhumbu, the programme has made significant progress in promoting climate-resilient agriculture and environmental sustainability in the Thulung Dudhkoshi and Mapya Dudhkoshi rural municipalities.

Between 2022/23 and 2024/25, it successfully planted 232,761 tree crop seedlings—including high-value fruits, nuts, fodder, and forage species—sourced from the Deusa Agroforesty Resource Centre (DAFRC), satellite nurseries, and external suppliers. Additionally, eight satellite nurseries were established, of which three are currently functional after being restored from climate-related damage. These nurseries have produced over 13,000 seedlings.

To further strengthen sustainable farming practices, 716 farmers received specialized training on tree crop technologies and climate-smart agriculture, building local capacity and resilience. The programme also prioritised value addition and local enterprise development. Strategic collaboration with the Women Entrepreneurs Association of Nepal (WEAN) empowered farmers, particularly women, through entrepreneurship training and improved market access. Initiatives such as broom-making training and the establishment of a cold storage facility at DAFRC supported income diversification and improved post-harvest management. The cold store played a crucial role in preserving mandarins, boosting profitability through off-season sales, and enabling national-level exposure, including participation in the 7th Nepal Agritech International Expo in Kathmandu.

A notable achievement was the establishment of a coffee processing (roastery) plant in Mugli, through a tripartite collaboration among EcoHimal, The Glacier Trust and the local government. This initiative was supported by a local government contribution of NPR 3 million and a crowdfunding campaign that raised GBP 6,227, enabling the installation of hulling, roasting, and packaging equipment. Operated by a local cooperative, the facility processed 2,443.4 kg of parchment coffee from 113 farmers, generating NPR 1.34 million in income. This was further supported by a Coffee Revolving Fund. Solukhumbu coffee gained wider recognition through its participation in the Nepal Coffee Festival (March 2025) and the export of an initial 200 kg of green beans to Happy Barista in the UK, followed by an additional 150 kg highlighting the interest in Nepali coffee in the UK.

Overall, the programme demonstrated a successful integration of climate adaptation, local enterprise development, and agricultural innovation. Through inclusive partnerships, infrastructure investment, and capacity-building, it contributed to improved livelihoods, promoted green entrepreneurship, and positioned Solukhumbu as a leading coffee-growing hub for sustainable mountain development, climate resilience and livelihood enhancement.

In Nawalparasi, Year 2 of Phase II of the 'Layer Farming for Adaptation' project is now complete.

Between April 2024 and April 2025, work in Nawalparasi focused on consolidating the achievements of the Layer Farming for Adaptation Project (LFAP) and maintaining momentum through a bridging phase while preparations were made for a successor project.

From April to September 2024, the final months of LFAP concentrated on strengthening coffee-based agroforestry systems across seven villages in Hupsekot and Baudikali Rural Municipalities. Farmers received continued technical support through regular group meetings, on-site coaching and monitoring visits. Coffee cultivation and processing trainings were delivered in all project sites, helping farmers improve plantation management, pest control, harvesting and parchment preparation. During this period, 6,455 new coffee seedlings were planted by 118 households, alongside intercropped vegetables and fruit trees to improve food security and resilience.

Support for complementary livelihood activities remained a priority. Farmers received improved vegetable seeds, irrigation support through HDPE water tanks, and materials for tunnel farming on a cost-share basis. School engagement activities continued in Dhoubadi and Charghare, involving children in coffee nursery management, tree planting, kitchen gardening and environmental sanitation, helping embed climate adaptation knowledge within the wider community.

By the end of LFAP, coffee production had increased significantly. In 2024 alone, 45 households sold 559 kg of coffee parchment, with quality and market access improving year on year. Monitoring visits by The Glacier Trust, HICODEF and Nepal's Social Welfare Council confirmed strong uptake, visible livelihood benefits and growing interest from local government.

From January to March 2025, a bridging phase was implemented to sustain progress while the next project was being developed. During this time, HICODEF continued intensive farmer group follow-up, coaching and monitoring, ensuring newly planted coffee trees, nurseries and vegetable tunnels were well managed. By early 2025, there were seven active coffee nurseries with over 10,000 seedlings ready for transplanting, indicating continued expansion beyond the formal end of LFAP.

Coffee production accelerated further during the bridging phase. 62 households sold approximately 910 kg of coffee parchment, representing a substantial increase on the previous year. Market systems also diversified, with farmers selling both fresh cherry and parchment locally or in Kawasoti, often receiving higher and more competitive prices. This reduced dependence on a single buyer and strengthened the sustainability of the coffee value chain. Alongside field activities, HICODEF worked closely with local governments and the Social Welfare Council to secure approvals and documentation required for the next phase of programming. This ensured continuity of engagement and positioned communities to transition from "surviving to thriving" livelihoods built on climate-resilient agriculture.

Overall, the period from April 2024 to April 2025 marked a shift from project delivery to consolidation and scaling: coffee farming became firmly established as a viable climate adaptation and income strategy, farmer confidence and production increased, and the foundations were laid for the next stage of long-term support in Nawalparasi.

In Kavrepalanchok, Mandan Deupur AFRC has been a real centre for support and expertise, especially following the landslides of September 2024.

Our partnership with EcoHimal, a local NGO based in Nepal, has allowed us to develop an Agroforestry Resource Centre [AFRC] in Mandan Deupur in Kavrepalanchok to bring ecological and socio-economic benefits to poor rural farming communities. By enabling hundreds of families to transition from precarious subsistence farming to sustainable organic agroforestry, livelihoods, biodiversity and resilience to the increasingly erratic climate conditions have all been improved. The funds generously awarded by The Margaret Hayman Charitable Trust, and those raised through crowdfunding, have enabled the centre to act as a hub for support and expertise, especially in the wake of the September 2024 landslides.

The end of 2024 saw the culmination of Phase II of the Mandan Deupur Agroforesty Resource Centre (MD-AFRC) project, which began in December 2021 and ended in December 2024. This was a transformative initiative focused on promoting agroforestry systems that integrate trees, crops, and livestock to enhance productivity, environmental health, and economic benefits for local communities. A total of 2,167 farmers have been upskilled on climate-smart agriculture, fruit tree cropping, and organic farming through 88 monthly trainings and farmer field schools. Additionally, 103 polyhouses were established to support off-season vegetable production, directly benefiting farmers' livelihoods. As a result, 77.07% of surveyed farmers reported generating an annual income of NPR 10,724 (£62.68). Out of 6,083 trained farmers, 4,689 are projected to earn income from their agricultural activities.

Since 2019, the project has successfully planted 82,118 tree seedlings, with 40,219 planted during Phase II alone. The seedlings have shown a strong growth rate, with a survival rate of 75.28%, positively impacting the municipality's ecosystem. However, landslides which occurred over the weekend of September 26–28 have destroyed many of these plants, and no exact data is available for those losses as of this reporting period. Nagarkot has served as an outlet centre for fresh, organic produce from farmers in Mandan Deupur Municipality, contributing to the economic improvement of the rural community and motivating producers toward organic farming. The ten organic villages (groups), consisting of 326 organic producers (57% female), have been empowered and skilled in organic vegetable production. They have collectively produced 186.19 tons of vegetables, consumed 118.21 tons, and sold 67.98 tons of surplus, generating approximately NPR 0.3 million.

The project has also established 12 agroforestry school gardens in 12 secondary schools across Mandan Deupur Municipality. A total of 1,276 students from these schools have been educated on organic farming technologies.

From January 2025, we moved into the third phase of the project, with initial focus on a sustainable and long-term recovery from the devastating landslides in September 2024. As part of the rehabilitation work, 50 fully affected households across wards 10, 11, and 12 received immediate support, while 161 households requested seedlings for replantation, with site-specific assessments completed in partnership with local governments. Seedling production remained central to recovery and sustainability, with over 18,000 saplings produced and more than 4,600 seedlings from 12 fruit varieties prepared for distribution. Additionally, the project promoted food security and green consumption by distributing fast-growing vegetable seeds to disaster-affected families, enabling them to grow for both consumption and local sales.

Our work in 2024/25

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

Enabling climate change adaptation

In 2024/25 The Glacier Trust (TGT) continued to focus its work in three separate locations across Nepal. This included the continuation of work in Solukhumbu, Kavrepalanchok, and Nawalparasi.

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

Climate Change Adaptation Programme (CCAP) - Solukhumbu

TGT has been enabling climate change adaptation in Solukhumbu (eastern Nepal) for over nine years. This has been done through the partnership and support we provide to the work of Deusa Agroforestry Resource Centre (AFRC) and Eco-Himal Nepal. 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 in Deusa continues to develop and grow in its role as a community hub and centre of excellence.

Programme Objectives

TGT has continued the funding of programme work in Solukhumbu, with a continued focus on the villages of Deusa and Waku in the rural municipality of Thulung Dhudhakhoshi. The programme of work spanned three years from July 2022 to July 2025. The overall objective of this work is to support sustainable rural livelihoods through the promotion of Agroforestry, tree cropping and creation of market linkages for agricultural produce. This annual report for 2024/25 reports on the final year of the full three-year phase. Specific objectives, outcomes and activities have been developed in partnership with Eco-Himal Nepal and Deusa AFRC. Project work by Deusa AFRC and the Eco-Himal programme complement each other and have significant overlaps. Shared objectives were pursued through this integrated project over a three-year period.

- Promote GO GREEN Solukhumbu with sustainable agrology through agroforestry for climate change mitigation, sustainable livelihood and environment protection.
- Further develop climate change understanding and awareness across the populations of 2 rural municipalities.
- 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.
- Increase local farmers' access to local produce processing and final consumer products production technologies and skills.
- Create self-employment opportunities through cultivation of high value commodities (coffee), and the addition of agro products through processing of agro-livestock products and marketing.
- Establish market linkages for sale of high value crops, including coffee, at local and national levels.

Achievements 2024/25

During 2024/25, The Glacier Trust continued to support climate change adaptation and sustainable livelihoods in Solukhumbu through its partnership with EcoHimal Nepal under Phase II of the Climate Change Adaptation Programme (CCAP). The programme focused on climate-resilient agriculture, environmental restoration, value-chain development and local enterprise support in Thulung Dudhkoshi and Mapya Dudhkoshi Rural Municipalities.

A major focus during the year was large-scale agroforestry and land restoration. In 2024/25 alone, 79,500 tree crop seedlings (including high-value fruit, nut, fodder and forage species) were planted, contributing to a total of over 230,000 seedlings planted across the programme period. These interventions support soil stability, biodiversity, food security and diversified household incomes in a climate-vulnerable mountain environment. Community-based satellite nurseries continued to play a key role in seedling production and local ownership, with restored nurseries producing seedlings for ongoing distribution.

Capacity building remained central to programme delivery. During the reporting period, farmers received training in climate-smart agriculture, tree crop management and environmentally sustainable practices, strengthening local knowledge and long-term resilience. Particular attention was given to women's economic participation through partnerships with the Women Entrepreneurs Association of Nepal, supporting enterprise development, skills training and improved market access.

Significant progress was also made in agricultural value addition and market development. A coffee processing facility was established in Mukli through a tripartite partnership between EcoHimal, The Glacier Trust and Thulung Dudhkoshi Rural Municipality. Supported by local government investment and UK-based fundraising, the facility enabled local processing of coffee for the first time. During 2024/25, 2,443 kg of coffee parchment from 113 farmers was processed, generating over NPR 1.3 million in farmer income and strengthening the local coffee value chain. Solukhumbu coffee was showcased at national events and entered international markets, including exports to the UK.

Overall, the programme in Solukhumbu during 2024/25 demonstrated the effectiveness of integrated climate adaptation approaches that combine environmental restoration, farmer capacity building and enterprise development. Despite funding constraints requiring a short extension period, the programme delivered measurable livelihood and environmental benefits and laid strong foundations for future scale-up and sustainability.

Farmer meeting in Dibli, Solukhumbu

Layer Farming for Adaptation Project (LFAP) - Nawaparasi

During 2024/25, The Glacier Trust continued to support climate change adaptation and livelihood resilience in Nawalparasi East, Nepal, through its long-standing partnership with the Himalayan Community Development Forum (HICODEF). The year marked the conclusion of the second phase of the Layer Farming for Adaptation Project (LFAP) and the implementation of a short bridging phase to sustain progress while a successor programme was developed.

Programme Objectives

The primary objectives of the programme during the period were to:

- Strengthen climate-resilient livelihoods through coffee-based agroforestry and diversified farming systems
- Improve household income and food security through intercropping, vegetable production and market access
- Build local capacity and ownership through farmer training, group-based decision-making and nursery management
- Support sustainable natural resource management, particularly soil health and water use
- Consolidate gains from previous project phases and maintain momentum beyond project timelines

Key Achievements and Activities

During the final year of LFAP (to September 2024), the project continued to work across seven villages in Hupsekot and Baudikali Rural Municipalities, supporting farmers through regular group meetings, on-site technical coaching and structured training in coffee cultivation, processing and farm management.

A major focus was the expansion and consolidation of coffee farming as a climate adaptation strategy. During the year, 6,455 new coffee seedlings were planted by 118 households, bringing the total number of trees planted under LFAP to nearly 20,000. Coffee was grown within layered farming systems, intercropped with vegetables, fruits and fodder species to improve soil fertility, reduce climate risk and support household nutrition.

Farmers also received complementary support to stabilise livelihoods while coffee plantations matured. This included the distribution of improved vegetable seeds, materials for tunnel farming, and HDPE water storage tanks for irrigation, all delivered on a cost-share basis to strengthen ownership and sustainability. As a result, most participating households were cultivating vegetables both for home consumption and local sale.

Coffee processing and marketing capacity improved significantly. Through training, equipment provision and regular follow-up, farmers were supported to harvest, pulp and prepare coffee parchment to marketable standards. In 2024, 45 households sold a total of 559 kg of coffee parchment, generating new and growing income streams. Monitoring visits by The Glacier Trust, HICODEF and Nepal's Social Welfare Council confirmed strong farmer engagement, improving quality and increasing confidence in coffee as a viable long-term livelihood.

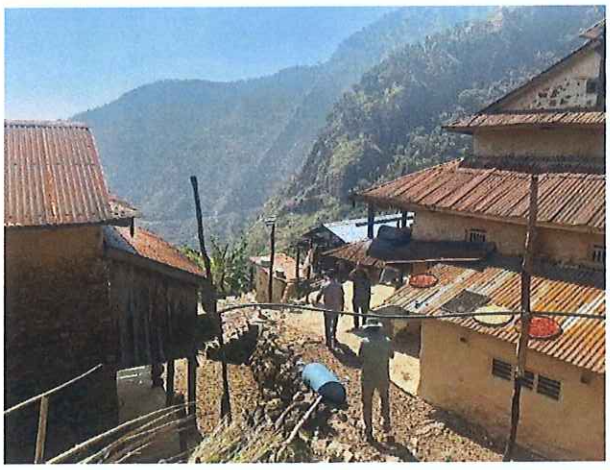
Environmental education and intergenerational learning were reinforced through school engagement activities in Dhoubadi and Charghare. These involved students in coffee nursery management, tree planting, kitchen gardening and environmental sanitation, helping embed climate adaptation awareness within the wider community.

Following the formal end of LFAP, a bridging phase was implemented from January to March 2025 to protect investments and sustain farmer confidence while preparations were made for a new programme. During this period, 18 farmer group meetings were held and regular monitoring and coaching visits continued. By early 2025, seven community coffee nurseries were operational, collectively maintaining over 10,000 seedlings ready for transplanting, demonstrating strong local ownership and continued expansion beyond project funding cycles.

Coffee production accelerated during the bridging phase as earlier plantings reached maturity. 62 households sold approximately 910 kg of coffee parchment, representing a substantial year-on-year increase. Market access also diversified, with farmers able to sell both fresh cherry and parchment locally or in nearby towns, reducing reliance on a single buyer and strengthening the sustainability of the value chain.

Overall Impact

Overall, the programme in Nawalparasi during 2024/25 successfully transitioned from delivery to consolidation and scale-up. It demonstrated clear progress in climate-resilient agriculture, increasing farmer income and confidence, and strong community ownership of coffee-based agroforestry systems. The year laid solid foundations for a successor programme focused on further strengthening livelihoods, water security and long-term climate adaptation in this highly vulnerable region.



Baseni has real momentum and has embraced the project with incredible results

Mandan Deupur Agroforestry Resource Centre - Kavrepalanchok

During 2024/25, The Glacier Trust continued to support the Mandan Deupur Agroforestry Resource Centre (MD-AFRC) in Kavrepalanchok District, Nepal, working in partnership with EcoHimal Nepal, Mandan Deupur Municipality and local communities. The year spanned the final period of Phase II, which concluded in December 2024, and the early implementation of Phase III, with an increased focus on post-landslide rehabilitation, institutional sustainability and scaling impact through a hub-and-spoke agroforestry model.

Programme Objectives

During the reporting period, the MDAFRC programme aimed to:

- Promote agroforestry and organic farming as climate-resilient livelihood strategies
- Strengthen the institutional capacity and sustainability of MD-AFRC and its satellite nurseries
- Support post-disaster rehabilitation and livelihood restoration following landslides in Mandan Deupur
- Improve household income, food security and green consumption
- Strengthen market access for organic produce through structured local outlets
- Build long-term resilience through training, education and local government engagement

Final Year of Phase II: Key Achievements (to December 2024)

By the end of Phase II, MD-AFRC had become a recognised municipal-level hub for agroforestry services, providing seedlings, training, demonstrations and technical support across Mandan Deupur Municipality.

Over the life of the project to December 2024:

- 6,083 farmers were trained in climate-smart agriculture, agroforestry and organic farming
- 82,118 tree seedlings were planted since 2019, including 40,219 during Phase II, with an average survival rate of approximately 75%, exceeding national averages
- Ten organic villages comprising 326 producers (57% women) collectively produced 186 tonnes of vegetables, selling surplus produce worth approximately NPR 300,000
- Five fully operational satellite nurseries generated more than NPR 3.5 million in income from seedling and vegetable sales over two years
- 103 permanent polyhouses were established for off-season vegetable production, co-financed by local government, partners and farmers

MD-AFRC itself functioned as a training and learning centre, supported by office facilities, accommodation, demonstration plots, livestock units and polyhouses. While full financial self-sufficiency had not yet been achieved, the centre generated NPR 210,241 in income over three years, reinvested into operations and production inputs.

Local government engagement strengthened significantly during this period, with Mandan Deupur Municipality embedding agroforestry, organic farming, seed banks and cold storage facilities within its development plans for 2024/25.

Phase III and Post-Landslide Rehabilitation (January–April 2025)

Following severe landslides affecting Mandan Deupur in late 2024, Phase III prioritised rehabilitation and recovery alongside continued agroforestry development.

During this period:

- 50 fully affected households in wards 10, 11 and 12 received immediate rehabilitation support
- 161 households formally requested tree crop seedlings for land rehabilitation, with site-specific assessments completed in coordination with local government
- 4,682 seedlings from 12 fruit species were prepared and prioritised for distribution to affected households
- Fast-growing vegetable seeds were distributed to highly affected families to support food security and small-scale income generation

Seedling production expanded significantly, with over 18,000 seedlings produced by five satellite nurseries between January and April 2025. These included coffee, macadamia, avocado, guava, pomegranate and fodder species, supporting both rehabilitation and future income generation.

MD-AFRC also continued to strengthen its infrastructure and sustainability:

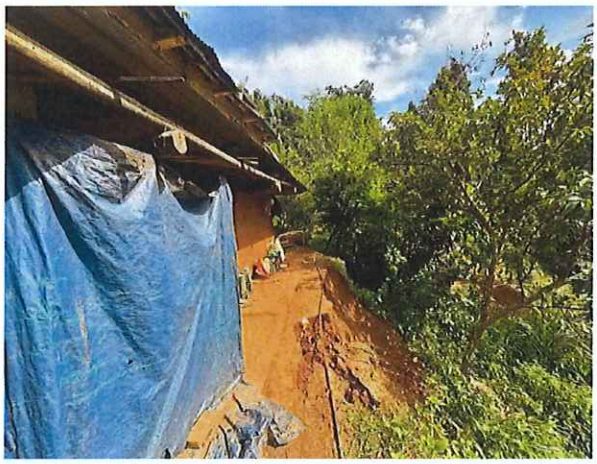
- A third high-tech polyhouse was installed
- A 6 m³ biogas system was established in collaboration with local government
- Income generation activities commenced under Phase III, with NPR 58,634 generated and reinvested
- Approximately 400 kg of vegetables were produced and sold directly from the centre

Scaling Impact: Markets, Networks and Learning

The programme made strong progress in building systems for long-term sustainability and scale. The Nagarkot Haat Bazaar, established in partnership with local government and ASK Nepal, continued to operate weekly as a key outlet for organic produce, benefiting farmers and promoting healthy consumption in a major tourist area. Local authorities committed NPR 1,000,000 to further develop and formalise the market infrastructure.

Overall Impact

Overall, the MDAFRC programme during 2024/25 demonstrated the value of sustained, locally embedded agroforestry investment combined with flexible disaster response. The final year of Phase II consolidated long-term gains in skills, production and institutional capacity, while Phase III enabled the programme to respond effectively to climate-related shocks. Together, these activities strengthened livelihoods, improved food security, reinforced local government engagement, and positioned MD-AFRC as a key driver of climate-resilient agriculture in the region.



Devastating landslides across Mandan Deupur in September 2024

TRUSTEES' REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2025

Overall Conclusion

During 2024/25, The Glacier Trust delivered a diverse portfolio of programmes across Solukhumbu, Nawalparasi and Kavrepalanchok, supporting vulnerable rural communities in Nepal to strengthen livelihoods, improve food security and build resilience to climate change. This work was delivered in close partnership with trusted local organisations and in collaboration with local government, reflecting the organisation's commitment to locally led, accountable and sustainable development.

In Solukhumbu, The Glacier Trust worked in partnership with EcoHimal Nepal and community-based organisations to deliver climate adaptation and agroforestry programming in a highly fragile mountain environment. Support from donors enabled the consolidation of long-term investments in tree-based livelihoods, environmental restoration and women's enterprise development, alongside improved market access for high-value crops such as coffee and the development of the coffee roastery in Mukli.

In Nawalparasi, the organisation continued to work with HICODEF to strengthen climate-resilient agriculture and coffee-based agroforestry systems. This work built on earlier phases of the Layer Farming for Adaptation Project and a subsequent bridging phase, with support from individual donors. The programme benefited from strong engagement with local government and producer groups, helping embed sustainable farming practices and market linkages within local systems.

In Kavrepalanchok, we continued our work with EcoHimal Nepal, Mandan Deupur Municipality and community representatives to complete the final year of a longer-term climate adaptation programme, followed by a targeted recovery response after landslides in Mandan Deupur. Funding from a combination of generous funding from The Margaret Hayman Charitable Trust and public donations, including support raised through emergency appeals, enabled the organisation to respond flexibly to climate-related shocks while maintaining a focus on longer-term resilience.

Across all three project areas, delivery was underpinned by strong partnerships with local organisations, producer groups and municipal authorities, ensuring programmes were responsive to local priorities and aligned with development plans, ensuring the long-term sustainability of the work. The continued support of funders, trusts and individual donors was essential in enabling both sustained programme delivery and timely responses to emerging needs.

Overall, this year has demonstrated the value of long-term partnerships and flexible funding in addressing the complex and evolving impacts of climate change. The Glacier Trust's work during the year reinforced its strategic focus on climate-resilient livelihoods and community-led adaptation, while ensuring responsible stewardship of charitable resources and accountability to partners, funders and the communities it serves.

It has been a challenging period for small charities such as The Glacier Trust, with the economic climate both locally and globally limiting fundraising opportunities, however through a range of diversification of income initiatives and the ongoing generosity of long-term donors, The Glacier Trust has been able, and will continue to, deliver positive outcomes for vulnerable communities in rural Nepal.

Financial review

The Trust ended the year with a Deficit of £(18,872) (2024 Surplus £13,332). The Trust's funds as at 05 April 2025 were £16,263,split £16,263 unrestricted/ £Nil Restricted 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
Dr C Hutton
Mr J Forsyth
Mrs M Peart

The trustees have a commonality of interest in The Glacier Trust's (the Trust) work and particular skills which enhance its work. Our five current trustees are all resident in the UK. The Trust has one paid Executive Director who is UK based and funded through specific core grants; and one volunteer Partner Liaison Adviser, 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.

Mark Holmes who joined the Trust on January 8th 2024, continues in his role as Executive Director on a permanent part time contract. Mark is responsible for the day-to-day running of the Trust including project development and management, communications and fundraising. Mark made his first visit to Nepal and our project work in April 2024.

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

Dr. Morgan Phillips who previously worked for the Trust on December as UK Co-Director, is now our Climate Change Adaptation Adviser. 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. He currently Global Action Plan's Director of Education and Youth Engagement. He is the author of 'Great Adaptations'.

Andy Rutherford has retired as Head of International Partnerships of the UK based development and policy agency One World Action for which Robin Garton raised funds in the past. He has worked with community-based organisations in Asia, Africa and Central America over the last 25 years. His career evolved from being a member of a joint UK-India research programme on the social effects of the Green Revolution to working with grassroots and women's organisations across Asia, Africa and Latin America. Andy established what is said to be the UK's first not-for-profit tour company, Fresh Eyes - People to People Travel cic. He is active in the Asia Europe People's Forum. 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 Executive Director.

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

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

Mary Peart joined as a trustee in December 2018. Before retiring to north west Scotland in July 2017, Mary taught Geography for 30 years at the German Swiss International School in Hong Kong. For the last 19 years of this she was also Head of the Secondary Department (English Stream) and this gives her a unique insight into

secondary education and the opportunities of working with students of this age group to enhance their understanding of climate change and to harness their enthusiasm for fund-raising. Mary has visited Nepal on many occasions developing a deep interest in and affection for the country from her numerous off-the-beaten-track treks there. She is convinced that students learn best from their experiences outside of the classroom, having accompanied many school trips and HKAYP (formerly Duke of Edinburgh Award) expeditions throughout her career and she has been integral in establishing our first school partnership with her former school, GSIS.

TRUSTEES' REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2025

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.

Trustee

Dated:

3 February 2026

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 2025.

Responsibilities and basis of report

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

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

Independent examiner's statement

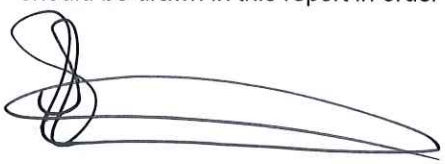
Your attention is drawn to the fact that the charity has prepared financial statements in accordance with Accounting and Reporting by Charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102) in preference to the Accounting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

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

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

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

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



E Law FCA
Lizard House
Catton
North Yorkshire
YO7 4SQ

Dated: 4 February 2026

THE **GLACIER TRUST**

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES INCLUDING INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2025

	Notes	**Unrestricted funds**	**Restricted funds**	**Total**	Unrestricted funds	Restricted funds	Total
		2025	**2025**	**2025**	**2024**	**2024**	**2024**
		£	**£**	**£**	**£**	**£**	**£**
Income from:							
Donations, grants and legacies	**2**	**30,986**	**10,000**	**40,986**	**36,366**	**20,000**	**56,366**
Investments	**3**	**69**		**69**	**65**	**-**	**65**
Total income		**31,055**	**10,000**	**41,055**	**36,431**	**20,000**	**56,431**
Charitable activities	**4**	**(26,369)**	**(33,558)**	**(59,927)**	**(20,108)**	**(22,991)**	**(43,099)**
Net (outgoing)/incoming resources		**4,686**	**(23,558)**	**(18,872)**	**16,323**	**(2,991)**	**13,332**
Transfer between funds		**(12,397)**	**12,397**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Net movement in funds		**(7,711)**	**(11,161)**	**(18,872)**	**16,323**	**(2,991)**	**13,332**
Opening funds balance at 6 April 2024		**23,974**	**11,161**	**35,135**	**7,651**	**14,152**	**21,803**
Closing funds balance at 5 April 2025		**16,263**	**-**	**16,263**	**23,974**	**11,161**	**35,135**

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

All income and expenditure derive from continuing activities.

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 5 APRIL 2025

	Notes	2025		2024	
		£	£	£	£
Current assets					
Debtors	**10**	-		435	
Cash at bank and in hand		16,263		34,700	
		16,263		35,135	
Net current assets			16,263		35,135
Income funds					
Restricted funds	**11**		-		12,412
Unrestricted funds			16,263		22,273
			16,263		35,135

The financial statements were approved by the Trustees on 3 February 2026

Mary Peart
Trustee

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2025

1 Accounting policies

Charity information

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

1.1 Accounting convention

The accounts have been prepared in accordance with the trust's charitable deed, the Charities Act 2011 and "Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102)" (as amended for accounting periods commencing from 1 January 2019). The trust is a Public Benefit Entity as defined by FRS 102.

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

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

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

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Going concern

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

1.3 Charitable funds

Unrestricted funds are available for use at the discretion of the trustees in furtherance of their charitable objectives.

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

1.4 Incoming resources

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

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

2 Accounting policies

2.1 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.

2.2 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.

2.3 Taxation

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

2.4 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.

2.5 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

3 Donations, grants and legacies

	Unrestricted funds	Restricted funds	Total	Unrestricted funds	Restricted funds	Total
	2025	2025	2025	2024	2024	2024
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Donations and gifts	29,986	10,000	39,986	35,366	20,000	55,366
Donated goods and services	1,000		1,000	1,000	-	1,000

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.

3 Investments

	2025	2024
	£	£
Interest receivable	69	65

4 Charitable activities

	Direct and support costs for charitable activities	Direct and support costs for charitable activities
	2025	2024
	£	£
Staff costs	22,500	16,584
Project costs		1,251
	22,500	17,835
Grant funding of activities (see note 5)	34,938	21,740
Share of support costs (see note 6)	2,489	3,524
	59,927	43,099
Analysis by fund		
Unrestricted funds	26,369	20,108
Restricted funds	33,558	22,991
	59,927	43,099

5 Grants payable

	2025	2024
	£	£
Grants to institutions:		
The Himalayan Community Development Forum (HICODEF): Layer Farming Adaptation Nawalparasi	12,608	8,861
Eco Himal:Mandan Deupur: Agro Forestry Resource Centre	15,950	8,009
Eco Himal: Climate change in Solukhumbu District	5,000	5,050
Coffee Roastery	1,380	-
	34,938	21,740

6 Support costs

	2025	2024
	£	£
Travel	**178**	110
Sundry expenses	**99**	166
Insurance	**295**	287
Accommodation	**1,000**	1,000
Website and publicity	**735**	1,190
Fundraising and printing	**182**	772
Accountancy	**0**	0
Total	**2,489**	3,542

Governance costs for independent examiner are provided on a pro bono basis

7 Trustees

None of the trustees (or any persons connected with them), received any remuneration or reimbursement of expenses during the year (2024- no trustee expenses were incurred).

8 Employees

The average monthly number of employees during the year was:

	2025 Number	**2024** Number
	1	1

Employment costs	**2025** £	**2024** £
Wages and salaries	22,500	16,584
Other pension costs	-	
	22,500	16,584

9 Taxation

The charity is exempt from tax on income and gains falling within section 505 of the Taxes Act 1988 or section 252 of the Taxation of Chargeable Gains Act 1992 to the extent that these are applied to its charitable objects.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

*FOR THE **YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2025***

10 Debtors

	2025	2024
Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
Other debtors	-	435

11 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 2024 £	Incoming resources £	Resources expended £	Transfer from unrestricted funds £	Balance as at 5 April 2025 £
Nepalese projects	11,161	10,000	(33,558)	12,398	-

12 Analysis of net assets between funds

	Unrestricted funds	Restricted funds	Total funds	Unrestricted funds	Restricted funds	Total
	2025 £	2025 £	2025 £	2024 £	2024 £	2024 £
Fund balances at 5 April 2025 are represented by:						
Current assets/(liabilities)	**16,263**	-	16,263	23,794	11,161	35,135

13 Financial commitments, guarantees and contingent liabilities:

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

Due within one year

EcoHimal – Solukhumbu	**£30,000**

14 Remuneration of key management personnel

The remuneration of key management personnel is as follows.

	2024 £	2023 £
Aggregate compensation	`22,500	16,584

There were no reimbursed expenses during 2024 (2023- **Nil).**

THE GLACIER TRUST

England & Wales - Charity number 1124955

Accounts

Charity registration number 1124955

THE GLACIER TRUST

ANNUAL REPORT AND UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2024

THE GLACIER TRUST

LEGAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION

Trustees	Mr A Rutherford Mr P Osborne Dr C Hutton Mr J Forsyth Mrs M Peart
Executive Director	M Holmes
Partner Liaison Adviser	Mr R Allen
Climate Adaptation Strategy Adviser	Dr M Phillips
Charity number	1124955
Principal address	2 Pear Tree Court Burneston Bedale North Yorkshire DL8 2BU
Independent examiner	E Law FCA

THE GLACIER TRUST

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THE GLACIER TRUST

TRUSTEES'REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 *APRIL 2024*

The trustees present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 5 April 2024.

The accounts have been prepared in accordance with the accounting policies set out in note 1 to the accounts and comply with the trust deed, the Charities Act 2011 and "Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102)" (as amended for accounting periods commencing from 1 January 2019)

Objectives and activities

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

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

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

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

- **Impact summary**

Our achievements in 2023/24 have built on our previous successes and continue to grow our impact. We continue to work in three main locations; Solukhumbu, Kavrepalanchok and Nawalparasi.

We summarise our impact here:

In **Solukhumbu, Deusa Argo Forestry Resource Centre (AFRC) expands, and the partnership with Kathmandu coffee roasters continues to thrive alongside the development of a community coffee roastery.**

In partnership with EcoHimal Nepal, we continue to deliver the Climate Change Adaptation Programme in the Thulung Dudhkoshi and Mapya Dudhkoshi Rural Municipalities of Solukhumbu district to deliver ecological and socio-economic benefits to rural farming communities. In the past two years (2023 and 2024), the programme has prioritised the production of tree crop seedlings, planting a total of **153,261** seedlings. This includes **73,341** high-value tree crops and **79,920** fodders/forages.

Additionally**, twenty-one** tree crop nurseries have been established at the Deusa Agriculture and Forest Resource Centre (DAFRC) to supply seedlings for future winter and summer plantings. **Seven** more nurseries have been set up on lead farmers' farmlands, with an estimated production and sale of about **53,400** seedlings. Over the last two years, **343** local farmers have been trained in climate-resilient and smart agriculture technologies, with an additional **119** farmers trained recently. Seven satellite nurseries are now operational, providing essential services.

A cold store has been established and is operational. It has stored **1.082 kg** of mandarins, priced at NPR 50 per kg. Out of this, 730 kg of mandarins was sold at NPR 130 per kg, generating a total revenue of **NPR 94,900**.

The establishment of a coffee processing plant in collaboration with EcoHimal, The Glacier Trust (TGT), and Thulung Dudhkoshi Rural Municipality at Mugli aims to serve all local coffee farmers. This plant will enhance coffee producers' incomes, improve livelihoods, and support climate adaptation.

In Nawalparasi, Year 2 of Phase II of the 'Layer Farming for Adaptation' project is now complete.

In September 2019, TGT partnered once again with HICODEF in Nawalparasi and the final phase of the project has been implemented during Sept 2023 to Sep 2024. A new project was co-designed in close consultation with the communities of Ripaha, Matthillo Basani, and Lahape to enable climate change adaptation. 'Layer Farming for Adaptation' involves training workshops, community organisation and a primary school programme. It is a five-year project that will eventually extend to five villages. We report here on the completion of year 2 of the 2nd phase which will last through to September 2024. Through this project we have reached further into the remote villages in the foothills of the Himalayas. This is an area of dangerously low food security. Climate change and inequality are exacerbating these problems significantly. In this project coffee is being grown with other high value crops, root vegetables and fruits as a climate change adaptation and livelihood improvement strategy. Coffee is grown using the organic 'layer farming' method so that coffee is inter-cropped with fruits, vegetables and other high value crops to vastly improve income, diet and resilience to climate change. Through this project, we are enabling farmers to grow coffee commercially for the first time.

During this year, project activities included **17** farmers' group follow-up meetings to discuss planning, progress, and identify new potential areas for future projects. The project provided **8.95 kg** of improved ground crop seeds (e.g., radish, cabbage, carrot) to **120** households and conducted coffee cultivation training in 4 villages for **127** participants (81 women, 46 men), leading to the establishment of coffee nurseries with a capacity of **2,500** seedlings per site. A total of **6,455** coffee seedlings were planted by **118** farmers, with intercropping of vegetables and fodder plants for sustainable farming. Equipment support included the distribution of HDEP water tanks (1,000 litres) and silpaulin sheets for tunnel farming with a 50% farmer cost-share. Monitoring and evaluation involved **3** visits by project teams, TGT members, and the Social Welfare Council (SWC), identifying key successes and challenges such as water scarcity. School engagement activities in **2 schools** included coffee plantation, nursery weeding, sanitation, litter picking, and kitchen gardening, with over **160** students and teachers participating. The project also supported **45** farmers in producing and selling **559 kg** of coffee parchment at Rs. 500/kg, facilitating improved market access and income generation.

In Kavre, Mandan Deupur AFRC continues to have a real positive impact on local communities

Our partnership with EcoHimal, a local NGO based in Nepal, has allowed us to develop an Agro-Forestry Resource Centre [AFRC] in Mandan Deupur in Kavrepalanchok to bring ecological and socio-economic benefits to poor rural farming communities. By enabling hundreds of families to transition from precarious subsistence farming to sustainable organic agro-forestry, livelihoods, biodiversity and resilience to the increasingly erratic climate conditions have all been improved. The funds generously awarded by The Margaret Hayman Charitable Trust have supported the centre in delivering its main aims and expanding its reach across six satellite sites in 2023.

2023 was the second year of this three-year project, which saw an additional 1,630 farmers trained on agro-forestry and organic farming techniques, including 788 trained in the field, with another 842 attending monthly training events. This brings the total trained over the two years of the project so far to 2,559, with 78% of these (1,996) now actively applying this new knowledge. 33,034 seedlings of tree crops (litchi, mango, avocado, lemon, banana, orange, lime, macadamia nuts, etc.) have now been distributed and planted by local farmers. These have shown a survival rate of 72% which is above the 70% survival rate considered successful in a Nepali context.

11 schools now have agroforest school gardens across the municipality, including 6 new participant schools during this phase of the project. The children have been the main drivers in establishment and management of these gardens, applying both theoretical and practical knowledge of tree crops, their importance, climate change and its impact, and technologies on growing plants in the process.

- **Our work in 2023/24**

In 2023/24 The Glacier Trust worked in partnership with Eco-Himal Nepal and HICODEF to deliver climate change adaptation projects and education in three locations across Nepal. In the UK, our work at the macro level to increase the profile and awareness of The Glacier Trust and the issues it works on continued as we continued to push our 'Great Adaptations' advocacy campaign.

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

- **Enabling climate change adaptation**

In 2023/24 The Glacier Trust (TGT) continued to focus its work in three separate locations across Nepal. This included the continuation of work in Solukhumbu, Kavrepalanchok, and Nawalparasi.

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

Deusa AFRC and Sustainable Tree Cropping - Solukhumbu

TGT has been enabling climate change adaptation in Solukhumbu (eastern Nepal) for over nine years. This has been done through the partnership and support we provide to the work of Deusa AFRC and Eco-Himal Nepal. 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 in Deusa continues to develop and grow in its role as a community hub and centre of excellence.

Project objectives 2022 - 2025

TGT has renewed its funding of programme work in Solukhumbu, with a continued focus on the villages of Deusa and Waku in the rural municipality of Thulung Dhudhakhoshi. The current programme of work will span three years from July 2022 - July 2025. The overall objective of this work is to support sustainable rural livelihoods through the promotion of Agroforestry, tree cropping and creation of market linkages for agricultural produce. This annual report for 2023/2024 reports on Year 2 of the full three-year phase. Specific objectives, outcomes and activities have been developed in partnership with Eco-Himal Nepal and Deusa AFRC. Project work by Deusa AFRC and the Eco-Himal programme complement each other and have significant overlaps. Shared objectives will be pursued through this integrated project over a three-year period.

- Promote GO GREEN Solukhumbu with sustainable agrology through agro-forestry for climate change mitigation, sustainable livelihood and environment protection.
- Further develop climate change understanding and awareness across the populations of 2 rural municipalities.
- 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.
- Increase local farmers' access to local produce processing and final consumer products production technologies and skills.
- Create self-employment opportunities through cultivation of high value commodities (coffee), and the addition of agro products through processing of agro-livestock products and marketing.
- Establish market linkages for sale of high value crops, including coffee, at local and national levels.

Achievements

- **Tree Crop Seedling Production:**
  - A total of **153,261 seedlings** planted in 2023 and 2024, including 73,341 high-value tree crops and 79,920 fodder/forages.
  - **21 nurseries** established at the Deusa AFRC and **7 satellite nurseries** operational.
  - **53,400 seedlings** projected from the nurseries for the upcoming planting seasons.
- **Farmer Training and Capacity Building:**
  - **462 farmers** trained in climate-resilient and smart agriculture technologies, such as nursery establishment and organic farming techniques.
  - **7 satellite nurseries** institutionalised with technical support, providing farmers with additional income from seedling and vegetable production.
- **Coffee Processing Plant Setup:**
  - Signed a tripartite Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) for establishing a coffee processing plant and cooperative with local government and EcoHimal.
  - Coffee revolving fund established supporting the collection of **2,041.9 kg** of coffee parchment.
  - **103** local coffee farmers earned **NPR 1,124,773** from coffee parchment sales.
  - Procurement of coffee processing equipment started, including hulling, sorting, and roasting machinery.
- **Cold Storage Facility:**
  - A 1,500-kg cold storage facility established and operational.
  - Successfully stored **1,082 kg** of mandarins, with **730 kg** sold, generating **NPR 94,900** in revenue.
- **Community Engagement and Revenue Generation:**
  - **NPR 94,900** generated from the sale of mandarins.
  - **7,000 seedlings** (Akabare chili and tomatoes) sold from Bhulbule satellite nursery generating **NPR 48,150**.
- **Monitoring and Evaluation:**
  - Conducted regular **field visits** and **management monitoring**, providing feedback and support for continuous project improvement.
  - **Senior management** and donor partners (e.g., TGT) visited the project area, offering critical guidance and supervision.

Pulping machine delivered to community

Challenges

- **Weather-Related Issues:**
  - Storm damage in January/February 2024 led to the destruction of polyhouses at all satellite nurseries, halting seedling production and sales temporarily.
  - Environmental factors and Oleocellosis caused the damage of 352 kg of mandarins in the cold storage, resulting in financial loss.
- **Infrastructure and Resource Limitations:**
  - Difficulty in institutionalising satellite nurseries due to limited resources and the need for additional technical and resource support.
  - Challenges in securing sufficient technical expertise and equipment for satellite nurseries to enhance sustainable operations.
- **Supply Chain and Equipment Delays:**
  - Delays in the procurement and delivery of coffee processing equipment slowing down the operational timeline for the coffee processing plant.
  - Transportation and storage of coffee processing materials faced logistical hurdles, resulting in delays in plant setup.
- **Market Linkage Issues:**
  - Challenges in establishing consistent and profitable market linkages for local coffee and other products, with efforts to restrict external sales still in early stages.
- **Farmer Adoption and Engagement:**
  - Some farmers face difficulty in fully adopting climate-resilient practices, such as bio-intensive farming and the use of organic inputs.
  - Resistance from some farmers towards new agricultural technologies and farming practices remains a challenge to broader adoption.

2.1.2. Layer Farming for Adaptation Project (LFAP) - Nawalparasi

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

The Layer Farming for Adaptation Project (LFAP) was co-designed by The Glacier Trust and implementing partner HICODEF (the Himalayan Community Development Forum), a Nepal-based NGO working in the Nawalparasi District of south-central Nepal. HICODEF have worked in partnership with The Glacier Trust since 2009 and have an exclusively local focus with projects ranging from climate change adaptation, education, and agricultural entrepreneurship to primary health, safer migration, and cooperative business.

The LFAP is targeting an area of dangerously low food security; fewer than 25% of the households in the target communities have enough food to last nine months or more. Climate change and inequality are exacerbating these problems significantly.

The project centres on the introduction of layer farming methods to marginalised rural communities. Layer farming is a system of organic agro-forestry that maximises use of both vertical and horizontal space and ecological systems for the benefit of the communities in terms of livelihoods, incomes, and nutrition. It is also an effective way to combat the sometimes-disastrous effects of extreme climate events in monoculture systems, for example, high temperatures, wind and rainstorms, flooding and soil erosion.

This is five-year project and divided into two phases. Phase one was completed in September 2021. The remaining three years is phase two, which covers the period September 2021 to September 2024. This report covers the final year of phase two.

Project objectives and activities
The Layer Farming for Adaptation Project has ten core objectives all designed to improve resilience, food security, enhance livelihoods and enable climate change adaptation. The objectives and activities listed below relate to the final year of work in the villages of Dhoubadi, Pokhari, Dulunga, and Charghare. Objectives were created by HICODEF in consultation with key community stakeholders in the four villages and agreed by The Glacier Trust:

Project Objectives and Achievements

- **Improve food security** in remote mountain villages.
    - Distributed **8.95 kg of improved seeds** (e.g., radish, cabbage, carrot) to 120 households for ground crop cultivation.
    - Promoted **kitchen gardening practices** in schools and households to ensure year-round food availability.
- **Enhance livelihoods** through commercial coffee cultivation and intercropping with high-value crops.
    - Conducted **coffee cultivation and production training** for 127 farmers across 4 villages, establishing nurseries with a **2,500 seedling-capacity per site**.
    - Supported the plantation of **6,455 coffee seedlings** by 118 farmers, integrating vegetables and fodder plants as intercrops.
    - Facilitated the production and sale of **559 kg of coffee parchment**, generating income for 45 farmers.
- **Enable climate change adaptation** by promoting sustainable farming practices.
    - Promoted **layer farming techniques** by intercropping coffee with fruits, vegetables, and fodder plants.
    - Supported **water storage tanks (1,000 litres)** and **silpaulin sheets** for tunnel farming, enabling irrigation and vegetable seedling cultivation.
- **Support farmers' capacity building** through training, technical support, and community engagement.
    - Conducted **17 farmers' group follow-up meetings** to plan activities, discuss progress, and address challenges.
    - Delivered **on-site technical support** for coffee farming, nursery management, and vegetable cultivation.
- **Promote market access** for coffee and other agricultural products.
    - Provided **coffee pulping machines** and facilitated technical guidance for parchment preparation.
    - Supported farmers in connecting with buyers to sell their coffee parchment at competitive rates.

- **Encourage school engagement** to educate students on sustainable farming and environmental practices.
    - Conducted practical activities like **coffee plantation, nursery weeding, and kitchen gardening** in 2 schools, involving over **160 students and teachers**.
    - Organised **litter picking events** to promote cleanliness and environmental awareness in school communities.
- **Address challenges such as water scarcity** and limited farming resources through targeted interventions.
    - Distributed **HDEP water storage tanks** and supported rainwater harvesting systems to address water shortages.
    - Identified the need for **communal coffee pulping centres** and irrigation facilities to scale up farming efforts.

Students irrigating and planting coffee saplings

Challenges

- **Risk of Natural Disasters:** Landslides continue to be an ongoing challenge for this project, with the risk continuing to increase with climate change.
- **Water Scarcity**: Severe water shortages in **Dhoubadi** and **Pokhari** hinder coffee plantation and vegetable cultivation, limiting agricultural productivity.
- **Lack of Coffee Pulping Centres**: Absence of communal or private pulping facilities makes it difficult to produce uniform-quality coffee parchment.
- **Labour Shortages Due to Out-Migration**: Youth out-migration to cities, especially Kathmandu, reduces the available workforce, posing a risk to sustaining coffee farming in the long term.
- **Delayed Returns from Coffee Farming**: Coffee takes at least **4 years** to yield returns, creating livelihoods challenges for small farmers during the initial growing phase.
- **Limited Farming Resources**: Small land holdings and insufficient irrigation systems make it difficult to scale up coffee production and diversify crops effectively.

2.1.3 Mandan Deupur Agro Forestry Resource Centre - Kavrepalanchok

In 2021, The Glacier Trust secured three years of funding from the Margaret Hayman Trust to work with EcoHimal Nepal to establish a new Agro Forestry Resource Centre (AFRC) in Mandan Deupur, Kavrepalanchok. Here, we report on the final year of three. This three-year phase represents the second of two phases. The previous phase was funded by the Marr Munning Trust.

Project objectives:

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

Achievements

<u>Output 1:</u> Complete the Hub and Spoke model = Institutionalise the central MD-AFRC (hub), and 6 x Satellite Nurseries (spokes):

Key Successes:

- MD-AFRC has now been institutionally organised with a local level management committee
- The centre also has sufficient human resources in place for the delivering training, on-site activities, and field visits.
- All six Satellite Nurseries are now established at Chandeni, Jyamdi, Halde, Jay Laxmi, Sapta Kanya and Churi Thumka. These sites are producing good yields of organic crops and seedlings with the project supplying 17.25kg of vegetables seeds across 11 varieties.
- 110 tonnes of organic vegetables have been produced for local consumption or markets across these sites over the last two years, generating an income of £18,471.73.
- Across the six sites, 6,092 seedlings have also been produced, including tree crops and organic vegetable crops.

<u>Output 2:</u> Establish 2 Outlet Centres for sale and procurement and distribution at local level of organic seeds, seedlings and agro-products:

Key Successes:

- MD-AFRC continues as an Outlet Centre for the provision of seedlings, seeds and agro-products.
- Outlet Centre in Nagarkot is progressing and supported by the success of the Organic Haat Bazaar operating 2 days a week whereby farmers collectively negotiate fixed price of vegetables, thus receiving a fair price for their products from regular buyers.
- 1,640 packets (18.3kg) of different varieties of vegetable seed have been provided by the AFRC, which have produced 9.5 tonnes of vegetables to be supplied to the market after local household consumption.

Output 3: Deliver training in agro-forestry, organic farming and adaptation to farmers:

Key Successes:

- Through 32 different events and programmes, 788 local farmers have been trained on agroforestry, climate smart agricultural practices and on-farm crop diversification. 59% of these attendees were female.
- 842 farmers have also attended one of 34 three-day monthly training events on organic farming, nursery establishment and management, and pest and disease management amongst other key topics. 75% of attendees were female farmers.
- 17 farmers are nearing organic certification, with 20 more farmers lined up to start the process shortly.

Technical support field visit

Farmer training in grafting and pruning at MDAFRC

Output 4: Educate students across 8 Secondary schools in the project area:

Key Successes:

- 801 school children (64% girls and 36% boys) from 11 secondary schools have been educated on climate change, its effects and adaptation measures in line with improved agricultural practices.
- The programme has established 11 agroforest school gardens[1] in 11 secondary schools of Mandan Deupur Municipality. The children have been the main actors in garden establishment and management and are trained and work in teams.

Output 5: Awareness on Environmental Issues and Agro-forestry Options increased:

Key Successes:

- 12 episodes of radio programmes were produced and broadcast on environment, climate change, improved agriculture and tree cropping issues in cooperation with Radio Namobuddha. The radio programmes were broadcast by two further community radio stations - Radio Malamchi and Sunkoshi. Talks are ongoing with the local radio station in Dhulikhel to take this on longer term.

Project Sustainability
As we move into the final year of this phase of the project, we look to move to a sustainable model where-by once farmers begin to generate a reasonable income, the AFRC can become self-sustaining through farmer contributions. Delays caused by Covid-19 and political instability resulted in this goal being pushed back to 2023/24. With farmer income continuing to increase, we move closer to this model and are hopeful that this will be achieved in Year 3. Two-thirds of farmers are generating income from their land, with 20% earning between £100 and £1000 a year, which continues to be a very successful outcome and a great leap towards a self-sustaining model for the AFRC.

Challenges

- **Achieving Organic Certification:** Organic certification continues to be a challenge. The local farmers are growing organic crops individually and collectively in the project area. However, farmers are failing in certain aspects necessary for gaining certification and accreditation as an organic farmer.

- **Management Committee:** An ongoing challenge is in maintaining an active and fully functioning local management committee consisting of several lead farmers. This has been more successful in 23/24 but the challenge still remains to make this committee sustainable long-term. A three-year business plan has been formulated and is being implemented to ensure the MD-AFRC is financially self-sustaining.

- **Risk of Natural Disasters:** Kavrepalanchok, like much of Nepal, is not immune to the impacts of climate events and/or earthquakes, so this remains an ongoing risk.

- **Changing Behaviours:** The use and over-use of commercial pesticides and chemical fertilisers in the lower landscapes of Mandan Deupur Municipality is commonplace, and it is difficult to change people's deep-rooted behavioural practices and perceptions with one or two interventions. In the project area, despite knowing some of the impacts of using these often-dangerous pesticides and fertilisers on the soil, environment and human health, they still use pesticides and chemical fertilisers on their farms. This represents an ongoing challenge, however as other farmers are achieving success with bio-pesticides and saving money this way, word is spreading.

3. Overall Conclusion

Despite facing continuing challenges in an ever changing world, the achievements of our project partners Eco-Himal and HICODEF have once again been inspiring and we are very proud to work in partnership with them. They continued to work with and reach the communities throughout Nepal, delivering project plans despite obstacles and challenges, so that the goals outlined were largely achieved to a very high standard.

The AFRC model continues to thrive in both Deusa (Solukhumbu) and Mandan Deupur (Kavrepalanchok) and Nawalparasi. It has been continuously met with very encouraging enthusiasm and support by local governments in all locations. This official support has helped the impact to scale up and spread and gives us a lot of hope that the AFRC model will be adopted in new locations across Nepal, and possibly elsewhere, in the years to come. There is great hope for the continued replication of this successful model.

The model of coffee production is also proving successful and presents a number of future opportunities including the development of a coffee roastery in Mukli, ensuring a larger chunk of the proceeds of coffee remain in the community.

Our work is conducted against the backdrop of an increasing climate emergency that the people of Nepal have done very little to cause on the macro-level yet are one of the most vulnerable to the impacts. Political will is slowly building and action on climate change mitigation and adaptation is slowly gathering momentum. Progress however is still too slow, as highlighted by several unsuccessful COPs and the inconsistencies of governments, and it looks certain that global average temperature rise will exceed the 'safe' level of a 1.5C increase (above pre-industrial levels). The adaptation needs are only going to increase in Nepal and the demand for The Glacier Trust's support will increase with it, providing successful blueprints to other parts of Nepal and further afield.

This is a very challenging time for all charities, especially those who need to raise funds in a difficult economic environment. We are therefore incredibly grateful to all those who have continued to support our work in 2023/24.

4. Objectives 2024/25

2024/25 will be another difficult 12 months for Nepal, the world, The Glacier Trust and its partners. Our objective is to continue to support the project work we are committed to and to lay the foundations for growth in 2024/25. As part of this growth strategy, we were successful in our application to campaign on Global Giving, and we hope this will continue to raise awareness of our cause. We will also seek more opportunities to support and engage with students in both secondary and higher education.

4.1 Deusa AFRC (July 2024 - June 2025)

Agro-forestry was introduced to Thulung Dhudhkhosi at Deusa back in 2015 to tackle extreme poverty and climate change. In phase one of this work, EcoHimal Nepal, The Glacier Trust and the local community came together to build Nepal's first ever community led Agro Forestry Resource Centre (AFRC). Deusa AFRC is now a thriving community owned independent organisation, with full local government approval. It is the hub for agricultural innovation in Thulung Dhudhkhosi and now attracts farmers from other municipalities across Solukhumbu and neighbouring Khotang. Farmers visit Deusa AFRC to attend workshops, share knowledge and to purchase seeds, seedlings, saplings and agri-tools. As well as gaining the skills and tools needed to grow cash generating crops like coffee, almonds, macadamia and hazelnuts; farmers are also enabled to rear livestock and grow fruits and vegetables.

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

4.1.1. Project aims

We are entering into the third year of a three-year phase of work in Deusa and Waku. Progress has already been made against the project aims and the main priorities for 2024/2025 are:

- Continue seedlings production of fruits, fodders and forages
- Further embedding of satellite nurseries, seedlings and vegetables production for income generation such as increased branding
- Capacity building of local farmers (seedlings production, bio-intensive plantation, entrepreneurship)
- Production of vegetables and cash crops - intercropping, layer cropping - empowering local farmers
- Support basic necessary machines/equipment for processing (pulping machine, sealing machine, roasting/drying devices, utensils, and packaging equipment
- Train staff, management committees and coffee producers to prepare them as coffee entrepreneurs
- Provide simple roasting machines and resources for the processing of coffee

4.1.2. Budget

S.N.	Particulars	Budget In GBP			
		22/23	23/24	24/25	Total
1	Programme Activity Cost	£14,825	£14,89,	£14,225	£43,944
2	Staff Cost	£3,267	£3,267	£3,267	£9,800
3	Travel Cost	£467	£467	£467	£1,400
4	Monitoring &Evaluation Cost	£467	£399	£1,067	£1,932
5	Project Support Cost & Overhead Cost	£975	£975	£975	£2,924
	Total	£20,000	£20,000	**£20,000**	£60,000

4.2 Layer Farming for Adaptation (Sept 2023 -August 2024)

HICODEF

We will continue our work in Nawalparasi, with local NGO HICODEF, as we progress into the final year of phase 2 of the Layer Farming for Adaptation programme. The project has shifted focus to four new villages on the upper slopes of the Siwalik Mountains, with the existing 3 villages also continuing to be supported and monitored during phase 2. This is an area of dangerously low food security. Only 56 out of the 260 households in the target area have enough food to last nine months or more. The remaining 204 are highly vulnerable to the unpredictability of climate change, political change and remittances from relatives working in faraway urban areas or abroad.

Across Nepal's Himalayan foothills, although not yet widely practiced, coffee is being grown using the 'layer farming' method as a climate change adaptation and livelihood improvement strategy. The Glacier Trust projects with Eco-Himal Nepal in Solukhumbu (east Nepal) are already successfully working in this way; we have launched this model in Kavrepalanchok (central Nepal) with support from the Marr Munning Trust and the Margaret Hayman Trust; and will continue to support it in Nawalparasi.

4.2.1. Project aims

We have entered year three of phase two and in this period the priorities are:

- Regular support to be provided to the farmers for their coffee nurseries and seedling plantations - in terms of water management, and plant and soil management through site visits
- Continued regular farmer group meetings for community support
- Regular support to be provided to the farmers in their tunnel vegetable farming enterprises
- Continued school engagement programme
- Stakeholder meetings in all project communities with local government officials

4.2.2. Budget

	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
Programme activity cost	£6,777.58	£6,683.03	N/A
Staff and operations cost (HICODEF)	£7,765.24	£8,362.50	N/A
TOTAL	**£14,542.82**	**£15,045.53**	N/A

4.3. Mandan Deupur AFRC (MD AFRC) (January 2024 - December 2024)

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

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

In January 2024, the sixth year of this project will commence.

4.3.1. Project aims

During the sixth and final year of this project phase we aim to reach maturation of the following aims and objectives:

- Improve agricultural productivity, reduce land degradation and adapt to the impacts of climate change (e.g. variability, scarce water resources);
- Improve incomes through sustainable production and marketing of higher value crops, and provide younger generations with enhanced knowledge of the issues affecting their community;
- Increase opportunities for gainful employment.
- Ensure MD AFRC achieves full financial self-sufficiency by December 2024.
- Develop Climate Change understanding and awareness across the population of Mandan Deupur - adaptation and mitigation
- Embed 'hub' and 'spoke' AFRC model through the development of at least 6 satellite AFRCs and 3 model organic villages.
- Upgrade and expand physical infrastructure at MD AFRC and Satellite Nurseries.
- Establish two new outlet centres selling locally grown organic produce, seeds, and saplings. 4.3.3. Budget

	2023	2024	2025
Personnel	£4,404.01	£4,405.01	N/A
Travel	£688.21	£688.21	N/A
MD-AFRC Costs and Administration	£778.36	£778.36	N/A
EcoHimal's Overhead	£612.49	£612.49	N/A
Grant Monitoring	£126.98	£126.98	N/A
6 x Satellite Plant Nurseries	£8,704.21	£7,751.89	N/A
Upgrade of MD AFRC physical infrastructure		£1,587.20	N/A
TOTAL	**£15,314.26**	**£15,950.14**	**£N/A**

Financial review

The Trust ended the year with a Surplus of £13,332 (2023 deficit £4,478). The Trust's funds as at 05 April 2024 were £35,135, which were all split between funds as follows:

Unrestricted funds	£23,974
Restricted funds	£11,161

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

Structure, governance and management

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

The trustees who served during the year and up to the date of signature of the financial statements were:
Mr A Rutherford
Mr P Osborne
Dr C Hutton
Mr J Forsyth
Mrs M Peart

The trustees have a commonality of interest in The Glacier Trust's (the Trust) work and particular skills which enhance its work. Our five current trustees are all resident in the UK. The Trust has one paid Executive Director who ,is UK based who is funded through specific core grants; and one volunteer Partner Liaison Adviser, 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.

Mark Holmes who joined the Trust on January 8th 2024, continues in his role as Executive Director on a permanent part time contract. Mark is responsible for the day-to-day running of the Trust including project development and management, communications and fundraising. Mark made his first visit to Nepal and our project work in April 2024.

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

Dr. Morgan Phillips who previously worked for the Trust on December as UK Co-Director, is now our Climate Change Adaptation Adviser. 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. He currently Global Action Plan's Director of Education and Youth Engagement. He is the author of 'Great Adaptations'

Andy Rutherford has retired as Head of International Partnerships of the UK based development and policy agency One World Action for which Robin Garton raised funds in the past. He has worked with community-based organisations in Asia, Africa and Central America over the last 25 years. His career evolved from being a member of a joint UK-India research programme on the social effects of the Green Revolution to working with grassroots and women's organisations across Asia, Africa and Latin America. Andy established what is said to be the UK's first not-for-profit tour company, Fresh Eyes - People to People Travel cic. He is active in the Asia Europe People's Forum. 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 Executive Director.

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

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

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

Statement of trustees' responsibilities

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

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

In preparing these accounts, the trustees are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;

- observe the methods and principles in the Charities SORP;

- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;

- state whether applicable accounting standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the accounts; and

- prepare the accounts on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the charity will continue in operation.

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

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

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

Trustee: Andy Rutherford

Dated: 16th January 2025

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 2024.

Responsibilities and basis of report

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

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

Independent examiner's statement

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

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

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

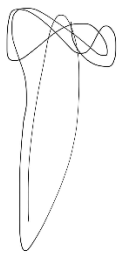
1 accounting records were not kept in respect of the trust as required by section 130 of the 2011 Act; or

2 the financial statements do not accord with those records; or

3 the financial statements do not comply with the applicable requirements concerning the form and content of accounts set out in the Charities (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008 other than any requirement that the accounts give a true and fair view which is not a matter considered as part of an independent examination.

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

E Law FCA
Lizard House
Catton
North Yorkshire
YO7 4SQ



Dated: 31st January 2025

THE **GLACIER TRUST**

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES INCLUDING INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 *APRIL 2024*

	Notes	**Unrestricted funds**	**Restricted funds**	**Total**	Unrestricted funds	Restricted funds	Total
		2024	**2024**	**2024**	2023	2023	2023
		£	**£**	**£**	£	£	£
Income from:							
Donations, grants and legacies	**2**	**36,366**	**20,000**	**56,366**	13,201	59,247	72,448
Investments	**3**	**65**	**-**	**65**	12		12
Total income		**36,431**	**20,000**	**56,431**	13,213	59,247	72,460
Charitable activities	**4**	**(20,108)**	**(22,991)**	**(43,099)**	(28,768)	(48,198)	(76,966)
Net (outgoing)/incoming resources		**16,323**	**(2,991)**	**13,332**	(15,555)	11,049	4,506
Other recognised gains or losses							
Other gains or losses	**10**	**-**	**-**	**-**	28		28
Net movement in funds		**16,323**	**(2,991)**	**13,332**	(15,527)	11,049	(4,478)
Opening funds balance at 6 April 2023		**7,651**	**14,152**	**21,803**	23,178	3,103	26,281
Closing funds balance at 5 April 2024		**23,974**	**11,161**	**35,135**	7,651	14,152	21,803

-

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

All income and expenditure derive from continuing activities.

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 5 APRIL 2024

	Notes	2024 £	£	2023 £	£
Current assets					
Debtors	**11**	435		1,008	
Cash at bank and in hand		34,700		22,745	
		35,135		23,753	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	**12**	-		(1,950)	
Net current assets					21,803
Income funds					
Restricted funds	**13**		12,412		14,152
Unrestricted funds			22,273		7,651
			35,135		21,803

The financial statements were approved by the Trustees at a Trustee Meeting on 14th January 2025

Andy Rutherford, Trustee

16th January 2025

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 *APRIL 2024*

1 Accounting policies

Charity information

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

1.1 Accounting convention

The accounts have been prepared in accordance with the trust's charitable deed, the Charities Act 2011 and "Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102)" (as amended for accounting periods commencing from 1 January 2019). The trust is a Public Benefit Entity as defined by FRS 102.

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

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

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

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Going concern

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

1.3 Charitable funds

Unrestricted funds are available for use at the discretion of the trustees in furtherance of their charitable objectives.

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

1.4 Incoming resources

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

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

2 Accounting policies

2.1 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.

2.2 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.

2.3 Taxation

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

2.4 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.

2.5 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

3 Donations, grants and legacies

	Unrestricted funds	Restricted funds	Total	Unrestricted funds	Restricted funds	Total
	2024	2024	2024	2023	2023	2023
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Donations and gifts	35,366	20,000	55,366	12,201	59,247	71,448
Donated goods and services	1,000	-	1,000	1,000		1,000

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.

3 Investments

	2024	2023
	£	£
Interest receivable	65	12

4 Charitable activities

	Direct and support costs for charitable activities	Direct and support costs for charitable activities
	2024	2023
	£	£
Staff costs	16,584	22,254
Project costs	1,251	2,969
Higher education programme	-	229
Great Adaptation Book costs		
	17,835	25,452
Grant funding of activities (see note 5)	21,740	45,000
Share of support costs (see note 6)	3,524	4,564
Share of governance costs (see note 6)	-	1,950
	43,099	76,966
Analysis by fund		
Unrestricted funds	20,108	28,768
Restricted funds	22,991	48,198
	43,099	76,966

5 Grants payable

	2024	2023
	£	£
Grants to institutions:		
The Himalayan Community Development Forum (HICODEF): Layer Farming Adaptation Nawalparasi	8,861	10,000
Eco Himal: Mandan Deupur: Agro Forestry Resource Centre	8,009	15,000
Eco Himal: Climate change in Solukhumbu District	5,050	
Eco Himal: Climate Change Adaptation Programme in Solukhumbu	-	20,000
	21,740	45,000

6 Support costs

	Support Costs	**Governance costs**	**2024**	Support Costs	Governance costs	2023
	£	**£**	**£**	£	£	£
Travel	**110**		**110**	757		757
Sundry expenses	**166**		**166**	406		406
Insurance	**287**		**287**	273		273
Accommodation	**1,000**		**1,000**	1,000		1,000
Website and publicity	**1,190**		**1,190**	1,090		1,090
Fundraising and printing	**772**		**772**	1,038		1,038
Accountancy					1,950	1950
Total	**3,542**		**3,542**	4,564	1,950	6,514

Governance costs includes payments to the accountants of £nil for independent examination fees, these are now provided on a pro bono basis (2022- £1,950).

7 Trustees

None of the trustees (or any persons connected with them), received any remuneration or reimbursement of expenses during the year (2023- no trustee expenses were incurred).

8 Employees

The average monthly number of employees during the year was:

	2024 Number	**2023** Number
	1	1

Employment costs	**2024** £	**2023** £
Wages and salaries	16,584	21,573
Other pension costs	-	681
	16,584	22,254

9 Taxation

The charity is exempt from tax on income and gains falling within section 505 of the Taxes Act 1988 or section 252 of the Taxation of Chargeable Gains Act 1992 to the extent that these are applied to its charitable objects.

10 Other gains or losses

	2024	2023
	£	£
Foreign exchange (loss)/ gains	-	28

11 Debtors

	2024	2023
Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
Other debtors	435	1,008

12 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2024	2023
	£	£
Accruals and deferred income	-	1,950

13 Restricted funds

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

	Balance at 6 April 2023	Incoming resources	Resources expended	Balance at 5 April 2024
	£	£	£	£
Nepalese projects	14,152	20,000	(22,991)	11,161

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14 Analysis of net assets between funds

	Unrestricted funds 2024	Restricted funds 2024	Total 2024	Unrestricted funds 2023	Restricted funds 2023	Total 2023
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Fund balances at 5 April 2024 are represented by:						
Current assets/(liabilities)	**23,974**	**11,161**	**35,135**	7,651	14,152	21,803

15 Financial commitments, guarantees and contingent liabilities:

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

THE GLACIER TRUST

England & Wales - Charity number 1124955

Accounts

Charity registration number 1124955

THE GLACIER TRUST

ANNUAL REPORT AND UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2023

THE GLACIER TRUST

LEGAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION

Trustees	Mr A Rutherford Mr P Osborne Dr C Hutton Mr J Forsyth Mrs M Peart
Executive Director	R Glasspool
Partner Liaison Adviser **Climate Adaptation Strategy Adviser**	Mr R Allen Dr M Phillips
Charity number	1124955
Principal address	23 Fore Street Plympton Plymouth PL7 1LZ Devon
Independent examiner	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 2023

The trustees present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 5 April 2023.

The accounts have been prepared in accordance with the accounting policies set out in note 1 to the accounts and comply with the trust deed, the Charities Act 2011 and "Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102)" (as amended for accounting periods commencing from 1 January 2019)

Objectives and activities

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

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

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

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

1. Impact summary

Our achievements in 2022/23 build on the successes of 2021/22 and continue to grow our impact. We continue to work in three main locations; Solukhumbu, Kavrepalanchok and Nawalparasi.

We summarise our impact here:

In Solukhumbu, Deusa Argo Forestry Resource Centre (AFRC) expands, and the partnership with Kathmandu coffee roasters continues to thrive.
A total of **121 farmers** participated in training events organised and run by Deusa AFRC and Eco-Himal staff. **49% were male, 51% female,** representing a slight increase in gender equality. **52,241 plant seedlings** were distributed – a significant increase to last year. Deusa AFRC continues operating at a profit and is financially self-sustaining. Deusa AFRC has established a strong relationship with local government and, in partnership, has trained farmers on bee keeping, mustard farming, and cooperative financial management. Pickle production has increased, and the **35** participating women generated **55kg** of pickle this year. Deusa AFRC has scaled up its planting capabilities and has planted **5,364 seedlings** of trees and plants including apples, oranges, kiwis, peach, almond, and gooseberry. **31** varieties of tree crops were procured and planted by local farmers in 2022/23. The linkage with the *Nepal Organic Coffee Pvt. Ltd (NOC)* was strengthened for the marketing of coffee following a visit with TGT Co-Director Mr. Richard Allen and Executive Director Mrs. Ruby Glasspool to the company's outlet shop and processing units in Kathmandu in November 2022. A formal linage has now been established and EcoHimal facilitates the supply chain with more than **960kg** of coffee supplied over the last year.

- in partnership with Eco-Himal Nepal

In Nawalparasi year 1 of phase 2 of the 'Layer Farming for Adaptation' project is complete.
In September 2019, TGT partnered once again with HICODEF in Nawalparasi and the second phase of the project has been implemented during Sept 2022 to Sep 2023. A new project was co-designed in close consultation with the communities of Ripaha, Matthillo Basani, and Lahape to enable climate change adaptation. 'Layer Farming for Adaptation' involves training workshops, community organisation and a primary school programme. It is a five-year project that will eventually extend to five villages. We report here on the completion of year 1 of the 2nd phase which will last through to Sep 2024. Through this project we have reached further into the remote villages in the foothills of the Himalayas. This is an area of dangerously low food security. Climate change and inequality are exacerbating these problems significantly. In this project coffee is being grown with other high value crops, root vegetables and fruits as a climate change adaptation and livelihood improvement strategy. Coffee is grown using the organic 'layer farming' method so that coffee is inter-cropped with fruits, vegetables and other high value crops to vastly improve income, diet and resilience to climate change. Through this project, we are enabling farmers to grow coffee commercially for the first time.

During this year we conducted **13** farmers' cooperative meetings. To support the irrigation required for layer farming, the project provided **50%** of funds required to purchase and distribute **16** 1,000 litre water tanks. **4** coffee cultivation training days were held in Dhoubadi, Charghare, Pokhari and Dulunga.

The schools programme continued, engaging with Shree Shiksha Bodhani secondary school, and Shree Bal Jagaran primary school. Pupils are being supported to establish kitchen gardens at their schools, which includes planting coffee trees using a simplified version of the 'layer farming' method. **90** students participated and planted **112** coffee seedlings on the school compound last year which are all thriving. This year supervised weeding and fertilising took place twice in the year, along with a 1-day litter picking event.

104 farmers attended **4** coffee cultivation training sessions. They planted a further **3,000** coffee seedlings. An impressive **3,470** seedlings are ready to be transplanted into nurseries and are thriving. **264KG** of coffee parchment was produced and sold this year, a **73%** increase on last year, which is a huge achievement. All **6** nurseries were visited and monitored, and despite some crop failure due to frosts, most seedlings are thriving. 11 farmers were taken on an exposure visit to coffee producers in Pokhara, where they made linkages with coffee buyers such as Pvt LTD in Gorkha, and the National Tea and Coffee Development Board in Nepal.

- in partnership with HICODEF

In Kavre, Mandan Deupur AFRC has a successful fourth year

Mandan Deupur AFRC (MD-AFRC) is a replication of the successful AFRC model developed in Deusa, Solukhumbu (see above). It is now in its fifth year; we report here on activities in its fourth year. The plant nursery has been extended to provide more capacity for growing seedlings for sale and distribution. **2,516** seedlings have been purchased and planted. The establishment and operation of the MD-AFRC has motivated local farmers and they have been inspired with technical knowledge in tree-cropping and the introduction of resilient new farming technologies.

Local farmers have observed the improved practices and technologies and have replicated them on their farms. More importantly, the community have accepted the MD-AFRC as their own property and institution.

6 organic villages (OVs) have been established, **all** of which have been registered with the Mandan Deupur Municipality as agriculture groups. The 6 villages produced **105.53 tonnes** of organic vegetables and **6,013** tree/ vegetable seedlings in the two fiscal years, 2021/22 and 2022/23, and have generated a total income of NPR **2,793,800/- (GBP 16,678).** The total number of farmers trained by the project to date is **5,218,** of which **62%** were female. In addition, **1,640** packets of seeds (**18.32 kg**) of different vegetable varieties were provided to **7** groups. From these seeds, around **3.2 tonnes** of vegetables were produced, consumed, and the surplus to household requirements was supplied to the market.

Organic Certification Nepal (OCN) field observations in all organic villages and satellite nurseries were carried out **3** times by the organic certification expert. Initially, **21** farmers were selected for the certification programme; **4** dropped out, but currently **17** farmers are active and following the organic certification norms. The project has formed and institutionalised **10** organic villages (each with its own organic farmer group) comprising **326** organic producers, of whom **56%** are women.

- in partnership with Eco-Himal Nepal

Developing the next generation of climate change adaptation professionals

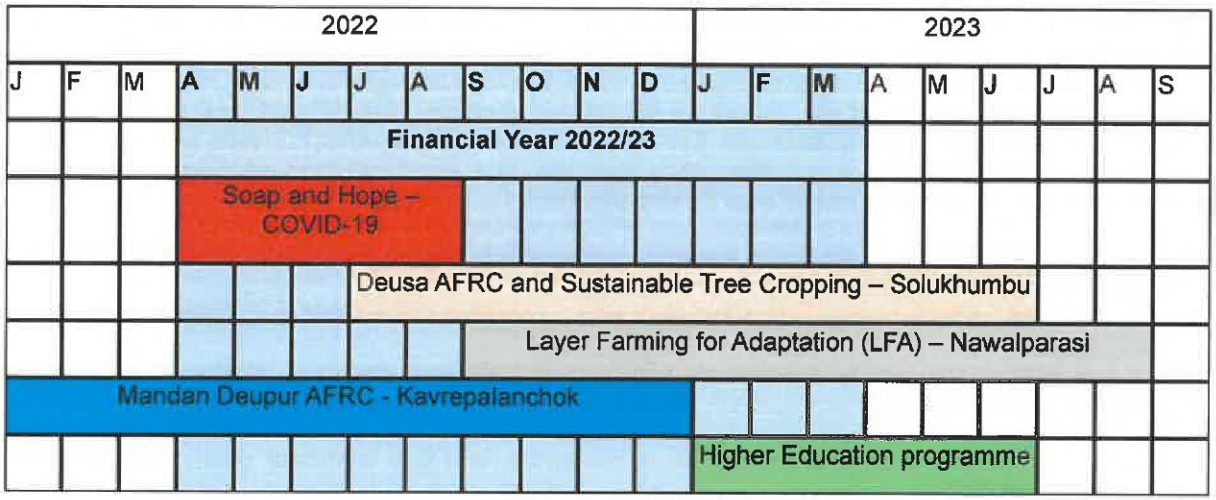
The Glacier Trust's higher education programme enables students to conduct research into aspects of climate change adaptation and mitigation in Nepal. Prior to COVID-19 our model involved the partnering up of two Nepali MSc level students with two UK based MSc students who would visit The Glacier Trust project areas to conduct research into issues surrounding climate change adaptation. The outbreak of COVID-19 forced a change of approach in 2020. In 2022/23 we were unable to support any university students with their thesis or site visits due to practical limitations. However, we plan to relaunch student funding in the next financial year.

- in partnership with Tribhuvan University and Eco-Himal Nepal

2. Our work in 2022/23

In 2022/23 The Glacier Trust worked in partnership with Eco-Himal Nepal, HICODEF, and University of Southampton to deliver climate change adaptation projects and education in three locations across Nepal. In the UK, our work at the macro level to increase the profile and awareness of The Glacier Trust and the issues it works on continued as we continued to push our 'Great Adaptations' advocacy campaign.

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



2.1. Enabling climate change adaptation

In 2022/23 The Glacier Trust (TGT) focused its work in three separate locations across Nepal. This included the continuation of work in Solukhumbu, Kavrepalanchok, and Nawalparasi.

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

2.1.1 Deusa AFRC and Sustainable Tree Cropping – Solukhumbu

TGT has been enabling climate change adaptation in Solukhumbu (eastern Nepal) for over nine years. This has been done through the partnership and support we provide to the work of Deusa AFRC and Eco-Himal Nepal. 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 in Deusa continues to develop and grow in its role as a community hub and centre of excellence.

Project objectives 2022 – 2025
TGT has renewed its funding of programme work in Solukhumbu, with a continued focus on the villages of Deusa and Waku in the rural municipality of Thulung Dhudhakhoshi. The current programme of work will span three years from July 2022 – July 2025. The overall objective of this work is to support sustainable rural livelihoods through the promotion of Agroforestry, tree cropping and creation of market linkages for agricultural produce. This annual report for 2022/2023 reports on year one of the full three-year phase. Specific objectives, outcomes and activities have been developed in partnership with Eco-Himal Nepal and Deusa AFRC. Project work by Deusa AFRC and the Eco-Himal programme complement each other and have significant overlaps. Shared objectives will be pursued through this integrated project over a three-year period.

- Promote GO GREEN Solukhumbu with sustainable Agrology through Agro Forestry for climate change mitigation, sustainable livelihood and environment protection.
- Further develop climate change understanding and awareness across the populations of 2 rural municipalities.
- 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.
- Increase local farmers' access to local produce processing and final consumer products production technologies and skills.
- Create self-employment opportunities through cultivation of high value commodities (coffee), and the addition of agro products through processing of agro-livestock products and marketing.
- Establish market linkages for sale of high value crops, including coffee, at local and national levels.

Considerable progress towards these activities has been made over the last year.

Achievements
EcoHimal Nepal reported quarterly and annually on progress towards the above objectives. For full transparency, these reports are published on the TGT website. Now that Covid-19 rules have relaxed, TGT were able to carry out a monitoring visit to Solukhumbu in November 2022. The Executive Director of EcoHimal made four monitoring visits during 2022/23. Highlighted here are the major achievements over the last year programme. Results can be compared with the previous two years' annual reports. Full details are available in the annual report (available via www.theglaciertrust.org/project-articles-and-reports):

- In the reporting period, total 52,241 seedlings produced to promote green revolution. DAFRC produced 38,181 seedlings, lead farmers produced 10,280 seedlings and satellite nurseries produced 3,780 seedlings.
- The project supported 35 local farmers (from Waku 15 and Deusa 20) with 487 high value tree crops seedlings.
- 57kg of fruit and vegetables produced across 6 nurseries.
- 24 local farmers have been trained in proper management of fruit orchards and vegetable nurseries, including the preparation of liquid manure and organic pest control.
- 26 local farmers (16 male and 10 female) have been trained in how to control diseases on fruit plants.
- A 7-day pickle-making training course was delivered, focusing on women entrepreneurship and held at DAFRC. The training aimed to develop skills in pickle-making and thus improve livelihood through small businesses.

- A successful business relationship set up between our coffee farmers and coffee producers KAMANA FOOD PVT. LTD. A market linkage was successfully established.
- 5-day training course was delivered on harvesting broom grass and making brooms to sell.
- From this year, a direct connection between DAFRC and Nepal Organic Coffee Production Ltd has been established. DAFRC directly supplied 965kg parchments to the coffee firm.

Farmers' meeting Solukhumbu

Challenges

Following on from the immense challenges of a two year global pandemic, which severely reduced mobility and the ability to deliver training, the main challenge this year has been early monsoon rains causing unexpected landslides. This has caused mobility and attendance issues, though largely overcome towards the end of the year.

The other challenge has been that the local government provides a 75% supported funding scheme on certain resources such as beehives and water tanks. TGT/EcoHimal provide 50% support, but the main difference is that TGT/EcoHimal provide intensive, regular training and support, whereas the local government provide none, often leaving communities with resources they cannot use and that go to waste. The challenge here is in convincing people to use the TGT/EcoHimal funded resources instead. This is an ongoing challenge we face each year.

2.1.2. Layer Farming for Adaptation Project (LFAP) – Nawalparasi
Cultivating and marketing high value crops to improve food security enhance livelihoods and adapt to climate change in Nepal

The Layer Farming for Adaptation Project (LFAP) was co-designed by The Glacier Trust and implementing partner HICODEF (the Himalayan Community Development Forum), a Nepal-based NGO working in the Nawalparasi District of south-central Nepal. HICODEF have worked in partnership with The Glacier Trust since 2009 and have an exclusively local focus with projects ranging from climate change adaptation, education, and agricultural entrepreneurship to primary health, safer migration, and cooperative business.

The LFAP is targeting an area of dangerously low food security; fewer than 25% of the households in the target communities have enough food to last nine months or more. Climate change and inequality are exacerbating these problems significantly.

The project centres on the introduction of layer farming methods to marginalised rural communities. Layer farming is a system of organic agroforestry that maximises use of both vertical and horizontal space and ecological systems for the benefit of the communities in terms of livelihoods, incomes, and nutrition. It is also an effective way to combat the sometimes-disastrous effects of extreme climate events in monoculture systems, for example, high temperatures, wind and rainstorms, flooding and soil erosion.

This is five-year project and divided into two phases. Phase one was completed in September 2021. The remaining three years is phase two, which covers the period September 2021 to September 2024. This report covers year two of phase two.

Project objectives and activities
The Layer Farming for Adaptation Project has ten core objectives all designed to improve resilience, food security, enhance livelihoods and enable climate change adaptation. The objectives and activities listed below relate to the second three years of work in the villages of Dhoubadi, Pokhari, Dulunga, and Charghare. Objectives were created by HICODEF in consultation with key community stakeholders in the four villages and agreed by The Glacier Trust:

- **Farmer groups:** The project will establish a farmers group of between 20-40 farmers in each project village.
- **Capacity building for coffee farming:** 120 farmers of 4 farmers groups will receive a two-day detailed coffee production, harvesting and processing training. In addition to the training all farmers will receive day to day coaching for planting, pruning, digging, watering and harvesting.
- **Providing essential equipment:** Up to 48 farmers involved in the project will be provided with a 50% subsidy on key agro-forestry and coffee processing equipment.
- **Stakeholders' meeting:** The project will organise stakeholder meetings every year for project reflection, sharing and feedback to create ownership.
- **Schools' engagement:** at least two primary schools (approx. 60 pupils per school) will engage in this program for environmental and climate change adaptation education. They will engage in environmental sanitation, coffee production, practical knowledge and skills on climate change adaptation measures through exposure visits and establishment of pupil-led kitchen gardens.
- **Seed and seedlings support:** In addition to practical training and advice, the project will provide seeds and seedlings to individual farmers and the schools. The project will collaborate with farmers, schools and local government to achieve this. The project will support up to 120 farmers and up to 3 schools in phase 2.
- **Volunteer mobilisation**: Up to 8 on-the-job trainees (OJTs) will be placed in the community to support the farmers and develop human resources in agriculture sectors.
- **Ground and shade crops:** The project will support farmers to grow ground crops like ginger, turmeric and a variety of root vegetables along with shade crops. The project will organise quarterly plant clinic workshops in each village to enable farmers to develop the skills needed to grow and nurture ground crops.
- **Marketing and exposure visit:** The project will organise an exposure visit to Deusa Agro Forestry Resource Centre (AFRC) in Solukhumbu (eastern Nepal), twelve farmers and two HICODEF staff will travel to Deusa AFRC for a learning exchange visit.
- **Monitoring and evaluation:** The project will conduct a baseline survey followed by regular monitoring, supervision and data recording. Each farmer will be given a diary to keep a record of their production.

Achievements

- In the reporting period, we have supported 4 farmers each in Charghare, Dhoubadi, Bokhara and Dulling villages with a total of 16 x 1,000 litre capacity watertanks for irrigation and16 Silpaulin plastic sheets (10m x 6m) for vegetable nursery tunnels.
- During this period, we have continued to conduct the school engagement programme in two of the project sites, at the schools in the villages of Dhoubadi and Charghare, where we conducted two types of activities - coffee seedling and nursery weeding, and litter picking in the school compound.
- During the coffee cultivation training, a coffee nursery has been established in the compound of Shree Shiksha Bodhani Secondary School of Dhoubadi village, where a total of 112 coffee saplings were planted in 2022. The plantation site and nursery needed weeding and fertilising, and the project team coordinated with schoolteachers and the management committee to involve students in the works as a part of their extra-curricular activity.
- We also conducted a one-day litter picking local environment care event in the school of Charghare (Ball Gagarin Basic School) during this reporting period.
- During this reporting period we have conducted 6 farmers' meetings, at which a total of 172 farmers participated (68 female and 104 male).
- In the previous quarter, we had conducted coffee cultivation training in four of the project sites - Dhoubadi, Charghare, Bokhara and Dulling – where in each village, a coffee seedling nursery had been established at each training site. In the current reporting period, we have regularly visited, monitored, and provided necessary feedback to the communities to ensure proper care of the coffee nurseries.
- 3,470 coffee seedlings are ready to transplant in the four established nurseries - 695 in Dhoubadi, 910 in Charghare, 390 in Bokhara, and 1,475 in Dulling.

Farmer receiving a water tank in Dhoubadi

Challenges

Landslides continue to be an ongoing challenge for this project, especially as some farmers are reluctant to use what little land they have left for trying out an unknown new crop. However, this is slowly changing as they are witnessing other farmers begin yielding income from their coffee trees.

There is a serious scarcity of water in Dhoubadi and Pokhari, where it will be a challenge to scale-up coffee plantation areas unless we organise alternative means of irrigation. There are no water sources available nearby to provide even small amounts of water for irrigation.

Due to a long period of drought, gravity water sources are declining in an extensive area of the Siwaliks, and has created problems for even drinking water in our project communities. There is thus great difficulty in sourcing water for irrigating the nursery seedlings, the young, transplanted coffee seedlings, and other crops. The mortality rate of the seedlings is thus most likely to increase this season in both the nurseries and after planting out.

2.1.3 Mandan Deupur Agro Forestry Resource Centre – Kavrepalanchok

In 2021, The Glacier Trust secured three years of funding from the Margaret Hayman Trust to work with EcoHimal Nepal to establish a new Agro Forestry Resource Centre (AFRC) in Mandan Deupur, Kavrepalanchok. We reported on year 1 of this project in our 2021/22 annual report. Here, we report on year two. This three-year phase represents the second of two phases. The previous phase was funded by the Marr Munning Trust.

Project objectives:

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

First crop of 'Anna' apple variety on the farm of Kumar Bastakoti at Nagarkot village

Achievements

EcoHimal have built on the success of year 1, by extending the reach and ambition of the Mandan Deupur Agro Forestry Resource Centre (MD AFRC) in year 2. A full report is available on The Glacier Trust website (www.theglaciertrust.org/project-articles-and-reports):

- A sample survey to assess income level of the trained farmers has been carried out by an on-the-job trainee (OJT) to ensure an external independent judgement. 200 local farmers from 4 Mandandeupur wards were selected randomly and interviewed; data was collected at farmers' households with physical observation of progress of the farmers' fields. Annual incomes from the tree crops, intercrop and layer crops were recorded.
- Out of the 200 farmers, 132 farmers (66%) have generated an income, while 68 farmers (34%) have yet to generate an income. The findings recorded the average annual income as NPR 8,589.23 (£51.08).
- Within 4½ years of planting, the fruits and nuts on many farmers' fields have started fruiting – for example, almonds, apples,

- A total of 2,193 (929 from Phase I and 1,264 from Phase II) local farmers have been trained in agro-forestry and organic agriculture. Of the 2,193 trained, 78% of farmers (1,713) have applied their acquired technical knowledge of agro-forestry and organic agriculture on their farms.
- In Phase II to the end of this reporting period, 32,119 tree crop seedlings have been planted by the local farmers.
- A sample assessment on the survival rate of planted seedlings has been carried out on 60 farms where 2,516 tree seedlings have been planted. 1,813 (72%) seedlings were found to be alive, healthy and growing well, while 695 (28%) had died. In general, the survival rate is satisfactory, as, when combining winter and summer plantings in the Nepali context, a 70% survival rate is considered a success.
- The 6 villages produced 105.53 tones of organic vegetables and 6,013 tree/vegetable seedlings in the two fiscal years, 2021/22 and 2022/23, and have generated a total income of NPR 2,793,800/- (GBP 16,678).
- The project has formed and institutionalised 10 organic villages (each with its own organic farmer group) comprising 326 organic producers, of whom 56% are women.
- Through 29 different capacity building events and programmes, 698 local farmers have been trained on agro-forestry, climate smart agriculture practices, and on-farm crop diversification for livelihood improvement. The participation of 62% female farmers in the training reveals a very satisfactory involvement of women in the capacity building events.
- A total of 801 school children (64% girls and 36% boys) from 11 secondary schools have been educated on climate change, its effects and adaptation measures in line with improved agricultural practices.

Challenges

Organic certification continues to be a challenge. The local farmers are growing organic crops individually and collectively in the project area. However, farmers are failing in certain aspects necessary for gaining certification and accreditation as an organic farmer – such as data recording which in most cases is poor to very poor. A mechanism for improving this has yet to be developed. Field observations in all organic villages and satellite nurseries were carried out 3 times by the organic certification expert. Initially, 21 farmers were selected for the certification programme; 4 dropped out, but currently 17 farmers are active and following the organic certification norms.

A current challenge is in maintaining an active and fully functioning local management committee consisting of several lead farmers. A three-year business plan has been formulated and is being implemented to ensure the MD-AFRC is financially self-sustaining. In the initial stages, the management committee was active and managed many things in an efficient way; however, in terms of income generation, the Committee has not been able to undertake the activities in line with the plan, due to a lack of ownership. Efforts from project management in Kathmandu and the local staff are not enough if the Committee is not functioning well. Establishing a financially self-sustaining MD-AFRC will be difficult, unless the local management considers their responsibilities urgently. We are now considering an alternative model to ensure sustainability, and this will be discussed with the local government in future.

The use and over-use of commercial pesticides and chemical fertilisers in the lower landscapes of Mandan Deupur Municipality is commonplace, and it is difficult to change people's deep-rooted behavioural practices and perceptions with one or two interventions. In the project area, despite knowing some of the impacts of using these often-dangerous pesticides and fertilisers on the soil, environment and human health, they still use pesticides and chemical fertilisers on their farms. This represents an ongoing challenge, however as other farmers are achieving success with bio-pesticides and saving money this way, word is spreading.

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

Project objectives:

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

Achievements
Suffering once again from the impacts of the post Covid-19 pandemic, it was not possible to organise field trips to Nepal for UK or Nepali students in 2022/23. However, through our partnership with Tribhuvan University, we were able to support two students to carry out a thesis research project on climate adaptation.

Website and social media
The Glacier Trust website provides information on the charity and its work. It also hosts blog and news sections which are updated regularly with news from our project work and stories on the latest developments in climate change adaptation and related issues. In 2022/23, the website received 7,900 unique visitors, a 12% increase from last year. There is a steady 12% increase year on year. Our Social Media following has stabilised from 907 in April 2022 to 909 in April 2023. Our Twitter following has decreased from 1,673 to 1,642 over the same period. The growth in Facebook followers is enabling us to reach more people and attract new supporters.

3. Conclusion

Despite facing continuing challenges as we operate in a post-pandemic world, the achievements of our project partners Eco-Himal and HICODEF have been inspiring. They continued to work with and reach the communities throughout Nepal in the past year and have picked up the pace on project implementation so that the goals set were largely achieved.

The AFRC model continues to thrive in both Deusa (Solukhumbu) and Mandan Deupur (Kavrepalanchok) and Nawalparasi. It has been continuously met with very encouraging enthusiasm and support by local governments in all locations. This official support has helped the impact to scale up and spread and gives us a lot of hope that the AFRC model will be adopted in new locations across Nepal, and possibly elsewhere, in the years to come. There is great hope for the continued replication of this successful model.

Our work is conducted against the backdrop of an increasing climate emergency that the people of Nepal have done very little to cause on the macro-level. Political will is slowly building and action on climate change mitigation and adaptation is slowly gathering momentum. Progress however is still too slow, and it looks almost certain that global average temperature rise will exceed the 'safe' level of a 1.5C increase (above pre-industrial levels). The adaptation needs are only going to increase in Nepal and the demand for The Glacier Trust's support will increase with it.

This is a very challenging time for all charities, especially those who need to raise funds while so many people are dealing with the ongoing economic fallout of the pandemic and its associated restrictions. We are therefore incredibly grateful to all those who have continued to support our work, and indeed increased it in 2022/23. 2023/24 will be another difficult year, albeit fortunately with less restrictions, but we will endeavour to sustain and grow our support for the vital project and advocacy work we are doing in Nepal and the UK.

4. Objectives 2023-24

2023/24 will be another difficult 12 months for Nepal, the world, The Glacier Trust and its partners. Our objective is to continue to support the project work we are committed to and to lay the foundations for growth in 2024/25. As part of this growth strategy, we were successful in our application to campaign on Global Giving, and we hope this will continue to raise awareness of our cause. Our Higher Education programme will be relaunched, and we will seek more opportunities to support and engage with higher education students.

4.1. Deusa AFRC (July 2023 – June 2024)

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

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

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

4.1.1. Project aims

We are entering into the second year of a new three-year phase of work in Deusa and Waku. Progress has already been made against the project aims and the main priorities for 2023/2024 are:

- Continue seedlings production of fruits, fodders and forages
- Further institutionalisation of satellite nurseries, seedlings and vegetables production for income generation such as increased branding
- Capacity building of local farmers (seedlings production, bio-intensive plantation, entrepreneurship)
- Production of vegetables and cash crops – intercropping, layer cropping - empowering local farmers
- Support basic necessary machines/equipment for processing (pulping machine, sealing machine, roasting/drying devices, utensils, and packaging equipment
- Train staff, management committees and coffee producers to prepare them as coffee entrepreneurs
- Provide simple roasting machines and resources for the processing of coffee

4.1.2. Budget

S.N.	Particulars	Budget in GBP			
		Year 2022/023	Year 2023/024	Year 2024/025	Total
1	Programme Activity Cost	£14,825	£14,893	£14,225	£43,944
2	Staff Cost	£3,267	£3,267	£3,267	£9,800
3	Travel Cost	£467	£467	£467	£1,400
4	Monitoring & Evaluation Cost	£467	£399	£1,067	£1,932
5	Project Support Cost & Overhead Cost	£975	£975	£975	£2,924
	Total	£20,000	£20,000	£20,000	£60,000

4.2 Layer Farming for Adaptation (Sept 2023 – August 2024)

HICODEF We will continue our work in Nawalparasi, with local NGO HICODEF as we progress into the final year of phase 2 of the Layer Farming for Adaptation programme. The project has shifted focus to four new villages on the upper slopes of the Siwalik mountains, with the existing 3 villages also continuing to be supported and monitored during phase 2. This is an area of dangerously low food security. Only 56 out of the 260 households in the target area have enough food to last nine months or more. The remaining 204 are highly vulnerable to the unpredictability of climate change, political change and remittances from relatives working in faraway urban areas or abroad.

Across Nepal's Himalayan foothills, although not yet widely practiced, coffee is being grown using the 'layer farming' method as a climate change adaptation and livelihood improvement strategy. The Glacier Trust projects with Eco-Himal Nepal in Solukhumbu (east Nepal) are already successfully working in this way; we have launched this model in Kavrepalanchok (central Nepal) with support from the Marr Munning Trust and the Margaret Hayman Trust; and will continue to support it in Nawalparasi.

4.2.1. Project aims

We have entered year three of phase two and in this period the priorities are:

- Regular support to be provided to the farmers for their coffee nurseries and seedling plantations – in terms of water management, and plant and soil management through site visits
- Continued regular farmer group meetings for community support
- Regular support to be provided to the farmers in their tunnel vegetable farming enterprises
- Continued school engagement programme
- Stakeholder meetings in all project communities with local government officials

4.2.2. Budget

	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
Programme activity cost	£6,498.48	£6,777.58	£6,683.03
Staff and operations cost (HICODEF)	£7,093.03	£7,765.24	£8,362.50
TOTAL	**£13,591.52**	**£14,542.82**	**£15,045.53**

4.3. Mandan Deupur AFRC (January 2024 – December 2024)

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

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

In January 2024, the sixth year of this project will commence.

4.3.1. Project aims

During the sixth and final year of this project phase we aim to reach maturation of the following aims and objectives:

- Improve agricultural productivity, reduce land degradation and adapt to the impacts of climate change (e.g. variability, scarce water resources);
- Improve incomes through sustainable production and marketing of higher value crops, and provide younger generations with enhanced knowledge of the issues affecting their community;
- Increase opportunities for gainful employment.
- Ensure MD AFRC achieves full financial self-sufficiency by December 2024.
- Develop Climate Change understanding and awareness across the population of Mandan Deupur – adaptation and mitigation
- Embed 'hub' and 'spoke' AFRC model through the development of at least 6 satellite AFRCs and 3 model organic villages.
- Upgrade and expand physical infrastructure at MD AFRC and Satellite Nurseries.
- Establish two new outlet centres selling locally grown organic produce, seeds, and saplings. 4.3.3. Budget

	2022	2023	2024
Personnel	£4,404.01	£4,404.01	4,405.01
Travel	£596.79	£688.21	688.21
MD-AFRC Costs and Administration	£736.46	£778.36	778.36
EcoHimal's Overhead	£612.45	£612.49	612.49
Grant Monitoring	£126.98	£126.98	126.98
6 x Satellite Plant Nurseries	£8,735.95	£8,704.21	7,751.89
Upgrade of MD AFRC physical infrastructure			£1,587.20
TOTAL	**£15,212.64**	**£15,314.26**	**£15,950.14**

4.5. Higher Education (January 2023 – July 2023)

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

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

We will continue to deliver our higher education programme in 2023/24 and 2024/25 subject to any travel restrictions.

We will also seek opportunities to present on our work to university students as part of our Great Adaptations project.

4.5.1. Project aims

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

4.5.1. Budget

	2023/24	2024/25
Funding for dissertation research for two Tribhuvan University students	£600	£600
TOTAL	**£600**	**£600**

Financial review

The Trust ended the year with a Deficit of £4,478 (2022 surplus £1,170). The Trust's funds as at 05 April 2023 were £21,803, which were all split between funds as follows:

Unrestricted funds	£7,651
Restricted funds	£14,152

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

Structure, governance and management

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

The trustees who served during the year and up to the date of signature of the financial statements were:
Mr A Rutherford
Mr P Osborne
Dr C Hutton
Mr J Forsyth
Mrs M Peart

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Statement of trustees' responsibilities

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

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

In preparing these accounts, the trustees are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;

- observe the methods and principles in the Charities SORP;

- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;

- state whether applicable accounting standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the accounts; and

- prepare the accounts on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the charity will continue in operation.

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

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

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

Andy Rutherford

Mr A Rutherford
Trustee
Dated: 6 December 2023

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 2023.

Responsibilities and basis of report

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

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

Independent examiner's statement

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

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

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

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

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

J Pocock FCA CTA
David Owen & Co

17 The Market Place
Devizes
Wiltshire
SN10 1BA

Dated: 6 December 2023

THE GLACIER TRUST

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES INCLUDING INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2023

	Notes	Unrestricted funds 2023 £	Restricted funds 2023 £	Total 2023 £	Unrestricted funds 2022 £	Restricted funds 2022 £	Total 2022 £
Income from:							
Donations, grants and legacies	2	13,201	59,247	72,448	33,900	45,991	79,891
Investments	3	12	-	12	1	-	1
Total income		13,213	59,247	72,460	33,901	45,991	79,892
Expenditure on:							
Charitable activities	4	28,768	48,198	76,966	31,280	47,483	78,763
Gross transfers between funds		-	-	-	(2,536)	2,536	-
Net (expenditure)/income for the year/ Net (outgoing)/incoming resources		(15,555)	11,049	(4,506)	85	1,044	1,129
Other recognised gains and losses							
Other gains or losses	10	28	-	28	41	-	41
Net movement in funds		(15,527)	11,049	(4,478)	126	1,044	1,170
Fund balances at 6 April 2022		23,178	3,103	26,281	23,052	2,059	25,111
Fund balances at 5 April 2023		7,651	14,152	21,803	23,178	3,103	26,281

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 2023

	Notes	2023 £	£	2022 £	£
Current assets					
Debtors	11	1,008		1,942	
Cash at bank and in hand		22,745		26,145	
		23,753		28,087	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	12	(1,950)		(1,806)	
Net current assets			21,803		26,281
Income funds					
Restricted funds	13		14,152		3,103
Unrestricted funds			7,651		23,178
			21,803		26,281

The financial statements were approved by the Trustees on 6 December 2023

Andy Rutherford

Mr A Rutherford
Trustee

1 Accounting policies

Charity information

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

1.1 Accounting convention

The accounts have been prepared in accordance with the trust's charitable deed, the Charities Act 2011 and "Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102)" (as amended for accounting periods commencing from 1 January 2019). The trust is a Public Benefit Entity as defined by FRS 102.

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

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

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

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Going concern

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

1.3 Charitable funds

Unrestricted funds are available for use at the discretion of the trustees in furtherance of their charitable objectives.

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

1.4 Incoming resources

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

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

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 Taxation

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

1.8 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.

1.9 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

2 Donations, grants and legacies

	Unrestricted funds	Restricted funds	Total	Unrestricted funds	Restricted funds	Total
	2023	2023	2023	2022	2022	2022
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Donations and gifts	12,201	59,247	71,448	32,900	45,991	78,891
Donated goods and services	1,000	-	1,000	1,000	-	1,000

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.

3 Investments

	2023	2022
	£	£
Interest receivable	12	1

4 Charitable activities

	Direct and support costs for charitable activities 2023	Direct and support costs for charitable activities 2022
	£	£
Staff costs	22,254	25,042
Project costs	2,969	-
Higher education programme	229	-
Great Adaptation Book costs	-	8,290
	25,452	33,332
Grant funding of activities (see note 5)	45,000	39,193
Share of support costs (see note 6)	4,564	4,432
Share of governance costs (see note 6)	1,950	1,806
	76,966	78,763
Analysis by fund		
Unrestricted funds	28,768	31,280
Restricted funds	48,198	47,483
	76,966	78,763

5 Grants payable

	2023	2022
	£	£
Grants to institutions:		
Eco Himal: Climate change in Solukhumbu District	-	16,324
The Himalayan Community Development Forum (HICODEF): Layer Farming Adaptation Dawalparasi	10,000	6,406
Eco Himal:Mandan Duepur: Agro Forestry Resource Centre	15,000	15,213
Tribhuvan University: Higher Education Programme	-	1,250
Eco Himal:Climate Change Adaptation Programme in Solukhumbu	20,000	-
	45,000	39,193

6 Support costs

	Support costs	Governance costs	2023	Support costs	Governance costs	2022
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Travel	757	-	757	-	-	-
Sundry expenses	406	-	406	108	-	108
Insurance	273	-	273	258	-	258
Accommodation	1,000	-	1,000	1,000	-	1,000
Website and publicity	1,090	-	1,090	890	-	890
Fundraising and printing	1,038	-	1,038	2,176	-	2,176
Accountancy	-	1,950	1,950	-	1,806	1,806
	4,564	1,950	6,514	4,432	1,806	6,238
Analysed between						
Charitable activities	4,564	1,950	6,514	4,432	1,806	6,238

Governance costs includes payments to the accountants of £1,950 for independent examination fees (2022- £1,806).

7 Trustees

None of the trustees (or any persons connected with them), received any remuneration or reimbursement of expenses during the year (2022- no trustee expenses were incurred).

8 Employees

The average monthly number of employees during the year was:

	2023 Number	2022 Number
	1	1

Employment costs	2023 £	2022 £
Wages and salaries	21,573	23,850
Other pension costs	681	1,192
	22,254	25,042

9 Taxation

The charity is exempt from tax on income and gains falling within section 505 of the Taxes Act 1988 or section 252 of the Taxationof Chargeable Gains Act 1992 to the extent that these are applied to its charitable objects.

10 Other gains or losses

	Unrestricted funds	Total
	2023	2022
	£	£
Foreign exchange (loss)/ gains	28	41

11 Debtors

	2023	2022
Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
Other debtors	1,008	1,942

12 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2023	2022
	£	£
Accruals and deferred income	1,950	1,806

13 Restricted funds

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

	Balance at 6 April 2022	Incoming resources	Resources expended	Balance at 5 April 2023
	£	£	£	£
Nepalese projects	3,103	59,062	(48,198)	13,967
	3,103	59,062	(48,198)	14,152

14 Analysis of net assets between funds

	Unrestricted funds 2023	Restricted funds 2023	Total 2023	Unrestricted funds 2022	Restricted funds 2022	Total 2022
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Fund balances at 5 April 2023 are represented by:						
Current assets/(liabilities)	7,836	13,967	21,803	23,178	3,103	26,281
	7,836	13,967	21,803	23,178	3,103	26,281

15 Financial commitments, guarantees and contingent liabilities

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

	2023 £
Due within 1 year	
HICODEF	17,362
EcoHimal	35,950
Due after 1 year	
HICODEF	-
EcoHimal	20,000

16 Related party transactions

Remuneration of key management personnel

The remuneration of key management personnel is as follows.

	2023 £	2022 £
Aggregate compensation	22,253	25,043

There were no reimbursed expenses during 2023 (2022- Nil).

THE GLACIER TRUST

England & Wales - Charity number 1124955

Accounts

Charity registration number 1124955

THE GLACIER TRUST

ANNUAL REPORT AND UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2022

THE GLACIER TRUST

LEGAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION

Trustees	Mr A Rutherford Mr P Osborne Dr C Hutton Mr J Forsyth Mrs M Peart
Co-directors	Mr R Allen Dr M Phillips
Charity number	1124955
Principal address	23 Fore Street Plympton Plymouth PL7 1LZ Devon
Independent examiner	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 2022

The trustees present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 5 April 2022.

The accounts have been prepared in accordance with the accounting policies set out in note 1 to the accounts and comply with the trust deed, the Charities Act 2011 and "Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102)" (as amended for accounting periods commencing from 1 January 2019)

Objectives and activities

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

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

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

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

1. Impact summary

Our achievements in 2021/22 build on the successes of 2020/21 and continue to grow our impact. We continue to work in three main locations; Solukhumbu, Kavrepalanchok and Nawalparasi. We have continued our Higher Education programme in an adapted form.

We summarise our impact in numbers here:

In Solukhumbu, Deusa AFRC expands, and a strong partnership has been built with Kathmandu coffee roasters.
A total of **716 farmers** participated in training events organised and run by Deusa AFRC and Eco Himal staff, a 33% increase on 2020/21. **156 farmers** attended more than one event. 56% were male, 44% female, representing a slight increase in gender equality. **41,135 plant seedlings** were distributed – a significant increase to last year. The four most established satellite nurseries in the region have generated **£2,426** of income between them, a significant increase from last year. Deusa AFRC is now operating at a profit and is financially self-sustaining. Deusa AFRC has established a strong relationship with local government and, in partnership, has trained farmers on bee keeping, mustard farming, and cooperative financial management; and grew **1,648kg** of vegetables in the project area. Deusa AFRC has scaled up its planting capabilities and has planted **5,370 seedlings** of trees and plants including apples, oranges, kiwis, peach, almond, and gooseberry. **9 varieties** of tree crops were procured and planted by **36** local farmers in 2021/22. The linkage with the *Nepal Organic Coffee Pvt. Ltd (NOC)* was strengthened for the marketing of coffee following a visit with TGT Co-Director Mr. Richard Allen to the company's outlet shop and processing units in Kathmandu. A formal linage has now been established and EcoHimal facilitates the supply chain with more than **4.14** tons of coffee supplied over the last 3 years.

- in partnership with Eco Himal Nepal

In Nawalparasi year 1 of phase 2 of the 'Layer Farming for Adaptation' project is underway.
In September 2019, TGT partnered once again with HICODEF in Nawalparasi and the second phase of the project has been implemented during 15 Sept 2021 to Sep 2022. A new project was co-designed in close consultation with the communities of Ripaha, Matthillo Basani, and Lahape to enable climate change adaptation. 'Layer Farming for Adaptation' involves training workshops, community organisation and a primary school programme. It is a five-year project that will eventually extend to five villages. We report here on year 1 of the 2nd phase which will last through to Sep 2024. Through this project we have reached further into the remote villages in the foothills of the Himalayas. This is an area of dangerously low food security. Climate change and inequality are exacerbating these problems significantly. In this project coffee is being grown with other high value crops, root vegetables and fruits as a climate change adaptation and livelihood improvement strategy. Coffee is grown using the organic 'layer farming' method so that coffee is inter-cropped with fruits, vegetables and other high value crops to vastly improve income, diet and resilience to climate change. Through this project, we are enabling farmers to grow coffee commercially for the first time.
A baseline survey has been conducted in **4** sites; Dhoubadi, Pokhari, and Dulunga of Hupsekot Rural Municipality and Charghare of Hupsekot Rural Municipality in Nov 2021. This is the regular process conducted at the beginning to set milestones for the project and also to monitor the previous milestones. For conducting this survey we formed a farmer group in each site and conducted the survey through Rapid Rural Appraisal (RRA) methods like household survey and focus group discussion, transect site walking to obtain information regarding agriculture production and productivity, cultivation and food sufficiency of the farmers. The survey covered **140 households** of four groups, and **928** people of which **440** were female. During this year we conducted 14 farmers' cooperative meetings. To support the irrigation required for layer farming, the project provided **50%** of funds required to purchase and distribute **16** 1,000 litre water tanks. **4** coffee cultivation training days were held in Dhoubadi, Charghare, Pokhari and Dulunga.

The schools programme continued, engaging with Shree Shiksha Bodhani secondary school, and Shree Bal Jagaran primary school. Pupils are being supported to establish kitchen gardens at their schools, which includes planting coffee trees using a simplified version of the 'layer farming' method. **90** students participated and planted **112** coffee seedlings on the school compound.

The project also supported farmers to source plastic sheeting to build **16 polytunnels** to support vegetable production. **2** Plant clinics and onsite technical support have been provided to train farmers in how to grow root crops (layer 1 of the 'layer farming' approach). These sessions discussed: agriculture problems faced by farmers, diseases of vegetable plants; conducted practical exercises; and suggested possible solutions and treatments. At the same time, **146** farmers were taught about the preparation of bio-pesticide, preparation of organic manure and organic farming. After these classes, more than **104** farmers have started to make bio-pesticide and liquid organic manure for their vegetable cultivation and committed to planting coffee seedlings. Farmers were also trained on preparation of nursery beds, seed sowing, watering, caring and transplanting of seedlings. After each session, improved seeds of cauliflower, cabbage, radish, onion and green mustard were distributed to all farmers. In total **15.86kg** of seeds were distributed to **104** households – double the amount of last year. **138 farmers** have been involved and planted **5,877** coffee seedlings – almost double of last year. They have purchased **1,757** seedling themselves, a further **4,120** seedlings were provided by the project. **25** households are producing coffee parchment for sale. **152KG** of coffee parchment was produced and sold this year, doubling production levels of last year. All **6** nurseries were visited and monitored; each site contains **2,000** coffee seedlings which will be ready for distribution next year.

- in partnership with HICODEF

In Kavre, Mandan Deupur AFRC has a successful third year
Mandan Deupur AFRC (MD_AFRC) is a replication of the successful AFRC model developed in Deusa, Solukhumbu (see above). It is now in its fourth year; we report here on activities in its third year. The plant nursery has been extended to provide more capacity for growing seedlings for sale and distribution. **2,120** seedlings have been purchased. The establishment and operation of the MD-AFRC has motivated local farmers and they have been inspired with technical knowledge in tree-cropping and the introduction of resilient new farming technologies. Local farmers have observed the improved practices and technologies and have replicated them on their farms. More importantly, the community have accepted the MD-AFRC as their own property and institution.

6 organic villages (OVs) have been established, **4** of which have been registered with the Mandan Deupur Municipality as agriculture groups. The two newer OVs, Jailaxmi Organic Group in MDM-11 and Saptakanya Organic Group in MDM-8 are in the registration process. All three satellites are performing well, they have well-functioning membership boards and a total of **109** farmers, of which over **40%** are female, have been enrolled in **5 OVs**, and all continue to produce vegetables organically. The satellites are also producing bio-pesticides for the local community and becoming local sites for innovation in organic agroforestry. All **3** organic villages have been properly trained to raise seeds and seedlings organically, including in the preparation of organic manures, and bio-pesticides. Of the vegetables produced in 2021, **47%** were consumed by the households themselves, and **53%** were sold, generating a total income of **79,925** rupees.

Following the multiple trainings, the farmers are now capable in agroforestry principles, and climate smart agriculture practices with knowledge on tree diversification for the sustenance of their livelihoods. This year, **903** farmers were trained over **39** training sessions, a significant increase from the **668** last year. The majority, **478,** of participants were female, representing an increase in gender equality. **260** school children this year (**183** female and **77** male) from **7** secondary schools have been educated on climate change and its potential effects over **9** training sessions, as well as adaptation measures in line with improved agricultural practices

- in partnership with Eco Himal Nepal

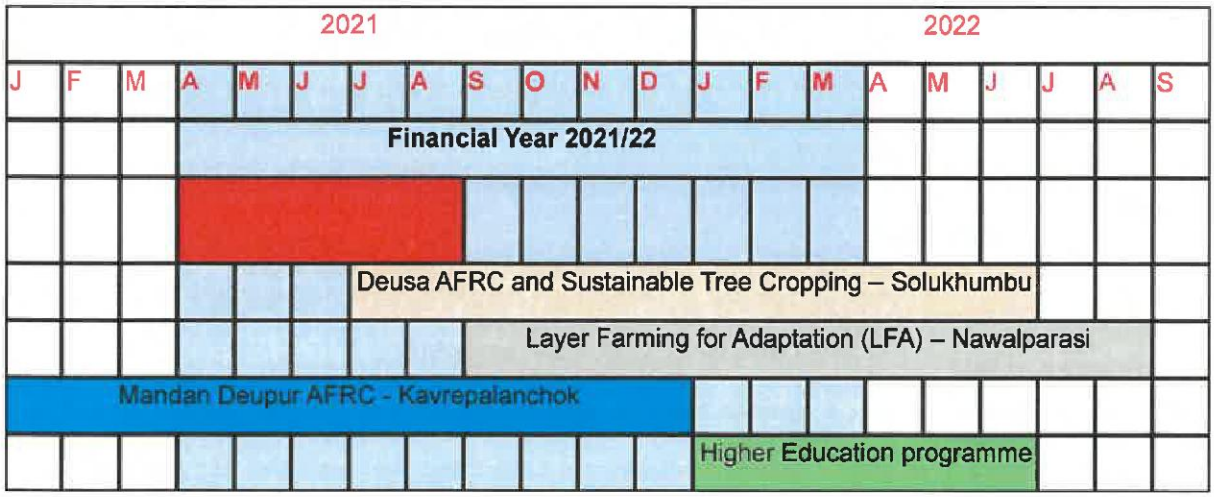
Developing the next generation of climate change adaptation professionals
The Glacier Trust's higher education programme enables students to conduct research into aspects of climate change adaptation and mitigation in Nepal. Prior to COVID-19 our model involved the partnering up of two Nepali MSc level students with two UK based MSc students who would visit TGT's project areas to conduct research into issues surrounding climate change adaptation. The outbreak of COVID-19 forced a change of approach in 2020. In 2021/22 we supported two students from Tribhuvan University with their thesis work in climate adaptation.

- in partnership with Tribhuvan University and Eco Himal Nepal

2. Our work in 2021/22

In 2021/22 The Glacier Trust worked in partnership with EcoHimal Nepal, HICODEF, and University of Southampton to deliver climate change adaptation projects and education in three locations across Nepal. In the UK, our work at the macro level to increase the profile and awareness of The Glacier Trust and the issues it works on continued as we continued to work on our 'Great Adaptations' campaign.

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



2.1. Enabling climate change adaptation

In 2021/22 The Glacier Trust (TGT) focussed its work in three separate locations across Nepal. This included the continuation of work in Solukhumbu, Kavrepalanchok, and Nawalparasi.

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

2.1.1 Deusa AFRC and Sustainable Tree Cropping – Solukhumbu

TGT has been enabling climate change adaptation in Solukhumbu (eastern Nepal) for over 8 years. This has been done through the partnership and support we provide to the work of Deusa AFRC and EcoHimal Nepal. 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 in Deusa continues to develop and grow in its role as a community hub and centre of excellence.

Project objectives 2019 – 2022
TGT has renewed its funding of programme work in Solukhumbu, with a continued focus on the villages of Deusa and Waku in the rural municipality of Thulung Dhudhakhoshi. The new programme of work will span three years from August 2019 – July 2022. The overall objective of this work is to support sustainable rural livelihoods through the promotion of Agroforestry, tree cropping and creation of market linkages for agricultural produce. This annual report for 2021/2022 reports on the full 3-year phase as it has now completed. Specific objectives, outcomes and activities have been developed in partnership with EcoHimal Nepal and Deusa AFRC:

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

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

Activities:

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

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

Activities:

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

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

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

Activities:

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

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

Activities:

- Development of tree crops distribution profile, survival record and performance/production status.
- Capacity building of local young people as lead trainers to provide training in improved tree cropping including management practices, establishment, diversification, and intensification

- Capacity building of management committee and staff members on hospitality and administration
- Continuation of Organic Certification of more farmers.
- Trained staff members on guest hospitality and efficient service delivery.

Considerable progress towards both of these activities has been made over the last 3 years, culminating in this current third year.

Achievements
EcoHimal Nepal reported quarterly and annually on progress towards the above objectives. For full transparency, these reports are published on the TGT website. TGT were unable to carry out a monitoring visit to Solukhumbu during the last 2 years of this phase due to Covid-19. However, the Executive Director of EcoHimal made six monitoring visits during 2021/22. Highlighted here are the major achievements over the full 3 year programme (16th July 2019 to 15th July 2022. Results can be compared with the previous 2 years' annual reports. Full details are available in the annual report (available via www.theglaciertrust.org/project-articles-and-reports):

- Despite the impacts of the pandemic, Deusa AFRC is now operating at a profit and is financially self-sustaining.
- Deusa AFRCs seven 'satellite' nurseries are all thriving.
- 7 satellite nurseries in Thulung Dudhkoshi Rural Municipality established and are operational. Out of them, 6 are generating income from the sale of seedlings and agro-products. A total of £4,424 income has been generated between them.
- More than 35,600 high value tree crops (fruits, citrus, nuts) were planted.
- 213 local young people and women have been trained in sustainable production of crops.
- 1,562 local farmers (940 male and 622 female) trained on plantation techniques along with climate change adaptation, organic farming, multi-layer intercropping, pest infestations and control, intercropping and nursery management.
- A member from each family in the project area has been skilled in tree crop management on their farm to improve their livelihoods.
- An Environment Committee formed within the local government comprising 10 members and is functional to promote climate change adaptation in the project area. The programme was implemented in cooperation with the committee throughout the programme period.
- A lead farmer, Mr. Amar Deep Rai, trained on a 15 day bee keeping course in cooperation with National Bee Keeping Training Centre in Godawari to prepare him as local resource person. Since returning to the Municipality, he is acting as the local resource person on bee keeping to the local farmers (till the date 89 farmers trained) in 2021.
- An animal health camp focusing on dehorning, deworming, veterinary and animal health treatment, was implemented, where 33 animals were treated.
- Survival status of the planted seedlings is reviewed on annual basis. The seedlings planted in local farmers' farmland are growing well. The average of survival status of the planted tree crops is more than 60%.
- 129,218 seedlings (high value tree crops, fodders and forages) planted in the duration of 3 years.
- 26 local farmers were provided 312 walnut seedlings in cooperation with the local government.
- In 3 years, 387 local households sold about 4.14 tons coffee and generated more than 2.3 million Nepalese rupees.

Farmers receiving seedlings in Solukhumbu in May 2022

Challenges

Following on from the immense challenges of a 2-year global pandemic, which severely reduced mobility and the ability to deliver training, the main challenge in year 3 has been early monsoon rains causing unexpected landslides, and an outbreak of higher than normal cases of dengue. This has caused mobility and attendance issues, though largely overcome towards the end of the year.

During the project period there were also local elections taking place, diverting people's attention away from attending training sessions.

The other challenge has been that the local government provides a 75% supported funding scheme on certain resources such as beehives and water tanks. TGT/EcoHimal provide 50% support, but the main difference is that TGT/EcoHimal provide intensive, regular training and support, whereas the local government provide none, often leaving communities with resources they cannot use and that go to waste. The challenge here is in convincing people to use the TGT/EcoHimal funded resources instead.

Conclusion

The majority of the local communities of Deusa and Waku have adopted crop diversification and tree cropping as well as high value, low labour-intensive systems, and are rapidly substituting subsistence practices with commercial technologies, while improving their management of local resources. Tree cropping by local farmers has been particularly successful in shaping a new form of sustainable livelihoods. Agroforestry is considered a win-win model for the communities, and as a result, the local government has adopted the model as it provides multiple benefits and reduces pressure on the community forests.

The local farmers are able to select the right tree crops according to the climatic and soil conditions, and over the last 5 years, the introduction and acceptance of tree cropping throughout the communities in the project area has resulted in increased local resources, an expansion of the cropped area, and significant increments in income.

It is noted that the altitude at which, for example, orange, coffee, and pecan nut trees can be grown is shifting up. The area under multi-purpose forage crops, such as broom grass, in marginal lands has significantly expanded which has helped mitigate soil erosion. The new tree crop products have encouraged middlemen to the project areas, thus access to markets has greatly improved through strengthening the links to buyers. The income of local farmers from 6 wards over the last 3 years is recorded as over NPR 714,730, mainly from the sale of coffee and other marketable crops. Much of this income is reinvested into the nurseries and farms to continue production, and all 6 wards are well on their way to becoming fully self-sufficient.

Other factors that have improved the cropping systems, marketing and livelihoods include the establishment of a cooperative, organic certification of coffee, a student exchange programme, the involvement of volunteers, and continuous training and field support for the local farmers.

2.1.2. Layer Farming for Adaptation Project (LFAP) – Nawalparasi
Cultivating and marketing high value crops to improve food security enhance livelihoods and adapt to climate change in Nepal

The Layer Farming for Adaptation Project (LFAP) was co-designed by The Glacier Trust and implementing partner HICODEF (the Himalayan Community Development Forum), a Nepal-based NGO working in the Nawalparasi District of south-central Nepal. HICODEF have worked in partnership with The Glacier Trust since 2009 and have an exclusively local focus with projects ranging from climate change adaptation, education, and agricultural entrepreneurship to primary health, safer migration, and cooperative business.

The LFAP is targeting an area of dangerously low food security; fewer than 25% of the households in the target communities have enough food to last nine months or more. Climate change and inequality are exacerbating these problems significantly.

The project centres on the introduction of layer farming methods to marginalised rural communities. Layer farming is a system of organic agroforestry that maximises use of both vertical and horizontal space and ecological systems for the benefit of the communities in terms of livelihoods, incomes, and nutrition. It is also an effective way to combat the sometimes-disastrous effects of extreme climate events in monoculture systems, for example, high temperatures, wind and rainstorms, flooding and soil erosion.

This is 5 year project and divided into 2 phases. Phase 1 was completed in September 2021 and is covered in this current annual report. The remaining 3 years is phase 2, which covers the period 15th September 2021 to 14th September 2024.

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

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

- **Marketing and Exposure visit:** The project will organise an exposure visit to Deusa Agro Forestry Resource Centre (AFRC) in Solukhumbu (eastern Nepal), Nine farmers and two HICODEF staff will travel to Deusa AFRC for a learning exchange visit. They will meet coffee farmers from Solukhumbu to learn more about their techniques, marketing and share their own experiences.
- **Monitoring and Evaluation:** The project will conduct a baseline survey followed by regular monitoring, supervision and data recording. Each farmer will be given a diary to keep a record of their production. The project will support farmers in their record keeping and ensure that they are up to date.

Major Achievements of period (September 2021 to September 2022) **Reporting period overlaps between Phase 1 and Phase 2*

- A baseline survey has been conducted in 4 new sites; Dhoubadi, Pokhari, and Dulunga of Hupsekot rural municipality and Charghare of Hupsekot Rural Municipality in Nov 2021. The survey covered 140 households, with 488 male and 440 female householders.
- During this period four groups of farmers interested in coffee farming have been formed in Dhoubadi, Pokhari, Dulunga and Charghare villages compromising of 928 people from 140 households.
- Inception workshops have been conducted in each site to inform them about the project objectives, expected results including planned activities, budget and their (farmers') roles and responsibilities. After formation these groups have registered in respective rural municipality.
- 4 training events of coffee cultivation and production were conducted in Dhoubadi, Charghare, Pokhari and Dulunga, for 110 farmers [50 female and 60 male]. Training covered the history of coffee cultivation, varieties of coffee and its nature, environmental aspects, location for coffee farming, coffee nursery and plantation, garden management, coffee pests, pesticides and diseases, coffee harvesting, and coffee bean processing techniques.

Farmers meeting in Pokhari

- A total of 138 farmers from 7 farmers' groups have planted 5,877 coffee seedlings this year. 1,757 seedlings were provided by farmers themselves from a local nursery and 4,120 were seedlings supported by the project.
- After training and support farmers have planted 20 to 260 coffee seedlings individually. Most of the coffee seedlings have been planted with maize and some are with fruits and fodder plants that will maintain the layer farming and intercropping system. 152kg of coffee parchment have been sold this year – doubling last years' crop.
- A 3,000-seedling capacity nursery has been established across all 4 training sites this year.
- As part of the ongoing school programme the students of Shiksha Bodhani secondary school of Hupsekot -5, have planted 112 coffee seedlings in the school compound, all are thriving under the students' care.

- This year sixteen 1,000 litres HDP Tanks for irrigation and sixteen Silpaulin sheets (10M*6M) for poly-tunnel making have been distributed. Four farmers of Hupsekot- 4 Charghare, 4 farmers of Hupsekot 5 Dhubadi, 4 farmers of Pokhari and 4 farmers of Dulunga have received these tanks and tunnels as agreed in the farmers' meeting. 50% is paid for upfront from the farmers and 50% is funded by the project – creating ownership in the community.
- A six-day (6-11 Dec 2021) monitoring visit was conducted with the participation of HICODEF team (ED and PC) and Co-Director (Nepal) of TGT across 5 project sites; Ripaha, Pokhari, Charghare, Dhoubadi and Lahape. The visit was to monitor the successes of phase 1 and scope phase 2.
- 5 on-site plant clinics were conducted to provide technical support. 146 farmers [45 female and 101 male] attended and 104 have now committed to start growing coffee seedlings on their land.
- As part of the school engagement programme, 4 types of participation sessions were conducted: climate change education, coffee plantation skills, litter picking and technical skills. 112 coffee seedlings are thriving, and 90 students took part and provided extremely positive feedback.

Coffee training at Dulunga

On-site technical training at Ripaha

Conclusion
Given the lingering constraints of a post-Covid world, incredible progress has been made in these villages, with great resilience shown by the farmers.

Seeing is believing in the three phase one villages of this project. The successes in years 1 and 2 led to significant increases in interest in coffee cultivation, polytunnel farming of tomatoes, and broom grass. As a result, farmers are becoming more resilient to climate change and have managed to begin selling product to local markets. The relationships HICODEF have established with the local government have had a powerful impact on the project, their decision to establish a specified coffee zone has given farmers added confidence to begin coffee cultivation, and with the weight of coffee more than doubling since last year, there is huge potential for these farmers to become successful commercial coffee farmers.

Challenges
Many farmers of Ripaha were interested in coffee plantation. However, a huge land slide destroyed most of the farmers' fertile arable land last year. Due to this, they had to shift to upper land for cereal crops cultivation where they had planned to plant coffee seedlings. This meant giving up on the idea of coffee plantation as was expected. Landslides continue to be an ongoing challenge for this project, especially as some farmers are reluctant to use what little land they have left for trying out an unknown new crop. However, this is slowly changing as they are witnessing other farmers begin yielding income from their coffee trees.

Case study – farmer receives his first income from two coffee trees
Tulasi Rajali Magar-53 is a resident of Hupsekot 5 Baseni and lives in ten membered family (4 female and 6 male). Agriculture is the major occupation for his family survival. For additional income he works on daily wages and goat keeping for his family livelihood. He has two coffee plants giving fruits. Though it has given coffee beans, Tulasi has not effectively managed or cared for them due to lack of knowledge of coffee cultivation and its uses.

As the Layer Farming for Adaptation project (LFAP) begun in his village, he got involved as a farmer group member and became involved in famers group meetings, onsite technical support, coffee cultivation training, as well as seed and sapling support. He started to manage his existing coffee trees after receiving support. After the coffee training last year, he planted 415 coffee plants on his land. The matured coffee plants are now managed by thinning, pruning, watering and managing. After proper care of the plants, Tulasi reaped 4 Kgs. of coffee parchment from these two trees. He sold the parchment for Rs. 400.0 per Kg. and earned Rs. 1,600 - the first ever income since they were planted.

Seeing the cash income and good growth of the previous plantation, he has planted 250 more coffee plants this year. A coffee tree starts yielding coffee after four years and a tree gives a minimum of 2 Kg. parchment in a season. He is very excited about his coffee production plantation as some of the plants have started giving fruits. He says:

"I am following your guidance and want to be a successful coffee farmer soon, the project should support me for that."

2.1.3 Mandan Deupur Agro Forestry Resource Centre – Kavrepalanchok

In 2018, The Glacier Trust secured three years of funding from the Marr Munning Trust to work with EcoHimal Nepal to establish a new Agro Forestry Resource Centre (AFRC) in Mandan Deupur, Kavrepalanchok. We reported on year 1 of this project in our 2019/20 annual report. We reported on project activity in the 2020 calendar year in our 2020/21 annual report, year 2 of Mandan Deupur AFRC. Here, we report on year 3.

Project objectives:

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

Farmers group yielding one of their early tomato crops ready to sell in 2022

Achievements

EcoHimal have built on the success of year 2, by extending the reach and ambition of the Mandan Deupur Agro Forestry Resource Centre (MD AFRC) in year 3. As the entire phase came to completion this year, below we report on the overall achievements across the 3 years, including the 3rd and final year. A full report is available on The Glacier Trust website (www.theglaciertrust.org/project-articles-and-reports):

- The MD-AFRC (Mandan Deupur Agro Forestry Resource Centre), the organic farmer groups and the satellite nurseries have now all been registered as agriculture groups with the local government.
- Five sets of drip irrigation kits were purchased by the MD AFRC with a 50% subsidy from the local government and installed at the Centre and the satellite nurseries.
- 4-day training on cardamom cultivation was organised in cooperation with the local government from 20 to 24 March 2021 which was a huge success.
- In year 3, the local municipality government committed to allocate NPR 300,000 to promote MD-AFRC as a seedling production and outlet centre, costs to be shared with the Eco-Himal project. The first fruits ever produced at the Centre, peaches and apples, were gifted as souvenirs to the Mayor and his team at the Municipal Office.
- The Mayor, Mr. Tok Bahadur Waiba, provided ½ ropani (2,738 square feet) of land free of cost to motivate 17 local women farmers to adopt collaborative organic farming
- A two-storey full metallic pre-fabricated house has recently been constructed at the Centre, through the use of additional EcoHimal Nepal internal resources, to provide a store and an office and staff room on the upper story.
- The project established 18 demonstration sites of specific species, and various nurseries to produce saplings and seedlings of tree crops and vegetable seedlings at the MD AFRC. The fruit trees in the demonstration sites have started bearing fruit.
- 7,111 seedlings have been procured by MD-AFRC throughout the project period. Of the procured 7,111 seedlings, 4,015 seedlings were distributed to 1,940 local farmers. The remaining 3,096 seedlings were planted in the centre and satellite nurseries for demonstration, training and production.
- In total, 998 trained farmers were supported with 41,889 tree crop seedlings. All the planted seedlings are growing well. Of the 41,889 seedlings, 251 farmers received 4,767 seedlings from the MD AFRC, while 747 trained farmers received 37,122 seedlings from the MDM.
- In total, 6 Organic Villages (OVs) have been established, 4 of which have been registered with the Mandan Deupur Municipality (MDM) as agriculture groups. The two newer Organic Villages, Jailaxmi Organic Group in MDM-11 and Saptakanya Organic Group in MDM-8 are in the registration process.
- A total of 109 farmers, of which over 40% are female, have been enrolled in 5 Organic Villages, and all continue to produce vegetables organically.
- The project organised a total of 82 trainings on different agroforestry and agri-options, such as: bio-intensive plantation; organic farming; nursery establishment; fruit farming; organic and liquid manure preparation; disease and pest management. To support the training efforts, 94 training manuals have been prepared in both Nepali and English, on different aspects of farm management, cropping and cultivation.
- Much progress has been made to certify the farms as organic, and final inspections have been scheduled so that certification can be issued.
- Drip irrigation technology was introduced at the MD AFRC and satellite nurseries, to enhance production and water management, and as a demonstration to farmers.
- In total, 20 student trainings were conducted in 7 secondary schools; as a result, 524 school children were educated on climate change, its effects, and adaptation measures in line with improved agricultural practices.

Challenges

The establishment of the outlet centres for organic products was planned in Year 3 but had to be postponed due to the pandemic – the situation remains unfavourable, but the satellite nurseries and the MD AFRC have been used as interim outlets. The situation will be reviewed going forward into 2023.

Due to the delays caused by the pandemic, with respect to the monthly trainings at the MD AFRC, of the 30 sessions planned, only 13 trainings were possible. Online trainings in the long lockdown periods were introduced as a substitute measure.

The use and over-use of commercial pesticides and chemical fertilisers in the lower landscapes of Mandan Deupur Municipality is commonplace, and it is difficult to change people's deep-rooted behavioural practices and perceptions with one or two interventions. In the project area, despite knowing some of the impacts of using these often dangerous pesticides and fertilisers on the soil, environment and human health, they still use pesticides and chemical fertilizers on their farms. This represents an ongoing challenge, however as other farmers are achieving success with bio-pesticides and saving money this way, word is spreading.

The second wave of the Covid-19 pandemic in 2021 delayed project implementation for 4 months, meaning fewer planned training sessions were delivered overall, and progress on organic certification has been slower than anticipated.

Heavy rains and floods damaged agricultural production and infrastructure at the MDM in both 2021 and 2022.

Conclusion
What has been achieved in Mandan Deupur across the three years of this project is highly impressive. EcoHimal have adapted very well to the Covid-19 pandemic and developed very strong relationships with local government. Their enthusiasm for the MD AFRC and the AFRC model has led to a wider impact than previously expected and this has been achieved in the midst of a very disruptive pandemic. Over the last 3 years, incomes have been improved, food security has stabilized, mass use of pesticides has significantly reduced and the practice of organic farming has become widespread.

2.2 Higher Education programme – developing the next generation of climate change adaptation professionals

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

Project objectives:

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

Achievements
Suffering once again from the impacts of the Covid-19 pandemic, it was not possible to organise field trips to Nepal for UK or Nepali students in 2021/22. However, through our partnership with Tribhuvan University, we were able to support two students to carry out a thesis research project on climate adaptation.

Due to an inability to conduct field work during the Covid-19 pandemic, this thesis research was solely a qualitative effort to model climate adaptation systems in Nepal by using existing academic literature to support conceptual models.

The Glacier Trust was also invited to contribute to a University of St Andrews careers workshop in January 2022. As part of this we delivered a one-hour lecture on climate change adaptation and set a challenge for groups of students. We then gave feedback on student proposals on how to communicate on climate change adaptation.

Challenges

The Covid-19 pandemic created enormous problems for our Higher Education programme as it once again made planning field trips from the UK to Nepal impossible. We expect this to ease in 2022/23 and are working with our university partners to relaunch the programme.

2.3 Advocating for climate change adaptation

In recent years, The Glacier Trust has increased the work it has been doing to advocate for climate change adaptation at a macro level. In 2020/21, we focused on the development of a new project: 'Great Adaptations'. This project is a book, podcast and awareness raising campaign and in 2021/22 and the book was published in September 2021. *'Great Adaptations – In the shadow of a climate crisis'* was published by the Arkbound Foundation and has sold 204 copies to date.

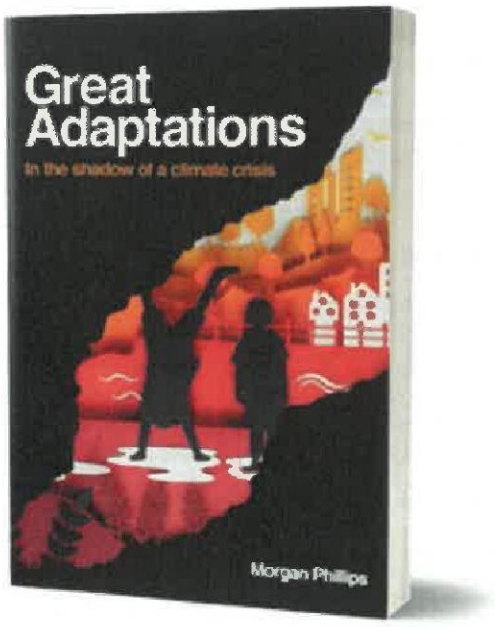
During this year we launched an advocacy podcast as part of the campaign called '*Great Adaptations – Podcast*'. The Great Adaptations podcast features interviews with leading figures in the climate change adaptation and climate justice movement. Four compelling episodes were produced in total and continue to advocate in public for a just response to climate change.

The aim of the book, the podcast, and the wider Great Adaptations project is simple: we want to get more people talking and thinking about adaptation. Adaptation is already happening and we can only expect to see more of it and more of its evil twin maladaptation. We want to shine a light on the great (and not so great) adaptations so that when people start designing and implementing their adaptation strategies, they adapt in ways that are socially just, compatible with mitigation efforts, and part of a wider transformative process. The adaptations to climate change that are already happening need to be scrutinised and celebrated in equal measure, Great Adaptations does that, but conversations about adaptation can't exist in a vacuum, context is everything. [Morgan Phillips]

The Glacier Trust was also invited to contribute a chapter to another Arkbound Foundation book, 'Climate Adaptation', which was released in November 2021.

Goodreads Review:

"Morgan Phillips wants environmentalists to think more clearly about adaptation strategies so that we can get on with the urgent work of what he calls *great adaptations*. His book is wide-ranging but clearly written and free of obfuscating jargon. It deserves a wide audience because his message is so important. In choosing to focus his book on adaptation, Phillips makes it clear that mitigation remains as essential as ever. We need to begin creative and effective adaptation projects around the world, because climate-induced crises are already happening. At the same time, without urgent mitigation work – primarily through a rapid curtailment of fossil fuel use – the climate crises will become so severe that effective adaptation in many areas will be impossible." -Bart-



Website and social media

The Glacier Trust website provides information on the charity and its work. It also hosts blog and news sections which are updated regularly with news from our project work and stories on the latest developments in climate change adaptation and related issues. In 2021/22, the website received 7,037 unique visitors, a 12% increase from last year. Our Social Media following continues to grow, our Facebook following is up from 861 in April 2021 to 907 in April 2022. Our Twitter following has grown from 1,312 to 1,673 over the same period. This growth is enabling us to reach more people and attract new supporters.

3. Conclusion

Despite facing continuing challenges as we operate in a post-pandemic world, the achievements of our project partners EcoHimal and HICODEF have been inspiring. They continued to work with and reach the communities throughout the entire lockdown by utilising virtual technology, and in the past year have picked up the pace on project implementation so that the goals set were largely achieved.

The AFRC model continues to thrive in both Deusa (Solukhumbu) and Mandan Deupur (Kavrepalanchok) and Nawalparasi. It has been continuously met with very encouraging enthusiasm and support by local governments in all locations. This official support has helped the impact to scale and spread and gives us a lot of hope that the AFRC model will be adopted in new locations across Nepal, and possibly elsewhere, in the years to come. The seventh and final nursery in Solukhumbu is established and well on its way to generating income like the other six. Significant progress has been made in scoping and setting up work across four new village locations in Nawalparasi, there is great hope for the continued replication of this successful model.

In the UK, The Glacier Trust laid the foundations for an increase in profile and support, by developing the 'Great Adaptations' project that launched in September 2021. This project will, we hope, help raise awareness of the need for ecologically aware and transformative forms of climate change adaptation.

Our work is conducted against the backdrop of an increasing climate emergency that the people of Nepal have done very little to cause on the macro-level. Political will is slowly building and action on climate change mitigation and adaptation is slowly gathering momentum. Progress however is still too slow, and it looks almost certain that global average temperature rise will exceed the 'safe' level of a 1.5C increase (above pre-industrial levels). The adaptation needs are only going to increase in Nepal and the demand for The Glacier Trust's support will increase with it.

This is a very challenging time for all charities, especially those who need to raise funds while so many people are dealing with the economic fallout of the pandemic and its associated restrictions. We are therefore incredibly grateful to all those who have continued to support our work, and indeed increased it in 2021/22. 2022/23 will be another difficult year, albeit fortunately with less restrictions, but we will endeavour to sustain and grow our support for the vital project and advocacy work we are doing in Nepal and the UK.

4. Objectives 2022-23

2022/23 will be another difficult 12 months for Nepal, the world, The Glacier Trust and its partners. Our objective is to continue support the project work we are committed to and to lay the foundations for growth in 2023/24. As part of this growth strategy and to raise the profile of Climate Change Adaptation and the work of The Glacier Trust in the UK, we released our first book, timing it to coincide with the UNFCCC COP26 climate summit in Glasgow, which we hope will continue to raise awareness of our cause. Our Higher Education programme will continue, and we will seek more opportunities to support and engage with higher education students.

4.1. Deusa AFRC (July 2021 – June 2022)

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

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

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

4.1.1. Project aims

We are entering into the first year of a new three-year phase of work in Deusa and Waku. Progress has already been made against the following project aims and we plan to continue the progress:

- Promote GO GREEN Solukhumbu with sustainable Agrology through Agro Forestry for climate change mitigation, sustainable livelihood and environment protection.
- Further develop Climate Change understanding and awareness across the populations of two rural municipalities.
- 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.
- Increase local farmers' access to local products processing and final consumer products production technologies and skills.
- Create self-employment opportunities through cultivation of high value commodities (coffee), value addition of agro-products through processing of agro-livestock products and marketing.
- Establish market linkages for sale of high value crops, including coffee, at local and national levels.

4.1.2. Budget

S.N.	Particulars	Budget in GBP			
		Year 2022/023	Year 2023/024	Year 2024/025	Total
1	Programme Activity Cost	£14,825	£14,893	£14,225	£43,944
2	Staff Cost	£3,267	£3,267	£3,267	£9,800
3	Travel Cost	£467	£467	£467	£1,400
4	Monitoring & Evaluation Cost	£467	£399	£1,067	£1,932
5	Project Support Cost & Overhead Cost	£975	£975	£975	£2,924
	Total	£20,000	£20,000	£20,000	£60,000

4.2 Layer Farming for Adaptation (Sept 2021 – August 2022)

HICODEF We will continue our work in Nawalparasi, with local NGO HICODEF as we progress with phase 2 of the Layer Farming for Adaptation programme. The project has shifted focus to four new villages on the upper slopes of Siwalik mountains, with the existing 3 villages also continuing to be supported and monitored during phase 2. This is an area of dangerously low food security, only 56 out of the 260 households in the target area have enough food to last nine months or more, the remaining 204 are highly vulnerable to the unpredictability of climate change, political change and remittances from relatives working in faraway urban areas or abroad.

Across Nepal's Himalayan foothills, although not yet widely practiced, coffee is being grown using the 'layer farming' method as a climate change adaptation and livelihood improvement strategy. The Glacier Trust projects with Eco Himal Nepal in Solukhumbu (east Nepal) are already successfully working in this way; we have launched this model in Kavrepalanchok (central Nepal) with support from the Marr Munning Trust and the Margaret Hayman Trust; and will continue to support it in Nawalparasi.

4.2.1. Project aims

In year 2 of phase 2, we will:

- The project will establish a farmers' group of between 20-40 farmers in each project village.
- 120 farmers of 4 farmers' groups will receive a two-day detailed coffee production, harvesting and processing training this year.
- Up to 48 farmers involved in the project will be provided with a 50% subsidy on key agro-forestry and coffee processing equipment.
- Regular stakeholder meetings will take place between all the farmers' groups and stakeholders.
- At least two primary schools (approx. 60 pupils per school) will engage in this programme for environmental and climate change adaptation education.
- The project will support up to 120 farmers and up to 3 schools with seeds and seedlings.
- The Project will organise quarterly plant clinic workshops in each village to enable farmers to develop the skills needed to grow and nurture ground crops.
- Farmers will receive ongoing support in building linkages with coffee roasters.
- The project will conduct a baseline survey followed by regular monitoring, supervision and data recording. Each farmer will be given a diary to keep a record of their production.

4.2.2. Budget

	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
Programme activity cost 1	£6,498.48	£6,777.58	£6,683.03
Staff and operations cost (HICODEF)	£7,093.03	£7,765.24	£8,362.50
TOTAL	**£13,591.52**	**£14,542.82**	**£15,045.53**

4.3. Mandan Deupur AFRC (January 2023 – December 2023)

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

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

In January 2023, the fifth year of this project will commence.

4.3.1. Project aims

- Improve agricultural productivity, reduce land degradation and adapt to the impacts of climate change (e.g. variability, scarce water resources);
- Improve incomes through sustainable production and marketing of higher value crops, and provide younger generations with enhanced knowledge of the issues affecting their community;
- Increase opportunities for gainful employment.
- Ensure MD AFRC achieves full financial self-sufficiency by December 2024.
- Develop Climate Change understanding and awareness across the population of Mandan Deupur – adaptation and mitigation
- Embed 'hub' and 'spoke' AFRC model through the development of at least 6 satellite AFRCs and 3 model organic villages.
- Upgrade and expand physical infrastructure at MD AFRC and Satellite Nurseries.
- Establish two new outlet centres selling locally grown organic produce, seeds, and saplings.

4.3.3 Budget

	2022	**2023**	**2024**
Personnel	£4,404.01	£4,404.01	4,405.01
Travel 1	£596.79	£688.21	688.21
MD-AFRC Costs and Administration	£736.46	£778.36	778.36
EcoHimal's Overhead	£612.45	£612.49	612.49
Grant Monitoring	£126.98	£126.98	126.98
6 x Satellite Plant Nurseries	£8,735.95	£8,704.21	7,751.89
Upgrade of MD AFRC physical infrastructure			£1,587.20
TOTAL	**£15,212.64**	**£15,314.26**	**£15,950.14**

4.5. Higher Education (January 2023 – July 2023)

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

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

We will continue to deliver our higher education programme in 2022/23 and 2023/24 subject to any travel restrictions.

We will also seek opportunities to present on our work to university students as part of our Great Adaptations project.

4.5.1. Project aims

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

4.5.1. Budget

	2022/23	2023/24
Funding for dissertation research for two Tribhuvan University students	£600	£600
TOTAL	**£600**	**£600**

Financial review

The Trust ended the year with a surplus of £1,170 (2021 Deficit £12,370). The Trust's funds as at 05 April 2022 were £26,281, which were all split between funds as follows:

Unrestricted funds	£23,178
Restricted funds	£3,103

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

Structure, governance and management

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

The trustees who served during the year and up to the date of signature of the financial statements were:
Mr A Rutherford
Mr P Osborne
Dr C Hutton
Mr J Forsyth
Mrs M Peart

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Statement of trustees' responsibilities

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

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

In preparing these accounts, the trustees are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;

- observe the methods and principles in the Charities SORP;

- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;

- state whether applicable accounting standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the accounts; and

- prepare the accounts on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the charity will continue in operation.

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

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

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

Mr A Rutherford
Trustee
Dated: 30 January 2023

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 2022.

Responsibilities and basis of report

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

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

Independent examiner's statement

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

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

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

1 accounting records were not kept in respect of the trust as required by section 130 of the 2011 Act; or

2 the financial statements do not accord with those records; or

3 the financial statements do not comply with the applicable requirements concerning the form and content of accounts set out in the Charities (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008 other than any requirement that the accounts give a true and fair view which is not a matter considered as part of an independent examination.

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

J Pocock FCA CTA
David Owen & Co

17 The Market Place
Devizes
Wiltshire
SN10 1BA

Dated: 30 January 2023

THE GLACIER TRUST

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES INCLUDING INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2022

	Notes	Unrestricted funds 2022 £	Restricted funds 2022 £	Total 2022 £	Unrestricted funds 2021 £	Restricted funds 2021 £	Total 2021 £
Income from:							
Donations, grants and legacies	2	33,900	45,991	79,891	27,386	41,987	69,373
Investments	3	1	-	1	2	-	2
Total income		33,901	45,991	79,892	27,388	41,987	69,375
Expenditure on:							
Charitable activities	4	31,280	47,483	78,763	29,169	52,483	81,652
Net incoming/(outgoing) resources before transfers		2,621	(1,492)	1,129	(1,781)	(10,496)	(12,277)
Gross transfers between funds		(2,536)	2,536	-	-	-	-
Net income/(expenditure) for the year/ Net incoming/(outgoing) resources		85	1,044	1,129	(1,781)	(10,496)	(12,277)
Other recognised gains and losses							
Other gains or losses	9	41	-	41	(93)	-	(93)
Net movement in funds		126	1,044	1,170	(1,874)	(10,496)	(12,370)
Fund balances at 6 April 2021		23,052	2,059	25,111	24,926	12,555	37,481
Fund balances at 5 April 2022		23,178	3,103	26,281	23,052	2,059	25,111

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 2022

	Notes	2022 £	£	2021 £	£
Current assets					
Debtors	**10**	1,942		1,162	
Cash at bank and in hand		26,145		25,671	
		28,087		26,833	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	**11**	(1,806)		(1,722)	
Net current assets			26,281		25,111
Income funds					
Restricted funds	**12**		3,103		2,059
Unrestricted funds			23,178		23,052
			26,281		25,111

The financial statements were approved by the Trustees on 30 January 2023

Mr A Rutherford
Trustee

1 Accounting policies

Charity information

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

1.1 Accounting convention

The accounts have been prepared in accordance with the trust's charitable deed, the Charities Act 2011 and "Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102)" (as amended for accounting periods commencing from 1 January 2019). The trust is a Public Benefit Entity as defined by FRS 102.

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

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

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

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Going concern

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

1.3 Charitable funds

Unrestricted funds are available for use at the discretion of the trustees in furtherance of their charitable objectives.

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

1.4 Incoming resources

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

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

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 Taxation

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

1.8 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.

1.9 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

2 Donations, grants and legacies

	Unrestricted funds	**Restricted funds**	**Total**	Unrestricted funds	Restricted funds	Total
	2022	**2022**	**2022**	2021	2021	2021
	£	**£**	**£**	£	£	£
Donations and gifts	32,900	45,991	78,891	26,386	41,987	68,373
Donated goods and services	1,000	-	1,000	1,000	-	1,000

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.

3 Investments

	2022 £	2021 £
Interest receivable	1	2

4 Charitable activities

	Direct and support costs for charitable activities 2022 £	Direct and support costs for charitable activities 2021 £
Staff costs	25,042	25,042
COVID-19 Response	-	5,826
Great Adaptation Book costs	8,290	-
	33,332	30,868
Grant funding of activities (see note 5)	39,193	46,657
Share of support costs (see note 6)	4,432	2,405
Share of governance costs (see note 6)	1,806	1,722
	78,763	81,652
Analysis by fund		
Unrestricted funds	31,280	29,169
Restricted funds	47,483	52,483
	78,763	81,652

5 Grants payable

	2022 £	2021 £
Grants to institutions:		
Eco Himal: Climate change in Solukhumbu District	16,324	17,571
The Himalayan Community Development Forum (HICODEF): Layer Farming Adaptation Dawalparasi	6,406	11,985
Eco Himal:Mandan Duepur: Agro Forestry Resource Centre	15,213	17,101
Tribhuvan University: Higher Education Programme	1,250	-
	39,193	46,657

6 Support costs

	Support costs	Governance costs	2022	Support costs	Governance costs	2021
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Sundry expenses	108	-	108	355	-	355
Insurance	258	-	258	236	-	236
Accommodation	1,000	-	1,000	1,000	-	1,000
Website and publicity	890	-	890	790	-	790
Fundraising and printing	2,176	-	2,176	24	-	24
Accountancy	-	1,806	1,806	-	1,722	1,722
	4,432	1,806	6,238	2,405	1,722	4,127
Analysed between						
Charitable activities	4,432	1,806	6,238	2,405	1,722	4,127

Governance costs includes payments to the accountants of £1,806 for independent examination fees (2021- £1,722).

7 Trustees

None of the trustees (or any persons connected with them), received any remuneration or reimbursement of expenses during the year (2021- no trustee expenses were incurred).

8 Employees

The average monthly number of employees during the year was:

	2022 Number	2021 Number
	1	1

Employment costs	2022 £	2021 £
Wages and salaries	23,850	23,850
Other pension costs	1,192	1,192
	25,042	25,042

9 Other gains or losses

	Unrestricted funds	Total
	2022	2021
	£	£
Foreign exchange (loss)/ gains	41	(93)

10 Debtors

	2022	2021
Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
Other debtors	1,942	1,162

11 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2022	2021
	£	£
Accruals and deferred income	1,806	1,722

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 2021	Incoming resources	Resources expended	Transfers	Balance at 5 April 2022
	£	£	£	£	£
Nepalese projects	2,059	40,237	(39,193)	-	3,103
Great Adaptation Book	-	5,754	(8,290)	2,536	-
	2,059	45,991	(47,483)	2,536	3,103

There is a transfer in the year, from unrestricted funds, to cover the book publication costs that were greater than the amount raised in the year. Unrestricted fund income in the previous year included funds that could be used for the publication costs.

13 Analysis of net assets between funds

	Unrestricted funds 2022 £	Restricted funds 2022 £	Total 2022 £	Unrestricted funds 2021 £	Restricted funds 2021 £	Total 2021 £
Fund balances at 5 April 2022 are represented by:						
Current assets/(liabilities)	23,178	3,103	26,281	23,052	2,059	25,111
	23,178	3,103	26,281	23,052	2,059	25,111

14 Financial commitments, guarantees and contingent liabilities

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

	2022 £
Due within 1 year	
HICODEF	14,542
EcoHimal	15,314
Due after 1 year	
HICODEF	15,045
EcoHimal	15,950

15 Related party transactions

Remuneration of key management personnel

The remuneration of key management personnel is as follows.

	2022 £	2021 £
Aggregate compensation	25,043	25,043

There were no reimbursed expenses during 2022 (2021- Nil).

THE GLACIER TRUST

England & Wales - Charity number 1124955

Accounts

Charity Registration No. 1124955

THE GLACIER TRUST

ANNUAL REPORT AND UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2021

THE GLACIER TRUST

LEGAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION

Trustees	Mr A Rutherford Mr P Osborne Dr C Hutton Mr J Forsyth Mrs M Peart
Co-directors	Mr R Allen Dr M Phillips
Charity number	1124955
Principal address	74 Treaty Street London N1 0TE
Independent examiner	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 2021

The trustees present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 5 April 2021.

The accounts have been prepared in accordance with the accounting policies set out in note 1 to the accounts and comply with the trust deed, the Charities Act 2011 and "Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102)" (as amended for accounting periods commencing from 1 January 2019)

Objectives and activities

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

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

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

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

1. Impact summary

Our achievements in 2020/21 build on the successes of 2018/19 and continue to grow our impact. We have increased the number of locations we are working in to four; with the addition of a project in two villages in Nepal's far eastern district of Sankhuwashabha. We have continued our Higher Education programme in an adapted form.
We summarise our impact in numbers here:

Soap and Hope – COVID-19 emergency relief
In April 2020, with much of the world in lockdown it became clear that Nepal would not be spared the COVID-19 virus. Knowing that our supporters here would be concerned about those living and working in our project areas, we consulted with our NGO partners to see how we could help. We agreed to run a Crowdfunder campaign 'Soap and Hope' to raise money to purchase essential hygiene, PPE supplies, and food. Our campaign ran for 4 weeks and we raised £4,305 which was nearly double our initial target. The funds were transferred to both EcoHimal Nepal and HICODEF, our NGO partners who purchased and distributed the supplies to all four of our project areas.

In Solukhumbu, Deusa AFRC expands, the AFRC model inspires neighbouring districts, and coordination with local government strengthens.
A total of **538 farmers** participated in training events organised and run by Deusa AFRC and Eco Himal staff, a 17% increase on 2019/20. **156 farmers** attended more than one event. 66% were male, 34% female, representing a slight decrease in gender equality. **20,845 plant seedlings** were distributed – a planned decrease. Deusa AFRCs seventh and final 'satellite' nursery has opened in the village of Nele. The four most established satellite nurseries have generated **£750** of income between them. Deusa AFRC has secured funding from the *Spices for Health* project to construct and manage a **spices collection** and training centre. Despite the impacts of the pandemic, Deusa AFRC is now operating at a profit and is financially self-sustaining. Deusa AFRC has established strong relationship with local government and, in partnership, trained farmers on bee keeping, mustard farming, and cooperative financial management; established an **Environment Committee** comprising 10 members to promote climate change adaptation; created an **animal health camp**; provided **26 local farmers with 312 walnut seedlings**; supplied **400 bee hives** to **200 local farmers**. Deusa AFRC has scaled up its grafting capabilities and has grafted **6,055 seedlings** of trees and plants including apples, oranges, kiwis, peach, almond, and gooseberry. The "Sustainable Organic Coffee, Orange, and Fruits Cooperative Limited" now has **72 members (33 females and 39 male)**. The Chairpersons of 2 rural municipalities in the neighbouring district of Khotang visited the Deusa AFRC with their teams in March 2021, as a result of the successful visit, they committed to provide appropriate land and to co-finance **two new AFRCs**, helping the model to scale. The linkage with the *Nepal Organic Coffee Pvt. Ltd (NOC)* was strengthened for the marketing of coffee following a visit with TGT Co-Director Mr. Richard Allen to the company's outlet shop and processing units in Kathmandu. Discussions were positive for future cooperation. **1,200 kg of parchment coffee** from the 2021 harvest in Solukhumbu has to date been supplied to the company.

- in partnership with Eco Himal Nepal

In Nawalparasi year 2 of phase 1 of the 'Layer Farming for Adaptation' project is completed.
In September 2019, TGT partnered once again with HICODEF in Nawalparasi. A new project was co-designed in close consultation with the communities of Ripaha, Matthillo Basani, and Lahape to enable climate change adaptation. 'Layer Farming for Adaptation' involves training workshops, community organisation and a primary school programme. It is a five-year project that will eventually extend to five villages. We report here on year 1. Through this project we have reached further into the remote villages in the foothills of the Himalayas. This is an area of dangerously low food security. Climate change and inequality are exacerbating these problems significantly. In this project Coffee is being grown with other high value crops, root vegetables and fruits as a climate change adaptation and livelihood improvement strategy. Coffee is grown using the organic 'layer farming' method so that coffee is inter-cropped with fruits, vegetables and other high value crops to vastly improve income, diet and resilience to climate change. Through this project, we are enabling farmers to grow coffee commercially for the first time.

A baseline study has been conducted across all 3 villages, applying rapid rural appraisal (RRA) methods to obtain information regarding agriculture production and productivity, cultivation, and food sufficiency of the farmers. **Three farmers groups** have been formed representing 99 households, 20 of which are female headed. **Four 'on the job' female volunteers** have been recruited from local secondary schools to work as fixed-term trainee apprentices. **The schools programme has begun** engaging with years 1-3 in Ripaha at Shree Surya Binayak Basic Level School, years 1-6 class in Basani at Shree Rastrya Basic level school, and years 1-8 class in Lahape at Shree Laxmi Basic Level School. Pupils are being supported to establish kitchen gardens at their schools, which includes planting coffee trees using a simplified version of the 'layer farming' method. HICODEF organised and led **coffee market study and coordination visit** to Kathmandu. Seven companies and organisations were visited to expose project area farmers to the downstream elements of the coffee production chain, and to assess the commercial opportunity coffee farming presents. **Three two-day trainings** on coffee cultivation were run and attended by 101 farmers (60% female) from the 3 project villages. To support the irrigation required for layer farming, the project provided 50% of funds required to purchase and distribute **nine 1,000 litre water tanks.**

The project also supported farmers to source plastic sheeting to build **13 polytunnels** to support vegetable production. **Plant clinics and onsite technical support** have been provided across all three villages to train farmers in how to grow root crops (layer 1 of the 'layer farming' approach). These sessions discussed: agriculture problems faced by farmers, diseases of vegetables plants; conducted practical exercises; and suggested possible solutions and treatments. At the same time, farmers were taught about the preparation of bio pesticide, preparation of organic manure and organic farming. After these classes, more than **54 farmers have started to make bio pesticide and liquid organic manure** for their vegetable cultivation. Farmers were also trained on preparation of nursery bed, seed sowing, watering, caring and transplant of seedling. After each session, improved seeds of cauliflower, cabbage, radish, onion and green mustard were distributed to all farmers. In total **8.9kg of seeds were distributed to 97 households.** Following the provision of **coffee pulping machines** farmers have been trained and supported to produce coffee parchment fit for the domestic coffee market. **84 farmers** have been involved and planted **3,255 coffee seedlings**. They have purchased 1,705 seedling themselves, a further 1,550 seedlings were provided by the project. **17 households** are producing coffee parchment for sale. **75KG of coffee parchment** was produced in the first year.

- in partnership with HICODEF

In Kavre, Mandan Deupur AFRC has a successful second year

Mandan Deupur AFRC is a replication of the successful AFRC model developed in Deusa, Solukhumbu (see above). It is now in its third year, we report here on activities in year 2. The plant nursery has been extended to provide more capacity for growing seedlings for sale and distribution. **3,335 seedlings** have been purchased, **1,866 have been distributed** to farmers and to the satellite nurseries, with the rest remaining at MD-AFRC for hardening and acclimatizing. **403 local farmers** have benefited from training workshops on bio-intensive plantation, organic farming, nursery establishment, fruit farming, improved potato farming, Bordeaux mixture preparation, and liquid manure preparation, paddy disease and management, the citrus fruit disease and pest management, soil testing and its importance. **A third satellite nursery** (in Jyamdi), has been established to add to the two created in 2019. All three satellites are performing well, they have well-functioning membership boards and produced **over 10,000 seedlings** of vegetables, fruits and nut trees for sale to local farmers. The satellites are also **producing bio pesticides** for the local community and becoming local sites for innovation in organic agro forestry. **A third Model Organic Village** has been created to add to the two established in year 1. These are in different wards to those that host the satellite nurseries. All 3 organic villages have been properly trained to raise seeds and seedlings organically, including in the preparation of organic manures, and bio-pesticide. **27 farmers in these villages have been appointed as organic vegetable promoters**, and have been trained on organic vegetable production, liquid manure preparation and land preparation for vegetable production. In cooperation with the local government, **5 sets of drip irrigation technology** have been introduced in MDAFRC and satellite nurseries. **29 farmers** have been supported to begin their journey to gaining official organic certification. TGT has secured funding for this project to continue it through to 2026.

- in partnership with Eco Himal Nepal

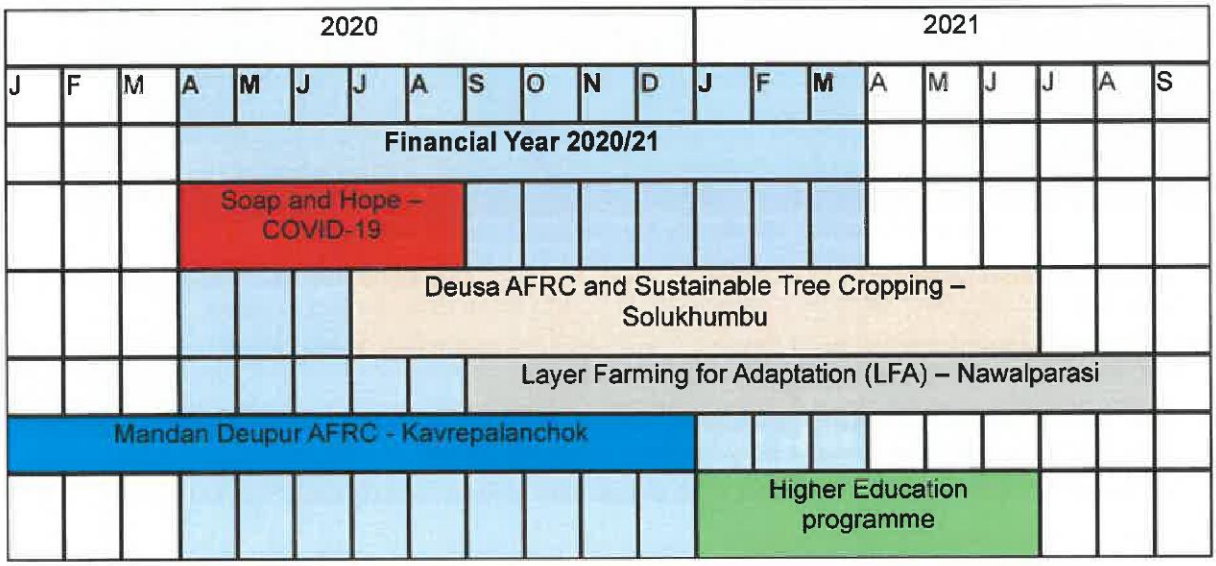
Developing the next generation of climate change adaptation professionals
The Glacier Trust's higher education programme enables students to conduct research into aspects of climate change adaptation and mitigation in Nepal. Prior to COVID-19 our model involved the partnering up of two Nepali MSc level students with two UK based MSc students who would visit TGT's project areas to conduct research into issues surrounding climate change adaptation. The outbreak of COVID-19 forced a change of approach in 2020. In 2020/21 we supported an MSc Student, Noah Evans, from University of Southampton to conduct research into modelling carbon budgets along the coffee supply chain in Nepal.

- in partnership with University of Southampton and Eco Himal Nepal

2. Our work in 2020/21

In 2020/21 The Glacier Trust worked in partnership with EcoHimal Nepal, HICODEF, and University of Southampton to deliver climate change adaptation projects and education in three locations across Nepal. In the UK, our work at the macro level to increase the profile and awareness of The Glacier Trust and the issues it works on continued as we prepared to launch our 'Great Adaptations' campaign.

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



2.1. Soap and Hope – COVID19 Emergency Response
In April 2020, with much of the world in lockdown it became clear that Nepal would not be spared the COVID-19 virus. Knowing that our supporters here would be concerned about those living and working in our project areas, we consulted with our NGO partners to see how we could help. We agreed to run a Crowdfunder campaign 'Soap and Hope' to raise money to purchase essential hygiene, PPE supplies, and food. Our campaign ran for 4 weeks and we raised £4,305 which was nearly double our initial target. The funds were transferred to both EcoHimal Nepal and HICODEF, our NGO partners who purchased and distributed the supplies to all four of our project areas. In addition to the funds raised, The Glacier Trust was also able to secure a donation of 7,200 bars of Lux soap from Unilever that was distributed by HICODEF and EcoHimal to TGT funded project areas.

EcoHimal
EcoHimal are our largest NGO partner. In April 2020 we were working with them to enable climate change adaptation in Kavrepalanchok and Solukhumbu and had just completed work in the very remote district of Sankhuwashabha.

Rice is collected by families in Mapya Dudhakoshi in May 2020

Working closely with Local Government and project officers on the ground EcoHimal used the £1,000 granted to them by TGT to purchase and distribute a variety of supplies to these three project locations:

- **2,592 bars of soap** were sent to Thulung Dhudhakoshi and Mahakulung (Solukhumbu) for use by families served by Deusa Agro Forestry Resource Centre;
- **1008 bars of soap** were sent to Mandan Deupur in Kavrepalanchok; these were distributed to families served by Mandan Deupur Agro Forestry Resource Centre;
- **166 KGs of summer vegetable seeds** were bought and sent to Thulung Dhudhakoshi;
- Mahakulung received the following items:
    - 5 PPE packs;
    - 3 fever scanning thermal guns;
    - 5 litres of glycerine;
    - 30 N95 masks;
    - 500 pairs of disposal gloves;
    - 20 bottle of hand sanitizer (500ml each); and
    - 300 triple layer protection face masks
- **150,000 Nepal Rupees** was been sent to Sankhuwashabha to support in transporting emergency food supplies; **HICODEF (Nawalparasi)**

HICODEF

We have worked with HICODEF for over five years to enable climate change adaptation in the Himalayan foothills just north of Kawasoti. TGT is currently enabling HICODEF's Layer Farming for Adaptation project in Nawalparasi East. There are eight municipalities in this district. HICODEF consulted closely with Local Government officials to decide on how to spend the £1,000 granted by TGT.

Lockdown meant that people weren't able to work or earn money, few families have adequate savings, hunger is therefore the immediate and gravest danger.

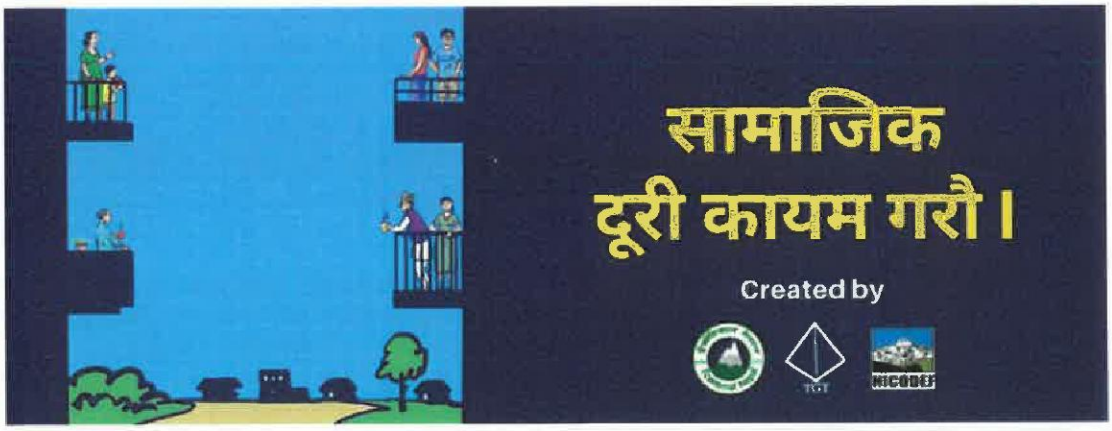
- **HICODEF purchased 100 bags of rice.** These helped bolster the supplies Local Government provided. The 25KG bags were distributed equally across the eight municipalities, with a focus on the most deprived households.
- **The 3,600 bars of soap** supplied by Unilever were also distributed equally across the eight municipalities.

Local Government organised and managed the distribution of soap and rice, with remote support by HICODEF's officers and managers in the community.

Supplies of food and buckets are distributed by HICODEF to local families in Nawalparasi

Social Media campaign

The remaining £305 raised through the Soap and Hope campaign was spent on a Social Media campaign via Facebook, Instagram and WhatsApp to communicate key public health messages. Social media assets were created and shared by TGT, EcoHimal, HICODEF and their networks. Examples below:



Social Media assets created by TGT to promote public health messages

2.2. Enabling climate change adaptation

In 2020/21 The Glacier Trust (TGT) focussed its work in four separate locations across Nepal. This included the continuation of work in Solukhumbu, Kavrepalanchok, and Nawalparasi.

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

2.2.1. Deusa AFRC and Sustainable Tree Cropping – Solukhumbu

The Glacier Trust has been enabling climate change adaptation in Solukhumbu (eastern Nepal) for over 7 years. This has been done through the partnership and support we provide to the work of Deusa AFRC and EcoHimal Nepal. 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 in Deusa continues to develop and grow in its role as a community hub and centre of excellence.

Project objectives 2019 – 2022

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

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

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

Activities:

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

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

Activities:

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

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

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

Activities:

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

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

Activities:

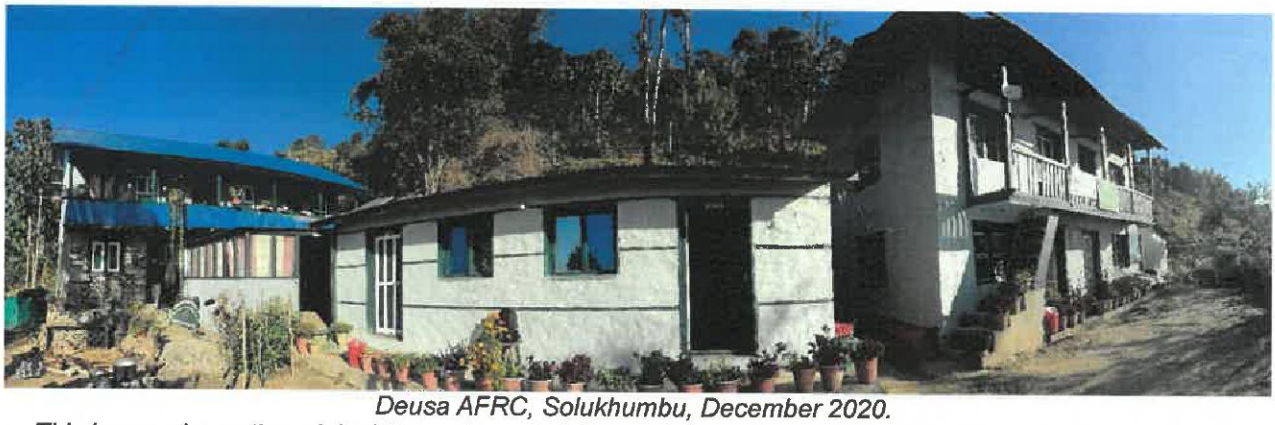
- Development of tree crops distribution profile, survival record and performance/production status.
- Capacity building of local youths as lead trainers to provide training in improved tree cropping including management practices, establishment, diversification, and intensification
- Capacity building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

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

Achievements

EcoHimal Nepal reported quarterly and annually on progress towards the above objectives. For full transparency, these reports are published on the TGT website. The Glacier Trust carried out a monitoring visit to Solukhumbu in October 2019, the Executive Director of EcoHimal made five monitoring visits during 2019/20. Highlighted here are the major achievements over the second year **(16th July, 2020 to 15th July, 2021)** of the current three-year programme. Full details are available in the annual report (available via www.theglaciertrust.org/project-articles-and-reports):

- Despite the impacts of the pandemic, Deusa AFRC is now operating at a profit and is financially self-sustaining.
- Deusa AFRCs seventh and final 'satellite' nursery has opened in the village of Nele.
- The four most established satellite nurseries have generated £750 of income between them.
- The "Sustainable Organic Coffee, Orange, and Fruits Cooperative Limited" now has 72 members (33 females and 39 male), an increase from 48 last year.
- A total of 538 farmers participated in training events organised and run by Deusa AFRC and Eco Himal staff, a 17% increase on 2019/20. 156 farmers attended more than one event. 66% were male, 34% female, representing a slight decrease in gender equality.
- 20,845 plant seedlings were distributed – a planned decrease.
- Deusa AFRC has secured funding from the *Spices for Health* project to construct and manage a spices collection and training centre.
- Deusa AFRC has established strong relationship with local government and, in partnership, trained farmers on bee keeping, mustard farming, and cooperative financial management.
- An Environment Committee comprising 10 members to promote climate change adaptation has been established.
- An animal health camp has been created
- 312 Walnut tree seedlings have been provided to 26 local farmers.
- 400 beehives have been supplied to 200 local farmers.
- Deusa AFRC has scaled up its grafting capabilities and has grafted 6,055 seedlings of trees and plants including apples, oranges, kiwis, peach, almond, and gooseberry.
- The Chairpersons of 2 rural municipalities in the neighbouring district of Khotang visited the Deusa AFRC with their teams in March 2021, as a result of the successful visit, they committed to provide appropriate land and to co-finance two new AFRCs, helping the model to scale.
- The linkage with the *Nepal Organic Coffee Pvt. Ltd (NOC)* was strengthened for the marketing of coffee following a visit with TGT Co-Director Mr. Richard Allen to the company's outlet shop and processing units in Kathmandu. 1,200 kg of parchment coffee from the 2021 harvest in Solukhumbu has to date been supplied to the company.



Deusa AFRC, Solukhumbu, December 2020.
This image shows the original three-storey building and the additional bedroom, office, kitchen and dining areas.

Challenges

Due to the rapid spread of the second wave of COVID-19 and the second national lockdown, the implementation spirit of the programme was significantly disrupted. Despite its remoteness and relatively few cases, the programme area was subject to these strict lockdowns and travel bans for more than 3 months with restricted movement and a ban on meetings and trainings. This impacted our regular operations and delayed training activities. Some training courses were held on-line, and a new training schedule was prepared in order to catch up with the planned training programme.

Due to a severe hailstorm in early 2021, the nursery plants that were outside the Deusa AFRC greenhouses were completely destroyed – this included fruits, nuts, fodder and vegetable seedlings, and other saplings and forage plants. It is estimated that the damage amounted to about NPR 700,000, which represents a huge loss for the AFRC.

Conclusion
The majority of the local communities of Deusa and Waku have adopted crop diversification and tree cropping as well as high value low labour-intensive systems, and are slowly substituting subsistence practices with commercial technologies, while improving their management of local resources. Tree cropping by local farmers has been particularly successful in shaping a new form of sustainable livelihoods. Agroforestry is considered a win-win model for the communities, and as a result, the local government has adopted the model as it provides multiple benefits and reduces pressure on the community forests.

The local farmers are able to select the right tree crops according to the climatic and soil conditions, and over the last 4 years, the introduction and acceptance of tree cropping throughout the communities in the project area has resulted in increased local resources, an expansion of the cropped area, and increments in income.

It is noted that the altitude at which, for example, orange, coffee, and pecan nut trees can be grown is shifting up. The area under multi-purpose forage crops, such as broom grass, in marginal lands has significantly expanded which has helped mitigate soil erosion. The new tree crop products have encouraged middle men to the project areas, thus access to markets has greatly improved through strengthening the links to buyers. The income of 368 local farmers is recorded as over NPR 2.7 million within 5 years, mainly from the sale of coffee and gooseberry.

Other factors that have improved the cropping systems, marketing and livelihoods include the establishment of a cooperative, organic certification of coffee, a student exchange programme, the involvement of volunteers, and continuous training and field support for the local farmers.

2.2.2. Layer Farming for Adaptation Project (LFAP) – Nawalparasi
Cultivating and marketing high value crops to improve food security enhance livelihoods and adapt to climate change in Nepal

The Layer Farming for Adaptation Project (LFAP) was co-designed by The Glacier Trust and implementing partner HICODEF (the Himalayan Community Development Forum), a Nepal-based NGO working in the in Nawalparasi District of south-central Nepal. HICODEF have worked in partnership with The Glacier Trust since 2009 and have an exclusively local focus with projects ranging from climate change adaptation, education, and agricultural entrepreneurship to primary health, safer migration, and cooperative business.

Layer Farming for Adaptation Project is targeting an area of dangerously low food security; fewer than 25% of the households in the target communities have enough food to last nine months or more. Climate change and inequality are exacerbating these problems significantly.

The project centres on the introduction of layer farming methods to marginalised rural communities. Layer farming is a system of organic agroforestry that maximises use of both vertical and horizontal space and ecological systems for the benefit of the communities in terms of livelihoods, incomes, and nutrition. It is also an effective way to combat the sometimes-disastrous effects of extreme climate events in monoculture systems (e.g. high temperatures, wind and rainstorms, flooding and soil erosion).

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

- **Capacity building for coffee farming:** 90 farmers of 3 farmer groups will receive a two-day detailed coffee production, harvesting and processing training in year one and two. In addition to the training all farmers will receive day to day coaching for planting, pruning, digging, watering and harvesting.

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

Major Achievements of Phase 1 (September 2019 to September 2021)

- Following a baseline survey, three farmer groups, one in each community, representing 99 households (20 of which are woman-headed households), were formed. The group farmers comprise 374 females and 390 males.
- A short coffee market study and coordination visit was then undertaken; coffee cooperatives, venders, companies, promoters, and institutions were consulted concerning the coffee market, demand and prices.
- 10 young and local 'On-the-job' trainee volunteers (OJTs) (8 females and 2 males) were trained and mobilized in the three farmer groups.
- Intensive training was provided to the 3 farmer groups in a wide variety of subjects: 6 events on coffee cultivation and production training, attended by 101 farmers (60% female); 4 events of on-site technical support on plant diseases and preparation of bio-pesticides, attended by 97 farmers (also 60% female); several events on vegetable production training, during which 9kg of improved seeds (e.g. cauliflower, cabbage, radish, onion, and green mustard) were distributed to 97 households, resulting in a surplus and subsequent sales, and an improvement in diet and income.
- With encouragement and guidance from the OJTs, who lived in the villages, these trainings had a significant impact – for example, after the bio-pesticide training, 64 households began collecting cattle urine, and preparing bio pesticides and liquid manure for application to their vegetables.
- A 5-day exposure visit was organized for 9 farmers (7 male and 2 female) during which a visit was made to a coffee parchment buyer, a coffee roasting company, a District Coffee Cooperative, 3 commercial coffee gardens, and a coffee pulping centre.

LFAP Farmers visit Arabica Coffee company, Lalitpur in March 2021

- 7,885 coffee seedlings were planted in the three communities; 75 farmers are now involved in coffee farming, which is enthusiastically supported by the local rural municipality governments.
- Six of the most committed farmers have established coffee nurseries, producing 3,600 seedlings in 2020, which were planted out in 2021; there are currently about 8,000 coffee saplings in the 6 nurseries for planting in 2022.
- By 2021, 76.5 kg of coffee parchment, a product of the much-improved existing trees in the communities, was prepared and sold, 54.5 kg to a Kathmandu coffee company, and 22 kg to a local company, receiving between NRs 400 and 500 per kg.
- Tomato tunnel farming and broom grass were also promoted to enhance incomes while the young coffee plants matured. 13 farmers received plastic for constructing tunnels for production of tomatoes and other vegetables, and nine water tanks were provided to collect irrigation water – 9 other farmers were so impressed with the results that they applied to the local government for funds; having received 50% funding support, they purchased tunnel plastic and - supported by the OJT volunteers - are now producing vegetables. Nine farmers who grew tomatoes in Lahape have earned NRs 64,000 from their tunnel tomatoes, and 6 farmers from Ripaha have earned NRs 98,000.
- The area under broom grass cultivation has markedly increased since 2019, and a better price has been negotiated with the traders. Broom grass now occupies some 15 ha of land in all 3 communities, managed by 84 farming households. The communities have sold 7,100 kg of broom grass in 2020/21 and earned NRs 639,000.
- A school engagement programme was also begun at 3 schools, to provide information for teachers and students on climate change, the need for adaptation and environmental conservation, and the project. we have conducted 6 climate change classes and planted 72 coffee seedlings in the school compounds. A total of 96 students (52 girls, 44 boys) were involved in the programme, which was unfortunately cut short due the pandemic lockdowns and school closures.

Project Coordinator Shukra Raj Ojha (HICODEF) delivers training at Ripaha Primary School

Pupils at Ripaha Primary school with their coffee seedlings

Conclusion

Due to the COVID-19, it was not possible to deliver the planned activities in the conventional way. HICODEF adapted to the pandemic by utilising and designing pandemic friendly tools, techniques, and health safety measures to continue delivery. Mass gathering activities have been avoided and it has been possible to deliver the majority of the work while maintaining social distance. Given these constraints, the achievements of the project are remarkable.

Seeing is believing in the three phase 1 villages of this project. The successes in year 1 led to significant increases in interest in coffee cultivation, polytunnel farming of tomatoes, and broom grass. As a result, farmers are becoming more resilient to climate change and have managed to begin selling product to local markets. The relationships HICODEF have established with the local government has had a powerful impact on the project, their decision to establish a specified coffee zone has given farmers added confidence to begin coffee cultivation.

Challenges
Irrigation for coffee farming has been an issue for all farmers, solutions are being worked on. If the young adults continue to out migrate from the project area, the long-term sustainability of coffee farming will be threatened. However, as we have seen in other project areas, success in new modes of agriculture have encouraged people to stay and return. It was difficult in both years of phase 1 to attract OJT volunteers to the villages, and some left the project early due to homesickness.

Case study – a single tree yields 7KG of coffee parchment
Mr. Rup Singh Khamcha Magar lives in Ripaha village with his wife, two daughters and two sons. Agriculture is the major occupation for his family and their survival. He cultivates maize, rice, millet and ginger as his major crops, raises goats and occasionally does labouring for other farmers to earn enough money to get by. There are coffee trees, planted several decades ago by a long forgotten NGO project, on his land, which give a good harvest, but he has never properly managed or cared for them. The coffee cherries have been picked as fruity snack, or left to rot on the ground. This was a common story across the project area before the Layer Farming for Adaptation project arrived. Farmers like Rup had never been trained in how to manage their coffee trees and had no way to gain income from them.

As a result of his involvement in the Layer Farming for Adaptation project, Mr. Rup Singh has joined farmers' group meetings, received onsite technical support, attended coffee cultivation training, benefited from seed and sapling support, and come to realise the value of the coffee in his village.

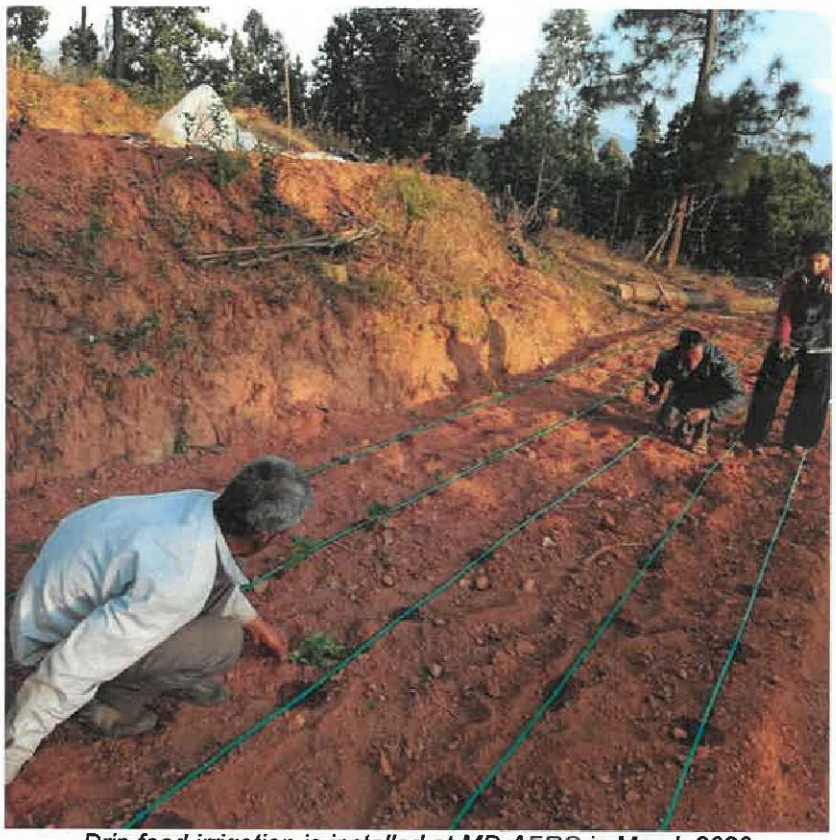
After being trained and encouraged, he started to manage coffee trees that he already has, and after the training planted 30 new coffee plants on his land. He started thinning, pruning, watering and managing the old coffee trees to make them more productive. As a result, Rup Singh harvested 7 KGs of parchment from a single tree which he sold at the rate of Rs. 400 / KG and earned Rs.2,800. He is now is very excited and committed to coffee cultivation. He has created a small coffee nursery on his own land and plans to expand his coffee production further.

2.2.3. Mandan Deupur Agro Forest Resource Centre – Kavrepalanchok

In 2018, The Glacier Trust secured three years of funding from the Marr Munning Trust to work with EcoHimal Nepal to establish a new Agro Forestry Resource Centre (AFRC) in Mandan Deupur, Kavrepalanchok. We reported on year 1 of this project in our 2019/20 annual report. We report here on project activity in the 2020 calendar year, year 2 of Mandan Deupur AFRC. We will report on year 3 in our 2021/22 annual report.

Project objectives:

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



Drip feed irrigation is installed at MD-AFRC in March 2020

Achievements

Activity at Mandan Deupur AFRC (MD-AFRC) was significantly disrupted by the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020. Despite, EcoHimal have managed to build on the success of year 1, by extending the reach and ambition of MD AFRC in year 2. Key achievements in 2020 are listed below, a full report is available on The Glacier Trust website (www.theglaciertrust.org/project-articles-and-reports):

- The local government has been made aware of the significance and value of agro-forestry in Mandan Deupur Municipality (MDM). The presence of the Mayor and the Deputy Mayor in tree crops promotional activities, through seedling distribution, MD-AFRC and satellite nursery visits, and their clear realisation of the need for improved climate smart tree cropping technologies, has generated a synergy towards adoption of agro-forestry systems. Involvement of all the 12 Ward Chairpersons and elected representatives to promote tree cropping in their respective wards by selecting lead farmers also demonstrates the local government's support for the promotion of agroforestry as a mainstream farming system. As a result, the local municipal government has included agro-forestry in its annual programmes and plan for 2020/21.

- The local government has requested EcoHimal Nepal to establish AFRCs in all 12 wards of the Municipality. Considering this request, the project has extended its programme from the originally planned 3 wards to all 12 wards. In response, the local government, in its annual programming and budget for 2020/2021, has declared that it will co-finance, at a ratio of 50:50, the promotion of improved agriculture in MDM by transforming traditional/subsistence farming to improved commercial farming. Currently, the project clearly does not have the capacity to fund all the requested AFRCs, but this shows the commitment from the local government, who continue to provide funding to the satellite nurseries that the project has established in different wards.

- The average annual mean income of a representative sample of 206 (out of 668) farmers involved in the project has increased to NPR 3,090.

- A total of 61 trained farmers planted 1,025 tree crops seedlings within two years of project implementation. In total, 12 species of tree crop seedlings have been planted.

- In addition, 381 local farmers were supported by the Municipality seedling distribution programme with 21,350 seedlings. In total, 442 farmers planted 22,375 fruit and nut tree crop seedlings.

- MD-AFRC has been well equipped with all essential assets and capital (land), infrastructure, furniture and other materials for accommodation, kitchen, training and logistic materials, and agricultural tools. Regular water for irrigation, and a projector and other basic requirements for trainings have been supplied, and a good working environment for staff, committee members, trainees and visitors has now been established at the Centre.

- The establishment and operation of the MD-AFRC has motivated and inspired the local farmers and provided them with enhanced technical knowledge on tree-cropping and new more environmentally resilient farming technologies. Local farmers have observed the improved practices and technologies and are replicating them on their farms. More importantly, the local community have accepted the MD-AFRC as their own property and institution.

- Two satellite nurseries are in full operation and one is currently under development - all 3 nurseries are well managed by the caretakers. In this reporting period, 2 nurseries produced seedlings and vegetables and started generating income through sales. The nursery care takers are very responsive and accountable for the operation and management of the nurseries; they are observed to be sufficiently capable in nursery and demonstration site management, and in raising income. From the sale of seedlings and vegetable products, the Nayagaun nursery has generated an income of NPR 27,750, and Chandeni nursery raised an income of NPR 14,675. Both nurseries are generating sufficient funds to cover nursery operating costs, such as seeds and local materials.

- Local farmers have been educated on agro-forestry and climate smart agriculture practices, and have received specific knowledge concerning on-farm tree diversification for the sustenance of their livelihood. In total, 668 (265 in year 1, and 403 in year 2) local farmers have been trained in agri-options by organizing 32 different training programmes. The major areas of the trainings of interest to farmers were nursery management, bio-intensive planation techniques, organic farming, vegetable farming, manure preparation, and climate resilience.

- 17 lead farmers have been trained for the organic certification process and in the necessary record keeping. The organic certification procedures have started in 2020 and will continue until the certification process is complete.

- 248 school children (152 female and 96 male) were trained in 2019, but due to the school closures, this year only 16 students have been educated on climate change, its effects and adaptation measures in line with improved agricultural practices. In total, 264 students from 7 secondary schools have been educated in the two years since project implementation.

- In two years of project implementation, a total of 519 local farmers have been trained on agro-forestry and organic agriculture. Out of a total of 519 trained farmers, 450 farmers (87%) have applied the technical knowledge on agro-forestry and organic agriculture, acquired from the trainings. Among these 450 farmers, 153 farmers are already cultivating tree crops on their farmland.

- Radio broadcasts are an effective means of sharing information, and in the 2nd year of the project, 21 episodes were produced and broadcast in cooperation with Radio Namobuddha.

Challenges

Due to COVID-19, the planned activities were not all completed. Once the situation in Nepal improves the project management will make every effort to accelerate progress and catch up on the delayed activities. The local community and local government response and feedback is very positive, and we very much hope to meet target project outcomes within the project timeframe.

The following activities have not been possible:

- establishment of the outlet centres (for both organic produce and sale of seedlings and seeds),
- conducting the monthly trainings at the MD-AFRC – 12 meetings were planned, but only 3 have been carried out,
- organic certification- this process has been initiated but it will take several more months to bring this activity to acceptable operational level,
- the coaching of 400 students at 7 schools in the 2nd year was significantly affected by the pandemic as all schools have been closed since March 2020,
- establishment of 4 school gardens in the 2nd year was also planned, but to date only 2 have been established. The establishment of 2 more school agro-forestry gardens will have to wait until schools re-open, hopefully in the early months of 2021.

However, local government is very optimistic towards the promotion of agroforestry as a mainstream farming system, and it has started to allocate resources (seedlings, agri-materials and other agri-inputs) to the local famers to promote tree cropping. Expanding the number of AFRCs through the transformation of the established satellite nurseries will be prioritized in coordination with the local government in the coming years. In addition, responses from the trained beneficiary farmers reveal that they are now more optimistic about their livelihood, and are very encouraged and enthusiastic about leading the project towards meeting its targeted outcomes in the original project timeframe.

There can be no denying, however, that the 2nd project year has been hugely affected by the pandemic and we are looking forward for a much improved working situation in the near future to accomplish all planned activities and achieve the project objectives.

Conclusion
What has been achieved in Mandan Deupur in the first two years of this project is highly impressive. EcoHimal have adapted very well to the Covid-19 pandemic and developed very strong relationships with local government. Their enthusiasm for the MD AFRC and the AFRC model, has led to wider impact than previously expected and this has been achieved in the midst of a very disruptive pandemic. There are elements of the project work, for example, engaging with schools that need to be caught up on if possible, but we are highly confident that year 3 will be as successful as years 1 and 2.

2.3. Higher Education programme – developing the next generation of climate change adaptation professionals

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

Project objectives:

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

Achievements
Suffering once again from the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, it was not possible to not possible to organise field trips to Nepal for UK or Nepali students in 2020/21. However, through our partnership with University of Southampton, we were able to support MSc student Noah Evans to carry out a desk-based research project.

The aim of Noah's research was to model the carbon budgets associated with smallholder coffee agroforestry production in Nepal across all relevant processes associated with the production of coffee, to include farming, processing, transport, and consumption.

Agroforestry is the practice of cultivating trees and agricultural crops in intimate combination with one another, optimising the benefits from biological interactions created when trees are deliberately combined with crops. Coffee agroforestry in Nepal presents an opportunity to optimise land use by farming in forest areas already serving as natural carbon sinks, helping to both mitigate and adapt to climate change. Prior studies have focused on the carbon budgets of individual components of agroforestry farming, including the carbon content and storage rates of aboveground biomass and soils in agroforestry, farming management impacts on carbon storage, and greenhouse gas emissions from the processing, transport, and consumption of coffee. However, further research is needed to understand the overarching impacts of these separate inputs on the carbon content and storage of the entire coffee system.

Due to an inability to conduct field work during the COVID-19 pandemic, this research was solely a qualitative effort to model the carbon coffee system in Nepal by using existing academic literature to support conceptual models. Noah's final dissertation paper serves as an initial step in creating models that can be used by TGT and others to understand various inputs influencing carbon budgets of the entire coffee agroforestry system and to strengthen policy arguments in support of community coffee production in Nepal.

The Glacier Trust was also invited to contribute to a University of St Andrews careers workshop in January 2021. As part of this we delivered a one hour lecture on climate change adaptation and set a challenge for groups of students. We then gave feedback on student proposals on how to communicate on climate change adaptation.

Challenges

The COVID-19 pandemic created enormous problems for our Higher Education programme as it once again made planning field trips from the UK to Nepal impossible. We expect this to once again be the case in 2021/22 and are working with our University partners to adapt to the restrictions. We expect to continue to support desk based research primarily.

2.4. Advocating for climate change adaptation

In recent years The Glacier Trust has increased the work it has been doing to advocate for climate change adaptation at a macro level. In 2018/19 TGT released it's first 'We Need To Talk About Adaptation' report and a 20 minute film 'Coffee. Climate. Community.' In 2019/20, TGT produced a second 'We Need To Talk About Adaptation' report.

In 2020/21, we focused on the development of a new project: 'Great Adaptations'. This project will be a book, podcast and awareness raising campaign. During 2020/21, we used the additional time available to us presented by the pandemic to write *'Great Adaptations – In the shadow of a climate crisis'*. We secured a publisher for this book, the Arkbound Foundation, the book was released in September 2021, and we will report on it and the Great Adaptations podcast series in our 2021/22 report.

The Glacier Trust was also invited to contribute a chapter to another Arkbound Foundation book, 'Climate Adaptation', which was released in November 2021.

Additional advocacy work carried out in 2020/21 included the release of a report by TGT volunteer, Carys Richards.

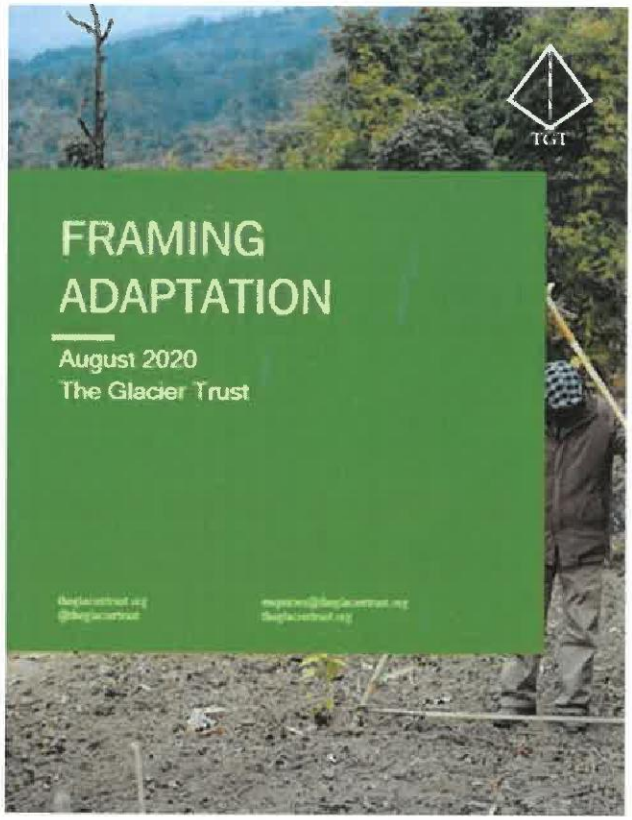
Report: Framing Adaptation

In *'Framing Adaptation'* we explore how five of the largest UK environmental organisations are contributing to the adaptation narratives that we see gaining traction

Including a foreword from Dr. Antje Brown (University of St Andrews), this report summarises undergraduate dissertation research conducted by TGT volunteer Carys Richards.

Framing Adaptation builds on our 'We Need to Talk About Adaptation' research, which examined the media coverage of adaptation by Greenpeace, Friends of the Earth, RSPB, The Green Party of England and Wales, and WWF UK. Our previous research found that these organisations are largely silent on adaptation.

'Framing Adaptation' seeks to untangle how environmental organisations are framing adaptation and the adaptation narratives they contribute to. Frames and narratives are powerful because they are easily normalised and often left unchallenged.



Website and social media

The Glacier Trust website provides information on the charity and its work. It also hosts blog and news sections which are updated regularly with news from our project work and stories on the latest developments in climate change adaptation and related issues. In 2020/21, the website received 6,060 unique visitors, a slight decrease year on year. Our Social Media following continues to grow, our Facebook following is up from 630 in April 2020 to 861 in April 2021. Our Twitter following has grown from 1,176 to 1,312 over the same period. This growth is enabling us to reach more people and attract new supporters.

3. Conclusion

2020/21 was an incredibly difficult time, many people suffered, The Glacier Trust lost a close colleague, HICODEF Surbir Sthapit contracted and died of COVID-19. Our Soap and Hope campaign enabled our supporters to help the communities we work with, but we know that what we contributed was only ever going to provide a small amount of assistance.

As the pandemic took hold, the situation in Nepal was initially not as bad as in China, North America, and Europe, but waves of COVID-19 began to hit, with hospitals becoming overwhelmed and much suffering ensuing. There was severe disruption to work on climate change adaptation. Despite this, and despite the tragedy suffered by HICODEF, our partner NGOs were able to deliver against most of their objectives by switching to virtual training methods and adapting in person delivery to maintain social distancing guidelines and rules.

The AFRC model continues to thrive in both Deusa (Solukhumbu) and Mandan Deupur (Nawalparasi) and has been met with very encouraging enthusiasm and support by local governments in both locations. This official support has helped the impact to scale and spread and gives us a lot of hope that the AFRC model will be adopted in new locations across Nepal, and possibly elsewhere, in the years to come.

In the UK, The Glacier Trust laid the foundations for an increase in profile and support, by developing the 'Great Adaptations' project that will launch in September 2021. This project will, we hope, help raise awareness of the need for ecologically aware and transformative forms of climate change adaptation.

Our work is conducted against the backdrop of an increasing climate emergency that the people of Nepal have done very little to cause. Political will is slowly building and action on climate change mitigation and adaptation is slowly gathering momentum. Progress however is still too slow, and it looks almost certain that global average temperature rise will exceed the 'safe' level of a 1.5C increase (above pre-industrial levels). The adaptation needs are only going to increase in Nepal and the demand for The Glacier Trust's support will increase with it.

This is a very challenging time for all charities, especially those who need to raise funds while so many people are dealing with the economic fallout of the pandemic and its associated restrictions. We are therefore incredibly grateful to all those who have continued to support our work, and indeed increased it in 2020/21. 2021/22 will be another difficult year, but we will endeavour to sustain and grow our support for the vital project and advocacy work we are doing in Nepal and the UK.

4. Objectives 2021-22

2021/22 will be another difficult 12 months for Nepal, the world, The Glacier Trust and its partners. Our objective is to continue support the project work we are committed to and to lay the foundations for growth in 2022/23. As part of this growth strategy and to raise the profile of Climate Change Adaptation and the work of The Glacier Trust in the UK, we will release our first book, timing it to coincide with the UNFCCC COP26 climate summit in Glasgow. Our Higher Education programme will continue, albeit in an adapted form and we will seek more opportunities to support and engage with higher education students.

4.1. Deusa Agro Forestry Resource Centre (AFRC) (July 2021 – June 2022)

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

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

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

4.1.1. Project aims

We are entering into the final year of a three-year phase of work in Deusa and Waku. Progress has already been made against the following project aims and we plan to continue the progress:

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

4.1.2. Budget

	2019/20	2020/21
Programme activity cost	£10,766	£8,242
Staff cost	£3,734	£3,831
Operations cost	£375	£344
Deusa AFRC (staff and operations)	£5,419	£5,153
TOTAL	**£20,294**	**£17,570**

4.2. Layer Farming for Adaptation (Sept 2021 – August 2022)

HICODEF

We will continue our work in Nawalparasi, with local NGO HICODEF as we begin phase 2 of the Layer Farming for Adaptation programme. The project will shift focus to four new villages on the upper slopes of Siwalik mountains. This is an area of dangerously low food security, only 56 out of the 260 households in the target area have enough food to last nine months or more, the remaining 204 are highly vulnerable to the unpredictability of climate change, political change and remittances from relatives working in faraway urban areas or abroad.

Across Nepal's Himalayan foothills, although not yet widely practiced, coffee is being grown using the 'layer farming' method as a climate change adaptation and livelihood improvement strategy. The Glacier Trust projects with Eco Himal Nepal in Solukhumbu (east Nepal) are already successfully working in this way; we have recently transferred this model to Kavrepalanchok (central Nepal) with support from the Marr Munning Trust; and will continue to support it in Nawalparasi.

4.2.1. Project aims

In year 1 of phase 2, we will:

- conduct a detailed baseline survey to establish the exact demographics of the target area, the economic and social status of each household; the quality and availability of the land; the current health of existing coffee plants; and the environmental conditions of the target area.
- Form four farmers groups of between 25 and 35 individuals.
- Train 120 farmers on coffee production, harvesting and processing.
- Engage with 2 primary schools to introduce children to agro forestry.
- Provide match funding to enable communities to purchase coffee processing, polytunnel and water storage tank equipment
- Begin training farmers on coffee marketing and market linkages

4.2.2. Budget

	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
Programme activity cost	£6,498.48	£6,777.58	£6,683.0
Staff and operations cost (HICODEF)	£7,093.03	£7,765.24	£8,362.5
TOTAL	**£13,591.52**	**£14,542.82**	**£15,045.**

4.3. Mandan Deupur Agro Forestry Resource Centre (AFRC) (January 2022 – December 2023)

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

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

In January 2022, the fourth year of this project will commence.

4.3.1. Project aims

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

4.3.3. Budget

	2022	**2023**	**2024**
Personnel	£4,404.01	£4,404.01	4,405.01
Travel	£596.79	£688.21	688.21
MD-AFRC Costs and Administration	£736.46	£778.36	778.36
EcoHimal's Overhead	£612.45	£612.49	612.49
Grant Monitoring	£126.98	£126.98	126.98
6 x Satellite Plant Nurseries	£8,735.95	£8,704.21	7,751.89
Upgrade of MD AFRC physical infrastructure			£1,587.20
TOTAL	**£15,212.64**	**£15,314.26**	**£15,950.14**

4.5. Higher Education (January 2022 – July 2022)

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

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

We will continue to deliver our higher education programme in 2021/22 and 2022/23 subject to COVID-19 restrictions.

We will also seek opportunities to present on our work to University students as part of our Great Adaptations project.

4.5.1. Project aims

- Enable nine agriculture students to gain on the job apprentices for six months in Nawalparasi as part of our Layer Farming for Adaptation project in partnership with HICODEF
- Enable up four agriculture students to gain work experience at Deusa AFRC (Solukhumbu) and Mandan Deupur AFRC (Kavrepalanchok)
- Fund dissertation research for two Tribhuvan University Environmental MSc students.
- Support University of Southampton student(s) with desk based research.
- Present on climate change adaptation to University students and staff.

4.5.1. Budget

	2021/22	2022/23
Funding for dissertation research for two Tribhuvan University students	£600	£600
TOTAL	**£600**	**£600**

Financial review

The Trust ended the year with a deficit of £12,370. The Trust's funds as at 05 April 2021 were £25,111, which were all split between funds as follows:

Unrestricted funds	£23,052
Restricted funds	£ 2,059

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

Structure, governance and management
The trust was established by a charitable trust deed on 9th July 2008.

The trustees who served during the year and up to the date of signature of the financial statements were:
Mr A Rutherford
Mr P Osborne
Dr C Hutton
Mr J Forsyth
Mrs M Peart

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Statement of trustees' responsibilities

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

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

In preparing these accounts, the trustees are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;

- observe the methods and principles in the Charities SORP;

- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;

- state whether applicable accounting standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the accounts; and

- prepare the accounts on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the charity will continue in operation.

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

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

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

Mr A Rutherford
Trustee
Dated: 2 February 2022

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 2021.

Responsibilities and basis of report

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

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

Independent examiner's statement

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

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

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

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

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

J Pocock FCA CTA
David Owen & Co

17 The Market Place
Devizes
Wiltshire
SN10 1BA

Dated: 2 February 2022

THE GLACIER TRUST

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES INCLUDING INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2021

	Notes	Unrestricted funds 2021 £	Restricted funds 2021 £	Total 2021 £	Unrestricted funds 2020 £	Restricted funds 2020 £	Total 2020 £
Income from:							
Donations, grants and legacies	2	27,386	41,987	69,373	33,963	78,338	112,301
Investments	3	2	-	2	3	-	3
Total income		27,388	41,987	69,375	33,966	78,338	112,304
Expenditure on:							
Charitable activities	4	29,169	52,483	81,652	32,986	71,576	104,562
Net (expenditure)/income for the year/ Net (outgoing)/incoming resources		(1,781)	(10,496)	(12,277)	980	6,762	7,742
Other recognised gains and losses							
Other gains or losses	9	(93)	-	(93)	53	-	53
Net movement in funds		(1,874)	(10,496)	(12,370)	1,033	6,762	7,795
Fund balances at 6 April 2020		24,926	12,555	37,481	23,893	5,793	29,686
Fund balances at 5 April 2021		23,052	2,059	25,111	24,926	12,555	37,481

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 2021

	Notes	2021 £	£	2020 £	£
Current assets					
Debtors	10	1,162		6,329	
Cash at bank and in hand		25,671		32,790	
		26,833		39,119	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	11	(1,722)		(1,638)	
Net current assets			25,111		37,481
Income funds					
Restricted funds	12		2,059		12,555
Unrestricted funds			23,052		24,926
			25,111		37,481

The financial statements were approved by the Trustees on 2 February 2022

Mr A Rutherford
Trustee

1 Accounting policies

Charity information

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

1.1 Accounting convention

The accounts have been prepared in accordance with the trust's charitable deed, the Charities Act 2011 and "Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102)" (as amended for accounting periods commencing from 1 January 2019). The trust is a Public Benefit Entity as defined by FRS 102.

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

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

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

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

1.2 Going concern

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

1.3 Charitable funds

Unrestricted funds are available for use at the discretion of the trustees in furtherance of their charitable objectives.

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

1.4 Incoming resources

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

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

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 Taxation

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

1.8 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.

1.9 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

2 Donations, grants and legacies

	Unrestricted funds	Restricted funds	Total	Unrestricted funds	Restricted funds	Total
	2021	2021	2021	2020	2020	2020
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Donations and gifts	26,386	41,987	68,373	32,963	78,338	111,301
Donated goods and services	1,000	-	1,000	1,000	-	1,000

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.

3 Investments

	2021	2020
	£	£
Interest receivable	2	3

4 Charitable activities

	Direct and support costs for charitable activities 2021	Direct and support costs for charitable activities 2020
	£	£
Staff costs	25,042	26,674
Project costs	-	8,111
Higher education programme	-	3,386
COVID-19 Response	5,826	-
	30,868	38,171
Grant funding of activities (see note 5)	46,657	60,080
Share of support costs (see note 6)	2,405	4,673
Share of governance costs (see note 6)	1,722	1,638
	81,652	104,562
Analysis by fund		
Unrestricted funds	29,169	32,986
Restricted funds	52,483	71,576
	81,652	104,562

5 Grants payable

	2021	2020
	£	£
Grants to institutions:		
Eco Himal	34,672	47,573
The Himalayan Community Development Forum	11,985	12,507
	46,657	60,080

6 Support costs

	Support costs	Governance costs	2021	Support costs	Governance costs	2020
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Travel	-	-	-	426	-	426
Sundry expenses	355	-	355	1,254	-	1,254
Insurance	236	-	236	231	-	231
Accommodation	1,000	-	1,000	1,000	-	1,000
Website and publicity	790	-	790	453	-	453
Fundraising and printing	24	-	24	1,309	-	1,309
Accountancy	-	1,722	1,722	-	1,638	1,638
	2,405	1,722	4,127	4,673	1,638	6,311
Analysed between						
Charitable activities	2,405	1,722	4,127	4,673	1,638	6,311

Governance costs includes payments to the accountants of £1,722 for independent examination fees (2020-£1,638).

7 Trustees

None of the trustees (or any persons connected with them), received any remuneration or reimbursement of expenses during the year ((2020- no trustee expenses were incurred).

8 Employees

The average monthly number of employees during the year was:

	2021 Number	2020 Number
	1	1

Employment costs	2021 £	2020 £
Wages and salaries	23,850	25,493
Other pension costs	1,192	1,181
	25,042	26,674

9 Other gains or losses

	Unrestricted funds	Total
	2021	2020
	£	£
Foreign exchange (loss)/ gains	(93)	53

10 Debtors

	2021	2020
Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
Other debtors	1,162	6,329

11 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2021	2020
	£	£
Accruals and deferred income	1,722	1,638

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 2020	Incoming resources	Resources expended	Balance at 5 April 2021
	£	£	£	£
Nepalese projects	12,555	41,987	(52,483)	2,059

13 Analysis of net assets between funds

	Unrestricted funds 2021	Restricted funds 2021	Total 2021	Unrestricted funds 2020	Restricted funds 2020	Total 2020
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Fund balances at 5 April 2021 are represented by:						
Current assets/ (liabilities)	23,052	2,059	25,111	24,926	12,555	37,481
	23,052	2,059	25,111	24,926	12,555	37,481

14 Related party transactions

Remuneration of key management personnel
The remuneration of key management personnel is as follows.

	2021	2020
	£	£
Aggregate compensation	25,043	26,674

There were no reimbursed expenses for 2021. (2020- The two co-directors were reimbursed a total of £1,767 for direct charitable travel, and items purchased for the purpose of fundraising activities and day to day running of the charity).

15 Commitments

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

EcoHimal Nepal

Due within 1 year	£15,421