Action on Armed Violence

Annual Trustees' Report for 2015

Unaudited Annual Report &

Financial Statements 2015

Company Number 06381573

Registered Charity Number 1122057

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LEGAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION

Board:

Kate Moore, Chair
Peter Bailey – Treasurer (resigned 1 July 2016)
Roger Davies
Olivia Dix
Alison Kelly
Malcolm Rodgers
Quincy Whitaker
Steve Smith (appointed 22 August 2016)

Company Secretary:	Iain Overton
Chief Executive:	Iain Overton
Principal Office:	405 Mile End Road London E3 4PB
Company Number:	06381573
Registered Charity Number:	1122057
Independent Examiners:	Kingston Smith LLP Chartered Accountants Devonshire House 60 Goswell Road London EC1M 7AD
Bankers:	Co-operative Bank City Offices, 80 Cornhill London EC3V 3NJ

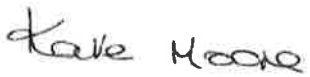
INTRODUCTION BY THE CHAIR – KATE MOORE MBE

As Chair of the Board of Trustees of Action on Armed Violence, I am enormously proud of the work that the organisation has carried out during 2015, despite being faced with some very challenging circumstances. Having had to deal with the impact of Ebola on our programmes in Sierra Leone and Liberia in 2014, we then found ourselves confronted with a rising tide of violence in Burundi during 2015. Commencing some months prior to the controversial election in July, the violence continued to rise throughout the year, with random assassinations, rocket and grenade attacks becoming a regular feature of life in Bujumbura. On two occasions, it became necessary to evacuate the international staff. Despite this, we successfully pursued several invaluable projects, from addressing the reduction of armed violence amongst youth to stemming the illicit transfer of arms across the Burundi-DRC border. Throughout, AOAV's Burundi Armed Violence Observatory continued to gather, monitor and interpret data, and was ready for handover to Burundian ownership by the end of this reporting period. Unfortunately, one of AOAV's emerging and important projects – a trial of high-mobility/low-cost prosthetic legs for amputees – was put on hold when the level of violence prevented the deployment of the British inventor.

AOAV's Policy and Investigations department continued to produce research work that drew both international acclaim and considerable media attention. In particular, the charity's Explosive Violence Monitoring Project entered its fifth year. The unique figures produced by this research, which show the impact of explosive violence of all types globally, are used by a range of international organisations to underpin their humanitarian responses, from the UN and the World Customs Organisation to Save the Children and the International Committee of the Red Cross.

Following the challenges of 2014-15, which prompted the closure of several of AOAV's overseas offices, the Board of Trustees has taken the decision to focus, for the immediate future, on the organisation's research and advocacy work, continuing to press for international action to reduce the incidence and impact of armed violence. AOAV's stance on the use of explosive weapons in populated areas will play a major part in this.

I, and the Board of Trustees, send our sincere thanks to all of AOAV's donors, partners, supporters and volunteers, and everyone who has helped the organisations to improve its performance and impact throughout the year.



Kate Moore MBE
Chair, Board of Trustees

31 October 2016

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S REPORT – IAIN OVERTON

This report, compiled as it is in 2016, is written under the aegis of a new Executive Director. Steve Smith commandeered the helm of AOAV throughout 2015 but has since sailed to new waters and now heads up the charity International Refugee Trust. In his wake, I was asked to steer AOAV into the immediate future.

This is an enormous privilege and one that I do not take lightly. Coming from a background of research and investigation, however, it is felt that this report best reflects the future of AOAV's passage, as much as reflecting on its past. To this end, the 2015 annual report will give notable weighting to the research papers that AOAV produced.

Of course this does not ignore the considerable work that AOAV conducted in 2015 through its field programmes. In that year AOAV worked with local partners to reduce the incidence and impact of armed violence in affected communities. In 2015, AOAV implemented its largest programme in Burundi, with a diverse programme spanning armed violence monitoring, SALW reduction, support to people with disabilities and its flagship project, reducing election-related violence among vulnerable youth. AOAV's field programming also expanded into DRC in 2015, with community assessments being implemented in communities on both sides of the Burundi-DRC border. This work was conducted in partnership with Government and civil society agencies in both countries. AOAV also worked through partners in Sierra Leone and Liberia in 2015, implementing work on weapons reduction and armed violence monitoring.

In 2015, AOAV's programming was supported by the US Government (Department of State, Center for Stabilization Operations), the Government of Germany (Zivik), the Netherlands Government, UNSCAR and The Charitable Foundation (Australia).

In terms of Policy and Investigations, it has become clear that AOAV has been able to build genuine 'class leader' results in its work on explosive weapons. Notably, 2015 was the fifth year of the organisation's Explosive Violence Monitoring Project. This is the only open-source annual report recording the global harm caused by explosive weapons, and is quoted widely. It addresses both conventional/manufactured weapons, and improvised explosive devices. It also draws comparisons between those effects suffered in populated areas, and those in non-populated areas. Details of this annual monitor can be found within this report.

As well as detailing the impact of conventional/manufactured, explosive weapons, AOAV also extended its research into IED use throughout 2015. The organisation is particularly keen to document the long-term impacts of IED usage, which continue to blight people's lives long after the news headlines have faded away. In addition, As one of the founder organisations within the International Network on Explosive Weapons (INEW), AOAV also was delighted to be able to attract substantial media coverage for its work throughout 2015, ranging from the printed press to radio and TV interviews.

It is hoped that this strong rooting in policy and research will enable AOAV to steer a clear course forward through 2016 and beyond, and – at the time of writing – it seems that this is the case. Political commitments to refrain from the use of explosive weapons in populated areas are on the agenda at high leval fora in the UN and beyond. And the issue of IEDs and the harm they bring is increasingly becoming central to the disarmament debate. It is, this new Executive Director believes, an indication of the impact a nimble organisation like AOAV can bring.

Iain Overton
Executive Director

POLICY AND INVESTIGATIONS – ACTIVITIES OVERVIEW

The Global Explosive Weapons Monitor, 2015
Action on Armed Violence continued through 2015 to collate data from English Language Media sources. In 2015 we also published our main 2014 Explosive Weapons Monitor – titled Explosive States.

Its findings highlighted the fact that, in 2014, AOAV recorded 41,847 total deaths and casualties as a result of explosive violence. Of these, 78% were civilians (32,662). There was a 5% global increase in civilian deaths and injuries from explosive weapon use in 2014 from AOAV's 2013 data. For the third year running, AOAV recorded incidents in 58 countries worldwide. 2014 saw a spike in violence in Gaza and in Ukraine; the latter country, which had not previously been affected by explosive weapons incidents recorded by AOAV, became one of 2014's hotspots. Meanwhile, Syria's civil war and continuing instability in Iraq took the heaviest toll on civilians.

AOAV recorded 41,847 casualties (people who were killed or injured) by explosive weapons in 2,702 incidents in 2014. Of the casualties recorded in 2014, 78% were civilians (32,662 civilians killed and injured). This meant there was a 5% increase in civilian casualties from explosive violence in 2013 (up from 31,076 in 2013).

In 2014, AOAV recorded an increase in civilian casualties (people killed and physically injured) from explosive violence for the third consecutive year. In 2014, AOAV recorded 32,662 civilian deaths and injuries from the use of explosive weapons around the world. This is an increase of 5% from 2013. Yet again, civilians made up the majority of casualties from explosive weapon use. Civilians accounted for 78% of all recorded deaths and injuries in 2014. This is in spite of a sharp increase in reported armed actor casualties in 2014. AOAV recorded a total of 41,847 deaths and injuries from explosive violence, an 11% increase in total casualties from 2013. Deaths and injuries to armed actors rose by a third from 2013. As in previous years, civilians were most at risk when explosive weapons were used in populated areas. As in 2013, two-thirds of all the incidents that AOAV recorded in 2014 were reported in populated areas (1,776 or 66%). In those attacks, the proportion of casualties who were civilians reached 92%. This is compared to 34% in other areas.

This pattern of harm is consistent with the trends identified in previous years. On average, AOAV recorded 2,721 civilian casualties a month, compared to an average of 765 armed actors. Per day, there were an average of 90 civilian casualties, against 25 armed actors. Twenty-nine civilians died on average every day from explosive weapon use in 2014.

Regular trend analyses were also offered for 2015, all can be found on our website. These include:

- At least 6,100 civilians reported harmed by explosive weapons in Yemen in 2015
- Air-dropped bombs in Yemen – an overview
- Barrel bombed out of their homes: Explosive weapons and their impact on the refugee crisis
- The civilian cost of air attacks
- A short review of journalist Nagieb Khaja's film: 'Syria: Under Russia's Fist'
- Ukraine: Ceasefire amid a surge of shelling
- Will Mariupol be a turning point in Ukraine's explosive crisis?
- The deadly burden of violence in Nigeria

As we have begun to report on every major attack that claims over 40 lives, we have reported on – sadly – dozens of such events. A small collection of these are reported below. A far greater lists can be found on our website via the search engine.

- Yet more IED attacks in Afghanistan
- Boko Haram targets IDP camp in Dikwa, Borno
- Civilians killed by air strikes at Yemeni wedding party 'deeply disturbing,' says UN humanitarian chief
- Terrorism and tragedy mark the streets of Paris
- A bloody weekend in Nigeria

- Beirut bombings: suicide attacks continue to take a heavy toll on civilians

We managed to translate our main 2014 findings into 13 different languages.

Investigating the wide-area effects of explosive weapons
Of all the findings in Action on Armed Violence's global monitor of explosive weapon harm, one thing stands out. That when explosive weapons with wide area effects are used in populated areas, the vast majority of those killed or injured will be civilians. This hard truth is seen across time and space – from Syria and Ukraine to Nigeria and Yemen. It is a common theme that is deeply rooted in INEW's short and long term strategy on EWIPA. Between 2011 and 2014, AOAV recorded a total of 144,545 deaths and injuries from the use of explosive weapons like aircraft bombs, rockets and mortars. Of these, 78% were reported to be civilians.

To help INEW influence policy-makers, journalists and others interested in the humanitarian harm of explosive weapons and to assist in their understanding of this pattern of harm more fully, AOAV published a landmark report on the wide-area effect harm from explosive weapons – Wide-Area Impact.

This report provided case-study led evidence of the terrible devastation just one single explosive weapon with wide area impacts can have – let alone a whole barrage of such weapons.
Such incontrovertible evidence underpins AOAV's recommendation for States and all users of explosive weapons to:

- Acknowledge that the use of explosive weapons in populated areas tends to cause severe harm to individuals and communities and furthers suffering by damaging vital infrastructure;
- Strive to avoid such harm and suffering in any situation, review and strengthen national policies and practices on use of explosive weapons and gather and make available relevant data;
- Work for full realisation of the rights of victims and survivors;
- Develop stronger international standards, including certain prohibitions and restrictions on the use of explosive weapons in populated areas.

The report looked in detail at three distinctive explosive weapon types;

- the impact of air-dropped bombs in Yemen;
- mortar attacks on the Syrian-Jordanian border; and
- multiple-rocket attacks in Ukraine.

We used such case studies to explore how the technical characteristics that give a weapon wide-area impacts translate into severe and long-lasting civilian harm on the ground. These are described in turn below.

Yemen – Paveway air-dropped bombs. In Yemen, AOAV looked at weapons that have a wide-impact area impact because of the large destructive radius of the individual munition used. In this case we look at the Paveway air-dropped bomb series.

Syrian/Jordanian border – mortar fire. On the Syrian-Jordanian border, we examined weapons that have a wide impact area because of the inherent lack of accuracy of the delivery system (such as unguided indirect fire weapons, including artillery and mortars).

Ukraine – multi-launch rocket systems. In Ukraine, AOAV examined weapons that have a wide impact area because the weapon system itself is designed to deliver multiple munitions over a wide area. In this case, we look at the Grad multiple rocket series.

The following films and articles were provided to support the main body of AOAV's work:

Yemen – Paveway air-dropped bombs

- An overview of air-dropped bombs by the Saudi-led coalition in Yemen;
- A case study of an ariel strike on a Yemeni family home;
- An examination of certain air-dropped bombs, with a focus on the Mark 80 series with Paveway attachments (with technical details);
- An infographic and video of the guided Mark 80 series in action, with additional eye-witness testimony from Iona Craig – AOAV's researcher on the ground.

Syrian/Jordanian border – mortar fire

- An overview of mortar fire on the Syrian/Jordanian border;
- A case study of a lethal mortar strike in Ramtha, on the Syrian border;
- An examination of certain explosive weapons with a lack of accuracy, with a focus on mortars (M-1943/M43);
- A video of the mortar attacks, along with an infographic, with an additional gallery of the type of mortars used on the Syrian/Jordanian border;
- AOAV also produced a map of where 15 recorded strikes landed, along with 15 case studies of each strike laid out in detail.

Ukraine – multi-launch rocket systems

- A report on the use of multi-launch rocket systems in the Ukrainian conflict;
- A case study of Grad rockets killing dozens of civilians in an attack on the Eastern European town of Mariupol in January, 2015;
- An analysis of the Grad rocket system, with an accompanying video and infographic;
- Details of a particular strike and a map of where one salvo of 40 of the Grad rockets landed in Mariupol.

AOAV received multiple requests in 2015 for data analysis from the Explosive Violence Monitor, including from the US Department of Defence, the United Nations OCHA, and multiple media outlets and civil society partners.

In June, AOAV spoke in Geneva during the Mine Ban Treaty inter-sessional meetings as part of an INEW side event, presenting initial findings on the wide area impacts of explosive weapon research. In September, AOAV hosted and presented at an INEW side event at the First Review Conference for the Convention on Cluster Munitions in Dubrovnik, Croatia where we highlighted our monitor work and our research into wide area effects. In September, AOAV also was invited to present at the third international expert meeting on preventing harm from explosive weapons in populated areas, in Vienna. This was the third expert's meeting on the issue (London 2013, Oslo 2014), all of which have been opened by AOAV.

Our data was also presented at an ICRC Group of Experts on explosive weapons, the 2015 CCW Meeting of Experts on Protocol V, it was included in the UN Secretary-General's 2015 report on Protection of Civilians. In addition, we also presented our findings at a GICHD explosive violence experts meeting at Chatham House, submitted our findings to UK Parliamentary debates at an All Party Parlimentary Group meeting, and also presented at a UNIDR experts meeting.

Addressing IED harm: drivers and responses

A global overview of transnational, regional and bilateral practices on IED harm was published here. In addition, in order to provide a global overview on best practises on how to reduce IED harm, AOAV carried out the largest-to-date mapping exercise into the efforts to counter-IEDs worldwide, from global initiatives to national action on the ground. The research identified key players in this field, determining the main counter-IED measures currently being undertaken, how they are funded, and how the key players interact with each other. This work, continued through 2015 and into 2016, now contains over 200 organisations that are engaged in CIED work around the world.

Case study 1 - 7/7 bombing case study

We published two analyses of the 7/7 bombings. There was this detailed overview piece, published

on the 10th anniversary of the attack. Another report focused solely on victim assistance: The 7/7 Bombings: lessons learned from the provision of victim assistance.

Case study 2 - Boston Marathon bombing case study
We published an overview piece on victim assistance accorded to victims of the Bombing: The Boston Marathon Bombings: lessons learned from the provision of victim assistance

Case study 3 - Pakistan IED response
We published a review of Pakistan, IEDs and their legal response – with an eye on victim reparation.

We published a number of responsive reports and videos to IED attacks, with a particular focus on the impact of suicide bombings – a trend that marked 2015 notably. These included:

- 2015: an epidemic of suicide bombs
- Was 2015 the year of the suicide bomber? A video
- Suicide bombs, ISIS and the 'cubs of the Caliphate'
- What can be done to stop the rising cult of the suicide bomber?
- Boko Haram's murderous suicide bombings
- Why should we be concerned when suicide bombers only blow themselves up?
- Chad's first suicide attack
- Ankara suicide attack: the latest in a year of devastating bombings

AOAV also looked into the issue of suicide attacks, IEDs and gender with a report on Nigeria's female suicide bombers.

AOAV published this paper: What are IEDs? And our main policy positions on counter-IED work – and the need for greater co-operation – are summed up in this policy paper. AOAV also published a review paper of the legal frameworks that exist surrounding counter-IED efforts (with a focus on victim assistance).

These papers were distributed to our email subscribers and promoted on our social media channels. We have worked with the French government to include these key policy papers in a review to be distributed in the autumn and winter of 2016 at the UN 1st Committee in New York and the CCW conference in Geneva respectively. In addition, AOAV gave extensive assistance to the Afghan government ahead of their submission to the United Nations General Assembly of Resolution A/RES/70/46.

AOAV continues to pursue this resolution – which was adopted by the General Assembly.

On 23 June, 2016, AOAV worked with Geneva Academy to discuss next steps for the resolution. Furthermore, the issue of IEDs was written up in advocacy arguments for the Guardian Newspaper by Iain Overton – AOAV's Executive Director. Some of the articles that touch on the reverberating impacts of IEDs include:

- We must commemorate the victims of terrorism with love and hope
- Why it is time to act fast on the rise of the suicide bomber
- 'It has rarely been more dangerous to be working in the field of aid'

In addition, Iain Overton has been interviewed a number of times about the issue of IEDs in the national and international press. The Guardian ran a particularly strong article on this issue in 2014: More than 53,000 civilians killed or injured by IEDs in three years. Other articles appeared in Thomson Reuters; RT and the Independent, to name a few.

PROGRAMMES – ACTIVITIES OVERVIEW

BURUNDI

Preventing Election-related Violence among Vulnerable Youth (donor: US Dept of State CSO)

Despite political unrest in Burundi throughout 2015, AOAV and local partner CEDAC (the Centre for Development of Ex-Combatants) continued to implement activities designed to reduce and prevent election-related violence. Youth Peace and Mediation Committees were established, with training activities implemented throughout May. Peace Committee meetings were held across five regions. Community cohesion events were also organised. These activities were not without their challenges, such as suspicions that beneficiaries were meeting for nefarious purposes, fear of joining groups and destruction of radio stations during the attempted coup half-way through the year. This is unsurprising for a project of this type and under intense political unrest. Such challenges were addressed through the further sensitisation of communities, new recruitment activities, and sending out radio messages across a range of stations and programmes. An SMS feedback system on the radio shows was initiated to assess the types of people the broadcasts were reaching and how they were engaging with the messages. Peace Committee provincial meetings and community events were held as planned.

Beneficiaries continued the weekly meetings of the Savings and Internal Lending Communities, as well as attending sessions on conflict management, non-violent communication, and dialogue on the political situation in their local communities. Activities included a series of dialogues between opposition youth and *Imbonerakure* (the youth wing of the ruling party in Uganda) in communities particularly affected by violence.

Reducing violence among vulnerable youth (donor: Zivik)

The first monthly meetings took place at the end of April 2015, bringing together 20 Peer Support Workers, all of whom were continuing from the previous phase of this project, with two new CEDAC animators. The meetings covered the identification of serious cases of post-traumatic stress and aggression, refresher training in Savings and Internal Lending Communities (SILC) and election-related project considerations. At this stage, Peer Support Workers began the identification, sensitisation and selection of beneficiaries in need of psychosocial support. Meetings continued throughout the year on SILC, entrepreneurship, rumour management, conflict resolution and non-violent communication. Community events aimed at improving integration and harmony also took place

Combating the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons between Burundi and DRC (donor: UNSCAR)

Prior to commencement of this project, AOAV conducted a border assessment in March 2015, in coordination with government and civil society agencies. This formed the basis for the development of an assessment report and action plan. The subsequent report reflected relevant information collected during the field assessment, and proposed relevant recommendations for effective strategies to address the illicit trafficking of SALW and to improve community security. A verification meeting among government and civil society partners to review and accept the report was originally planned for mid-June. This meeting was delayed to September due to concerns about travel for DRC representatives during the election-related unrest.

In addition, AOAV held discussions with relevant agencies, including the Small Arms and Light Weapons Commissions in Burundi and DRC, in order to plan for ratification promotion activities in support of the Arms Trade Treaty.

A meeting with government stakeholders to support the ratification of the ATT in Burundi took place in Bujumbura on 12-13 November. The ATT meeting for the same in DRC then took place on 9-10 December.

- **Support to the BrAVO (donor: DSS (Netherlands))**

Normal activities of data collection, analysis and validation continued, although CNAP (the Burundian Commission against the Proliferation of Small Arms and Light Weapons) became reluctant to publish reports online after April 2015, owing to increasing levels of violence across the country. A specially-hired data analysis consultant finalised the data from 2014, leading to the identification of a number of recommendations. Subsequently, a recommendations workshop took place over 3-4 December.

By the end of the reporting period, the BrAVO was considered ready for handover to the Burundian authorities, and this was carried out in accordance with the long-term plan for the project.

- **Developing a Low-Cost Lower Limb Prosthetic (The Charitable Foundation)**

This pilot project is intended to test the viability of a high-mobility/low-cost prosthetic leg on 20 volunteer patients. The intention is to produce such a limb for less than $100 for introduction to the developing world. Unfortunately, 2015 saw the project put on hold following an upsurge in violence, stemming from dissatisfaction with Burundi's national election process. This resulted in the postponement, and then cancellation, of the prosthetics inventor's trip to Burundi to complete the training and manufacture of limbs. It was considered unwise for him to travel, owing to the security situation. AOAV has proposed a number of alternative options to the donor for how to proceed and, at the time of writing, is awaiting feedback.

In addition, the Programmes team has been in contact with various organisations and universities to develop a holistic and robust evaluation of the prosthetic and its impact on the daily lives of people using the new technology. The team is in discussion with TATCOT, a prosthetist training centre in Tanzania, and FATO, an African umbrella organisation for prosthetist professionals, in order to elicit support on the development and implementation of appropriate technical monitoring and evaluating systems for this pilot.

Security Situation

The crisis in Burundi continued to worsen throughout 2015, with increasing violence and worrying rhetoric from conflicting parties. Initially, the violent clashes were between armed groups and the security forces in outlying neighbourhoods of Bujumbura, but unrest increasingly moved into the centre of town – to areas previously considered to be relatively safe. Initially, groups were made up of third-term protestors and youth associated to opposition political parties, but the identities of those clashing with police became increasingly unclear and AOAV received reports of armed groups in border areas with Rwanda, DRC and Tanzania. There were also tit-for-tat killings of prominent government and military figures, and human rights activists and journalists. The use of mortars and rocket-propelled grenades (RPGs) became more common and gunfire and explosions, previously only heard late at night, began taking place during daylight hours. A 7 November deadline, issued by the government for opposition neighbourhoods to give up all their weapons, passed without the expected increase in violence, but there was mass displacement from those areas, and the ethnic rhetoric deployed at the time gave a worrying new edge to existing tensions. The international community widely condemned what they considered to be a turning point in the crisis and a UN Security Council Resolution, spearheaded by France, was passed on 9 November, condemning the violence and urging dialogue to continue. Understandably, with recent events in Paris and elsewhere, the attention of the international community shifted. In November a number of Embassies and INGOs in Bujumbura evacuated non-essential staff and families. In light of the deteriorating situation AOAV made the decision to send its two expatriate staff home early for the Christmas break. Although AOAV resumed its work in Burundi following the Christmas break, by February, it was clear that maintaining activities at the previous level would not be possible. Therefore, as the reporting year drew to a close, efforts began to bring all existing projects to completion, and to withdraw expatriate staff.

LIBERIA

- **Liberia Armed Violence Observatory (LAVO) (fiscal sponsorship of Trust Africa–funded project to improve armed violence data in rural Liberia)**

With support from AOAV, the LAVO received a no-cost extension from Trust Africa to implement activities up to 31 August 2015. LAVO completed one additional field activity in July and submitted its field reports by 30 September.

SIERRA LEONE

Implementation of the Arms & Ammunition Act with SLeNCSA (Norwegian no-cost extension)
The Sierra Leone National Commission on Small Arms (SLeNCSA) has submitted their final report on implementation of the marking of Government–held firearms. By mid-May, all government-held weapons in the Western Area of Sierra Leone had been marked and registered, totalling 3,552 belonging to the SLP and 8,212 held by the RSLAF. The latter included weapons held by personnel who returned in 2015 from serving with the African Union Mission to Somalia (AMISOM). The total number of weapons marked and registered during the programme was 11,764.

Ebola Crisis
The Ebola crisis caused all AOAV projects in Sierra Leone to be halted. Most were close to completion, but required several more months of activity in order to be able to report success. The Government of Norway therefore authorised a no-cost extension of £20k to enable the finalisation of those projects in Sierra Leone that were close to completion.

OVERVIEW OF FUTURE PLANS FOR 2016

AOAV seeks to continue its crucial research and advocacy work that focuses on the use of explosive weapons in populated areas worldwide. AOAV's history as one of the leading voices in the UK supporting the campaign to ban landmines and cluster munitions continues to inform its advocacy work, and our past informs our future in this regard. In 2016, AOAV intends to continue to highlight the harm caused to civilians by explosive weapons, as well as to carry on research work in support of targeted explosive weapon advocacy goals, as requested of us by both State parties and by members of the International Network on Explosive Weapons (INEW).

This work is sub-divided into two categories: commercially manufactured weapons and improvised explosive devices (IEDs). The humanitarian cost of the use of explosive weapons in populated areas is increasingly attracting international interest, and AOAV's research and statistics are leading the field in this area. These figures are regularly quoted by the UN (including the Secretary General) and significant organisations, such as the ICRC and World Customs Organisation. An aspiration for 2016 is to secure a motion by like-minded states on the subject of the humanitarian harm from IEDs to be placed before the UN's First Committee in New York.

Over half a million of people are reported killed in the course of armed violence each year. Countless more are wounded, bereft, psychologically scarred and hurt by violence's ugly legacy. Supporting the victims of armed violence by addressing their needs and fulfilling their rights is one of the key elements of AOAV's approach to reducing the incidence and impact of armed violence. One of AOAV's core principles is that any response to the problem of armed violence must include recognition and promotion of the rights of victims and survivors, and should be developed with their active participation. We hope to include the voices of victims in all of our advocacy efforts, and in particular ensure that their voices are heard in the explosive weapons in populated areas debate.

The competition for funding is increasingly sharp. AOAV must be able to respond quickly and flexibly to opportunities as they arise, with hard-hitting, compelling bids. This requires the organisation to derive lessons from its previous projects.

MISSION AND APPROACH

Mission

To carry out research, advocacy and fieldwork, in order to reduce the incidence and impact of global armed violence.

Vision

A global reduction in the incidence and impact of armed violence.

Objects

The objects of the charity, as set out in the governing document, are:

- To promote the protection of individuals and communities from the effects of human conflict, and in particular but without limitation from landmines and unexploded ordnance.
- To provide rehabilitative support to individuals and communities that have been affected by human conflict, and in particular but without limitation by landmines and unexploded ordnance.
- To educate the public, decision makers, policy makers, researchers and the national and international media about the humanitarian, developmental, medical and human rights impact of different weapon technologies.
- To build the capacity of civil society and governments to assess, control and alleviate the effects of different weapon technologies.
- To encourage and support the improvement, universalisation and full implementation of national and international legislation to improve protection for civilians from the effects of different weapon technologies and to further encourage and support the improvement, universalisation and full implementation of any legislation which would otherwise assist in the furtherance of these Objects.

Definition of Armed Violence

The intentional use of illegitimate force – actual or threatened – with weapons, to cause injury, death or psychological harm.

STRUCTURE, GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT

Action on Armed Violence was established as a charitable trust in 2007, originally called the Landmine Action Charitable Trust. The Trust's name was changed to Action on Armed Violence in 2010.The charity was dormant until 1st January 2012. The charity is governed under a Memorandum and Articles of Association which established the objects and powers of the charitable company.

Operational Decision-Making

The Board of Trustees is responsible for the governance of Action on Armed Violence (AOAV), especially with respect to representation and accountability. These responsibilities include: determining policy and strategy, appointing and overseeing the Chief Executive Officer (CEO), monitoring performance, managing the governance process, and providing insight, guidance and wisdom. Management is provided by the CEO working with the staff of the organisation.

Recruitment & Appointment of Board Members

AOAV aims to select Board members in a manner consistent with the organisation's equal opportunities policy. The procedure for recruiting and inducting board members is as follows:

1) Skills required by new Board members are assessed on the basis of gaps within the existing board.

2) Invitations are issued through the national press, existing networks and/or the website, as appropriate.
3) Candidates are short-listed, contacted and interviewed by the Board Chair and CEO.

Procedures for Board member recruitment, election, rotation/re-election and retirement continue to be developed.

Induction & Training of Board Members

New Board members are issued with an induction pack covering AOAV's work and key policies. They meet the CEO and staff to discuss strategy, policy, current and planned activities. All Trustees are invited to attend network and parliamentary meetings, relevant conferences, and field programmes (when time and funding permit).

Pay Policy for Senior Staff

All board members give their time freely and received no remuneration in the year. Details of trustees' expenses and related party transactions are disclosed in note 6 to the accounts. Day to day management of AOAV is delegated to the Chief Executive, who is considered key personnel within the organisation.

Remuneration of senior staff is reviewed annually.

Risk Management Statement

All procurement and administrative procedures are in place to ensure that authorisation and accountability lines are respected. AOAV's Trustees recognise their collective and individual responsibilities to assess and manage risks which may affect the company in the achievement of its objectives. Internal risks are reduced by the application of appropriate controls to ensure that financial, administrative and operational procedures are effective, thus minimising the risk of financial loss and litigation against the company. All risks are assessed according to their likelihood and potential impact on organisation, and managed accordingly

Public Benefit

The Board of Trustees has complied with the requirements of Section 17 of the Charities Act 2011 and has referred to the Charity Commission's general guidance on Public Benefit, including the guidance 'Public Benefit: Running a Charity (PB2), when reviewing its aims and objectives and in planning future activities. In particular, the trustees consider how the planned activities of the company will contribute to achieving the aims and objectives they have set.

Related Party

The International Campaign to Ban Landmines/Cluster Munitions Coalition (ICBL/CMC) is an independently funded organization that operates as a part of AOAV for legal and administrative purposes. ICBL/CMC shares office space and administrative staff with AOAV, as well as the associated costs. All funds raised by and for ICBL/CMC are accounted for separately.

Principal Financial Management Policies

Funds received from institutional donors are managed in line with agreed contractual arrangements. The allocation of donations from unrestricted income is decided on the basis of needs identified by AOAV Board of Trustees. Donations derived from non-institutional restricted income are allocated according to the requests of the donors.

Reserves Policy

The majority of AOAV work is funded from restricted funds. The contractual arrangements with donors cover the completion of such tasks and related financial commitments. AOAV retains unrestricted

reserves to ensure the longer-term viability of the organization and the sustainability of its programmes against short-term funding shortfalls or emergency funding requirements. The reserves balance is £429k, (of which £295k is unrestricted funds). This is reviewed regularly along with the level of the organization's total incoming and outgoing funds. The Board considers current level of reserves to be adequate.

Financial Position

During 2014, AOAV faced a number of serious challenges. The change of government in Norway prompted a reappraisal of Norwegian humanitarian funding priorities. This, in turn, led to the decision not to renew AOAV's Framework Agreement, which had been worth some £2m per year. Simultaneously, AOAV failed to win the ongoing contract for humanitarian de-mining operations in Western Sahara, being beaten into 2nd place by a commercial company. The outbreak of Ebola in Liberia and Sierra Leone, two of AOAV's principal areas of programmatic activity, stymied any attempts to renew funding to projects in those areas, and forced the charity to withdraw its staff. Only Burundi remained as a major focus for programmes. Alongside this, the research work, conducted by the Policy and Investigations (P&I) department continued to gain traction internationally.

Faced with such a dramatic change in its fortunes, AOAV concentrated on raising funding for Burundi-based operations and P&I projects in 2015. To some extent, these efforts were successful, with the organisation achieving contracts, or promises of contracts, to the value of around £1m moving forwards into 2016. However, 2015 also saw the organisation eating heavily into its Reserves.

During 2015, Action on Armed Violence received restricted income of £867,340 (2014: £2,854,653), reflecting the changes discussed.

AOAV continued their work in Burundi and Liberia, and the overall expenditure was £1,142,544 (2014: £3,314,870).

Towards the end of 2015, The Board of Trustees therefore took the difficult decision to downsize and concentrate the charity's future activities on that area where it was proving most effective: the reduction of humanitarian harm from explosive weapons in conflict. AOAV therefore moves forwards into 2016 with a reduced number of staff, smaller premises, and with fewer projects, but with a strong Reserve, and the determination to continue to bring about change for good at the international level.

Employees paid between £60-80k

AOAV employed two members of staff at a salary between £60-65k during 2015.

Small Company Rules

This report has been prepared in accordance with the special provisions for small companies under Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006.

STATEMENT OF TRUSTEES' RESPONSIBILITIES

The Trustees (who are also directors of AOAV for the purposes of company law) are responsible for preparing the Trustees' Annual Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

Company Law requires the Trustees to prepare financial statements for each financial year which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the charitable company and of the incoming resources and application of resources, including the income and expenditure, of the charitable company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the Trustees are required to;

- Select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently.
- Observe the methods and principles in the Charities SORP.
- Make judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent.
- State whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed.
- Prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the charitable company will continue in business.

The Trustees are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company 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 corporate and financial information included on the charitable company's website. Legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

Members of the charity guarantee to contribute an amount not exceeding £1 to the assets of the charity in the event of winding up. The total number of such guarantees at 31 December 2015 was 7. The Trustees are members of the charity. The Trustees have no beneficial interest in the charity and are not remunerated.

Signed on behalf of the Board of Trustees

Kate Moore

Kate Moore
Chair

Date: 31 October 2016

INDEPENDENT EXAMINER'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF ACTION ON ARMED VIOLENCE

I report on the accounts of the company for the year ended 31 December 2015 set out on pages 17 to 25.

Your attention is to drawn to the fact that the charity has prepared the accounts (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 been withdrawn.

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

Respective responsibilities of trustees and independent examiner

The trustees (who are also the directors of the company for purposes of company law) are responsible for the preparation of the accounts. The trustees consider that an audit is not required for this year under section 144(2) of the Charities Act 2011 (the 2011 Act) and that an independent examination is needed. The charity's gross income exceeded £250,000 and I am qualified to undertake the examination by being a qualified member of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of England and Wales.

Having satisfied myself that the charity is not subject to audit under company law and is eligible for independent examination, it is my responsibility to:

- examine the accounts under section 145 of the 2011 Act;
- follow the procedures laid down in the general Directions given by the Charity Commission
- under section 145(5)(b) of the 2011 Act; and
- to state whether particular matters have come to my attention.

Basis of independent examiner's statement

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

Independent examiner's statement

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

1. which gives me reasonable cause to believe that in any material respect the requirements:
- to keep proper accounting records in accordance with section 386 of the Companies Act 2006; and
- to prepare accounts which accord with the accounting records, comply with the accounting requirements of section 396 of the Companies Act 2006 and with the methods and principles of the Statement of Recommended Practice: Accounting and Reporting by Charities

have not been met; or

2. to which, in my opinion, attention should be drawn in order to enable a proper understanding of the accounts to be reached.

Kingston Smith LLP

Sandra De Lord
Partner
For and on behalf of Kingston Smith LLP, Independent Examiner
Devonshire House
60 Goswell Road
London
EC1M 7AD

Date: 31.10.16

Action on Armed Violence

Statement of Financial Activities (incorporating the income and expenditure account)
For the year ended 31 December 2015

	Note	Unrestricted Funds £	Restricted Funds £	Total 2015 £	Total 2014 £
INCOMING RESOURCES					
Voluntary income		4,722	-	4,722	8,000
Charitable activities	2	-	862,345	862,345	2,854,654
Investment income		364	-	364	2,401
Other income		24,411	4,995	29,406	2,000
Total incoming resources		29,497	867,340	896,837	2,905,700
RESOURCES EXPENDED					
Charitable activities	3	369,873	772,671	1,142,544	3,314,870
Total resources expended		369,873	772,671	1,142,544	3,314,870
Net incoming/(outgoing) resources before transfer		(340,376)	94,669	(245,707)	(409,170)
Transfer between funds		-	-	-	-
Net incoming/(outgoing) resources after transfers		(340,376)	94,669	(245,707)	(409,170)
Total funds brought forward		635,445	39,008	674,453	1,083,623
Total funds carried forward		**295,069**	**133,677**	**428,746**	**674,453**

All incoming resources and resources expended derive from continuing activities.
The notes on page 20 to 25 form part of these accounts.

Action on Armed Violence

Balance Sheet

As at 31 December 2015

	Note	31 December 2015 £	31 December 2014 £
Tangible Fixed Assets	7	2,848	5,281
Current Assets			
Debtors	8	207,783	108,682
Cash at bank and in hand		245,522	746,224
		453,305	854,906
Creditors : Amounts falling due within one year	9	(27,407)	(185,734)
Net Current Assets		425,898	669,172
Net Assets		**428,746**	**674,453**
Funds			
Unrestricted funds		295,069	635,445
Restricted funds	10	133,677	39,008
		428,746	**674,453**

For the year ending 31 December 2015, the company was entited to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The members have not required the compnay to obtain an audit of its accounts for the year in question in accordance with section 476.

The directors acknowledge their responsiblities for complying with the requirements of the Act with resepect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

These accounts have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

These accounts were approved by the Board of Trustees and authorised for issue on 31/10/16 and signed on its behalf by:

Kate Moore

Kate Moore, Chair

Company Number: 06381573

Action on Armed Violence

Statement of Cash Flows

As at 31 December 2015

	31 December 2015 £	31 December 2014 £
Cash outflow from operating activities		
Net cash used in operating activities	(501,066)	(349,140)
Cash flows from investing activities		
Investment income and interest received	364	2,401
Payments to acquire tangible fixed assets	-	(70,247)
	364	(67,846)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	(500,702)	(416,986)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	746,224	1,163,210
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	**245,522**	**746,224**

Reconciliation of net expenditure to net cash flow from operating activities

	31 December 2015 £	31 December 2014 £
Net income	(245,707)	(409,170)
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation charges	2,433	74,295
Investment income	(364)	(2,401)
Decrease/ (increase) in debtors	(99,101)	103,558
Decrease/ (increase) in creditors	(158,327)	(115,422)
Net cash used in operating activities	**(501,066)**	(349,140)

1 Principal Accounting Policies

Basis of Accounting

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102), published on 16 July 2014. The Charitable Company is a public benefit entity for the purposes of FRS 102 and therefore the charity also prepared its financial statements in accordance with the 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 (The FRS 102 Charities SORP), the Companies Act 2006 and the Charities Act 2011.

FRS 102 has been adopted for the first time when preparing these financial statements. The transition date to FRS 102 was 1 January 2014 and the last financial statements prepared under the previous financial reporting framework were prepared for the year ended 31 December 2014. There have been no changes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2014 as a result of FRS 102, that would require disclosure, other than governance costs now being shown as a support cost.

Going Concern

The directors have assessed whether the use of the going concern basis is appropriate and have considered possible events or conditions that might cast significant doubt on the ability of the charity to continue as a going concern. The directors have made this assessment for a period of at least one year from the date of approval of the financial statements. In particular the directors have considered the charity's forecasts and projections and have taken account of pressures on income. After making enquiries the directors have concluded that there is a reasonable expectation that the charity has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the forseeable future. The charity therefore continues to adopt the going concern basis in preparing its financial statements.

Income

Voluntary income, including donations, gifts and legacies are of general nature and recognised when there is entitlement to and adequate probability of receipt, and their value can be accurately measured.

Investment income is recognised on a receivable basis.

Income from charitable activities, including income received under contracts and grants where entitlement to funding is subject to specific performance conditions, is recognised as earned (as the related goods and services are provided). Grant income included in this category provides funding to support activities and is recognised where there is entitlement, probability of receipt and the amount can be measured with sufficient reliability. Income is deferred when the donor has imposed conditions which must be met before the charity has unconditional entitlement or the donor has specified the funds can only be utilised in future periods.

Expenditure

All expenditure is accounted for gross, and when incurred. Irrecoverable VAT is charged against the category of resources for which it was incurred.

Charitable activities included the direct cost of the activities and depreciation on related assets and the proportion of overheads to support these costs.

Governance costs comprise all costs incurred in the governance of the charity. The costs include costs related to statutory audit together with an apportionment of overhead and support costs. Overhead and support costs include central functions and have been allocated to categories on a basis consistent with the use of resources e.g staff costs by the time spent.

Funds

Unrestricted funds are funds which can be used in accordance with the charitable objects at the discretion of the trustees.

Restricted funds are funds which are to be used in accordance with specific restrictions imposed by the donors or which have been raised by the charity for particular purposes. They are to be spent in their respective geographical locations and project activity.

Foreign Currencies

Transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rate of exchange ruling at the date of the transactions. Assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rates of exchange ruling at the end of the financial year. All exchange differences are dealt with in the income and expenditure account.

1 Principal Accounting Policies

Tangible Fixed Assets

Tangible fixed assets in UK are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation. All assets costing less than £1.000 have been expensed.

Depreciation is applied on a straight line basis over their estimated useful lives as follows:

Plant and Machinery	4 years
Vehicles	4 years
Furniture and Equipment	4 years

Assets in overseas programmes are capitalised and depreciated in full in the year of acquisition.

Each year an assessment of useful life is carried out and an impairment review undertaken.

Pension

Contributions to a stakeholder pension scheme are charged to expenses in the year in which they become payable.

Financial Instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes party to to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include trade and other receivables and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other payables, are initially recognised at the transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade payables are obligations to pay for goods or services thart have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade payables are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

Critical accounting estimates and areas of judgement

In the view of the directors in applying the accounting policies adopted, the most significant judgements required that have a significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements, relate to the calculation of the proportion of income accrued at each balance sheet date in respect of grants for programmes spanning a financial year end. The Trustees do not believe that these estimates or assumptions made carry a significant risk of material adjustment in the next financial year.

2 Incoming resources from charitable activities:

Grants 2015	Unrestricted Funds	Restricted Funds	Total 2015
			£
Deutsche Gesellschalt Fur Internationale Zusammenarbeil (GIZ)	-	37,895	37,895
United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs	-	112,995	112,995
U.S. Department of State	-	538,588	538,588
The Charitable Foundation	-	21,766	21,766
Institut fur Auslandsbeziehungen	-	50,950	50,950
International Compaign to Ban Landmines / CMC	-	9,049	9,049
The Royal Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs	-	85,499	85,499
Trust Africa	-	5,328	5,328
United Nations Office for Project Services	-	275	275
	-	862,345	862,345

Incoming resources from charitable activities:

Grants 2014	Unrestricted Funds	Restricted Funds	Total 2014
			£
The Royal Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs	-	1,458,683	1,458,683
Transtec YES Project	-	67,309	67,309
Deulsche Gesellschalt Fur Internationale Zusammenarbeil (GIZ)	-	77,213	77,213
International Campaign to Ban Landmines	-	187,857	187,857
Others	-	6,000	6,000
	-	1,797,062	1,797,062
Contracts			
United Nations Office for Project Services	-	1,057,592	1,057,592
	-	2,854,654	2,854,654

3 Costs of activities in furtherance of the objectives of the charity

Costs 2015	Unrestricted Funds	Restricted Funds	Total 2015
		£	£
Burundi	367,470	744,631	1,112,101
Liberia	2,285	5,328	7,613
Sierra Leone	-	20,004	20,004
Western Sahara	118	275	393
Others	-	2,433	2,433
	369,873	772,671	1,142,544

Costs of activities in furtherance of the objectives of the charity

Costs 2014	Unrestricted Funds	Restricted Funds	Total 2014
		£	£
Burundi	10,234	294,900	305,134
ICBL/CMC	-	187,845	187,845
Liberia	72,834	619,461	692,295
Policy & Research	26,537	327,427	353,964
Sierra Leone	11,189	322,437	333,626
Western Sahara	44,942	1,291,042	1,335,983
Others	101,975	4,048	106,023
	267,710	3,047,160	3,314,870

4 Analysis of support costs 2015

	Charitable activities	Governance	2015
	£	£	£
Support staff costs	157,067	13,658	170,725
Office costs	39,356	4,373	43,729
Communications	16,825	1,463	18,288
Legal & Professional	-	2,508	2,508
	213,248	**22,002**	**235,250**

Analysis of support costs 2014

	Charitable activities	Governance	2014
	£	£	£
Support staff costs	176,672	15,363	192,035
Office costs	59,574	6,619	66,193
Communications	26,623	2,315	28,938
Legal & Professional	-	9,619	9,619
	262,869	**33,916**	**296,786**

5 Auditors' remuneration

	2015	2014
	£	£
Statutory UK audit	-	10,000
Others - grant audits over accrual	-	(4,434)
	-	5,566

An independent examination was undertaken for the 2015 year of activity.

6 Staff Costs

	2015	2014
	£	£
Salaries (UK & Expat)	425,614	1,059,774
Salaries (National Staff)	113,722	446,719
National Insurance	38,048	72,518
Pension	5,428	9,110
	582,812	1,588,121

	2015	2014
	No.	No.
The total average monthly number of employees was:	13	30
	13	30

Two employees earned between £60,000 - £70,000 (2014: nil) in the year.

Expenses paid to the Trustees during the year were £2,449 (2015: £2,512).
No trustees received any remuneration during the year.

Key management personnel are considered to be the Trustees and the Chief Executive. Total remueration for the year was £63,000 (2014: £63,000).

7 Fixed Assets

	Plant & Machinery	Furniture & Equipment	Vehicles	Total
	£	£	£	£
Cost				
At 01/01/15	61,717	74,154	406,588	542,459
Additions	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-
At 31/12/15	**61,717**	**74,154**	**406,588**	**542,459**
Accumulated Depreciation				
At 01/01/15	61,717	68,873	406,588	537,178
Charge for the year	-	2,433	-	2,433
At 31/12/15	**61,717**	**71,306**	**406,588**	**539,611**
Net Book Value				
At 31/12/15	-	2,848	-	2,848
At 31/12/14	-	5,281	-	5,281

At the year end, Action on Armed Violence had capital commitments of £Nil.

8 Debtors

	2015	2014
	£	£
Other Debtors	120,520	2,529
Prepayments	6,996	6,909
Accrued Income	80,267	99,244
Total Debtors	**207,783**	**108,682**

Total financial assets included in the above figures are £127,516 (2014: £101,773).

9 Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year.

	2015	2014
	£	£
Trade creditors	5,280	133,879
Other creditors	2,902	16,107
Social security and other taxes	7,538	18,570
Accrual	10,554	10,718
Deferred income	1,133	6,461
	27,407	**185,734**

Included in 'Others creditors' above is £1,230 of pension costs outstanding at year end.

Total financial liabilities included in the above figures are £18,736 (2014: £160,704).

10 Restricted Funds

	Balance at 1 Jan 2015	Incoming Resources	Resources Expended	Transfers	Balance at 31 December 2015
	£	£	£	£	£
Burundi	13,723	861,737	(744,631)	-	130,829
Liberia	-	5,328	(5,328)	-	-
Sierra Leone	20,004	-	(20,004)	-	-
Western Sahara	-	275	(275)	-	-
UK	5,281	-	(2,433)	-	2,848
Total restricted funds	**39,008**	**867,340**	**(772,671)**	**-**	**133,677**

Burundi
AOAV continued to work with local partners and national government to enhance national and local capacities in measuring and monitoring armed violence data and supporting vulnerable youth. The Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs continued to provide necessary funds under framework agreement. Deulsche Gesellschalt Fur Internationale Zusammenarbeil (GIZ) has funded Armed Violence Observatory work.

Liberia
During the year, AOAV received grant funding from Trust Africa to support the Liberia Armed Violence Observatory, in Violence Data Collection in Four Districts in Nimba County, Liberia.

Sierra Leone
In its final year of programmatic activities in Sierra Leone, AOAV worked closely with the Sierra Leone Action Network on Small Arms (SLANSA) and Sierra Leone National Commission on Small Arms, (SLeNCSA) to support Blacksmith project, Weapons Marking Programme and Arms Registering and Licencing. Due to the impact of the Ebola virus disease (EVD), Weapons Marking and Programme activities were suspended and planned for completion in early 2015. The programme was funded by the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs .

Western Sahara
AOAV continued to use manual and mechanical methods to clear landmines, cluster munitions and other explosive remnants of war.survivors. UNOPS and Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs (NMFA) provided funds for programmatic activities.

11 Analysis of net assets between funds 2015

	Tangible Fixed Assets £	Net Current Assets £	2015 £
Unrestricted funds	-	295,069	295,069
Restricted funds			
Burundi	-	130,829	130,829
UK	2,848	-	2,848
	2,848	130,829	133,677
Total Funds	2,848	425,898	428,746

Analysis of net assets between funds 2014

	Tangible Fixed Assets £	Net Current Assets £	2014 £
Unrestricted funds	-	635,445	635,445
Restricted funds			
Burundi	-	13,723	13,723
Sierra Leone	-	20,004	20,004
UK	5,281	-	5,281
	5,281	33,727	39,008
Total Funds	5,281	669,172	674,453

12 Limited Liability

Action on Armed Violence is a company limited by guarantee. The Memorandum and Article of Association restricted the liability of members on winding up to £1. In case of winding up none of the accumulated funds are distributed to the members, but shall be given, or transferred to, some other charitable institutions having similar objectives.

13 Future financial commitments

At 31 December 2015, AOAV had total commitments under non-cancellable operating leases as set out below:

Amounts falling due in	Land & buildings 2015 £	Land & buildings 2014 £
less than one year 1 year	23,000	5,194
nore than one year but less than 5 years	67,083	-