

Arms Trade Treaty
Eleventh Conference of States Parties
Geneva, 25 – 29 August 2025

**REPORT ON THE WORK OF THE ATT VOLUNTARY TRUST FUND (VTF)
FOR THE PERIOD AUGUST 2024 TO AUGUST 2025**

INTRODUCTION

1. This report is submitted by the ATT Secretariat, as administrator of the Voluntary Trust Fund (VTF), pursuant to its reporting obligations to the Conference of States Parties outlined in the VTF Terms of Reference and VTF Administrative Rules.
2. The report is subdivided into four parts:
 - a. Background.
 - b. Status of VTF operations.
 - c. Update on implementation of CSP10 decisions.
 - d. Recommendations.

I. BACKGROUND

3. The VTF is a flexible multi-donor Fund that supports States in implementing their obligations under the Treaty through the deposit and disbursement of funds. The VTF was established by the Second Conference of States Parties (CSP2) pursuant to Article 16(3) of the Treaty to operate under its Terms of Reference (ATT/VTF18/2018/SEC/251/ToR.Cons.Dr.v1.Rev1) as amended at the Fourth Conference of States Parties (CSP4).
4. In accordance with Article 6 of the VTF Terms of Reference, the Tenth Conference of States Parties appointed *Canada, Côte d'Ivoire, Dominican Republic, Finland, Germany, Japan, Latvia, Republic of Korea, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom*¹ to serve on the Selection Committee of the VTF for two years, from the Tenth Conference of States Parties to the Twelfth Conference of States Parties (eligible for reappointment).
5. In October 2024, Ambassador Thomas Göbel of Germany was selected as Chair of the VTF Selection Committee for a two-year term, concluding at CSP12, through a silence procedure.

¹ In April 2025, the United Kingdom withdrew from the VTF Selection Committee.

6. Article 5 of the VTF Terms of Reference provides that the ATT Secretariat shall administer the VTF with the support of the VTF Selection Committee. The VTF Administrative Rules (founded on the VTF Terms of Reference) set out the distinct yet complementary roles of the ATT Secretariat and the VTF Selection Committee for the functioning of the VTF.

II. STATUS OF VTF OPERATIONS

FINANCIAL STATUS OF THE VTF

7. Since its first call for contributions in 2016, the VTF has received USD 12.9 million in voluntary financial contributions from 29 States. This includes contributions specifically earmarked for VTF outreach activities from Germany, New Zealand, the Republic of Korea, and the United Kingdom. The breakdown of received financial contributions is reflected in Annex A.

8. The financial contributions received provided a sound basis for nine VTF project cycles between 2017 and 2025. Of the total contributions received, USD 8.24 million has been spent, USD 2.91 million has been allocated to VTF liabilities, including ongoing projects, and USD 1.75 million remains uncommitted (available) at this stage.

STATUS OF VTF PROJECTS

9. Since the VTF was established by CSP2 in 2016, nine calls for project proposals have been issued from the first VTF cycle (2017) to the ninth cycle (2025). The ninth 'Call for Project Proposals' was issued on 20 September 2024, inviting States to submit applications during the period 20 September 2024 – 17 January 2025.

First (2017), Second (2018) and Third (2019) VTF cycles

10. The VTF funded 15 projects in the first (2017) VTF cycle, nine (9) projects in the second (2018) one, and 19 projects in the third (2019) cycle. The overview and final reports for all cycles are available on the VTF page of the ATT website².

Fourth to Eighth VTF Cycles (2020 - 2024)

11. The VTF Selection Committee approved ten (10) projects for funding in the fourth (2020) VTF cycle. Following the withdrawal of one application, nine (9) VTF projects were implemented upon the conclusion of Grant Agreements with the ATT Secretariat.

12. The VTF Selection Committee approved thirteen (13) projects for funding in the fifth (2021) VTF cycle. Following the withdrawal of two (2) applications, 11 VTF projects were implemented upon the conclusion of Grant Agreements with the ATT Secretariat.

13. The VTF Selection Committee approved six (6) projects for funding in the sixth (2022) VTF cycle. Following the withdrawal of one (1) application, four (4) projects were implemented upon the conclusion of Grant Agreements with the ATT Secretariat.

² <https://www.thearmstradetreaty.org/voluntary.html?tab=tab2>

14. The VTF Selection Committee approved 14 projects for funding in the seventh (2023) VTF cycle. 13 projects were implemented upon the conclusion of Grant Agreements with the ATT Secretariat.

15. The VTF Selection Committee approved 18 projects for funding in the eighth (2024) VTF cycle. 13 projects were implemented upon the conclusion of Grant Agreements with the ATT Secretariat.

Ninth VTF cycle (2025)

16. By the closing date of 17 January 2025, the ATT Secretariat had received 23 applications from 25 States. In accordance with its mandate, the ATT Secretariat conducted a pre-screening of the submissions and, in line with previous practice, allowed concerned States the opportunity to correct certain administrative errors in their project proposals.

On 28 May 2025, the VTF Selection Committee met to consider the shortlisted applications, applying the criteria set out in the VTF Terms of Reference to assess the merit and quality of each proposal. The VTF Selection Committee provisionally approved ten (10) projects for VTF funding, subject to further clarification of certain aspects and the negotiation of grant agreements. Additionally, two (2) applicant States were invited to provide further clarification on specific aspects of their proposals for reconsideration by the VTF Selection Committee.

17. The ten (10) provisionally approved projects involve ten (10) States. The overview of the provisionally approved projects for the 2025 VTF cycle is published on the [website](#). The ATT Secretariat communicated the VTF Selection Committee's decisions to all applicants, notifying them of the outcomes of their applications to the Fund, and is in the process of negotiating Grant Agreements with the successful applicants. It is expected that the 2025 VTF projects will commence activities in October 2025.

Tenth VTF cycle (2026)

18. The tenth VTF project cycle (2026) is expected to follow a similar structure to the 2025 VTF project cycle, starting with the call for proposals in September 2025 and submission deadline in mid-January 2026. The timeline is intended to benefit potential applicants from all regions.

ACTIVITIES OF THE VTF SELECTION COMMITTEE BETWEEN CSP10 AND CSP11

19. Following past practice, the VTF Selection Committee agreed on the document 'VTF Tasks and Timeline 2024/2025' to guide its work for the CSP11 cycle in terms of expected deliverables and timing of such deliverables (see Annex B).

III. UPDATE ON IMPLEMENTATION OF CSP10 DECISIONS

20. At its plenary session held from 19 -23 August 2024, the Conference of States Parties took the following decisions:

- a. Welcomed the Report on the work of the VTF August 2023 – August 2024.

- b. Welcomed the fact that the VTF will undertake further outreach activities in the period leading up to CSP11.
- c. Took note of the VTF evaluation report focusing on multiple VTF projects implemented and completed by States in the period 2017 -2023.
- d. Welcomed that the VTF continues with the evaluation of completed projects and reports to CSP11.

21. The status of implementation of the decision above is described below.

VTF Outreach Activities

22. In line with the VTF Outreach Strategy, a number of outreach activities were undertaken in the reporting period. With the presence of the CSP11 President and the VTF Chairperson, the ATT Secretariat hosted a side event in October 2024 at the United Nations Headquarters on the margins of the First Committee. The event featured speakers from a beneficiary State and a civil society organization. The ATT Secretariat also hosted two online VTF practical workshops in November 2024, which accommodated participants from various regions and time zones.

23. In February 2025, the ATT Secretariat remotely participated in a trilateral regional meeting hosted by the Philippines as part of the 2024 VTF projects, where it provided an overview of the fund to Malaysian and Indonesian government representatives. The ATT Secretariat also organized a briefing session on the VTF for ATT-sponsored delegates attending the CSP11 Working Group Meetings. During the same week, the VTF Chairperson and the ATT Secretariat co-hosted a side event. In March, the two participated in the ATT virtual course organized by the Geneva Centre for Security Policy (GCSP), involving representatives of various states and organizations.

24. In addition, VTF outreach activities were conducted in other contexts, including training workshops and universalization events organized or funded by partners, both online and in Argentina, the Bahamas, Brazil, Costa Rica, Ghana, and Geneva.

Evaluation of VTF Projects

25. The VTF Terms of Reference (paragraph 13) establishes that the ATT Secretariat will evaluate reports on the implementation of VTF projects by beneficiaries. In this regard, the ATT Secretariat has prepared a third evaluation report focusing on VTF projects implemented during the COVID-19 pandemic (see Annex C).

IV. RECOMMENDATIONS

26. With due regard to the lessons learnt during the 2017 – 2025 VTF project cycles, the following recommendations are presented for consideration and endorsement by the Eleventh Conference of States Parties:

- a. That CSP11 takes note of the Report on the work of the VTF August 2024 – August 2025.
- b. That CSP11 welcomes that the VTF will undertake further outreach activities in the period leading up to CSP12.

- c. That CSP11 takes note of the VTF evaluation report for VTF projects implemented during the COVID-19 pandemic and welcomes the VTF to report on the findings of the last ten VTF cycles to CSP12.

ANNEX A. FINANCIAL STATUS OF THE VTF (As of 24 July 2025)

Contributions to VTF Projects			
1	Argentina	USD	10'000.00
2	Australia	USD	601'854.11
3	Austria	USD	4'470.17
4	Bulgaria	USD	2'039.77
5	Canada	USD	11'000.00
6	Costa Rica	USD	10'044.79
7	Cyprus	USD	33'279.30
8	Czech Republic	USD	102'948.47
9	Finland	USD	2'695'508.22
10	Government of Flanders, Belgium	USD	110'867.78
11	France	USD	347'190.09
12	Germany	USD	2'353'236.90
13	Ireland	USD	160'371.30
14	Japan	USD	3'000'000.00
15	Madagascar	USD	4'991.00
16	Mexico	USD	75'000.00
17	Montenegro	USD	1'616.78
18	Netherlands	USD	452'889.00
19	New Zealand	USD	185'559.50
20	Norway	USD	288'821.70
21	Philippines	USD	15'000.00
22	Poland	USD	10'000.00
23	Portugal	USD	35'845.72
24	Republic of Korea	USD	360'000.00
25	Slovenia	USD	43'017.12
26	Spain	USD	250'633.66
27	Sweden	USD	563'955.87
28	Switzerland	USD	642'990.32
29	United Kingdom	USD	389'180.00
	Total for VTF projects	USD	12'762'311.57
Contributions to VTF Outreach Programme			
1	Germany	USD	68'069.21
2	New Zealand	USD	29'781.00
3	Republic of Korea	USD	30'000.00
4	United Kingdom	USD	31'747.44
	Total for VTF Outreach Programme	USD	159'597.65
TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS TO VTF RECEIVED		USD	12'921'909.22

ANNEX B. VTF TASKS AND TIMELINE 2024/2025**VTF DRAFT TIMELINE: 2024/2025**

This draft timeline reflects major VTF milestones foreseen for the period between CSP10 and CSP11.

	TASK	TIMELINE	RESPONSIBILITY
1.	Call for project proposals	20 September 2024 – 17 January 2025	ATT Secretariat
2.	Call for financial contributions	15 October 2024	ATT Secretariat
3.	Deadline for submission of project proposals	17 January 2025	ATT Secretariat
4.	Pre-screening of project proposals and preparation of shortlist	20 January – 15 April 2025	ATT Secretariat
5.	Circulation of shortlist of project proposals to Selection Committee	25 April 2025	ATT Secretariat
6.	VTF side event	February or May 2025 (during the ATT meeting)	ATT Secretariat VTF Chairperson
7.	Selection Committee meeting to consider and decide on submitted project proposals	28 May 2025	Selection Committee ATT Secretariat
8.	Notification to applicants on Selection Committee's final decision	17 June 2025	ATT Secretariat
9.	Request for clarification on approved proposals (selected applicants asked to respond to request for refinement of certain aspects of their proposals as determined by Selection Committee)	01 July – 10 October 2025	ATT Secretariat Grant Recipients
10.	Contracting (Grant Agreement) between VTF and successful Grant Recipients; transfer of grants (1 st instalment)	15 July – 31 October 2025	ATT Secretariat Grant Recipients
11.	Finalization of VTF report to CSP11	17 July 2025	ATT Secretariat
12.	Presentation of VTF report to CSP11	28 August 2025 (<i>tbc</i>)	ATT Secretariat VTF Chairperson

ANNEX C. VTF EVALUATION REPORT FOR PROJECTS BENEFITTED IN MULTIPLE VTF CYCLES



24 July 2025

Prepared by: the ATT Secretariat

EVALUATION OF VTF PROJECTS IMPLEMENTED DURING THE PANDEMIC**BACKGROUND**

1. Article 13 of the Voluntary Trust Fund (VTF) Terms of Reference mandates the ATT Secretariat to evaluate reports on the implementation of VTF projects by beneficiary states and report the outcomes to the Conference of States Parties via the Selection Committee. Furthermore, Article 16 of the Terms of Reference requires the ATT Secretariat to ensure appropriate monitoring and evaluation of VTF projects.

2. To operationalise the provisions of the VTF Terms of Reference, the '*Guidance for VTF Project Evaluation*' (Guidance for Evaluation) was developed to help the ATT Secretariat assess whether VTF-funded projects have met their objectives. This *Guidance* outlines parameters and indicators for evaluating VTF projects, aiming to facilitate continuous improvement of the VTF as an effective and efficient Treaty implementation support tool. The VTF project evaluation process is designed to achieve the following objectives: transparency and accountability; effective allocation of resources; and improvement of the quality of projects. The *Guidance* was elaborated by the ATT Secretariat in collaboration with the VTF Selection Committee and was submitted to and adopted by the Fifth Conference of States Parties (CSP5) in 2019.

3. The first VTF evaluation report, which focused on completed projects implemented during the 2017 VTF project cycle, was submitted to and welcomed by CSP9. The second report examined projects funded across multiple VTF cycles. The current report focuses on projects implemented during the COVID-19 pandemic, covering the period from 11 March 2020 to 05 May 2023³.

EVALUATION METHOD AND FOCUS

4. The purpose of the project evaluation exercise is to assess whether VTF-funded projects have met their set objectives and to enable continuous improvement of the VTF operations.

5. In preparing the current VTF project evaluation report, the ATT Secretariat adopted the evaluation principles outlined in the VTF Terms of Reference and elaborated in the *Guidance for Evaluation*. This report reflects the evaluation of approved and/or implemented projects in the 2020 – 2023 cycles. The evaluation was conducted based on indicators set out in the *Guidance for Evaluation*, focusing on project management and deliverables. Accordingly, the report highlights some lessons learnt and potential improvements that the VTF Selection Committee and the ATT Secretariat can consider in their review process of VTF Terms of Reference and Administrative Rules.

³ The World Health Organization declared COVID-19 a pandemic on 11 March 2020 and announced an end to the global public health emergency on 05 May 2023.

6. The source documents used in preparing this evaluation report include grant application forms, budget forms, interim reports, final reports, grant agreements, and recorded communications between the ATT Secretariat and beneficiary states.

EVALUATED PROJECTS

7. Between March 2020 and May 2023, 49 projects involving 33 beneficiary states were approved. Attachment A provides an overview of these approved projects.

Table 1. List of beneficiary states that were approved from March 2020 to May 2023

No.	State	No.	State
1	Antigua and Barbuda (2019)	18	Mali (2019, 2021)
2	Argentina (2022)	19	Mexico (2021)
3	Botswana (2020)	20	Mozambique (2019)
4	Burkina Faso (2019, 2022)	21	Namibia (2019, 2021)
5	Chile (2019, 2021)	22	Nigeria (2020, 2022)
6	Costa Rica (2021)	23	Palau (2019)
7	Côte d'Ivoire (2019, 2020, 2022)	24	Rwanda (2021)
8	Democratic Republic of Congo (2021)	25	Serbia (2019)
9	El Salvador (2021)	26	Sierra Leone (2019, 2020)
10	Fiji (2019, 2021)	27	Sudan (2021)
11	Gambia (2022)	28	South Sudan (2019, 2020)
12	Ghana (2020)	29	Togo (2019, 2020)
13	Kazakhstan (2019)	30	Tuvalu (2019)
14	Kenya (2020)	31	Trinidad and Tobago (2021)
15	Lebanon (2019, 2021)	32	Vanuatu (2019)
16	Liberia (2021)	33	Zambia (2019 x 2, 2020)
17	Madagascar (2019, 2020, 2022)		

EVALUATION OF PROJECTS: THE PROJECT MANAGEMENT DIMENSION

8. The *Guidance for Evaluation* determines that VTF projects have to be evaluated in two dimensions: 1) project management and 2) project deliverables. Each dimension has a set of indicators

to assess project performance. For project management, the relevant indicators include grant agreement negotiations, interim reports, final reports, communication between beneficiary states and the ATT Secretariat, project schedule, budget considerations, and project implementing partners.

Grant Agreement negotiations

9. The VTF Selection Committee generally meets in May to consider and decide on project proposals submitted. Applicants are notified of the Selection Committee's decisions by mid-June and are requested to clarify or refine certain aspects of their proposals as determined by the Selection Committee. While the majority of applicants from the 2019 - 2021 cycles met the deadline to submit the required information, more than half of the 2022 cycle applicants did not, causing delays in the negotiation of Grant Agreements.

10. The next step involves beneficiary states submitting the necessary information for preparing Grant Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs) or Agreement Letters between beneficiary states and project implementing partners, outlining the terms of their relationship. The majority of applicants, except for those from the 2020 cycle, did not meet the set deadline for this step. A similar pattern was observed with respect to the submission of signed grant agreements.

Lesson learnt

11. Several factors contributed to the delays in submitting the required documentation. The COVID-19 pandemic limited office working days and delayed coordination with relevant sections and authorisation processes. Other factors included unfamiliarity with VTF requirements, lengthy negotiation between states and project implementing partners over MOUs or project schedules, unnotified personnel changes, sick leave, the passing of an authoriser, and technical issues (e.g. email capacity, lack of internet access or scanners).

12. To address these issues, the ATT Secretariat currently informs VTF applicants early in the process about the documentation required for grant agreements, including during outreach and selection outcome notification stages. This gives applicants at least nine to ten weeks to open a designated bank account and coordinate MOUs with project implementing partners, even if they are new to the process. Additionally, the ATT Secretariat has been flexible in allowing extra time for applicants to open bank accounts and obtain bank verification letters. The ATT Secretariat also provides guidance and advice on essential elements of a typical MOU for a VTF-funded project.

Interim reports and Final reports

13. The VTF requires beneficiary states to submit an interim narrative report and a final narrative and expenditure report. These reports are crucial for the ATT Secretariat to monitor project progress and assess their overall performance in terms of impact and sustainability. To facilitate project reporting, the ATT Secretariat provides the reporting templates in advance. States that submitted the necessary documents on time for Grant Agreement negotiations generally submitted the VTF reports before the deadlines. However, many projects, especially those of the 2019 and 2020 cycles, failed to submit interim reports on time. Final reports due in the second half of 2020 experienced significant delays, ranging from three to thirteen months.

14. Regarding the overall impact, all beneficiary states under review indicated in their final reports that their projects were relevant to the planned objectives and were conducted effectively and efficiently. They also noted that the project outcomes would be sustained as part of broader national efforts to implement Treaty obligations.

Lesson learnt

15. Several factors contributed to the delays in submitting project reports on time and in full compliance with requirements. Some delays were due to unavoidable project management limitations, while others were caused by unforeseen natural and political circumstances. To address these challenges, the ATT Secretariat includes reporting templates in grant agreements and emphasises this issue in VTF outreach events. The Secretariat also provides information on VTF instructional videos for new applicants and explains the necessary support for VTF reporting to non-State stakeholders interested in engaging with VTF projects.

16. For projects involving UN entities as implementing partners, in addition to agreeing on the VTF reporting templates, the time required to process expenses through the Umoja system caused delays. The establishment of a framework agreement between the ATT Secretariat and UNODA has improved the submission of project reports by UN entities.

Communication between beneficiary states and the ATT Secretariat

17. While the beneficiary states from the 2021 and 2022 cycles responded promptly to the ATT Secretariat's queries and requests during grant agreement negotiations, the majority of states of the 2019 and 2020 cycles did not. In the 2019 cycle, states often had to be contacted multiple times via emails and letters.

18. Most beneficiary states improved communication with the ATT Secretariat in subsequent VTF projects. Most projects maintained communication through the designated VTF email address, and with a few exceptions. States that maintained frequent communication with the ATT Secretariat tended to complete projects on time.

Project Schedule and Budget Considerations

19. The ATT Secretariat uses project schedules to track implementation progress and disburse budget instalments. Most projects completed all activities listed in the agreed project schedules. However, some projects could not execute a few planned activities due to avoidable (project management related) and unavoidable (pandemic, natural, and political) reasons. Most projects completed their activities within the approved budgets.

Lesson learnt

20. Previously discussed avoidable or unavoidable circumstances caused the inability of beneficiary states to implement projects according to agreed plans.

21. More than 20% of under or over expenditure in certain budget lines was caused by factors such as currency exchanges, inflation, pandemic-related increases in flight, accommodation and equipment costs, flight and accommodation cancellations, extra expenses for masks, sanitisers, vaccinations, Covid tests, additional costs for hybrid meetings, and insufficient project cost estimates. To assist states in submitting realistic financial estimates, the ATT Secretariat advises on budget refinements before concluding grant agreements and routinely invites applicants to refer to the VTF page on the ATT website for examples of approved budgets and actual expenditures of completed projects.

Project implementing partners

22. The majority of projects under review engaged implementing partners such as international organisations (e.g., UN agencies), independent experts, think tanks, and civil society organizations. To formalise working arrangements, the VTF requires parties to conclude Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs) or Agreements outlining their roles and responsibilities. Implementing partners mainly supported beneficiary states in research, professional expertise, technical and legal drafting, and procurement. Almost all partners fulfilled their responsibilities with minor exceptions in cases of delayed support in preparing VTF reports or discontinued services.

23. Although communication regarding VTF project implementation is primarily between the ATT Secretariat and beneficiary states, direct communication with implementing partners is sometimes necessary. Most implementing partners responded promptly to the ATT Secretariat's queries and requests for information and documentation.

Lesson learnt

24. The decisions to engage implementing partners are critical to project success. Some beneficiary states opted not to engage with implementing partners, allocating internal human resources and taking ownership of reporting. However, when officials fell ill or passed away, it resulted in a delayed understanding of the project's status. Implementing partners help fill such gaps, though more time is often needed to submit VTF reports as both states and implementing partners must agree on the content. The choice of an appropriate implementing partner is therefore essential, especially for states with internal capacity restraints.

25. During the pandemic, implementing partners' flexibility and creativity in organising online meetings, webinars and managing schedules were critical. Some international civil society organizations utilised their network to find local experts to replace international consultants who could not travel due to regulations.

26. States with good working relationships with project implementing partners tended to continue these in subsequent projects. However, there was a case where communication difficulties led to the project's discontinuation, mainly due to challenges in setting up online or hybrid meetings.

27. To address these issues, the ATT Secretariat advises beneficiary states to assess internal capacities before involving implementing partners and to discuss potential partnerships on the sidelines of the ATT meetings. MoUs have proven effective in structuring relationships in terms of roles, responsibilities, and working arrangements.

28. Capacity building is necessary for both beneficiary states and some partners, especially regarding preparing VTF reports and compiling supporting documents for effective monitoring.

EVALUATION OF PROJECTS: THE PROJECT DELIVERABLES DIMENSION

29. The second dimension for the VTF project evaluation is the assessment of deliverables. The applicable indicators are general considerations, tangible deliverables and capacity building and training.

General considerations

30. Among the 33 beneficiary states approved in four VTF cycles, 26 states are States parties, two (2) are signatory States, and five (5) have not yet joined the ATT. Four (4) states became States Parties

applying for funding, and three (3) applied immediately after they deposited instruments to join the Treaty. Applying funds shortly before or after joining the Treaty has been a good practice for filling gaps and establishing national systems.

31. Ten (10) states received funding for two (2) projects, and three (3) states were funded for three (3) projects. Most projects involved national or regional awareness raising and capacity building, covering technical training, such as X-ray detection of small arms and light weapons, procurement of equipment such as marking and destruction machines, gap analysis, and the development of legislation or national control lists. States generally progressed from awareness raising to developing national control lists and legislation.

Tangible deliverables

32. The tangible deliverables included ATT reports, manuals for drafting ATT reports, ATT implementation roadmaps, Cabinet paper, training manuals, new legislation, recordkeeping and reporting systems, national control lists, and marking machines. Some tangible outputs from the projects were made available to the ATT Secretariat. Most projects achieved their planned, agreed, and funded deliverables.

Capacity building and Training

33. The majority of projects involved capacity building or training workshops, benefitting about 1,600 participants. Final reports indicated that the training helped participants build and deepen their understanding of the ATT and its implications.

CONCLUSION

34. Final reports indicate that all beneficiary states were satisfied with their projects' interface and support from the ATT Secretariat, the VTF Selection Committee, and the VTF in general. States were also satisfied with their projects' deliverables.

35. The pandemic, political instability, and natural disasters significantly impacted many projects. States and partners coped by requesting extensions, updating project schedules, and adapting project activities. Despite challenges, most projects were completed, demonstrating resilience and adaptability.

ATTACHMENT A. LIST OF APPROVED AND/IMPLEMENTED VTF PROJECTS IN 2020 -2023

No	VTF Cycle	State	Project Title	Budget Total (USD)	Implementing Partner	Project Summary
1.	2019	Antigua and Barbuda	Implementing the United Nations Arms Trade Treaty – the CARICOM Way Forward	97,659	Coalition for Development and Reduction of Armed Violence (CDRAV)	Strengthening its implementation of the Arms Trade Treaty by assessing national arms control systems and building capacity for effective regulation, licensing, and reporting through a regional workshop and lobbying.
2.	2022	Argentina	Comprehensive Firearms Control and Voluntary Civil Disarmament Program of the Argentine Republic	[100,000]	Argentine Network for Disarmament	Its purpose is the development of actions in order to register and regularize the weapons users in Argentina , to strengthen civil society disarmament policies; and to provide training to public bodies with competence in the matter.
3.	2020	Botswana	Building capacity to fulfil the Republic of Botswana’s ATT reporting obligations	[79,702]	Small Arms Survey	Organization of a workshop to build capacity for Botswana’s reporting capacity, establish procedures for annual arms trade reports, and share lessons learned.
4.	2019	Burkina Faso	National workshops to promote the national legislation to implement the ATT in Burkina Faso	94,741	None	Organization of workshops in three regions of the country aimed at promoting the Bill (Act) for the implementation of the ATT which has been recently introduced to Parliament for consideration and possible adoption.
5.	2022	Burkina Faso	Awareness-raising and capacity-building workshops for public administration staff and civil society organizations on the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT) and the law of internalisation in the Center-East Regions (TENKODOGO) and from	[99,713]	None	Organization of two national workshops: 1) aimed at sensitisation and capacity building of Government officials in Center-East region; 2) awareness-raising and promoting the national law internalising the ATT among civil society organizations, in Center-West region.

			the Center-West (KOUDOUGOU)			
6.	2019	Cote d'Ivoire	Training workshop on safe and secure ammunition management	68,039	None	Training workshop for defence and other security forces in ammunition management
7.	2020	Cote d'Ivoire	Interconnection of end-use weapons sites	98,119	None	Development of an integrated data management IT system for stockpile management and training of stockpile managers
8.	2022	Cote d'Ivoire	Strengthening the capacity of ECOWAS States to report under the Arms Trade Treaty	134,707	None	Organization of three/four -day regional workshop on the reporting obligations for ECOWAS member states
9.	2019	Chile	Course for interdicting smalls arms, ammunitions and their parts and components (ISSAP)	51,234	United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean (UNLIREC)	Training of customs officers to strengthen capacity to detect and identify small arms, ammunitions and parts and components
10.	2021	Chile	Build capacity to prevent, detect, and respond to the diversion of conventional weapons in line with Article 11 of the ATT in Chile and Colombia	170,034	Small Arms Survey	Development and implementation of training for Chilean and Colombian security forces on preventing and detecting diversion of conventional arms

11.	2021	Costa Rica	Digital platform of the Costa Rican control system of conventional arms transfers	100,000	Instituto Tecnológico de Costa Rica (Technological of Costa Rica), Fundación Tecnológica de Costa Rica (FUNDATEC)	Development of a digital platform to enable inter-ministerial coordination on national control, licensing, risk analysis and integration of existing databases
12.	2021	Democratic Republic of Congo	Conception et validation d'une feuille de route pour l'adhésion de la RDC au TCA	93,433	Groupe de recherche et d'information sur la paix et la sécurité (GRIP)	Organization of three seminars for stakeholders, desk study and a study visit to Kinshasa. Development of a roadmap aimed at the rapid accession to the ATT. Organization of a final workshop to validate this roadmap by Congolese authorities.
13.	2021	El Salvador	Purchase of a basic military version MTI Projectile Recovery Chamber of 24 inches	98,500	None	Procurement of equipment to be used in recovering projectiles for forensic analysis
14.	2019	Fiji	Strengthening inter-agency cooperation and reporting practices for ATT ratification	98,023	Centre for Armed Violence Reduction (CAVR)	National capacity building workshops to facilitate ATT ratification and implementation; amendment of existing legislation to give effect to the ATT and installation of a database to store arms transfer information.
15.	2021	Fiji	Final steps to ATT accession and full compliance	92,491	Centre for Armed Violence Reduction (CAVR)	Facilitation of the ATT accession process, review of the Arms and Ammunition Acts and customisation of the keeping system
16.	2022	Gambia	Assessing and preparing The Gambia's ATT implementation compliance	78,784	Saferworld	Examine and record current legislative and operational system of arms transfer control. Produce a national assessment report highlighting any gaps. Develop a detailed, prioritised and timetabled national action plan that will provide for The Gambia's full compliance with the ATT.

17.	2020	Ghana	Drafts of legislation and consultations on the draft legislation for the implementation of the ATT	99,826	LEX EMPORIUM ATTORNEY @LAW	Development and adoption of a comprehensive and harmonised single legislation for the implementation of the ATT in Ghana
18.	2019	Kazakhstan	Arms Trade Treaty Universalization and Implementation Workshop for Central Asia and Mongolia	101,460	UN Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific	The organization of a regional workshop to encourage the Central Asian States and Mongolia to join the Treaty and to provide a forum for discussion on the benefits of being parties to the ATT and effects on other commitments of the State.
19.	2020	Kenya	ATT awareness raising and creation of momentum for Kenya's accession to the ATT	95,604	Regional Centre on Small Arms (RECSA)	National workshop to raise awareness about the ATT and its implications with a view to building momentum for Kenya's accession to the ATT
20.	2019	Lebanon	Assessing Lebanon's ATT implementation compliance	99,781	Permanent Peace Movement (PPM) and Saferworld	The project assessed Lebanon's laws, institutions, and systems to identify compliance gaps and developed a national action plan for implementing the ATT.
21.	2021	Lebanon	Lebanese ISF Territorial Intervention Units Firearms Control	[70,675]	None	Security upgrade of the stockpile of warehouses to ensure safe and secure weapons and ammunition
22.	2021	Liberia	Filling arms control record keeping gaps in Liberia	98,654	Centre for Armed Violence Reduction (CAVR)	Installation of a record-keeping and reporting system (Arms Tracker) as well as training of government officials on the use of the record-keeping system

23.	2019	Madagascar	Technical and Financial Assistance for the Procurement of a laser Technology Ammunition Marking Machine	99,596	UNREC	Acquisition of ammunition marking machine and training on use of the marking machine
24.	2020	Madagascar	National Workshop for Outreach to high level officials to facilitate the establishment of a National Arms Commission in Madagascar	97,507	Control Arms (A Project of Nonviolence International)	The organization of a workshop to establish a National Arms Commission in order to fully implement the ATT and help with new legislation on arms control in Madagascar.
25.	2022	Madagascar	Procurement of weapons destruction equipment	99,300	None	Procurement of two mobile arms grinder machines and two trucks for the destruction of the collected arms
26.	2019	Mali	Implementation of the ATT in Mali- Road map	98,138	Group for Research and Information on Peace and Security (GRIP)	Assessment of Mali's legislative framework for ATT compliance, capacity building for agencies responsible for ATT implementation and development of a national roadmap to guide Mali's systematic implementation of the ATT.
27.	2021	Mali	Building knowledge and capacities to strengthen the implementation of the ATT Roadmap	69,250	Group for Research and Information on Peace and Security (Groupe de recherche et d'information sur la paix et la sécurité) (GRIP)	Implementation of the national ATT roadmap by conducting legal analysis and organising seminars for government officials, parliamentarians, private sector and civil society
28.	2021	Mexico	Strengthening national Records and Control of Arms Flows in Mexico	[95,000]	None	The project aims to complement Mexico's National Arms Database by using advanced technology to track firearms from production to end use and support federal and regional replication in line with Article 12 of the Arms Trade Treaty.

29.	2019	Mozambique	Small Arms, Light Weapon and Explosive Management Systems.	98,868	UNDP	Operationalize 4 SICAME modules (a management system that helps the ministry to manage the ownership of state and civilian firearms) and provide the necessary hardware, software, licenses, and network infrastructure
30.	2019	Namibia	ATT academia in Southern Africa	231,559	Controls Arms (Non-Violence International)	Capacity building training workshops for 10 members of the Southern African Development Community (SADC)
31.	2021	Namibia	ATT Implementation in Namibia: Toward a Comprehensive National Control System	79,709	Control Arms (Nonviolence International)	Review of legislation governing arms transfers; development of National Controls List; preparation of Initial Report; and recommendations for future areas of work
32.	2020	Nigeria	Strengthening inter-agency cooperation for the Treaty implementation and reporting	95,102	IANSA Women Network Nigeria	National capacity building workshop to strengthen inter-agency cooperation to facilitate the implementation of the ATT and to enhance national capacity to meet its reporting obligations
33.	2022	Nigeria	Drafting, validation and adoption of a Comprehensive National Legislation for the Arms Trade Treaty Implementation	99,680	IANSA Women Network	Development of a draft comprehensive national legislation for effective implementation of the ATT, and organization of workshops
34.	2019	Palau	Strengthening inter-agency cooperation and reporting practices for ATT ratification	94,749	CAVR	National capacity building workshops to facilitate ATT ratification and implementation; amendment of existing legislation to give effect to the ATT and installation of a database to store arms transfer information.

35.	2021	Rwanda	Support towards the operationalization of the ATT accession for the Republic of Rwanda	45,866	Regional Centre in Small Arms (RECSA)	Enhanced understanding of ATT provisions, and the facilitation of accession to the treaty.
36.	2019	Serbia	Building national capacity to address and prevent diversion	96,247	The Small Arms Survey	Organization of two workshops and the production of a National Manual in order to prevent and address diversion.
37.	2019	Sierra Leone	Advocacy Campaigns with Members of Parliament (MPs) on Amendment of relevant legislations (the SLeNCSA and Arms and Ammunition Acts)	53,275	Sierra Leone Action Network on Small Arms (SLANCA)	5 Advocacy campaigns to speed up the amendment process of SLeNCSA Act and expanding the scope of both to all conventional arms.
38.	2020	Sierra Leone	Capacity building workshops for effective ATT implementation at regional level	55,977	None	Capacity building workshops on ATT implementation conducted at regional level
39.	2019	South Sudan	Support towards the accession to the ATT in the Republic of South Sudan	861,199	Regional Centre in Small Arms (RECSA)	Organization of a national ATT sensitization workshops and the development of the National ATT accession and implementation Strategy.
40.	2020	South Sudan	Support towards Operationalization of the National ATT Accession and Implementation Strategy for the Republic of South Sudan	99,524	Regional Centre in Small Arms (RECSA)	Organization of 3 workshops on capacity building (2) and Technical Review & Amendment Workshop on South Sudan Arms Legislation (1) to support accession to the ATT

41.	2021	Sudan	Support towards Development of the National Strategy for the Implementation of the Arms Trade Treaty in the Republic of the Sudan	99,645	Regional Centre on Small Arms (RECSA)	Development of a National Strategy for the implementation of the ATT through consultation meetings and a validation workshop
42.	2019	Togo	Incorporation of ATT provisions into the domestic legal systems of the French speaking African States Parties	267,389	Permanent delegation of the African Union in Geneva	Regional workshop to help States Parties in the region identify key elements of the ATT for incorporation into their national laws and building capacity of parliamentarians to domesticate the ATT
43.	2020	Togo	Training workshops on the safe and secure management of weapons and ammunition stockpiles	53,716	None	Workshops to train defense and security officers in the safe and secure management of weapons and ammunition stocks throughout the country to prevent diversion
44.	2021	Trinidad and Tobago	Technical and financial assistance for a capacity building workshop on the ATT and the development of an integrated data management IT system for better stockpile management and reduce loopholes for diversion.	99,296	None	Trinidad and Tobago aims to develop an integrated IT system to improve stockpile management, regulate imports, and share information on diversion by organized groups, in line with Articles 8 and 11 of the ATT. The system will enable standardized reporting and timely information sharing among local stakeholders.
45.	2019	Tuvalu	Tuvalu ATT implementation	[87,840]	Centre for Armed Violence Reduction (CARV)	Review of Tuvalu's legislation to provide for ATT obligations; establishment of national control list; establishment of national database for arms transfer information and improvement of Tuvalu's interagency coordination.

46.	2019	Vanuatu	Strengthening inter-agency cooperation and reporting practices for ATT ratification	96,289	Centre for Armed Violence Reduction (CAVR)	Organization of a workshop to increase awareness on the importance of the ATT, and the establishment of an IHL Committee for a light assessment of laws and legislation of Vanuatu relating to the ATT.
47.	2020	Zambia	Building capacity to draft Zambia's Conventional Arms Control Act to implement the ATT	93,197	Small Arms Survey	Building of Zambia's legislative drafting capacity and preparation of Zambia's legislation to implement the ATT
48.	2019	Zambia	Building capacity to establish and maintain Zambia's national control list	45,850	Small Arms Survey	Capacity building and technical knowledge to enable Zambia to adopt a national control list that complies with relevant provisions contained in ATT Article 5
49.	2019	Zambia	Building capacity to fulfil Zambia's ATT reporting obligations	87,259	Small Arms Survey	Capacity building to enable Zambia to submit its initial reports on measures to implement the ATT and establish procedures to ensure the timely submission of annual reports, sharing lessons learned on developing national procedures for ATT reporting