
Arms Trade Treaty**Twelfth Conference of States Parties**

Geneva, 24 – 28 August 2026

REPORT ON THE WORK OF THE ATT VOLUNTARY TRUST FUND (VTF) FOR THE PERIOD AUGUST 2025 TO AUGUST 2026

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 CSP11 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. In October 2025, France was appointed as a member of the VTF Selection Committee via 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 13.7 million in voluntary financial contributions from 30 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 10 VTF project cycles between 2017 and 2026. Of the total contributions received, USD 9.38 million has been spent, USD 2.02 million has been allocated to VTF liabilities, including ongoing projects, and USD 2.3 million remains uncommitted (available) at this stage.

STATUS OF VTF PROJECTS

9. Since the VTF was established by CSP2 in 2016, ten calls for project proposals have been issued from the first (2017) to the tenth cycle (2026). The latest 'Call for Project Proposals' was issued on 25 September 2025, inviting States to submit applications during the period 25 September 2025 – 23 January 2026.

Projects funded: 2017 - 2022 cycles

10. The VTF funded 15 projects in the 2017 VTF cycle, nine (9) in the 2018 cycle, 19 in the 2019 cycle, nine (9) in the 2020 cycle, 11 in the 2021 cycle, and four (4) in the 2022 cycle. The overview and final reports for all cycles are available on the VTF page of the ATT website².

Projects approved: 2023 - 2025 Cycles

11. Across the 2023 – 2025 VTF cycles, the Selection Committee consistently approved multiple projects, though the number ultimately implemented varied slightly due to withdrawals or non-finalized agreements: in 2023, 14 were approved and 13 implemented; in 2024, 18 were approved and 14 implemented; and in 2025, all 11 approved projects were successfully implemented following the conclusion of Grant Agreements with the ATT Secretariat, indicating an overall trend of strong implementation rates with occasional attrition in earlier cycles and full delivery in the most recent one.

2026 VTF cycle

12. For the tenth cycle of the VTF, the ATT Secretariat received 34 applications from 24 States. In accordance with its mandate, the ATT Secretariat conducted a pre-screening of the submissions and, in line with previous practice, provided concerned States the opportunity to correct certain administrative errors in their project proposals.

²<https://www.thearmstradetreaty.org/vtf-projects>

13. On 08 June 2026, 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 13 projects for VTF funding, subject to further clarification of certain aspects and the negotiation of grant agreements.

14. The 13 provisionally approved projects involve 13 States. The overview of the provisionally approved projects for the 2026 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 2026 VTF projects will commence activities in October 2026.

2027 VTF cycle

15. The timeline of the eleventh VTF project cycle (2027) will be discussed with new VTF Selection Committee members and to be informed to all stakeholders in due course.

ACTIVITIES OF THE VTF SELECTION COMMITTEE BETWEEN CSP11 AND CSP12

16. Following past practice, the VTF Selection Committee agreed on the document 'VTF Tasks and Timeline 2025/2026' to guide its work for the CSP12 cycle in terms of expected deliverables and timing of such deliverables (see Annex B).

17. The VTF Chairperson convened two extraordinary meetings of the Selection Committee in November 2025 and January 2026 to consider revisions to the VTF Terms of Reference and Administrative Rules, with the aim of ensuring their alignment with the fund's actual operational practices. The Chairperson presented the revised documents during the ATT informal preparatory meeting in May, with a view to their subsequent endorsement at CSP12. At the request of the ATT Gender Focal Points, a proposal to encourage applicants to consider, where appropriate, how VTF projects may contribute to an inclusive implementation of the Treaty, including through consideration of gender perspectives and relevant provisions such as Article 7(4), was presented during the informal preparatory meeting in May and subsequently discussed at the VTF Selection Committee meeting in June 2026.

III. UPDATE ON IMPLEMENTATION OF CSP11 DECISIONS

18. At its plenary session held from 25 - 29 August 2025, the Conference of States Parties took the following decisions:

- a. Welcomed the Report on the work of the VTF August 2024 – August 2025.
- b. Welcomed the fact that the VTF will undertake further outreach activities in the period leading up to CSP12.
- c. Took note of the VTF evaluation report focusing on the projects implemented during the COVID-19 pandemic.
- d. Welcomed that the VTF will report on the findings of the last ten VTF cycles to CSP12.

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

VTF Outreach Activities

20. In line with the VTF Outreach Strategy, a number of activities were undertaken in the reporting period. In the context of the activities implemented through the ATT Implementation Support Project, the ATT Secretariat presented the VTF in a regional workshop in Zambia (October 2025) and in another workshop in Geneva (November 2025). In November, the ATT Secretariat also conducted three online workshops on the VTF application process in English, French and Spanish, designed to accommodate participants across different time zones and languages.

21. In February 2026, the ATT Secretariat promoted the VTF during an ATT Universalization Roundtable held at the EU Delegation and at a Pacific disarmament briefing hosted by the Australian Mission in Geneva. In March, the ATT Secretariat delivered an online briefing for ATT-sponsored delegates ahead of the ATT working group meetings, which included a dedicated session on available VTF support, and also participated in a Saferworld's ATT Expert Group meeting held in Geneva. During the ATT Working Group meetings, the VTF Chairperson and the ATT Secretariat organized a side event featuring two VTF beneficiary States, Sierra Leone and Tanzania, which shared their experiences and lessons learned from implementing VTF-funded projects. The VTF Chairperson and the ATT Secretariat also presented the Fund during a virtual event organized by the Geneva Centre for Security Policy (GCSP), attended by representatives of various States and organizations. In April, the ATT Secretariat provided information on the VTF during the online MERCOSUR Working Group on Firearms and Ammunition. In May, the ATT Secretariat participated in an online consultative meeting of the Inter-American Convention Against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives and Other Related Materials (CIFTA), where it briefed participants on the VTF opportunities for ATT implementation assistance and it did the same during the first regional expert meeting on diversion information exchange held in Brasilia (Brazil) in June 2026.

Evaluation of VTF Projects

22. 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 fourth evaluation report reflecting ten years of the fund's operation (see Annex C).

IV. RECOMMENDATIONS

23. With due regard to the lessons learnt during the 2017 – 2026 VTF project cycles, the following recommendations are presented for consideration and endorsement by the Twelfth Conference of States Parties:

- a. That CSP12 takes note of the Report on the work of the VTF August 2025 – August 2026.
- b. That CSP12 endorses the updated VTF Terms of Reference and Administrative Rules.
- c. That CSP12 welcomes that the VTF will undertake further outreach activities in the period leading up to CSP13.
- d. That CSP12 takes note of the VTF evaluation report for ten years of operation.
- e. That CSP12 encourages applicants to consider, where appropriate, how projects may contribute to an inclusive implementation of the Treaty, including through consideration of gender perspectives and relevant provisions such as Article 7(4).

ANNEX A. FINANCIAL STATUS OF THE VTF (As of 14 July 2026)**Status of Financial Contributions to the VTF**

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	54'459.40
6	Costa Rica	USD	10'044.79
7	Côte d'Ivoire	USD	7'342.22
8	Cyprus	USD	33'279.30
9	Czech Republic	USD	112'482.72
10	Finland	USD	2'968'420.38
11	Government of Flanders, Belgium	USD	110'867.78
12	France	USD	347'190.09
13	Germany	USD	2'409'460.15
14	Ireland	USD	160'371.30
15	Japan	USD	3'000'000.00
16	Madagascar	USD	10'224.00
17	Mexico	USD	90'000.00
18	Montenegro	USD	1'616.78
19	Netherlands	USD	452'889.00
20	New Zealand	USD	185'559.50
21	Norway	USD	576'359.48
22	Philippines	USD	15'000.00
23	Poland	USD	10'000.00
24	Portugal	USD	35'845.72
25	Republic of Korea	USD	360'000.00
26	Slovenia	USD	43'017.12
27	Spain	USD	330'415.46
28	Sweden	USD	563'955.87
29	Switzerland	USD	716'651.26
30	United Kingdom	USD	389'180.00
Total for VTF projects		USD	13'612'996.37

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	13'772'594.02
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ANNEX B. VTF TASKS AND TIMELINE 2025/2026**VTF DRAFT TIMELINE: 2025/2026**

This draft timeline reflects major VTF milestones foreseen for the period between CSP11 and CSP12.

	TASK	TIMELINE	RESPONSIBILITY
1.	Call for project proposals	25 September 2025 – 23 January 2026	ATT Secretariat
2.	Call for financial contributions	22 October 2025	ATT Secretariat
3.	Selection Committee meeting to review VTF Terms of Reference and Administrative Rules	26 November 2025	Selection Committee ATT Secretariat
4.	Deadline for submission of project proposals	23 January 2026	ATT Secretariat
5.	Pre-screening of project proposals and preparation of shortlist	23 January – 17 April 2026	ATT Secretariat
6.	Selection Committee meeting to review VTF Terms of Reference and Administrative Rules	26 January 2026	Selection Committee ATT Secretariat
7.	VTF side event	March 2026 (during the ATT WG meetings)	ATT Secretariat VTF Chairperson
8.	Circulation of shortlist of project proposals to Selection Committee	04 May 2026	ATT Secretariat
9.	Selection Committee meeting to consider and decide on submitted project proposals	8 or 9 June 2026	Selection Committee ATT Secretariat
10.	Notification to applicants on Selection Committee's final decision	26 June 2026	ATT Secretariat
11.	Request for clarification on approved proposals (selected applicants asked to respond to request for refinement of certain aspects of their	14 July – 30 October 2026	ATT Secretariat Grant Recipients

	proposals as determined by Selection Committee)		
12.	Contracting (Grant Agreement) between VTF and successful Grant Recipients; transfer of grants (1 st instalment)	30 July – 30 November 2026	ATT Secretariat Grant Recipients
13.	Finalization of VTF report to CSP12	17 July 2026	ATT Secretariat
14.	Presentation of VTF report to CSP12	27 August 2026 (<i>tbc</i>)	ATT Secretariat VTF Chairperson

ANNEX C.

24 July 2026

Prepared by: the ATT Secretariat**Reflection on Ten Years of the ATT Voluntary Trust Fund (VTF)****1. Background and Purpose**

The ATT Voluntary Trust Fund (VTF), established under Article 16(3), has provided targeted assistance to States seeking to implement the Treaty since 2017. Over nearly a decade, the VTF has become the Treaty's main multilateral funding mechanism, helping States draft legislation, build institutions, and develop operational capacity.

This report assesses the performance of the VTF across the 2017–2025³ funding cycles, drawing on grant agreements, project documentation, correspondence, and VTF final reports. It evaluates the Fund's overall performance against the five project evaluation criteria set out in paragraph 77 of the VTF Administrative Rules - relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact, sustainability - and identifies key operational challenges while proposing strategic priorities for the next decade.

2. Overview of VTF Portfolio (2017–2025)

This section outlines the scale, distribution, and characteristics of the VTF portfolio—including the volume and type of activities funded, geographic distribution, and the role of implementing partners—providing the factual context for the performance assessment. It should be read in conjunction with the evaluation findings presented in Section 3.

By the 2025 cycle, the VTF Selection Committee have approved 119 project proposals. Among these, 87 have been completed, 15 are ongoing, four (4) have been discontinued, and 13 were withdrawn (see Attachment A). Excluding the 13 withdrawn projects, the VTF has supported 48 states. The Fund has demonstrated strong implementation continuity, with relatively low attrition despite the often fragile operating contexts of many beneficiary States.

Project activities

VTF-funded activities have spanned the full implementation cycle: awareness-raising and training, technical assessments and legislative drafting, the development of national control lists and record-keeping systems, procurement of equipment, and the establishment of licensing systems and national authorities. These activities do not follow a fixed sequence; for example, a State may request legal drafting support before, or independently of, system installation or awareness-raising.

Geographic composition

³ The tenth (2026) cycle has just begun, and as no project proposals have yet commenced, it is therefore excluded from the project evaluation group.

The VTF has supported a broad range of regions, with the large majority of projects (about two-thirds) implemented in Africa, followed by the Americas (about one-sixth), with smaller shares in Oceania, Asia, and Europe. The data shown here describes the resulting distribution rather than a documented prioritization decision.

Project implementing partners

Implementing partners are critical stakeholders for VTF beneficiary States: roughly seven in ten projects involve a partner organization (see Attachment B). These partners help design proposals, provide technical expertise, support project execution, and assist with reporting. They also help preserve institutional continuity when State officials change roles or leave their positions, including by helping identify new focal points when the ATT Secretariat's outreach to a State would otherwise go unanswered.

3. Beneficiary States' project evaluation

Upon completion of project activities, VTF beneficiary States must submit a final report assessing project performance against the standard criteria outlined above, using a scale from 1 to 5 (5 being the highest), and providing qualitative feedback and recommendations.

a. Relevance, Effectiveness, Efficiency

Beneficiary States have rated relevance, effectiveness, and efficiency of their projects highly, with average scores of 4.8, 4.6, and 4.3, respectively, out of a possible 5. Most States cited concrete, verifiable results – for example, a project's direct input into a Senate ratification hearing. Where scores were lower, States most often cited factors outside the project's control, such as the COVID-19 pandemic, schedule delays due to elections, or IT systems still too new to assess. On efficiency specifically, approved project budgets ranged from USD 10,500 to USD 267,389, averaging around USD 96,000, with 92% of approved funds spent; schedule extensions were common, requested by 42 of 106 projects, but cost overruns were rare. Average project duration was just over a year, though complex IT and reporting-system projects often took considerably longer.

b. Impact / Positive Change

Across projects, there is clear evidence of consistent delivery of planned outputs: more than 5,000 people trained, over 5,000 weapons destroyed, more than 15 laws and regulations drafted or amended, and dozens of national control lists, record-keeping systems, and implementation roadmaps put in place.

Beyond these outputs, several results appear durable: seven VTF beneficiary became States Parties to the Treaty, and five of the VTF's 30 donors are themselves former beneficiaries – a sign of the Fund's perceived value. Some beneficiary States have also taken on more active roles in ATT processes, including serving as office holders, reflecting growing ownership of the Treaty's implementation. In some cases, beneficiary States settled outstanding assessed contributions after national authorities were formally designated and funded. In another instance, engagement by the VTF Chairperson and consultations during a monitoring visit enabled direct senior-level communication between the ATT focal point and the Ministry of Finance, resulting in the settlement of outstanding assessed contributions.

c. Sustainability

Sustainability appears strongest where a VTF project produced an institutional anchor, such as a designated national authority or a standing reporting procedure, and weakest where a project's success depended on the continued presence of a specific official. One example illustrates a related but distinct risk: dependency on continued recurrent funding from another government body once VTF support ends. In this case, a project rated its own sustainability as only moderate precisely because ongoing operating costs (fuel, maintenance, personnel) would need to be absorbed by the Ministry of Defense's budget rather than being a one-off, self-sustaining investment.

In addition to beneficiary States' evaluation, sustainability can also be observed in how States implement the Treaty and meet their obligations. Roughly four in five beneficiary States have submitted an Initial Report, and around half have submitted annual reports or reported having national control lists. Nearly three quarters have paid their assessed contributions.

The preceding evaluation identified several recurring causes behind lower effectiveness, efficiency, and sustainability scores – officer turnover, pandemic disruption, and institutional instability among them. The following section examines these operational and structural challenges in more depth.

4. Key Challenges

Over the past decade, the implementation of VTF-funded projects has highlighted a number of recurring challenges affecting the timely delivery and sustainability of assistance. While many of these challenges are context-specific, several common administrative, operational, and institutional factors have consistently influenced project implementation across different regions and funding cycles.

4.1 Administrative bottlenecks

Grant Agreement negotiations between VTF beneficiary States and the ATT Secretariat can be lengthy, sometimes taking six months or more. Common causes include changes in project officers, shifting national priorities, delays in obtaining a bank verification letter or opening a dedicated project bank account, and national approval procedures requiring parliamentary or ministerial sign-off.

Working with implementing partners adds a further layer of complexity: disagreements over roles and responsibilities, leadership turnover, mistrust, and partners juggling multiple funding streams can all delay Grant Agreements and reporting, and in some cases lead to project withdrawals.

4.2 Operational Challenges

Once implementation is under way, further delays can arise – notably from the COVID-19 pandemic between 2020 and 2023, but also from procurement difficulties (finding suitable contractors or available stock, , or customs clearance), financial transfer problems (intermediary banks blocking transactions referencing “arms trade,” frozen accounts, or limited beneficiary access to transferred funds), and IT system installation (which often depends on cooperation from law enforcement agencies and remains reliant on external technical expertise rather than sustained internal capacity).

4.3 Political Instability and Human Factors

Changes in government leadership occasionally affected a State's commitment to, and the continuity of, project implementation – at times requiring the ATT Secretariat to pause or discontinue activities during governance transitions. Limited dedicated personnel and high staff turnover compounded this: outgoing officials often left gaps in institutional memory, and prolonged absences of focal points due to elections, illness, or job changes delayed both agreements with implementing partners and the approval of VTF reports.

5. Recommendations for next decade

Drawing on the experience gained over the first ten years of the Voluntary Trust Fund (VTF), the following recommendations are proposed to strengthen the Fund's efficiency, sustainability, and strategic impact. They are intended to support continuous improvement of the VTF and enhance its contribution to the effective implementation of the Arms Trade Treaty over the coming decade.

5.1 Early communication of administrative requirements

Currently, beneficiary States and implementing partners are informed of administrative requirements – such as written partner agreements, bank verification letters, and bank account details – only at the selection outcome stage (typically June), leaving a few months to finalize Grant Agreements. Sharing these requirements earlier, at the call for proposals stage, would let States and partners begin preparing documentation, or open the necessary bank accounts, well before approval.

5.2 Strengthening ATT Reporting Compliance

Under Article 13(1) of the ATT, States Parties are required to provide an Initial Report to the ATT Secretariat that describes the measures the state has taken to implement the Treaty, *'including national laws, national control lists and other regulations and administrative measures, when appropriate'*. The ATT Secretariat could send the ATT [Initial Report template](#) to encourage beneficiary States to submit or update their Initial Reports at the project closure.

The ATT Secretariat could also encourage States to share their project deliverables (National Action Plan, National Control List or training manuals) with other ATT stakeholders by agreeing to post their project deliverables on the VTF webpage.

When receiving reporting-related project proposals, the ATT Secretariat could also ask beneficiary States to confirm their intention to sustain reporting practices beyond the project period and to present their reporting mechanisms at future ATT meetings.

5.3 Strengthening Sustainability

The ATT Secretariat could promote capacity retention strategies, such as training-of-trainers models and institutional anchoring through the assignment of two government contact points at the action-officer level.

5.4 Enhancing VTF Reporting and Fund Management

Reminding new beneficiary States, when forwarding counter-signed Grant Agreements, to view the VTF reporting tutorial would help reduce delays between report submission and approval. A

reporting requirements checklist⁴, shared in UN official languages alongside the VTF reporting templates, could further support this.

With VTF contributions declining, the Fund no longer has the resources to support all submitted proposals. For future cycles, CSP could decide on a specific focus area – such as national control lists or reporting – aligned with the ATT Strategy to be considered at CSP13, and build further synergies with EU-funded Implementation Support Projects.

The VTF Final Report template could be revised to ask beneficiary States to indicate both their planned targets (such as number of trainees and gender balance) and their actual deliverables, so that planned and actual results can be compared directly.

As requests for equipment procurement increase, the ATT Secretariat could publicize a list of past contractors and equipment providers (see Attachment C) to help States scope projects more realistically within available budgets – some currently view USD 100,000 as insufficient – and communicate related risks before Grant Agreements are signed.

5.5 Increasing Strategic Impact

States that are not reporting or paying assessed contributions could be engaged to identify the assistance they need to meet Treaty obligations, building on continued peer-to-peer learning such as the EU-funded Implementation Support Projects. Outreach could also be strengthened by communicating in languages used in underrepresented, low-application regions – for example through presentations at the Asian Export Control Seminar or the GRC & Export Controls in the Middle East Conference.

6. Conclusion

Over its first decade, the VTF has proven to be an effective and trusted mechanism for supporting the implementation of the ATT. Through targeted assistance, it has helped beneficiary States strengthen national control systems, improve reporting practices, or develop legislative and regulatory frameworks. Despite operating in often challenging environments, the Fund has consistently delivered tangible results and demonstrated strong implementation continuity.

The assessment also identifies opportunities to further enhance the Fund's long-term impact. While projects have produced valuable outputs, recurring administrative bottlenecks, staff turnover, and political changes have at times affected implementation, and sustaining project outcomes beyond the funding period remains a challenge. As demand for VTF support continues to exceed available resources, there is increasing value in strengthening project sustainability, improving administrative efficiency, and ensuring that funding is strategically targeted to priority implementation needs.

Building on the lessons of its first decade, the VTF is well positioned to place greater emphasis on long-term institutional transformation while maintaining its demand-driven approach. By continuing to adapt to the evolving needs of beneficiary States and fostering greater national

⁴ The list addresses typical mistakes that require additional time before VTF reports are approved. (e.g. *Have you attached all receipts and invoices? Have you indicated corresponding information in the description section of the expenditure report? Did a representative of the government sign and date the reports?*)

ownership and cooperation, the Fund can further strengthen its contribution to the effective implementation and universalization of the ATT over the next decade.

Attachment A: List of approved and funded VTF projects

[List of Provisionally Approved Projects in 2017 VTF Cycle](#)

[List of Provisionally Approved Projects in 2018 VTF Cycle](#)

[List of Provisionally Approved Projects in 2019 VTF Cycle](#)

[List of Provisionally Approved Projects in 2020 VTF Cycle](#)

[List of Provisionally Approved Projects in 2021 VTF Cycle](#)

[List of Provisionally Approved Projects in 2022 VTF Cycle](#)

[List of Provisionally Approved Projects in 2023 VTF Cycle](#)

[List of Provisionally Approved Projects in 2024 VTF Cycle](#)

[List of Provisionally Approved Projects in 2025 VTF Cycle](#)

Attachment B: List of VTF project implementing partners**Withdrawn projects*

Name	HQ location	Beneficiary States and project cycle
Ammunition Management Advisory Team (AMAT) of the Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD)	Geneva, Switzerland	Peru (2024)*
Arias Foundation for Peace and Human Progress	San José, Costa Rica	Costa Rica (2017)
Asociación Para Políticas Públicas (APP)	Buenos Aires, Argentina	Brazil (2024)
Cameroon Youths and Students Forum for Peace (CAMYOSFOP)	Yaoundé, Cameroon	Cameroon (2017, 2025)
CARICOM IMPACS	Port-of-Spain, Trinidad & Tobago	Belize (2023)
Centre for Armed Violence Reduction (CAVR)	Sydney, Australia	Palau (2017), Samoa (2017*, 2018), Fiji (2018), Palau (2019), Tuvalu (2019)*, Vanuatu (2019), Liberia (2021, 2024), CAR (2023), Papua New Guinea (2024)*
Centre for Peace, Security and Armed Violence Prevention (CPS-AVIP)	Birmingham, UK	Chad (2018)*
Centro de Estudios sobre No Proliferación	Santiago, Chile	Chile (2025)
Control Arms	Geneva, Switzerland	Zambia/Swaziland (2017)*, Madagascar (2019), Namibia (2021), Cambodia (2023), Malawi (2023), Latvia (2025)
Coalition for Development and the reduction of Armed Violence (CDRAV)	Caribbean	Antigua and Barbuda (2019)
Disarmament and Arms Control (DAC)	Johannesburg, South Africa	Lesotho (2023 - 2025)
European Union - BAFA	Eschborn, Germany	Togo (2017)
Fundación Tecnológica de Costa Rica (FUNDATEC)	Cartago, Costa Rica	Costa Rica (2021, 2024*)
Geneva Centre for Security Policy (GCSP)	Geneva, Switzerland	Senegal (2017, 2018)
Group for Research and Information on Peace and Security (GRIP)	Brussels, Belgium	Mali (2019), DRC (2021)
Instituto Tecnológico de Costa Rica (ITCR)	Cartago, Costa Rica	Costa Rica (2024*)
International Action Network on Small Arms (IANSA)	New York, USA	Ghana (2018), Nigeria (2020, 2022)
IANSA Women Network Nigeria	Abuja, Nigeria	Nigeria (2020)
Lex Emporium Attorney @ Law	Accra, Ghana	Ghana (2018, 2020)

Liberia Action Network on Small Arms (LANSA)	Monrovia, Liberia	Liberia (2017)
Mines Advisory Group (MAG)	Manchester, UK	Belize (2023)
Non-Governmental Organisation Forum (NANGOF)	Windhoek, Namibia	Namibia (2024)
Nonviolence International Southeast Asia (NISEA)	Bangkok, Thailand	Philippines (2017, 2024, 2025)
Permanent Delegation of African Union in Geneva	Geneva, Switzerland	Togo (2017, 2019)
Permanent Peace Movement (PPM)	Beirut, Lebanon	Lebanon (2019)
Red Argentina por el Desarme (Argentine Network for Disarmament)	Buenos Aires, Argentina	Argentina (2022)*
Regional Centre on Small Arms (RECSA)	Nairobi, Kenya	South Sudan (2019, 2020), Kenya (2020), Rwanda (2021), Sudan (2021), Ethiopia (2023), Tanzania (2024)
Reveil Communautaire d'assistance aux Victimes (RECOVI)	Bujumbura, Burundi	Burundi (2023)
Saferworld	London, UK	Sierra Leone (2017), Lebanon (2019), Gambia (2022, 204-2025)), Malawi (2023)
Secretariat for the Pacific Small Arms Action Group (PSAAG)	Melbourne, Australia	Palau (2017)
Secrétariat du Conseil National de Sécurité (S-CNS)	Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire	Côte d'Ivoire (2018)
Sierra Leone Action Network on Small Arms (SLANCA)	Freetown, Sierra Leone	Sierra Leone (2019)
Small Arms Survey	Geneva, Switzerland	Serbia (2019), Botswana (2020)*, Zambia (2020), Chile (2023), Benin (2024)*
Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI)	Stockholm, Sweden	Cameroon (2024)
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	New York, USA	Ghana (2017), Mozambique (2019)
United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR)	Geneva, Switzerland	Liberia (2023)
United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)	Vienna, Austria	Paraguay (2023)*
United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean (UNLIREC)	Lima, Peru	Guatemala (2017), El Salvador (2017), Dominican Republic (2018), Paraguay (2018), Chile (2019)
United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament - UNREC	Lome, Togo	Madagascar (2018), Kazakhstan (2019)
United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific (UNRCPD)	Kathmandu, Nepal	Kiribati (2024), Papua New Guinea (2024)*, Fiji (2025)

Attachment C: List of Equipment providers involved in the past VTF projects

Type of equipment	Distributor	Distributor Location
Laser marking machine	Prodina	El Salvador
Laser marking machine	Couth Industrial Marking Systems	Spain
MTI projectile recovery chamber	CAZA, S.A. DE C.V.	El Salvador
Metal shredding machine (destruction machine)	JMC Recycling Systems Ltd	United Kingdom
Marking machine	American Gun Depot Pedro Blanco	United States of America
Ballistic battery	TEC-COMP S.A. de C.V.	El Salvador
Weapon destruction machine	HEMA Trading & Construction	Sierra Leone
Marking machine	Global Procurement	Sierra Leone
Marking machine	Edward Pryor & Son Ltd	United Kingdom