

Request for Offers

Introduction

The Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD) is pleased to invite consultants to submit a quotation for the provision of the description of the goods or the services described below as per requirements set out in this request for offers.

Reference number: RFO/2022/FM001

Project number: 91023

Posting date: 21 October 2022

Deadline for submission of the Request for Quotation form: 11 November 2022

Country of deployment: 1) Home-based
2) Switzerland

Currency: The quotation shall be presented in Swiss Francs (CHF)

Language: The quotation shall be submitted in English

Submit to: consultants@gichd.org

Scope of work

Established in January 2019, the Ammunition Management Advisory Team (AMAT) is a joint initiative of the Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD) and the United Nations Office of Disarmament Affairs (UNODA). AMAT provides technical support to states in the safe, secure and effective management of ammunition, in line with the International Ammunition Technical Guidelines (IATG). AMAT works to strengthen the capacities of states to improve the safety and security of ammunition stockpiles thus contributing to a global reduction of the risks of accidental explosions and diversion.

AMAT is seeking the services of a research consultant who is familiar with topics related to ammunition management. The consultant will be required to develop 55 country briefs for the [Ammunition Management Activity Platform \(A-MAP\)](#), including a brief background on the country's history related to ammunition management (conflicts, national strategy, international assistance), accidental explosions at ammunition storage areas, cases of diversion from national stockpiles, data on ammunition disposal and reported needs. (See example in Annex I and <https://a-map.gichd.org/country-dashboard/>)

Delivery dates of the services

21 November – 31 December 2022

Estimated work days to deliver the services

20

The consultant shall provide a coherent, organised, and clear proposal in response to the request.

Project resources

Name of the company:

Name of individual:

Address:

Proposals

Consultant: ADD QUALITATIVE NARRATIVE ON HOW TO UNDERTAKE THE WORK OR DELIVER THE SPECIFIED GOODS OR SERVICES. PROVIDE A WRITTEN SAMPLE COUNTRY BRIEF, FOLLOWING THE STRUCTURE IN ANNEX I, FOR THE CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC.

Availability

Consultant: ADD TEXT TO CONFIRM CAPACITY TO DELIVER THE SPECIFIC GOODS AND SERVICES WITHIN THE REQUIRED TIMELINE

Pricing

Equipment such as laptops with word processing software are not covered by the GICHD and should be included in the consultant services at no extra cost.

Services	Days/Units	Rate in CHF	Total
Fees			
Daily fees			
Professional costs (estimates)			
Transportation costs			
Accommodation			
Other costs (estimates)			
Purchase of equipment, VAT, etc.			
Total			

Annex I – Example of country brief

Country Brief

Background information on Mali

Draft for A-MAP website country dashboards

Historical background

Brief overview of the country's history related to ammunition management (including conflicts, national strategy, international assistance)

When insurgent groups in Mali began to rebel for independence in late 2011, the fighting led to the diversion of small arms and light weapons (SALW) and ammunition from government storage areas. The end of Gaddafi's rule in Libya subsequently led to a large flow of SALW as well as ammunition in the Sahel region with fighters from Libya using northern Mali as their base, contributing to increased instability in the country.¹

Ammunition management activities in the country have been ongoing since 2013 and they range from assessments, support to national authorities in Physical Security and Stockpile Management (PSSM), training courses, construction of armouries and explosive storehouses, to disposal of ammunition. Organisations on the ground include the African Union, UNMAS, UNODC, BICC, MAG, and HALO Trust. The African Union Roadmap is currently under implementation to reduce ammunition stocks in the region.²

Risk indicators

Record of accidental explosions and cases of diversion of ammunition as indicators of a state's ability to control and effectively manage national stockpiles.

Accidental explosions

Since the beginning of data collection in 1979 by the Small Arms Survey, four accidental explosions were reported in Mali (Table 1).

¹ Dupouy, Marlène. "Strengthening Security in Mali with Weapons and Ammunition Management." UNMAS. UNMAS, November 2017. <https://www.unmas.org/en/strengthening-security-mali-with-weapons-and-ammunition-management>. See also "Stemming the Tide: African Leadership in Small Arms and Light Weapons Control." One Earth Future, November 3, 2018. <https://oneearthfuture.org/news/2018-11-03-stemming-tide-african-leadership-small-arms-and-light-weapons-control>.

² "African Union Master Roadmap of Practical Steps to Silence the Guns in Africa by Year 2020." African Union, February 4, 2020. <https://au.int/en/documents/20200204/african-union-master-roadmap-practical-steps-silence-guns-africa-year-2020-lusaka>.

Table 1 Accidental explosions in Mali (1979-2021)

Year	Location	Owner/manager	Deaths	Injuries
2018	Bamako	Non-State (private)	0	1
2015	Bamako	Non-State (private)	1	2
2015	Gao Town	Non-State (private)	1	1
1997	Kati	State (military)	6	N/A

Source: Small Arms Survey. n.d. Unplanned Explosions at Munitions Sites (UEMS). Database.

Cases of diversion

Several cases of diversion have been reported since 2006 in Mali (Table 2).

Table 2: Cases of diversion of arms, ammunition, and explosives in Mali since 2006

Year	Location	Description
2014	Kidal	Rebels captured 50 new 4×4 vehicles— which the EU had provided to the Malian army as part of its support for military training—as well as ‘several tonnes of arms and ammunition.’
2012	Aguelhok, Gao and Timbuktu	The takeover of army bases led to the capture of army stockpiles.
2006-2007	Amachach, Ménaka, Timbuktu and Gao	Senior military officers allowed the transfer of several truckloads of arms and the looting of army stockpiles.

Source: Small Arms Survey. “Expanding Arsenals: Insurgent Arms in Northern Mali.” In *Small Arms Survey 2015: Weapons and the World*, 156–69. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2015. See also Gehin, Léo. “‘War Weapons like Peanuts’: Mali Needs to Make SALW Proliferation a Priority Again.” Groupe de recherche et d’information sur la paix et la sécurité, March 9, 2021. <https://grip.org/war-weapons-like-peanuts-mali-needs-to-make-salw-proliferation-a-priority-again/>. See lastly and Mangan, Fiona, and Matthias Nowak. *The West Africa-Sahel Connection: Mapping Cross-Border Arms Trafficking*. Geneva: Small Arms Survey, 2019.

Disposal

Destruction, use, or export of ammunition as an indicator of a state’s ability to identify and decrease aging, unsafe, or surplus ammunition.

To decrease the above-mentioned risks of accidental explosions and diversion, Mali has continuously disposed of its ammunition since 2013 (Figure 1).

Figure 1. Disposal of tonnes of ammunition in Mali (2013-2021)

Year	Tonnes of ammunition
2013	218
2015	145
2017	17
2019	23
2021	129

Source: "Mali." UNMAS. Accessed April 27, 2022. <https://www.unmas.org/en/programmes/mali>. See also Unmas. "In Mali a Total of 290 Tons of Obsolete, Unsafe and Unserviceable Ammunition Were Safely Destroyed since 2014." Twitter. UNMAS, March 1, 2016. <https://twitter.com/unmas/status/704441050673188864?lang=el>. See also UNMAS. "Over 62 Tons of Obsolete Ammunition and Expired Explosives Destroyed in #Mali. @UN_MINUSMA." Twitter. UNMAS, March 17, 2015. <https://twitter.com/unmas/status/577936070383394816?lang=bg>. See also "UNMAS News July 2015." ReliefWeb, July 29, 2015. <https://reliefweb.int/report/world/unmas-news-july-2015>. See also Bauer, Anne. "Quatre Ans Après Serval, Le Mali n'a Pas Retrouvé La Sécurité." Les Echos. Les Echos, January 12, 2017. <https://www.lesechos.fr/2017/01/quatre-ans-apres-serval-le-mali-na-pas-retrouve-la-securite-159086>. See also AMAP Dataset.

Needs

Further requirements for an effective through-life management of ammunition in the country.

No reported needs have been identified for Mali.

Source: PoA Report 2020, Mali. Please note that PoA reports focus on SALW and not specifically on ammunition. <https://unoda-poa.s3.amazonaws.com/reports/MLI-French-1023-SUBMITTED.pdf>