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Annual statistical report on United Nations procurement, 2022

Summary

The Executive Director of UNOPS submits the present report on procurement by organizations of the United Nations system to the Executive Board pursuant to its decision 2007/38. The complete annual statistical report on United Nations procurement may be obtained in the language of submission from the Executive Board secretariat and at the United Nations Global Marketplace website (<http://www.ungm.org/ASR>).

The 31 organizations that submitted data for inclusion in the annual statistical report, 2022, procured goods and services worth \$29.6 billion in 2022, representing a marginal decrease of 0.03 per cent, or \$7.8 million, compared to 2021. Procurement from least developed countries reached \$5.4 billion, or 15.2 per cent of total United Nations procurement.

The annual statistical report, 2022, contains:

- (a) a trend analysis of United Nations procurement by organization, goods and services, sector and category of goods and services, countries, and regions of supply;
- (b) analysis of United Nations procurement from suppliers in least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States;
- (c) analysis of collaborative procurement among United Nations organizations;
- (d) analysis of sustainable procurement practices in the United Nations system.

The [annual statistical report](#) website contains interactive dashboards allowing users to access data on procurement by United Nations organization, country of supply, and procurement category, as well as details of the procurement of major goods and services (over \$30,000).

Elements of a decision

The Executive Board may wish to take note of the present report and welcome the data and analysis it contains.



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Notes

- (i) Comprehensive notes on the methodology for data collection and presentation are available at <http://www.ungm.org/ASR>.
- (ii) Where this report refers to procurement by the United Nations, the United Nations system, or United Nations organizations, it refers to the procurement activities of the 31 organizations that submitted procurement data for the annual statistical report, 2022.
- (iii) Procurement is defined as the acquisition, through purchase or lease, of real property, goods or other products (including intellectual property), works, or services. While United Nations organizations may have different systems and methodologies for recording and reporting on procurement data individually, for the annual statistical report a common definition of procurement¹ is used, and data is collected in a standardized format. Some organizations may publish procurement statistics that differ from those published in the annual statistical report, and some may have limitations on the level of detail they are able to provide.
- (iv) Purchase orders and contracts for services are reported by contract amount, not by expenditures incurred.
- (v) For categorization of goods and services, the present report uses the United Nations Standard Products and Services Code² standard, a publicly available multi-sector standard classifying goods and services at the most detailed level possible. Some code names have been shortened or modified.
- (vi) Throughout the report, the terms ‘country’ and ‘countries’ refer to countries and territories. Unless otherwise stated, they refer to supplier countries reported by the submitting organization. Country names, as well as their designation by geographic region, follow the standard country or area codes, for statistical use referred to as the ‘M49 standard’³ (prepared by the Statistics Division of the United Nations Secretariat). For analytical purposes, the annual statistical report uses the country categorizations ‘least developed countries’ (‘LDCs’), ‘landlocked developing countries’ (‘LLDCs’), and ‘small island developing States’ (‘SIDS’), following the M49 standard as current at the end of the reporting period. The designations employed do not reflect any opinion on the part of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city, area, or its authorities, or the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. The assignment of countries or areas to particular groupings is for statistical convenience and does not imply any assumption regarding political or other affiliation of countries or territories by the United Nations.

¹ Consistent with the United Nations Procurement Practitioner’s Handbook, available from <https://www.ungm.org/Shared/KnowledgeCenter/Pages/PPH2>

² See <http://www.unspsc.org>.

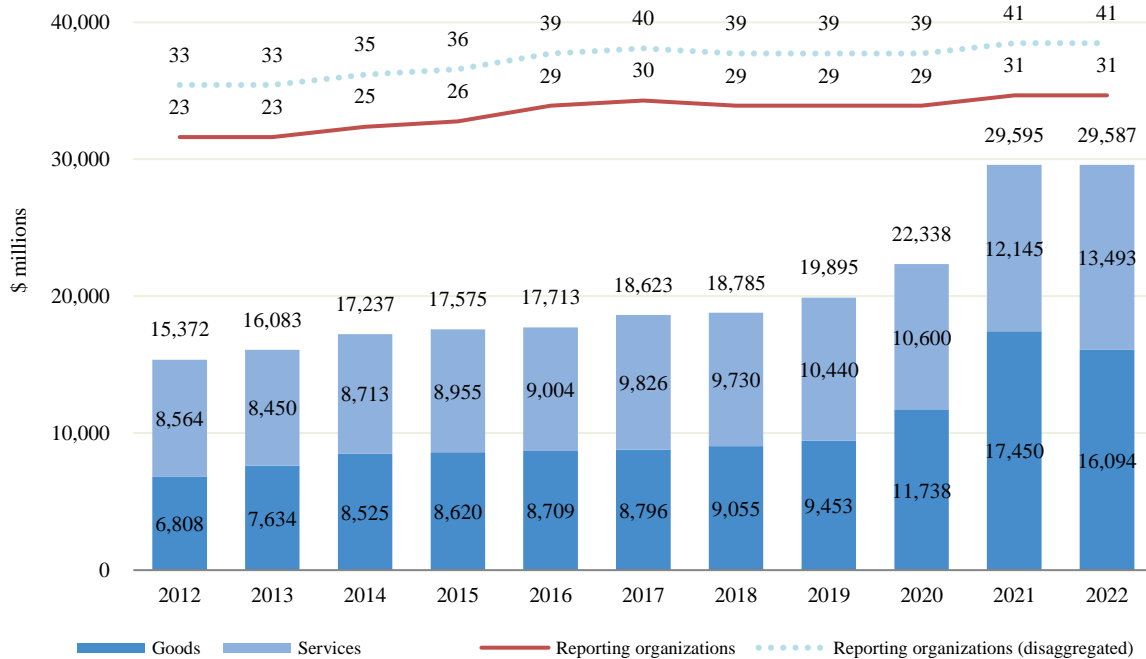
³ See <https://unstats.un.org/unsd/methodology/m49>

I. Total United Nations procurement in 2022

1. United Nations procurement in 2022 totalled \$29.6 billion, marginally below the record level reached in 2021 – down by \$7.8 million, or less than 0.03 per cent. Procurement of goods decreased by \$1.4 billion or 7.8 per cent, offset by the \$1.3 billion, or 11.1 per cent, increase in procurement of services.

2. While the same United Nations organizations reported in 2022 as in 2021, there was a change in reporting by the United Nations Secretariat entities. Procurement that was previously reported individually by the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA), the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals (IRMCT), the International Trade Centre (ITC), the United Nations Assistance to the Khmer Rouge Trials (UNAKRT), the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA), the United Nations Office at Geneva (UNOG), the United Nations Office at Nairobi (UNON), the United Nations Office at Vienna (UNOV) and the United Nations Procurement Division (UNPD), was consolidated and submitted as ‘United Nations Secretariat’, resulting in a change in the number of organizations, from 41 in 2021 to 31 in 2022.

Figure 1. Total procurement of goods and services and number of reporting organizations, 2012-2022



II. Procurement by sector

3. The top five sectors of United Nations procurement remained the same as in 2021, but with minor changes in the order. Procurement from those sectors accounted for \$20.8 billion, or 70.2 per cent of total United Nations procurement in 2022. While four of them saw increased procurement in 2022, one experienced a decrease compared to 2021 (see table 1).

4. Health, which remained the largest procurement sector of the United Nations system, saw a record high volume in 2021, due largely to the COVID-19 response. In 2022, procurement in the sector reached \$7.6 billion, representing 25.6 per cent of total United Nations procurement. Despite a marked decrease from 2021, procurement in the sector as a whole was significantly higher than the levels recorded before 2021 and was up by \$2.1 billion compared to 2020. The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), at \$4.8 billion, continued to be the largest procuring organization in the sector, followed by the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), at \$967 million, and UNOPS, at \$550 million. The largest segments in Health were *Pharmaceuticals, contraceptives and vaccines*, at \$5.7 billion, and *Medical equipment and supplies* at \$1.7 billion.

5. Food and Farming was the second-largest sector in 2022, moving up from third place for the first time since 2014. Procurement in that sector experienced a substantial increase (\$1.3 billion), and totalled \$4.2 billion, or 14.3 per cent of United Nations procurement. *Food and beverage products* continued to be the key category in the sector; at \$3.7 billion in 2022 (up \$1.2 billion), it was responsible for the overall sector growth. The increase can be attributed mostly to the World Food Programme (WFP), the largest procurer in the sector, whose procurement of those products rose by \$1.2 billion in 2022, due mainly to the emergencies in Ukraine and Afghanistan as well as increases in unit prices overall.

6. Construction, Engineering and Science was the third-largest sector in 2022. Procurement in the sector remained at the same level as in 2021, totalling \$3.5 billion. Two key categories, *Building and maintenance services* and *Engineering and research services*, experienced an increase of \$86 million and \$65 million, respectively. The main procurers were UNICEF and UNDP, which together were responsible for 42.8 per cent of total procurement in those segments. UNDP increased procurement in the two categories by \$155 million in 2022, due chiefly to construction projects in Serbia and Albania, and continued to be the largest procurer in the sector overall. *Laboratory and testing equipment* remained a key segment within the sector, despite a decrease of \$135 million compared to 2021.

FAO: Preventing illegal and unreported fishing activities

The Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC) was established in 1993 at the 105th Session of the Council of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO). The IOTC promotes cooperation among its contracting parties (members) and cooperating non-contracting parties so as to ensure the conservation and appropriate utilization of fish stocks and encourages the sustainable development of fisheries. Members make decisions concerning the management of tuna and tuna-like resources.

In May 2006, the IOTC adopted the resolution on establishing a programme for transshipment by large-scale fishing vessels, which included a requirement to implement the IOTC Regional Observer Programme (ROP).

On behalf of the IOTC Secretariat, FAO established various contracts to deploy observers on carrier vessels receiving consignments at sea in the Indian Ocean, with the objectives of combating illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing activities and organized tuna laundering operations; ensuring monitoring on carrier vessels of the transshipment activities by large-scale longline vessels; and collecting catch data on such large-scale long-line tuna to improve the scientific assessments of stocks of tuna and tuna-like species.

The FAO contract provided for 20 to 25 trained observers to be available, at any given time, to be deployed on carrier vessels, capable of completing up to 70 deployments annually of approximately 41 days' duration. The five-year contract concluded in April 2023 with a total value of more than €3 million; FAO signed a new one in 2023.

7. The top five sectors accounted for a total of \$22.0 billion, or almost three quarters of total United Nations procurement for 2021.

Table 1. Procurement by sectors, 2022

Category (annual statistical report sector level)	Total 2022 (\$ millions)	Total 2021 (\$ millions)	Total change 2021-2022 (\$ millions)	Total change 2021-2022 (%)
Health	7,565.4	10,642.9	-3,077.4	-28.9%
Food and Farming	4,242.1	2,958.7	1,283.3	43.4%
Construction, Engineering and Science	3,530.9	3,526.9	4.1	0.1%
Transportation and Storage	2,901.2	2,562.6	338.6	13.2%
Administration and Operations	2,533.8	2,331.6	202.2	8.7%
Media, IT and Communications	2,144.6	2,122.6	22.0	1.0%
Travel, Accommodation and Catering Services	1,540.8	1,013.3	527.6	52.1%
Utilities	1,251.1	924.5	326.6	35.3%
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	1,176.7	1,099.3	77.4	7.0%
Humanitarian Aid, Peace, Security and Safety	818.0	848.2	-30.2	-3.6%
Other Goods and Services	746.1	547.0	199.0	36.4%
Motor Vehicles, Industrial Machinery and Heavy Equipment	581.3	505.3	76.0	15.0%
Education, Training and Recreation	554.7	511.7	43.1	8.4%
United Nations total	29,586.8	29,594.5	-7.8	-0.03%

Note: IT=information technology

III. Procurement by category of goods and services

8. The annual statistical report uses the United Nations Standard Products and Services Code (UNSPSC) to categorize and report on products and services procured by the United Nations system. The UNSPSC categorization is based on the hierarchy of product segments, families, classes and commodities.

9. Table 2 shows the 10 largest categories, at the segment level, by procurement volume in 2022. The top segments remained largely unchanged compared to 2021, with the exception of two categories that moved further down the list – *Financial and insurance services* into eleventh place and *Laboratory and testing equipment* into fourteenth. They were replaced by *Fuels and lubricants* in eighth place and *Travel, food and lodging* in ninth. There was an increase in procurement for seven of the top 10 segments in 2022. The largest increases were in *Food and beverage products*, *Transportation, storage and mail services*, *Travel, food and lodging* and *Fuels and lubricants*.

10. *Pharmaceuticals, contraceptives and vaccines*, the largest segment since 2010, totalled \$5.7 billion in 2022, a decrease of \$2.4 billion compared to 2021. The reduction can be attributed primarily to UNOPS, which recorded a higher-than-normal procurement volume in the segment in 2021 due to a large health-sector project in Mexico. UNICEF and PAHO each reported reduced procurement related to COVID-19 vaccines and their distribution.

11. UNICEF remained by far the largest procurer within the segment, at \$3.9 billion (\$335 million lower than in 2021). Of that total, \$3.7 billion was for procurement of immuno-modulating drugs (including vaccines). UNICEF was followed by PAHO, at \$892 million (down by \$158 million), and UNOPS at \$333 million. UNDP reported a decrease of \$65 million, or 29.3 per cent, within the segment. In contrast, the World Health Organization (WHO) and UNFPA saw increased procurement within the segment – up by \$4.9 million and \$37 million, respectively.

**Table 2. Top 10 categories of procurement by volume
UNSPSC segment level, 2022**

Category (UNSPSC segment level)	Total 2022 (\$ millions)	Total change 2021-2022 (%)	Share of procurement from least developed countries 2022 (%)
Pharmaceuticals, contraceptives, vaccines	5,685.7	-29.4%	0.5%
Food and beverage products	3,656.8	46.1%	18.1%
Transportation, storage, mail services	3,561.0	14.9%	28.5%
Management and admin. services	2,499.3	6.4%	18.2%
Engineering and research services	1,787.7	9.7%	10.9%
Building and maintenance services	1,723.8	5.2%	38.4%
Medical equipment and supplies	1,699.7	-27.8%	7.7%
Fuels and lubricants etc.	806.0	66.4%	20.8%
Travel, food and lodging	721.2	114.3%	24.3%
IT and communications equipment	716.7	-8.0%	8.2%
Top 10 total	22,858.1		
United Nations total	29,586.8		

Note: IT=information technology

12. *Food and beverage products* and *Transportation, storage and mail services* switched positions in 2022 compared to the previous year. *Food and beverage products*, the category with the highest increase compared to 2021, became the second-largest segment in 2022, reaching \$3.7 billion – up by \$1.2 billion. The World Food Programme (WFP) increased procurement in the segment by \$1.2 billion, or 55.0 per cent, compared to 2021 and continued to be the largest procurer in the segment. The growth was driven largely by increased procurement of nutritional supplements and prepared and preserved foods in response to ongoing emergencies in Afghanistan and Ukraine. Procurement by the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) in the segment continued to rise slightly in 2022, up 8.3 per cent (\$7.9 million), and reached \$104 million.

13. Türkiye, Pakistan and Afghanistan were the main countries of supply of these products, with a combined volume of \$1.1 billion – an increase of \$442 million compared to 2021. Procurement from suppliers in LDCs accounted for \$662 million, or 18.1 per cent of total procurement in the segment.

14. Procurement within the third-largest segment, *Transportation, storage and mail services*, totalled \$3.6 billion in 2022. The category experienced the second largest increase among all segments in 2022 – up by \$461 million, or 14.9 per cent, compared to 2021. The growth can be explained largely by the continued increase in demand for both passenger transport and transport services as countries emerge from the COVID-19 pandemic, as well as by the surge in transportation costs due to fuel-price shocks.

15. As in 2021, WFP was the main procurer in this category, with a total of \$1.5 billion (up by \$100 million compared to 2021); it was responsible for 43.4 per cent of total United Nations procurement in the segment. The International Organization for Migration (IOM) experienced the largest increase in the segment – \$112 million, or 61.7 per cent more than in 2021 – and reached \$292 million, exceeding by \$79 million the pre-pandemic level of 2019. Other notable increases within the segment were seen by UNICEF (up \$73 million), the United Nations Secretariat (up \$44 million) and FAO (up \$36 million).

16. *Fuel and lubricants* and *Travel, food and lodging*, the categories that moved into the top 10 list in 2022, increased substantially compared to 2021 – up by 66.4 per cent and 114 per cent, respectively. The United Nations Secretariat had the

largest increase in the *Fuels and lubricants* category and was the main procurer of fuels, with a total of \$450 million (up \$215 million), followed by UNOPS (\$141 million) and WFP (\$101 million). Procurement in the *Travel, food and lodging* segment reached a record high of \$721 million, exceeding the pre-pandemic level (\$149 million more than in 2019). The main increases in the segment were reported by the United Nations Secretariat, UNDP and UNICEF, which, with a combined increase of \$310 million, were responsible for 72.3 per cent of United Nations procurement in the category.

IV. Procurement volume by region of supplier

17. From 2021 to 2022, United Nations organizations increased procurement from suppliers in all regions except for Latin America and the Caribbean. Europe was for the first time the largest region for United Nations procurement, while Oceania remained the smallest region by procurement volume.

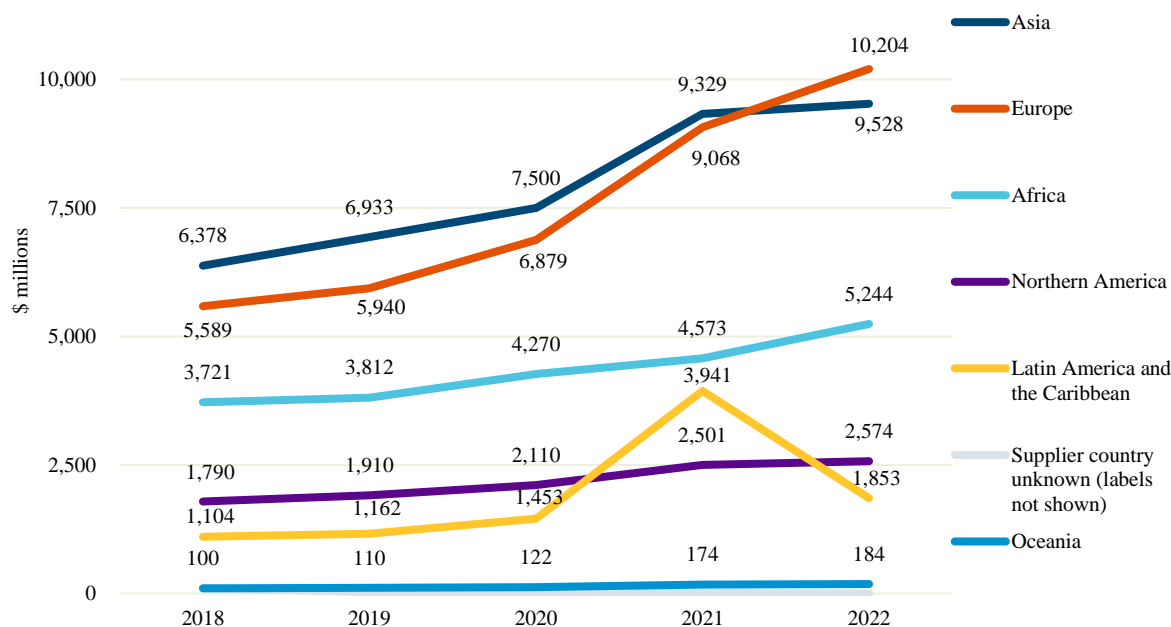
18. Procurement from suppliers in Europe, which saw the most prominent increase across all regions, totalled \$10.2 billion, an increase of \$1.1 billion compared to 2021. That growth was driven mainly by increased procurement of Health sector goods and services from suppliers in Belgium and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Other significant increases were seen in Ukraine (up by \$260 million to a total of \$474 million in 2022) and Denmark (\$185 million more than in 2021).

19. Asia was the second-largest region for procurement in 2022, with a total of \$9.5 billion – \$199 million more than in 2021. The main increases in the region were seen in Afghanistan (up \$397 million), Pakistan (up \$328 million) and the United Arab Emirates (up \$227 million), primarily in the Food and Farming sector. This was partly offset by the \$1.2 billion decrease in procurement from suppliers in China: procurement from Chinese suppliers totalled \$501 million in 2022, still more than double the 2019 level (\$246 million). There was a \$132 million decrease from suppliers in India.

20. In the Africa region, procurement from suppliers increased by \$671 million, or 14.7 per cent, reaching a record high of \$5.2 billion. This was due to increased procurement from suppliers in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (up from \$192 million in 2021 to \$305 million in 2022), Kenya (up \$105 million) and Ethiopia (up \$91 million). WFP remained the largest procurer from the suppliers in the region, with a total of \$1.7 billion, followed by UNICEF (\$771 million), and UNDP (\$637 million).

21. Procurement from suppliers in Northern America and Oceania saw less pronounced increases in 2022, growing by \$72 million and \$10 million, respectively. In Oceania, the main increases were recorded in Papua New Guinea and Fiji (each up \$14 million compared to 2021).

Figure 2. Total procurement by region, 2018-2022



22. Procurement in Latin America and the Caribbean totalled \$1.9 billion in 2022, compared to a record \$3.9 billion in 2021 (influenced by the UNOPS health-sector project in Mexico). Despite an overall decrease compared to 2021, the procurement volume from suppliers in the region was higher in 2022 than the levels reported before 2021 and \$401 million more than in 2020.

V. Major countries of supply

23. In 2022, United Nations organizations reported procurement of goods and services from suppliers in 222 countries and territories. The 10 countries with the highest procurement volumes are shown in table 3. They were responsible for \$12.5 billion, or 42.4 per cent of United Nations procurement in 2022. Eight countries from the top 10 list of 2021 remained in the top ten for 2022, but with changes in the order, while Türkiye and Afghanistan replaced Mexico and China on the list.

24. The United States of America remained the largest supplier country by procurement volume in 2022 and, with a slight increase of 1.3 per cent, reached a total of \$2.4 billion. In addition to being the main supplier of *Engineering and research services* and *Management and administrative services*, the country became the largest supplier of *Travel, food and lodging services* (total \$58 million) and *Politics and civic affairs services* (total \$46 million) to the United Nations system in 2022.

25. UNICEF and the United Nations Secretariat continued to be the main procurers from suppliers in the country and reported a combined procurement of \$1.3 billion (up \$88 million from 2021). UNICEF procured \$589 million worth of *Pharmaceuticals, contraceptives and vaccines*, increasing its procurement in the category from the country by \$70 million compared to 2021. WFP increased its procurement from the country by \$54 million and the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) by \$23 million.

26. Belgium moved up from seventh place in 2021 to become the second-largest supplier country in 2022, with a total of \$1.7 billion – an increase of \$760 million, or 77 per cent, compared to 2021. That growth was chiefly driven by increased procurement of *Pharmaceuticals, contraceptives and vaccines* from suppliers in the country by UNICEF (up \$676 million compared to 2021), making the country the main supplier in this category for the first time since 2016.

Table 3. Top 10 supplier countries by procurement volume, 2022

Supplier country	Goods 2022 (\$ millions)	Services 2022 (\$ millions)	Total 2022 (\$ millions)	Share of United Nations total 2022 (%)	Total change 2021-2022 (%)
United States of America	1,283.8	1,074.7	2,358.5	8.0%	1.3%
Belgium	1,663.5	84.7	1,748.3	5.9%	77.0%
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	870.8	434.7	1,305.5	4.4%	79.9%
Denmark	601.6	699.9	1,301.5	4.4%	16.6%
Switzerland	389.9	834.0	1,223.9	4.1%	-28.8%
India	868.8	246.4	1,115.2	3.8%	-10.6%
United Arab Emirates	724.7	298.0	1,022.7	3.5%	28.6%
Türkiye	696.1	183.6	879.7	3.0%	25.9%
France	670.3	169.2	839.6	2.8%	2.4%
Afghanistan	422.6	325.3	747.8	2.5%	113.1%
Top 10 total	8,192.1	4,350.4	12,542.5	42.4%	16.3%
United Nations total	16,093.6	13,493.2	29,586.8		-0.03%

27. Procurement from suppliers in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland reached a record high of \$1.3 billion in 2022 – an increase of \$580 million, moving the country from the tenth-largest supplier country to the third. The increase can be attributed largely to *Pharmaceuticals, contraceptives and vaccines*, procurement in which more than tripled compared to 2021 (up from \$171 million to \$761 million in 2022), mainly by UNICEF (up \$592 million). The country also remained the largest supplier in *Public order and security services* (\$34 million), despite a \$3.3 million decrease.

28. Procurement from Denmark experienced an increase of \$185 million in 2022 (only \$4.0 million lower than the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland). Of that increase, \$89 million was in *IT and communications equipment* and \$76 million in *Transportation, storage and mail services*. Denmark remained the largest country of ‘UN-to-UN’ procurement (procurement with a United Nations organization as the supplier) in 2022, with a total of \$189 million, down from \$348 million in 2021.

29. Switzerland moved down one place on the list, becoming the fifth-largest supplier country, at \$1.2 billion – a decrease of \$495 million compared to 2021. The largest decreases in the country were recorded in the procurement of *Pharmaceuticals, contraceptives and vaccines* by UNICEF (down by \$312 million) and *Building and maintenance services* by the International Labour Organization (ILO), \$125 million lower than in 2021. In contrast, IOM increased its procurement there by \$61 million and WHO by \$57 million, both mainly in *Transportation, storage and mail services*.

30. Procurement from suppliers in India fell by \$132 million, or 10.6 per cent, in 2022, due in part to reductions in the procurement of *Pharmaceuticals, contraceptives and vaccines* and *Medical equipment and supplies*. The country was the sixth-largest supplier overall.

31. The United Arab Emirates moved up from being the ninth-largest supplier country in 2021 to seventh largest in 2022, with a 28.6 per cent (\$227 million) increase compared to 2021. It was the largest supplier country of *Fuels and lubricants*, and procurement in the segment increased by \$196 million in 2022 to reach \$352 million.

32. France moved from being the eighth-largest supplier country to the ninth, with a slight increase of \$20 million, and remained the largest supplier for *Laboratory and testing equipment* (\$85 million).

33. Procurement from suppliers in Türkiye rose by \$181 million, reaching an all-time high of \$880 million in 2022. The change can be explained largely by increased WFP procurement in the country, especially the *Food and beverage products* (up by \$63 million in 2022, to a total of \$509 million).

34. Increased United Nations activity in Afghanistan led to an additional \$397 million in procurement from suppliers there – a 113 per cent increase compared to the previous year – making the country the largest supplier of *Live plant and animal material* in 2022 (total \$128 million). The main procurers were WFP and FAO, which recorded increases of 139 per cent and 525 per cent, respectively. Afghanistan, the only least developed country in the top 10 list, accounted for 14.0 per cent of total procurement from least developed countries in 2022.

UNOPS: Embedding sustainability in the procurement of computer equipment

Since 2017, UNOPS Argentina has supported the Ministry of Education of the City of Buenos Aires in implementing the “Assistance to the Integral Digital Education Plan”. The project aims to deliver high-quality public digital education to over 500 schools throughout the city, with an annual procurement of more than 100,000 pieces of information and communications technology (‘ICT’) equipment.

UNOPS has incorporated a number of sustainable procurement initiatives in the project to maximize its positive impact and contribute to achieving multiple Sustainable Development Goals.

In 2022, UNOPS was requested to procure 40,000 laptops as well as spare parts for the project. In previous procurement processes, laptops had been purchased fully assembled from suppliers. On this occasion, however, the procurement team determined that it would be more beneficial and efficient to require suppliers to assemble the laptops locally. This had the side benefit of creating local employment opportunities, including for women, thus indirectly supporting the achievement of Goals 5 (Gender equality) and 8 (Decent work and economic growth).

The initiative aimed to optimize key life-cycle costs by considering parameters such as enforcing energy efficiency standards for the ICT equipment; implementing a sustainable packaging plan; ensuring the availability of spare parts; and ensuring that the laptops were manufactured to the highest-quality standards.

The success of the tender extended beyond integrating ICT into education. Its procurement practices contributed to multiple Goals, transforming a transactional project into a comprehensive initiative and showcasing the positive impact of sustainable procurement on gender equality, decent work, clean energy and responsible production.

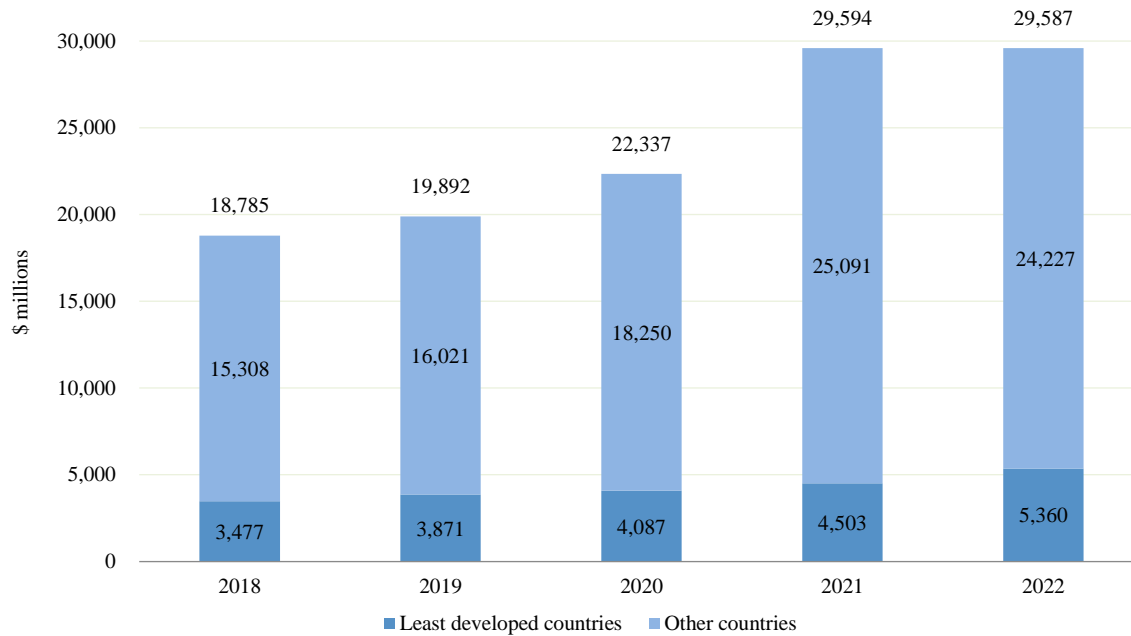
UNOPS procured \$103 million worth of Computer equipment and accessories in 2022, of which \$11 million was procured from suppliers in Argentina.

VI. Procurement from least developed countries

35. In 1971, the United Nations established the category of ‘LDCs’ to acknowledge the additional support such countries need. The number of countries on the list peaked at 51 in 1991 and, as of 2022, stood at 46. Those countries are distributed among four geographical regions, most of them located in Africa.

36. Procurement by United Nations organizations from LDC suppliers continued to rise in 2022 and totalled \$5.4 billion – an increase of 19 per cent, or \$857 million, compared to 2021. The main organizations procuring from LDCs remained unchanged compared to the previous year, and included WFP, UNICEF and UNDP. Combined procurement by those organizations increased by \$407 million, reaching \$3.3 billion in 2022.

Figure 3. Procurement from least developed countries, 2018-2022



37. As previously mentioned, Afghanistan had the largest procurement volume among all LDCs in 2022, totalling \$748 million. It was followed by Yemen, with \$699 million, and Ethiopia, \$495 million. Despite a decrease in procurement from suppliers in Yemen (down by \$21 million), the country remained one of the largest supplier countries in the LDC category. A quarter of the total – \$171 million – was in *Financial and insurance services*, and \$111 million in *Transportation, storage and mail services*. Procurement from suppliers in Ethiopia rose by \$91 million, or 22.7 per cent, compared to 2021, due mainly to increases in *Transportation, storage and mail services*. WFP continued to be the main procurer in the country, with a total of \$196 million in 2022. The largest increases, in both absolute and percentage terms, were reported by UNOPS (up \$28 million, or 845 per cent, to \$32 million) and FAO (up \$24 million, or 200 per cent, to \$36 million).

Table 4. Top 20 countries by procurement volume – LDCs, 2022

Supplier country	Goods 2022 (\$ millions)	Services 2022 (\$ millions)	Total 2022 (\$ millions)	Share of United Nations total 2022 (%)	Total change 2021-2022 (%)
Afghanistan	422.6	325.3	747.8	2.5%	113.1%
Yemen	138.2	561.3	699.4	2.4%	-2.9%
Ethiopia	129.6	365.0	494.6	1.7%	22.7%
Sudan	150.6	169.5	320.1	1.1%	-6.1%
Democratic Republic of the Congo	65.1	239.8	304.9	1.0%	58.9%
South Sudan	81.6	205.7	287.3	1.0%	1.5%
Uganda	93.7	135.9	229.6	0.8%	23.0%
Bangladesh	98.2	121.7	219.8	0.7%	17.3%
Somalia	31.4	159.3	190.7	0.6%	29.7%
Mozambique	76.6	97.3	173.9	0.6%	25.6%
Niger	72.9	84.5	157.4	0.5%	40.7%
Burkina Faso	77.4	58.6	136.1	0.5%	27.6%
Mali	34.2	97.8	132.0	0.4%	7.2%
Rwanda	82.4	28.4	110.8	0.4%	28.7%
United Republic of Tanzania	45.5	58.7	104.1	0.4%	17.3%
Chad	37.4	62.2	99.6	0.3%	3.8%
Madagascar	41.9	48.4	90.3	0.3%	7.0%
Central African Republic	40.4	46.9	87.3	0.3%	12.4%
Myanmar	55.5	31.1	86.6	0.3%	4.0%
Haiti	27.6	51.8	79.4	0.3%	11.1%
Top 20 total	1,802.6	2,949.0	4,751.6	16.1%	22.5%
Least developed countries total	1,974.8	3,385.0	5,359.8	18.1%	19.0%
United Nations total	16,093.6	13,493.2	29,586.8		

38. Procurement from suppliers in the Democratic Republic of the Congo saw a notable increase in 2022 – up from \$192 million in 2021 to a record high of \$305 million in 2022. The growth can be attributed largely to increased procurement of *Building and maintenance services* by UNDP (up \$99 million).

39. Apart from the decline in Yemen, the most pronounced decreases in procurement from LDCs were seen in Sudan (down by \$21 million) and Guinea (down by \$8.1 million). In Sudan, the decrease was associated with reduced procurement of *Transportation, storage and mail services*, while in Guinea the fall was mainly in *Building and maintenance services*.

VII. Procurement from landlocked developing countries and small island developing States

40. The present annual statistical review introduces reporting on procurement from LLDCs and SIDS. The ‘LLDC’ category encompasses a group of developing countries with no territorial access to the sea, while SIDS are a group of small island developing countries and territories. Both LLDCs and SIDS face connectivity and transportation barriers that lead to social, economic and environmental challenges. Similar to the ‘LDC’ classification, the ‘LLDC’ and ‘SIDS’ categories were established to acknowledge the unique development challenges those countries face and the concentrated assistance they require. As of 2022, 32 countries were recognized as LLDCs and 53 countries and territories as SIDS.

41. In 2022, United Nations procurement from LLDCs totalled \$3.3 billion – an increase from \$2.5 billion in 2021. Of that total, 82.2 per cent, or \$2.7 billion, was procured from countries that are both landlocked and least developed countries. Similarly to suppliers in LDCs, the largest supplier country among LLDCs was Afghanistan, followed by Ethiopia and South Sudan. The key procurement categories were *Food and beverage products* (\$661 million) and *Transportation, storage and mail services* (\$580 million).

42. United Nations organizations procured goods and services from 51 SIDS countries in 2022, reaching \$737 million in total (up \$98 million, from \$639 million in 2021). Eight of the SIDS countries were also LDCs.

Table 5. Top 10 categories of procurement from LLDCs, LDCs and SIDS, by volume, UNSPSC segment level, 2022

Category (UNSPSC segment level)	Total from LLDCs and SIDS 2022 (\$ millions)	Total from LLDCs 2022 (\$ millions)	Total from SIDS 2022 (\$ millions)
Food and beverage products	830.4	660.8	169.6
Transportation, storage, mail services	666.0	580.3	85.7
Building and maintenance services	372.7	312.1	60.6
Management and admin. services	323.7	261.6	62.1
Live plant and animal material	215.0	183.8	31.2
Engineering and research services	172.1	144.5	27.7
Travel, food and lodging	143.5	113.2	30.4
Public order and security services	103.6	88.7	14.8
Fuels and lubricants etc.	95.3	91.2	4.1
Pharmaceuticals, contraceptives, vaccines	86.1	4.8	81.3
Top 10 total	3,008.0	2,441.0	567.5
United Nations total	4,015.3	3,278.0	737.2

43. Singapore, the largest supplier country among SIDS, accounted for almost half of procurement from them (total \$348 million). Most of the procurement from suppliers in the country was in *Food and beverage products*, with a total of \$165 million (of which \$92 million was for procurement of edible vegetable and plant oils and fats and \$46 million for cereal and pulse products) – where WFP was the only procuring organization – and in *Pharmaceuticals, contraceptives and vaccines*, with a total of \$81 million, mainly by UNICEF.

44. Haiti, the second-largest supplier among SIDS countries, experienced an 11.1 per cent increase compared to 2021 and reached \$79 million in 2022. The key categories for procurement from suppliers in the country were *Management and*

administrative services (\$8.8 million), *Building and maintenance services* (\$8.3 million) and *Transportation, storage and mail services* (\$8.0 million).

VIII. Procurement by organizations of the United Nations system

45. Out of 31 United Nations organizations reporting in 2022, 15 recorded a growth in procurement volume, with a combined increase of \$2.6 billion compared to 2021 (see table 6).

Table 6. Procurement by United Nations organization, 2022

Organization	Total 2022 (\$ millions)	Total change 2021-2022 (%)	Share of procurement from least developed countries 2022 (%)	Share of procurement from LDCs/LLDCs/SIDS 2022 (%)
UNICEF	7,383.40	2.8%	12.9%	14.8%
WFP	6,023.40	22.5%	29.3%	36.6%
United Nations Secretariat	3,128.60	14.6%	11.6%	12.6%
UNDP	2,830.60	7.8%	19.2%	27.8%
UNOPS	1,753.00	-54.3%	17.2%	19.6%
WHO	1,634.60	-1.4%	16.8%	21.9%
UNHCR	1,431.40	6.9%	18.3%	19.7%
PAHO	1,348.60	-18.6%	0.9%	3.5%
IOM	1,191.90	19.6%	27.0%	29.4%
FAO	719.9	60.5%	51.0%	58.5%
UNFPA	456.1	23.4%	13.4%	17.1%
UNRWA	305.8	10.1%	0.2%	0.2%
ILO	266.3	-34.9%	18.1%	24.5%
UNESCO	176.1	-9.3%	17.5%	20.7%
UN-Women	172.9	9.7%	18.3%	27.2%
IAEA	169.5	-18.2%	0.2%	1.4%
UNIDO	157.9	4.1%	8.4%	10.9%
WIPO	129	-3.8%	0.3%	0.9%
ICAO	61.5	74.7%	0.2%	0.3%
IFAD	55.9	-5.4%	10.6%	10.9%
UNAIDS	40.6	5.3%	14.5%	21.2%
ITU	30.1	19.5%	1.3%	2.0%
OPCW	23.6	-40.4%	0.8%	1.0%
WTO	23.2	-15.8%	0.0%	0.0%
UNFCCC	17.4	-24.2%	0.0%	0.3%
WMO	13.1	-11.0%	0.4%	0.9%
IMO	12.6	-14.4%	0.0%	2.8%
UPU	11.2	-10.6%	1.1%	4.6%
UNV	7.8	-20.0%	0.5%	0.9%
UNU	6.9	-31.6%	0.7%	0.9%
UNWTO	4	68.3%	0.0%	1.2%
United Nations Total	29,586.80	-0.03%	18.1%	22.1%

Note: Calculation of share of procurement from LDCs, LLDCs and SIDS excludes data where the supplier country is unknown.

'United Nations Secretariat' includes entities previously reported separately as: ECLAC, ESCAP, ESCWA, IRMCT, ITC, UNAKRT, UNECA, UNOG, UNON, UNOV and UNPD.

46. UNICEF remained the largest procuring organization for the fourth consecutive year, reaching a total of \$7.4 billion – \$203 million more than in 2021. It continued to be the main procurer of *Medical equipment and supplies* with an additional \$58 million compared to 2021 (total \$918 million) but reported a \$335 million decrease in *Pharmaceuticals, contraceptives and vaccines*, following an increase in 2021 linked to procurement of COVID-19 vaccines. The largest UNICEF increases

were reported in *Transportation, storage and mail services* (up 23.0 per cent, or \$73 million) and *Travel, food and lodging* (up 189 per cent, or \$73 million).

47. UNICEF reported sizeable changes in procurement volume by country, which had a material impact on overall United Nations procurement volumes in those countries. Its procurement from suppliers in Belgium rose by \$673 million and from those in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland by \$603 million, while procurement from suppliers in Indonesia and Ukraine increased by \$113 million and \$69 million, respectively. On the other hand, UNICEF procurement from suppliers in China was \$1.1 billion less than in 2021, and there were reductions of \$344 million and \$316 million from Swiss and Swedish suppliers, respectively.

48. WFP, which reported the highest increase in absolute terms – from \$4.9 billion in 2021 to \$6.0 billion in 2022 – was the second largest organization by procurement volume. The growth was driven by increased procurement of *Food and beverage products* (up \$1.2 billion), due in particular to the expansion of food aid activities in response to continuing emergencies in Afghanistan and Ukraine. WFP procurement of Transportation, Storage and Mail Services went up by \$100 million compared to 2021.

49. Procurement by the United Nations Secretariat, previously reported under 11 different entities, rose by \$399 million, or 14.6 per cent, compared to 2021, making it the third-largest procuring organization. The growth was attributable largely to increased procurement in *Fuels and lubricants* (up \$215 million, or 91.9 per cent) and *Travel, food and lodging* (up \$152 million, or 141 per cent). *Transportation, storage and mail services* saw a smaller increase – \$44 million, or 8.1 per cent – but remained the largest procurement category for the Secretariat, with a total of \$586 million.

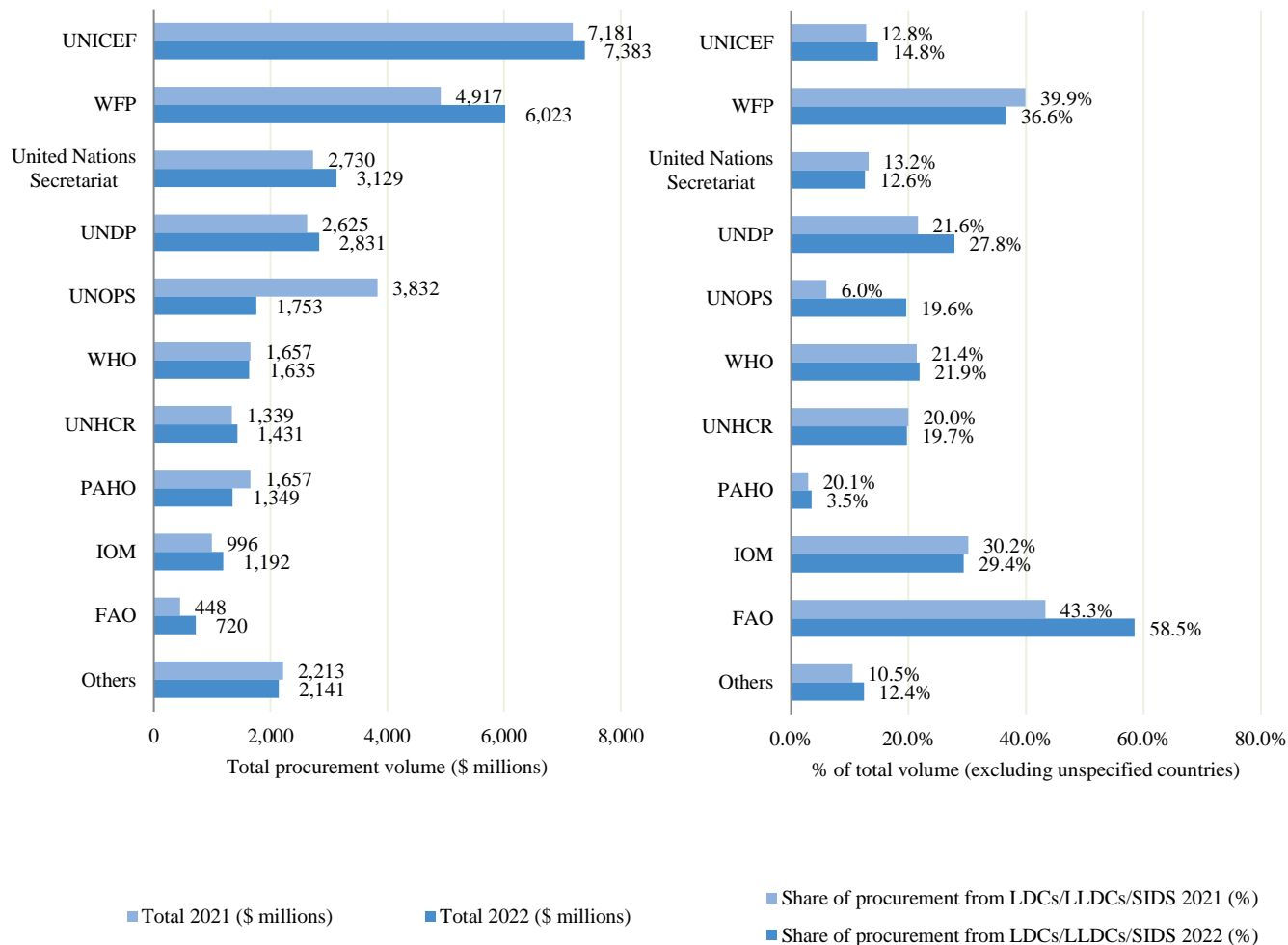
50. UNDP procurement increased by \$206 million, mainly in *Building and maintenance services*, due to large-scale construction projects in Albania and Serbia, as well as in *Travel, food and lodging*, due to increased activities following the easing of COVID-19-related restrictions.

51. In percentage terms, the highest increase in procurement volume was recorded by ICAO – up by 74.7 per cent, from \$26.3 million in 2021 to \$62 million in 2022 – due to a number of high-value projects related to aircraft and airport facilities. FAO increased its procurement by 60.6 per cent in 2022, to a total of \$720 million. The growth was most prominent in *Live plant and animal material*, driven mainly by the high quantities of chemical fertilizers, seeds, and animal feed needed to respond to the emergencies in Afghanistan, Ethiopia and Yemen. The World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) likewise recorded an increase of over 60 per cent compared to 2021.

52. In contrast, 16 organizations reported lower procurement volumes in 2022 than in 2021, decreasing by a combined total of \$2.7 billion. Decreases were most prominent in *Pharmaceuticals, contraceptives and vaccines* and *Medical equipment and supplies* –categories that saw record growth in 2021 due to increased procurement in response to the COVID-19 pandemic.

53. The largest reduction was reported by UNOPS, whose procurement returned to the 2020 level after record procurement in 2021 influenced by the large health project in Mexico. PAHO experienced a decrease of \$308 million, or 18.6 per cent, compared to 2021, mainly in *Laboratory and testing equipment* and *Pharmaceuticals, contraceptives and vaccines*, including COVID-19 vaccines. ILO saw a decrease of \$143 million, or 34.9 per cent, due largely to reduced procurement in *Building and maintenance services* following an increase in 2021 linked to a building renovation project.

Figure 4. Procurement by United Nations organizations from LDCs/LLDCs/SIDS, 2021-2022 (top 10 organizations by total procurement volume)



Note: United Nations Secretariat includes entities previously reported separately as: ECLAC, ESCAP, ESCWA, IRMCT, ITC, UNAKRT, UNECA, UNOG, UNON, UNOV and UNPD.

WIPO: Integration of sustainability criteria in tenders for innovative solutions

The World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) incorporates sustainability in many aspects of its operations and activities, including procurement. Depending on the nature and use of the products or services being procured, sustainable products or services may be prioritized, and suppliers are encouraged to seek sustainable solutions where possible.

As part of this approach, WIPO integrated environmental criteria into the tender process for cleaning service providers at its Geneva headquarters. The selected supplier was contractually obligated to ensure that cleaning supplies, equipment and cleaning techniques were environmentally friendly and promoted water conservation. The supplier implemented an innovative cleaning system that eliminated the need for traditional cleaning chemicals, transforming tap water into ozonated water, a powerful cleaning agent for hard surfaces and floors that eliminates up to 99.9 per cent of bacteria.

By using the system on a daily basis, WIPO was able to minimize its environmental impact in several ways. These included reducing the use of cardboard packaging and water; eliminating single-use plastics and chemical waste; and significantly decreasing emissions from transportation. Moreover, use of the system eliminated the need for mixing and pouring, thus minimizing health risks and training requirements.

This cost-effective solution significantly changed WIPO cleaning practices, exemplifying its sustainable procurement policies and their wide-reaching benefits.

WIPO procured \$713,000 worth of Industrial cleaning services and Cleaning equipment globally in 2022.

IX. Collaborative procurement

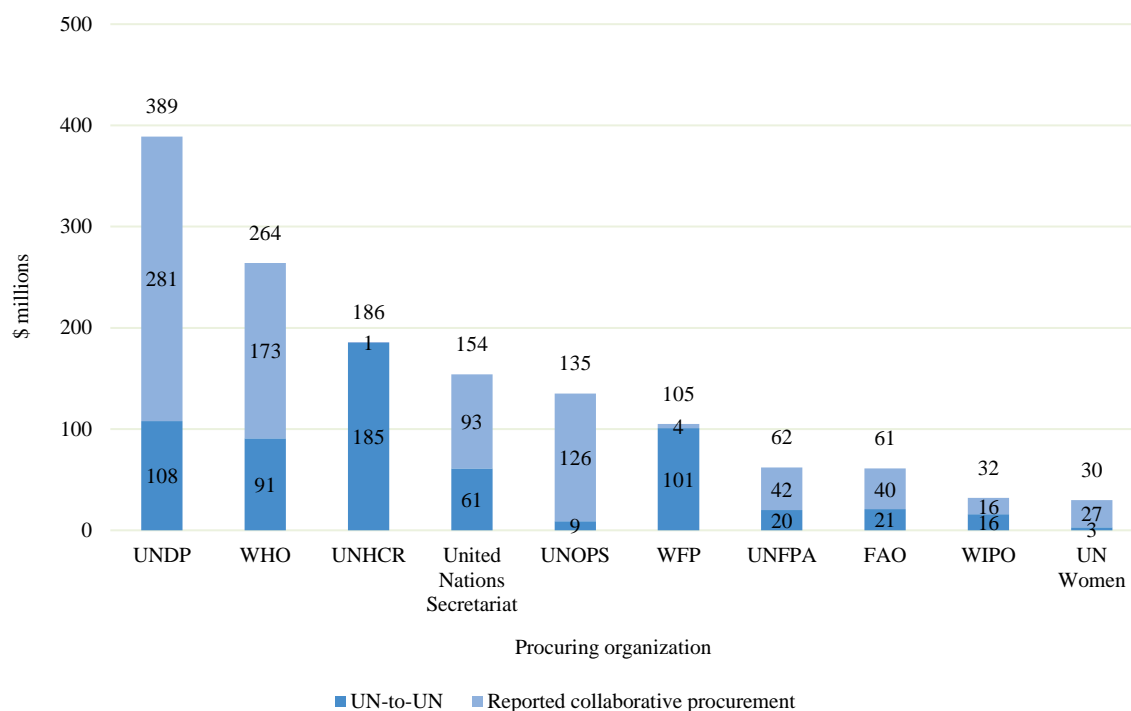
54. In response to General Assembly Resolution 71/243 on the Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Review, information on collaborative procurement has been collected since 2016. The resolution called on organizations to intensify their synergies and inter-organization efforts. It requested United Nations system entities to explore further opportunities for collaborative procurement at global, regional and country levels. The resolution was reinforced by the mutual recognition statement to which many United Nations organizations are signatories.

55. The objective of collaborative procurement is to achieve reduced prices or better service through economies of scale and to minimize inefficiency and duplication across United Nations organizations.

56. Reporting collaborative procurement data at a transactional level does present technical challenges for some organizations, making it difficult to determine the exact volume of collaborative procurement. The reported figures are therefore likely to represent a conservative estimate of the level of collaboration within the United Nations system.

57. For the second consecutive year, all reporting organizations used collaborative procurement approaches, recording a total of \$1.5 billion in collaborative procurement – an increase of \$394 million, from \$1.1 billion in 2021. Of the total, \$712 million came from UN-to-UN procurement, while \$824 million was for collaborative activities outside UN-to-UN procurement. Further analysis breaks down total collaborative procurement into those two categories.

58. The number of organizations able to indicate collaborative procurement in their submissions increased from 20 in 2021 to 25 in 2022. That contributed to a record \$603 million increase in reported collaborative procurement – from \$220 million in 2021 to \$824 million in 2022.

Figure 5. Collaborative procurement reported by organizations (top 10 procuring organizations)

59. The increase was in large part driven by UNDP, which reported collaborative procurement in the submission for the first time in 2022 and had the highest amount of such procurement – \$281 million in total. This was followed by WHO and UNOPS, whose reported collaborative procurement more than doubled in 2022 to a total of \$173 million and \$126 million, respectively.

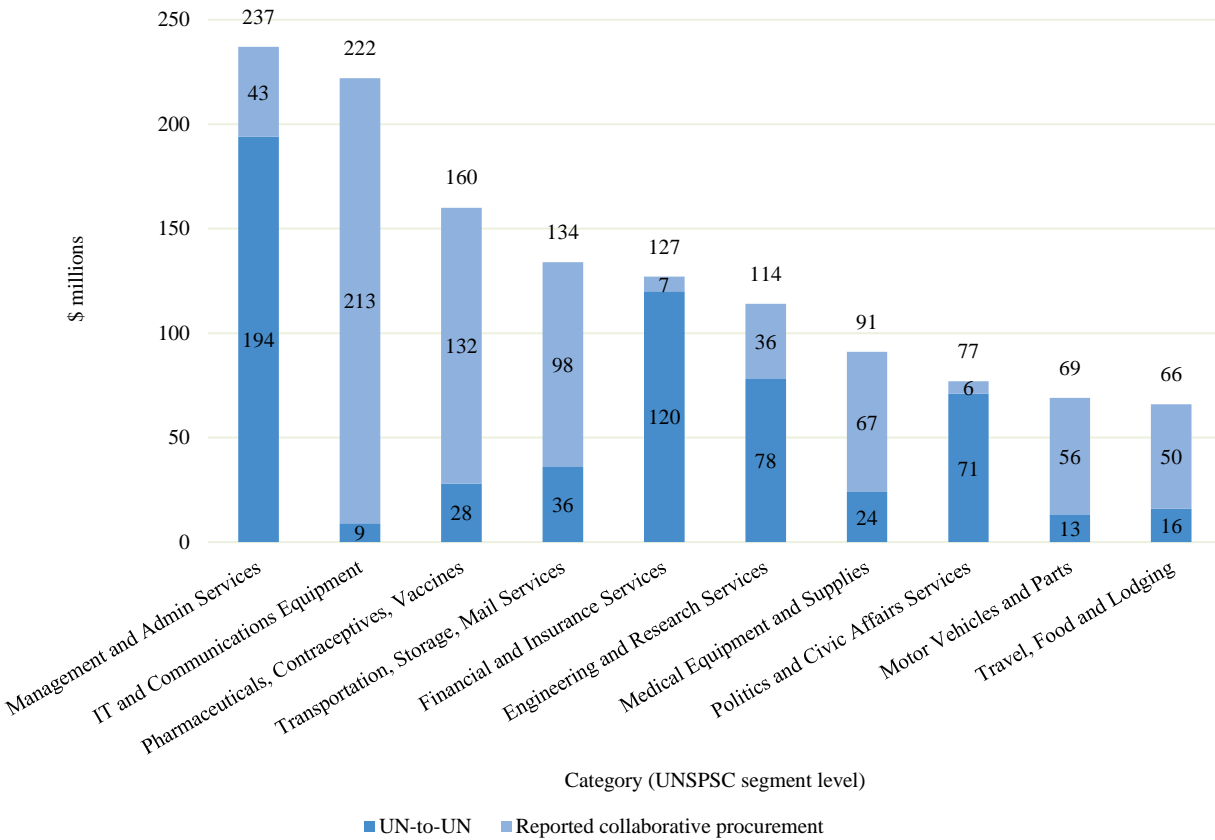
60. The category with the highest volume of recorded collaborative procurement was *IT and communications equipment*, similar to the previous years, with an additional \$167 million in 2022. *Pharmaceuticals, contraceptives and vaccines* was the second-largest category, due mainly to WHO, which recorded a \$107 million increase. *Transportation, storage and mail services* experienced a less notable increase compared to 2021 (up \$67 million) but remained one of the top three categories of collaborative procurement. Denmark, hosting one of the main hubs of the UN system, continued to be the largest supplier country for reported collaborative procurement in these categories and overall, with a total supplied volume of \$349 million in 2022.

61. While reported collaborative activities saw a significant increase in 2022, procurement where an organization procured goods and services from another United Nations organization fell by \$210 million, or 22.8 per cent, compared to 2021.

62. The main decrease was recorded in *Pharmaceuticals, contraceptives and vaccines* (down by \$148 million) – the third-largest category under UN-to-UN procurement in 2021 – which fell to sixth place in 2022. WHO reported a \$138 million decrease in procurement in this category from other United Nations organizations.

63. Despite an overall decrease, some key categories of UN-to-UN procurement experienced an increase in 2022. *Management and administrative services* rose by \$5.9 million to a total of \$194 million, due mainly to UNDP procurement of such services from WFP and UNOPS. *Financial and insurance services* grew by \$3.2 million (total \$120 million), due mostly to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), which recorded \$4.4 million more in procurement, primarily from UNOPS. *Engineering and research services* saw an \$8.2 million increase compared to 2021 (total \$78 million), driven largely by WFP and UNDP.

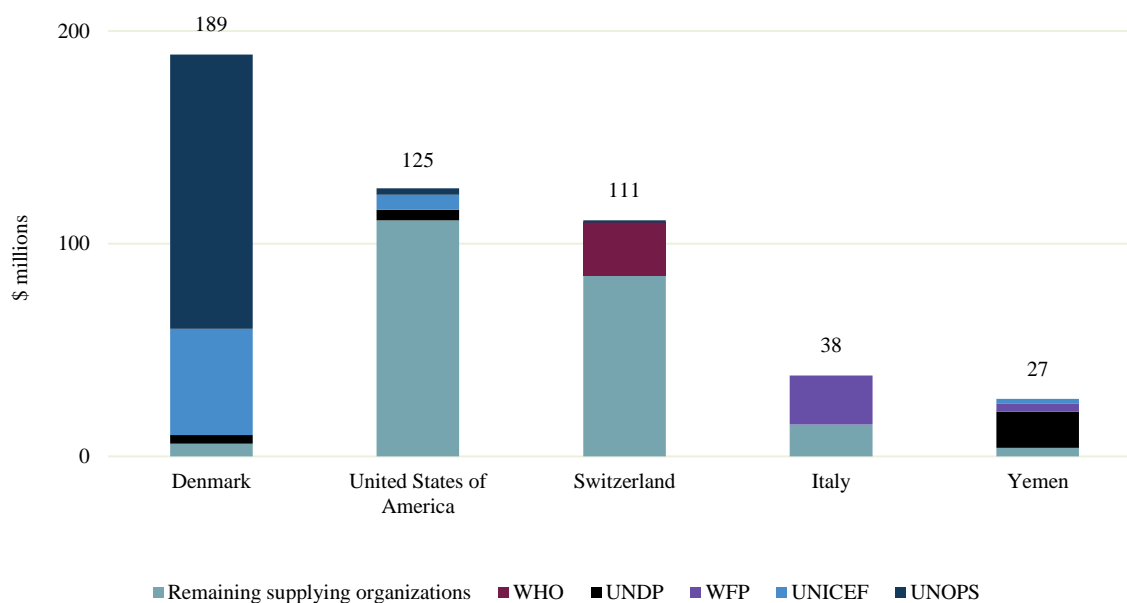
Figure 6. Collaborative procurement reported by category (top 10 UNSPSC segments procured)



64. The largest supplier organization in the UN-to-UN procurement category was UNOPS, with \$172 million worth of goods and services supplied to other United Nations organizations (up \$9.6 million compared to 2021), largely in *Financial and insurance services* (\$114 million). UNDP was the second-largest supplier to other United Nations organizations, totalling \$83 million in 2022, the main supplies being in *Management and administrative services* (\$21 million) and *Politics and civic affairs services* (\$20 million). UNDP was followed by UNICEF, with \$75 million, of which \$24 million was for *Pharmaceuticals, contraceptives and vaccines*.

65. The five countries seeing the largest amount of UN-to-UN procurement had a combined total of \$490 million in 2022 – a decrease of \$194 million compared to 2021. The composition of the top five remained similar to the previous year, with the exception of Burundi, which was replaced by Yemen.

66. Supply-chain management collaboration is a form of collaboration distinct from those activities outlined previously, following the definition by the High-Level Committee on Management Procurement Network (‘HLCM-PN’). UNICEF is the only organization that reports this type of collaboration. In 2022, 80 per cent of its goods procurement volume, totalling \$4.4 billion, was conducted in collaboration with other United Nations organizations and development partners. The increase compared to prior years was due mainly to the massive procurement of COVID-19 vaccines and related immunization equipment.

Figure 7. UN-to-UN procurement 2022, by supplier country and supplying United Nations organization

ILO: Empowerment of the local community through the Employment Intensive Investment Programme in Papua New Guinea

The Employment Intensive Investment Programme, implemented by ILO, through the European Union Support to Rural Entrepreneurship, Investment and Trade initiative, aims to enhance sustainable and inclusive economic development and promote job creation in Papua New Guinea. The programme focuses particularly on women, youth and climate change.

Under the programme, ILO has built the capacity of 85 local contractors throughout Papua New Guinea, enabling their participation in a competitive bidding process for a road rehabilitation and maintenance project. The project aims to ensure all-weather connectivity and resilience to climate change impacts across a 190-kilometre stretch of road, benefitting approximately 112,000 individuals, who reside within the zone of influence. It includes intensive environmental mitigation measures, adapting slope stability in hill slopes with tailored civil engineering and bioengineering techniques.

In 2022, through the implementation of an e-tendering process, ILO awarded 12 contracts to local contractors. The contracts included considerations for gender equality, and ensured that 50 per cent of the employment was provided to the youth of the local community.

The contracts are expected to generate 320,000 workdays of employment for local people, injecting an estimated \$3.9 million into the local economy. Additionally, the improved road connectivity will significantly reduce transportation costs by an expected 50 per cent, and will provide reliable market access for approximately 10,462 hectares of cocoa and vanilla production areas.

X. Sustainable procurement

67. Since the adoption of the sustainable procurement statement by the HLCM-PN in 2009, sustainable procurement has become increasingly prominent and important within United Nations organizations. It goes beyond the selection of products to procure, encompassing the way they are procured and from whom.

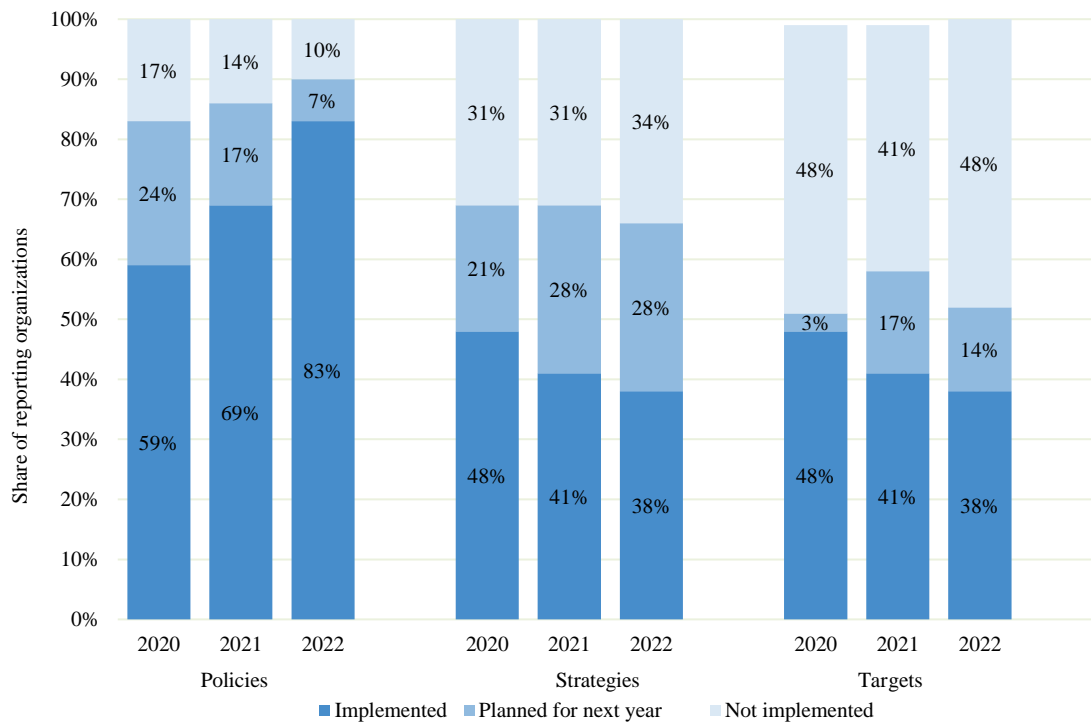
68. Since 2008, the annual statistical report has included data on the extent to which sustainability considerations are incorporated into the procurement processes of United Nations organizations, as reported voluntarily. For the first time in

2022, information about the actions of individual organizations is published. The following is a summary of the key trends in 2022. Detailed information can be found on the annual statistical report website.

69. Out of 31 participating organizations, 29 submitted sustainable procurement information. UN-Women and the International Atomic Energy Agency did not report on this occasion.

70. Over the past three years, there has been a consistent focus on formalizing the implementation of sustainable procurement by adopting policies that incorporate sustainability considerations. In 2022, 24 out of 29 organizations reported the implementation of formal sustainable procurement policies in their procurement processes (up 14 per cent compared to 2021). Two additional organizations plan to develop and implement such policies in 2023.

Figure 8. Progress in the adoption of sustainable procurement policy, strategy and targets, 2020-2022



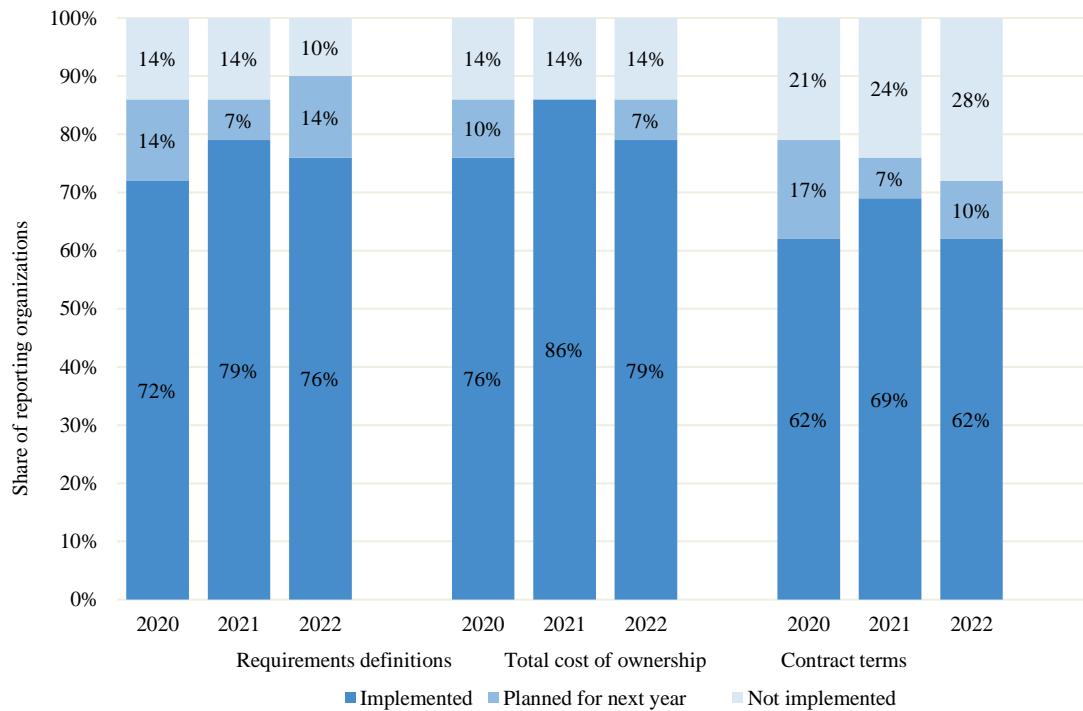
71. The share of organizations that have adopted or plan to adopt a formal procurement strategy or set measurable sustainability targets or objectives remained largely unchanged compared to 2021. However, about half of the participating organizations reported efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and their carbon footprint in procurement and supply chains through the development and implementation of new sustainable procurement strategies and targets, as well as collaboration with suppliers.

72. Building internal capacity is an important pillar of sustainable procurement implementation. In 2022, 16 out of 29 organizations reported training their procurers in sustainable procurement practices during the previous three years. Organizations highlighted an increased number of face-to-face activities and sessions conducted in collaboration with other United Nations organizations.

73. The share of United Nations organizations that made or planned to make additional investments in enhancing their internal capacity for sustainable procurement increased by 12 per cent compared to 2021. The most common investments reported by organizations were the recruitment of personnel dedicated to supporting sustainable procurement and provision of relevant training, and the enhancement of e-procurement systems and software tools.

74. The integration of sustainability criteria into the requirements definitions is another crucial element in implementing sustainable procurement. It ensures that the goods, services, or works procured have a reduced environmental impact, promote social responsibility, lead to long-term cost savings, and create value for beneficiaries. In 2022, the share of organizations that had included or planned to include sustainability criteria in requirements definitions increased slightly – from 86 per cent in 2021 to 90 per cent in 2022. The proportion of organizations that included sustainability criteria in the requirements of technical procurement areas (project-related needs or services) and administrative procurement categories (procurement for regular business operations, including paper, computers and furniture) remained largely unchanged, with approximately one-third of organizations incorporating sustainability criteria in over 20 per cent of their procurement processes.

Figure 9. Progress on the integration of sustainable procurement in the procurement process, 2020-2022

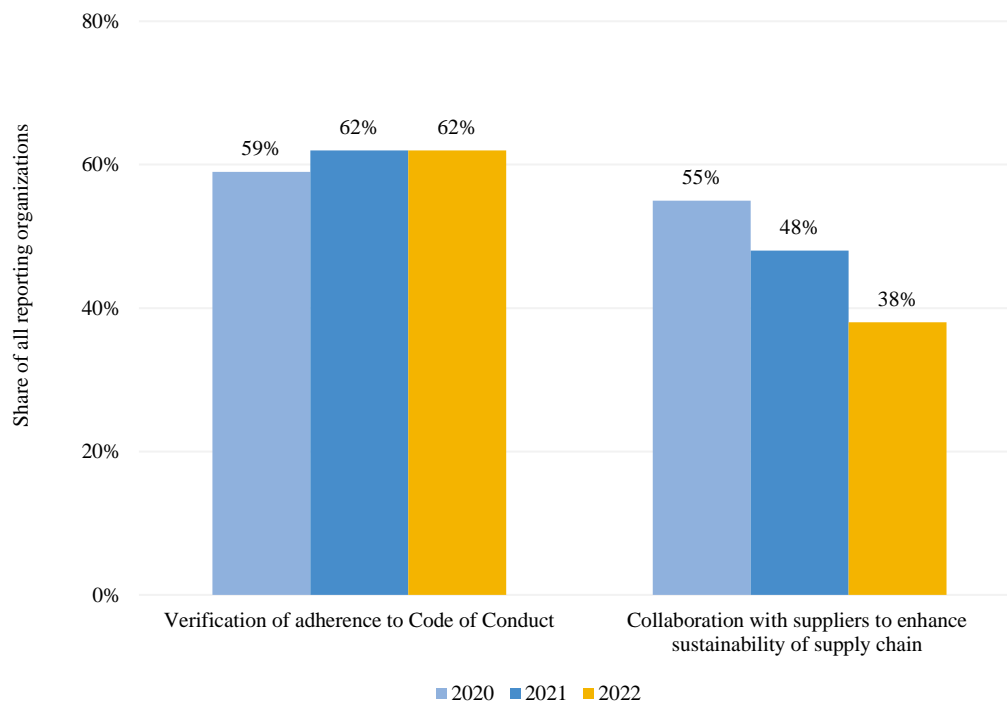


75. With the increasing focus on sustainability in procurement, 22 out of 29 reporting organizations incorporated all three dimensions of sustainability considerations in procurement, namely, environmental, economic and social. Five additional organizations included at least two of those dimensions. Compared to the previous year, the inclusion of economic considerations in procurement processes increased by 4 per cent, whereas social considerations showed a negative trend, decreasing by 7 per cent. Examples of inclusion of other sustainability considerations in procurement include the UNOPS supplier sustainability screening and a pilot e-waste project implemented by IOM in partnership with the private sector.

Table 7. Status of the inclusion of the sustainability considerations in procurement, 2022

Organization	Integration of sustainability considerations in procurement			Integration of sustainability criteria (environmental, social or economic) in requirements definition	Estimated share of procurement that included sustainability criteria in requirements definitions	
	Environmental	Social	Economic		Procurement for administrative areas (%)	Procurement for technical areas (%)
FAO	✓	✓	✓	Yes	21% - 50%	No data
ICAO	✓	✓	✓	Yes	11% - 20%	11% - 20%
IFAD	✓	✓	✓	Yes	76% - 100%	Not applicable
ILO	✓	✓	✓	Yes	76% - 100%	76% - 100%
IMO	✓	✓	✓	No	-	-
IOM	✓	✓		Planned for 2023	-	-
ITU		✓	✓	Yes	11% - 20%	21% - 50%
OPCW	✓			Yes	76% - 100%	21% - 50%
PAHO	✓	✓		Planned for 2023	-	-
United Nations Secretariat	✓	✓	✓	Yes	No data	No data
UNAIDS	✓	✓		Yes	21% - 50%	51% - 75%
UNDP	✓	✓	✓	Yes	No data	Not applicable
UNESCO	✓	✓	✓	Yes	11% - 20%	11% - 20%
UNFCCC	✓	✓	✓	Yes	76% - 100%	76% - 100%
UNFPA	✓	✓		Yes	No data	Not applicable
UNHCR	✓	✓	✓	Yes	No data	No data
UNICEF	✓	✓	✓	Yes	76% - 100%	76% - 100%
UNIDO	✓	✓	✓	Yes	No data	No data
UNOPS	✓	✓	✓	Yes	76% - 100%	51% - 75%
UNRWA	✓	✓	✓	Planned for 2023	-	-
UNU	✓	✓	✓	Yes	No data	Not applicable
UNV	✓	✓	✓	Yes	11% - 20%	6% - 10%
UNWTO				No	-	-
UPU	✓	✓	✓	No	-	-
WFP	✓	✓	✓	Yes	11% - 20%	No data
WHO	✓	✓	✓	Planned for 2023	-	-
WIPO	✓	✓	✓	Yes	-	-
WMO	✓	✓	✓	Yes	0% - 5%	51% - 75%
WTO	✓	✓	✓	Yes	0% - 5%	Not applicable

Note: United Nations Secretariat includes entities previously reported separately as: ECLAC, ESCAP, ESCWA, IRMCT, ITC, UNAKRT, UNECA, UNOG, UNON, UNOV and UNPD.

Figure 10. Status of supplier engagement, 2020-2022

76. Including sustainability-related content in contract clauses helps drive sustainable practices and ensures that suppliers are bound by specific obligations and commitments to meet sustainability goals and criteria. From 2021 to 2022 there was a slight decrease – from 76 per cent to 72 per cent – in the share of organizations including or planning to include sustainability-related content in contract clauses. The ‘total cost of ownership’ in the financial evaluation of tenders remains widely used by the reporting United Nations organizations. In 2022, 79 per cent of the organizations implemented total cost of ownership as part of their procurement processes, and around half of the organizations use it in more than 20 per cent of their procurement activities.

77. The private sector plays a critical role in the shift to sustainable consumption and production patterns. Although collaboration with suppliers to enhance the sustainability of the supply chain shows a year-on-year decrease, supplier engagement through the United Nations Supplier Code of Conduct remained constant in 2022, with 62 per cent of reporting United Nations organizations conducting verifications. The three principal ways organizations checked suppliers’ adherence to the Code of Conduct were: using a supplier questionnaire; maintaining the United Nations Global Marketplace roster; and conducting site visits, carried out by either the organization or a third party.

Annex. Participants

Thirty-one United Nations organizations participated in the annual statistical report for 2022. Where this report refers to procurement by the United Nations system or by United Nations organizations, it refers to the procurement activities of those 31 organizations. Twenty-nine organizations submitted sustainable procurement information. The participating organizations in this reporting year are:

FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
ILO	International Labour Organization
IMO	International Maritime Organization
IOM	International Organization for Migration
ITU	International Telecommunication Union
OPCW	Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons
PAHO	Pan American Health Organization
UN Secretariat	United Nations Secretariat
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
UNRWA	United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East
UNU	United Nations University
UNV	United Nations Volunteers
UN-Women	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
UNWTO	World Tourism Organization
UPU	Universal Postal Union
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
WIPO	World Intellectual Property Organization
WMO	World Meteorological Organization
WTO	World Trade Organization
