



 **UNOPS**

Purchase for Impact

2022 UNOPS Procurement Report

Table of contents

Overview	3
Peru: Helping our partner buy services	6
Guinea: Improving how our partner buys by strengthening procurement capacity	7
What we procure	8
Cambodia: Delivering life-saving oxygen equipment	11
Lebanon: Improving health services for vulnerable communities	12
Somalia: Improving access to immigration services	15
Albania: Restoring the rich history of cultural sites	16
Where we procure	17
Ukraine: Responding in emergencies	20
Pakistan: Responding to floods	21
Ethiopia: Stabilizing food prices	25
Guatemala: Fighting corruption through health procurement	26
Who we procure from	27
The economic impact of sustainable procurement in vulnerable countries	31
Improving inclusion of women in mine action through procurement	32
How we procure	33
Principles of procurement	35
Doing business with UNOPS	35
Professionalizing procurement within UNOPS	36
Supplier capacity development with DRIVE	38
Streamlining procurement through UN Web Buy Plus	39
Appendix - Technical notes on UNOPS procurement reporting	42

Purchase for Impact 2022 UNOPS Procurement Report

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Jorge Moreira da Silva
Under-Secretary-General
and UNOPS Executive Director

Public procurement can play a powerful role in the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals. It has the potential to create jobs, drive equality and reduce carbon emissions. More sustainable and resilient procurement models can strengthen supply chains, enhance transparency and achieve greater impact for populations. At UNOPS, we work with our partners to drive transparent, sustainable and resilient procurement practices that lay the foundations for a better future.

Effective public procurement underpins nearly all sustainable development activity. Every Global Goal, every mission, every operation. Without the efficient and sustainable purchasing of goods and services, addressing the world's problems would be impossible.

Public procurement can also be an agent of change, with transformational potential to drive sustainable, resilient and inclusive development. It offers an opportunity to maximize the impact of spending and is a vehicle to promote social inclusion, fairness and value for money.

As reflected in the restated UNOPS Strategic Plan 2022-2025, we aim to help governments and other partners plan and implement transparent, cost-effective public procurement for sustainable, equitable and gender-sensitive impact. As a central United Nations resource for procurement, we harness efforts for economic, social and environmental effect through sustainable procurement and capacity development of local supply chains and public institutions, responding to all Sustainable Development Goals, especially SDG 12. Institutional capacity development for sustainable, transparent and fair public procurement practices can expand the resources available for countries to accelerate achievement of the SDGs and combat climate change.

We help our partners purchase for impact by:

Realizing potential through sustainable procurement: UNOPS ensures sustainable and resilient procurement that can strengthen supply chains, enhance transparency and facilitate inclusive choices. Diversifying supply chains can give businesses owned by women, young people, people with disabilities and ethnic minorities a chance to prosper.

Ensuring more effective public spending to empower institutions: UNOPS helps public procurement be more efficient, with greater levels of transparency, greater value for money, a greater impact for governments and better public services for the people they serve.

Supporting local economies: Around half of our procurement is from local suppliers, which can help lessen environmental impacts by reducing emissions and directly support local economies.

Optimizing public procurement for impact: UNOPS strives to free up resources by realizing efficiencies, avoiding loss from fraud, corruption and lack of transparency, and increasing effectiveness through choices that enable sustainable, resilient and inclusive development.

This report highlights the contribution of UNOPS procurement to the impact of our partners in 2022.



Anne-Claire Howard

Director, Procurement Group

\$1.8 bn**total UNOPS procurement 2022****▼ 7.6%****compared to 2021 (excluding PharmaMX)****6,000+****work days of procurement technical assistance**

Buy for partners

UNOPS is one of the largest procurers in the United Nations (UN) system. In five of the last six years, UNOPS direct procurement has exceeded \$1 billion, with \$1.8 billion recorded in 2022 alone. This was slightly lower compared to 2021 – a record year due in part to a large procurement project on behalf of the government of Mexico (PharmaMX) – but 2022 still had the second highest procurement volume on record.

Our procurement needs are as diverse as the projects our partners ask us to deliver. In 2022, our largest category was health, with a total of \$658 million spent. We also spent \$231 million on infrastructure-related goods and services, and \$217 million in the operations and administration category. See [What we procure](#) for more information.

UNOPS procurement in 2022 has been conducted on behalf of 210 partners across 828 projects in 101 countries and territories. More information on the reach of our procurement operations can be found in [Where we procure](#).

We engaged more than 5,000 different suppliers from 161 countries and territories during 2022. We built capacity in local markets, with 55.7 per cent of the total amount procured from local suppliers and \$301 million worth of goods and services procured from suppliers in least developed countries. More details in [Who we procure from](#).

Finally, you can learn about how our people, policies and systems enable procurement activities in line with our procurement principles in [How we procure](#).

Help partners buy

Through our dedicated advisory services, we help our partners increase the transparency, effectiveness and efficiency of their procurement and supply chain

operations. Our experts bring international best practices to strengthen local procurement and financial systems.

UNOPS provides complementary solicitation management and technical capacity to a procuring entity. This is implemented in situations where a partner requires additional managerial or technical capacity, and UNOPS can provide the required advice and support. This may entail UNOPS providing tender process support as an advisor in specific parts of a partner's procurement process. In other cases, UNOPS can carry out the entire solicitation process, from issuing the tender documents to evaluating bids received. The partner then awards and manages the contract.

Improve how partners buy

We also support our partners to strengthen their systems and ability to carry out their own procurement effectively by conducting training and assessments based on their needs. The scope of the assessments can be national, entity focused, or bespoke assessments to address a specific need such as gender equity, anti-corruption or a particular process. Based on the results, an action plan is developed for capacity building. In 2022, UNOPS provided over 6,000 work days of procurement technical assistance, including in implementation and advisory, compared to approximately 5,000 days in 2021.

We have also developed a procurement assessment tool to provide an approach to understand the local procurement regulatory framework, practices, business environment and performance context in a country, as part of the efforts of the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF). It will be used to inform the co-development and updating of country engagement strategies, as well as the work plans and resourcing requirements for their implementation, in line with our strategic plan objectives.



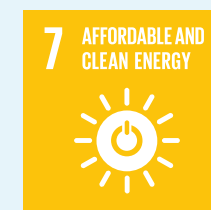
Peru: Helping our partner buy services

In 2022, UNOPS provided assistance to Electroperú, a state-owned electric utility company, by running the tender process for the services of underwater inspection, risk analysis, and supervision of the 19.8 km penstock tunnel of the Santiago Antúnez de Mayolo Hydroelectric Power Plant (located in the Huancavelica region, Peru).

The inspection provided precise information about the tunnel's condition and operational characteristics and measured defects to determine the need for maintenance to ensure smooth operation. UNOPS was in charge of the bidding and Electroperú was in charge of signing and managing the contracts.

UNOPS in Peru

Electroperú helping support the generation of renewable and sustainable energy in Peru. © UNOPS





Guinea: Improving how our partner buys by strengthening procurement capacity

Agriculture is of paramount importance for Guinea, both socially and economically, especially in rural areas where this sector remains the main provider of jobs. While there is significant potential for growth, the sector is constrained by low productivity and limited access to quality land, specialized agricultural machinery, appropriate inputs and financing.

UNOPS provided support to the Ministry of Commerce for the “Development of agricultural value chains” project, financed by the Islamic Development Bank. The objective was to develop efficient and sustainable agriculture practices, thus helping to improve living conditions in rural areas in Guinea. The project aimed to strengthen agricultural value chains in order to increase people's incomes, improve food security and assist the transition from a subsistence farming system to a sustainable market-oriented system.

Under the terms of the engagement, UNOPS supported the government's Project Management Unit with technical and management advice during procurement processes, without having a fiduciary role. Thus, the unit remains responsible for the implementation of the project and the signing of contracts according to the procedures of the bank. Through its work, UNOPS aims to strengthen the operational capacity of the unit in procurement.

UNOPS in West Africa

Tolna, a poultry farmer from Guinea. © UNOPS/Juyoung Lee



What we procure

New ambulances are delivered in Tlalixtac, Oaxaca, Mexico.
© UNOPS/BDM Estudio

Health has become the largest category of UNOPS direct procurement, with over \$4.2 billion procured in the category in the last five years.

Over half of this was related to health procurement on behalf of the government of Mexico, recorded primarily in 2021. Even without this project, health has been the largest category since 2020.

In 2022, almost \$333 million was spent on pharmaceuticals on behalf of partners, with \$185 million spent on medical and laboratory equipment. UNOPS procured goods and services in the category from 775 different suppliers across 95 countries.

Around \$231 million was spent on infrastructure-related engineering works and technical services. This ranged from emergency structures, to road and bridge construction and maintenance, to the construction of buildings such as hospitals and schools. While infrastructure procurement was \$10 million higher than in 2021, it was \$6.4 million lower than in 2019, when infrastructure was the largest procurement category.

Procurement in the operations and administration category was \$217 million, almost a third of which related to logistics services such as freight handling and storage. Of this,

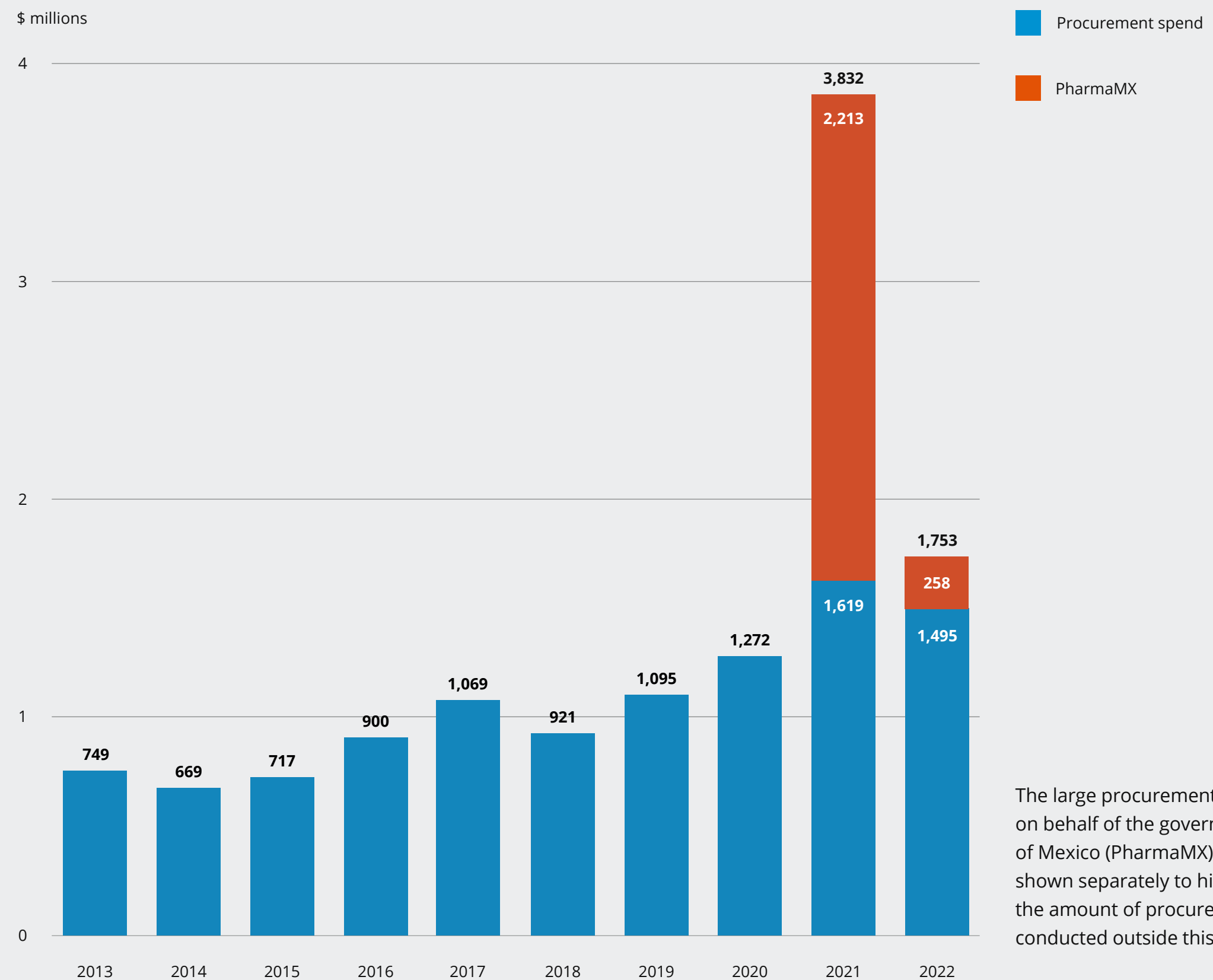
about \$29 million was under long-term agreements, and \$30 million was associated with freight movements of wheat for a project in Ethiopia.

About \$144 million worth of equipment and materials were procured, up \$27 million or 23.1 per cent compared to 2021. This included \$68 million in the demining and disarmament subcategory, principally for the Peace and Security Cluster. Almost \$15 million was spent on electricity generation and storage equipment, \$3.1 million of which was for solar generation equipment.

Procurement of information and communication technologies (ICT) equipment and services reached almost \$144 million and has increased 87.8 per cent since 2021 and 154 per cent compared to 2020. Procurement in 2022 included \$87 million in computers and computer components, \$15 million in software and \$12 million in ICT services. Over \$95 million of procurement in the category was under long-term agreements.

Figure 1.
Buy for Partners –
procurement by year
from 2013 to 2022

**UNOPS procurement
volume in 2022 was
the second highest
on record**



The large procurement project on behalf of the government of Mexico (PharmaMX) is shown separately to highlight the amount of procurement conducted outside this project.



Cambodia: Delivering life-saving oxygen equipment

UNOPS supports the government of Cambodia and other partners by providing procurement, infrastructure, grant management and advisory services in the areas of health and justice.

In the area of health, UNOPS procurement since 2020 has totalled \$31 million, including \$8.5 million in 2022.

This has included the procurement, delivery and installation of pressure swing adsorption (PSA) oxygen generator plants to nine hospitals across the country, with the support of the government of Japan. On-site generation of oxygen helps to ensure a more reliable and cost-effective supply.

[Find out more](#) | [UNOPS in Cambodia](#)

A pressure swing adsorption (PSA) oxygen plant being delivered at the Khmer-Soviet Friendship Hospital in Phnom Penh, Cambodia. © UNOPS Cambodia





Lebanon: Improving health services for vulnerable communities

UNOPS worked with Lebanon's Ministry of Public Health to strengthen health services and provide a reliable energy supply to several public hospitals for some of Lebanon's most vulnerable communities, benefitting over half a million people each year.

A CT scanner and more than 540 medical items and pieces of equipment were procured for the hospitals. To build local capacity and ensure the sustainability of the systems and equipment, training was provided – including to hospital personnel – in operating and maintaining the solar energy systems and medical equipment delivered.

Three solar photovoltaic hybrid systems were also installed in public hospitals, each with the capacity to generate up to 30 per cent of the hospitals' energy needs. More than 13,000 light bulbs, fixtures and other accessories were provided to the hospitals to improve energy efficiency.

[Find out more](#) | [UNOPS in the Middle East](#)

Solar panels installed at Minieh Governmental Hospital in North Lebanon, generating about 98.1 kWp. © UNOPS

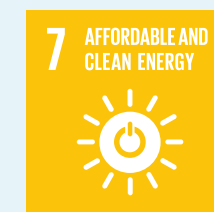


Table 1. Buy for Partners – 2022 procurement by category and key subcategories

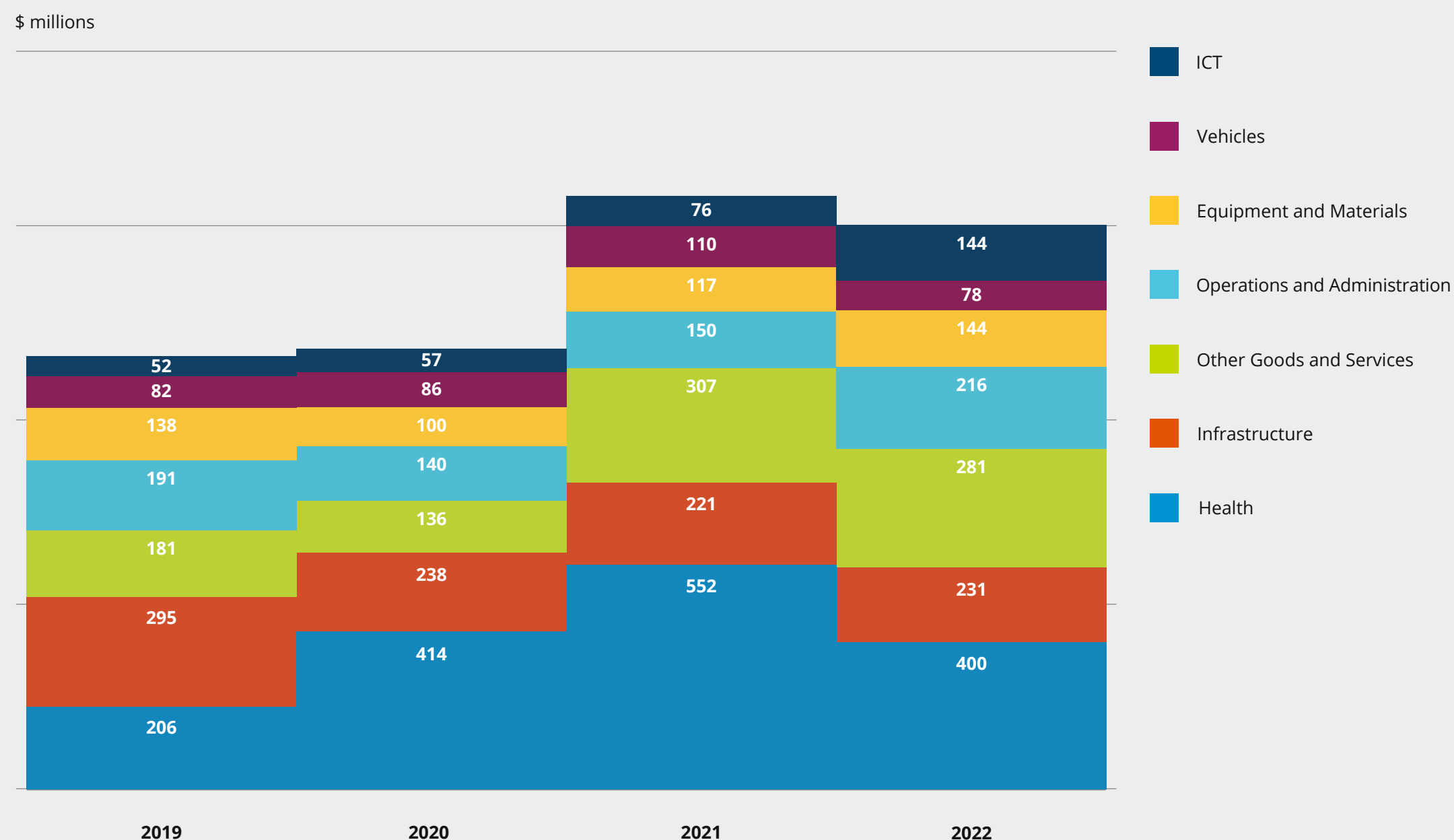
Category	Key subcategories	\$ millions
Health		657.9
	Pharmaceuticals	332.8
	Medical and Laboratory Equipment	184.6
	Medical Consumables	136.3
Infrastructure		231.0
	Engineering Works	200.3
	Engineering and Technical Services	30.7
Operations and Administration		216.6
	Logistics Services	68.8
	General Consultancy Services	45.1
	Facility Management	37.3
Equipment and Materials		143.9
	Demining and Disarmament	68.5
	Equipment	44.4
	Materials	16.1
Information and communication technologies (ICT)		143.8
	ICT Equipment	131.5
	ICT Services	12.3
Vehicles		78.5
	General and Motorcycles	40.8
	Trucks and Buses	13.8
	Emergency Services	11.8
Other Goods and Services		281.3
	Fuel and Oil	141.2
	Training Services and Materials	52.4
	Food, Agriculture and Environment	39.1
Total		1,753.0

Approximately \$79 million was spent on vehicles, down 28.6 per cent compared to 2021. This included \$21 million worth of commercial vehicles and \$14 million worth of buses. Almost \$20 million was spent on specialized vehicles such as ambulances, police vehicles, armoured vehicles and mobile clinics. A total of \$54 million or 69.3 per cent of vehicle procurement was via the UN Web Buy Plus platform.

Under other goods and services was \$141 million worth of fuel and oil products – 97.6 per cent of which was for the procurement and delivery of fuel to the Gaza Power Plant in the State of Palestine, procured under [Emergency Procurement Procedures \(EPP\)](#) – as well as \$52 million in training services and materials, and \$39 million in food, agriculture and environment-related goods and services.

Figure 2.

Buy for Partners – trend by category (excludes PharmaMX project)





Somalia: Improving access to immigration services

Infrastructure is a key category of UNOPS procurement. UNOPS was entrusted to construct and equip a building of great importance for Somalia's Immigration and Naturalization Directorate (IND), a critical government institution that, until recently, lacked an official permanent building from which to lead and manage immigration processes. With \$6.8 million in funding from the governments of Denmark, Finland, Norway and the United Kingdom, UNOPS constructed the new IND headquarters as well as procuring office and security equipment for the new premises. Construction was completed in 2022.

The building integrates gender equality and cultural and social inclusion aspects to accommodate the needs of all people – including women and young children. For example, separate rooms, service areas, toilets, waiting areas, and worship spaces for men and women were built. The building is also wheelchair accessible.

The design also incorporates Somali architectural elements and uses green and sustainable technology, including solar panels and water- and energy-efficient fixtures. UNOPS used a local contractor to carry out the construction of the building, supporting local job creation. Locally available construction material was used to the extent possible.

[More details](#) | [UNOPS in Somalia](#)

An exterior view of Somalia's Immigration and Naturalization Directorate (IND), the governmental agency in charge of regulating immigration and naturalization processes in the country. © UNOPS





Albania: Restoring the rich history of cultural sites

UNOPS, in close partnership with the Ministry of Culture of Albania, is restoring and revitalizing 24 cultural heritage sites damaged by the earthquake that hit Albania in November 2019. The project is one of the largest cultural heritage programmes designed by the European Union.

In addition to the restoration works, the project involves upgrading tourism services at these sites, providing modern equipment and also supporting the socioeconomic development of local communities through a grants programme aimed at promoting traditional crafts and cultural tourism.

UNOPS procured almost \$11 million worth of goods and services under the project during 2022, including \$8.8 million related to engineering works and technical services, and over \$1.1 million for communications services, including for the preparation of multimedia content related to a number of cultural heritage assets.

[More details](#) | [UNOPS in Albania](#)



UNOPS Albania team pictured in front of the newly restored Venetian Tower in Durrës, Albania. © UNOPS/Adnan Beci

Where we procure

Medical equipment is delivered to ShakhriNAV Hospital in Tajikistan. © UNOPS

In 2022, UNOPS conducted procurement activities across 828 projects in 101 countries.

UNOPS procurement is largely decentralized. In 2022, 97.4 per cent of procurement was conducted outside UNOPS headquarters by local procurement teams globally.

The largest region by procurement volume was the Latin America and Caribbean Region (LCR), where in total, \$709 million of procurement was recorded. This included \$259 million for projects in Mexico, \$136 million in Argentina and \$118 million in Guatemala. Health was the largest category in LCR, with almost \$300 million in pharmaceuticals and \$114 million in medical consumables. ICT was the second largest category overall, including \$93 million in equipment and \$1.6 million in services.

Africa Region handled \$281 million in procurement in 2022 across 36 different project countries, including \$73 million in Mozambique, \$48 million in Ethiopia and \$31 million in Somalia. The operations and administration category saw \$74 million worth of procurement in the region, including \$40 million in the subcategory of logistics services. Meanwhile, \$70 million was spent on infrastructure-related goods and services.

Over half of the recorded procurement in the Middle East Region was related to the procurement and delivery of fuel for the Gaza Power Plant. Beyond this, there was \$80 million in procurement for projects in Yemen, predominantly in the infrastructure category.

Europe and Central Asia Region was the second largest region for health procurement, with \$105 million, primarily for medical and laboratory equipment. There was \$22 million each in procurement under projects in Ukraine and Albania.

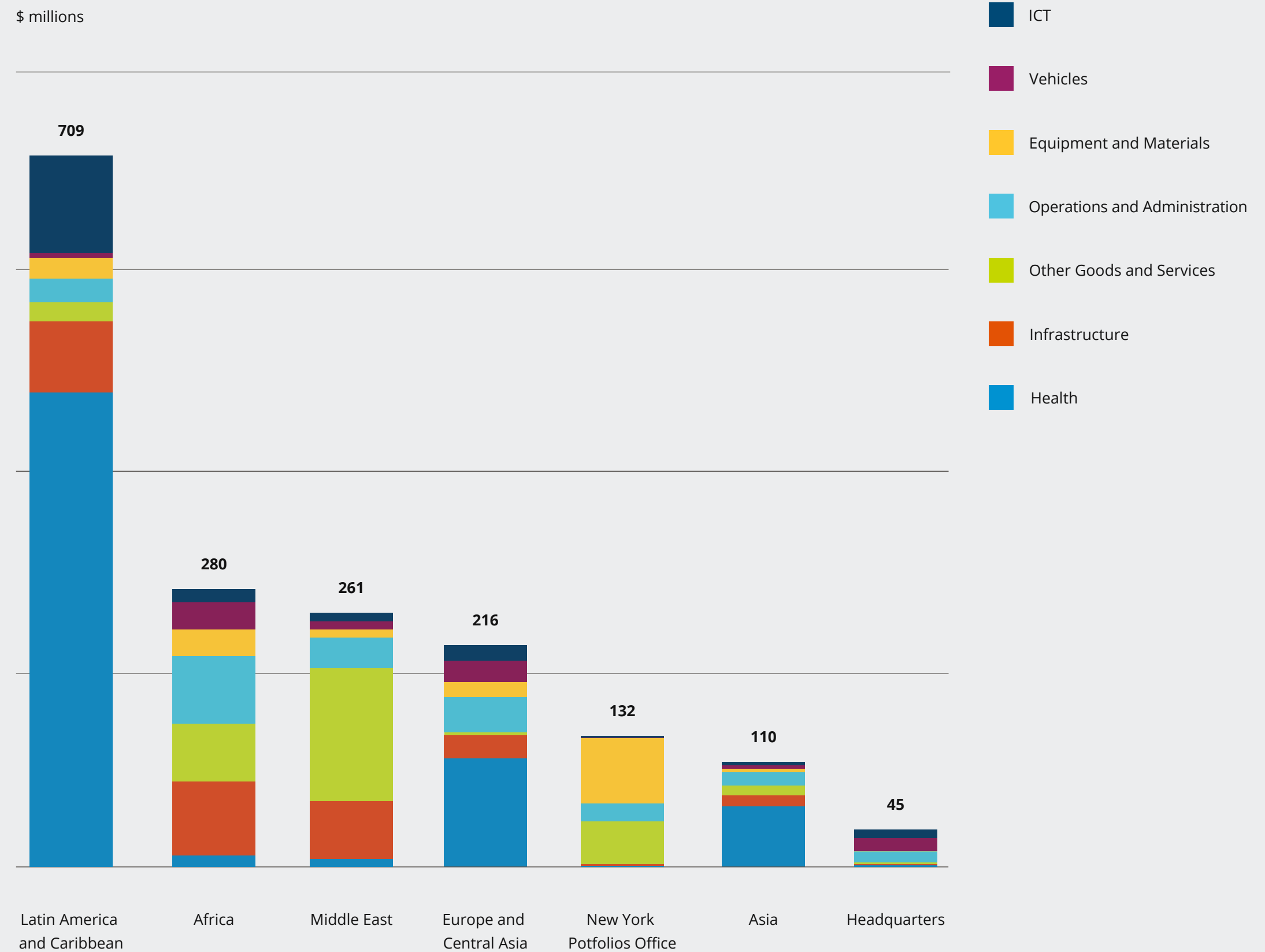
The New York Portfolios Office handles the procurement needs of the Peace and Security Cluster (PSC) and the Sustainable Development Cluster (SDC). It procured \$66 million worth of demining and disarmament goods and services in 2022.

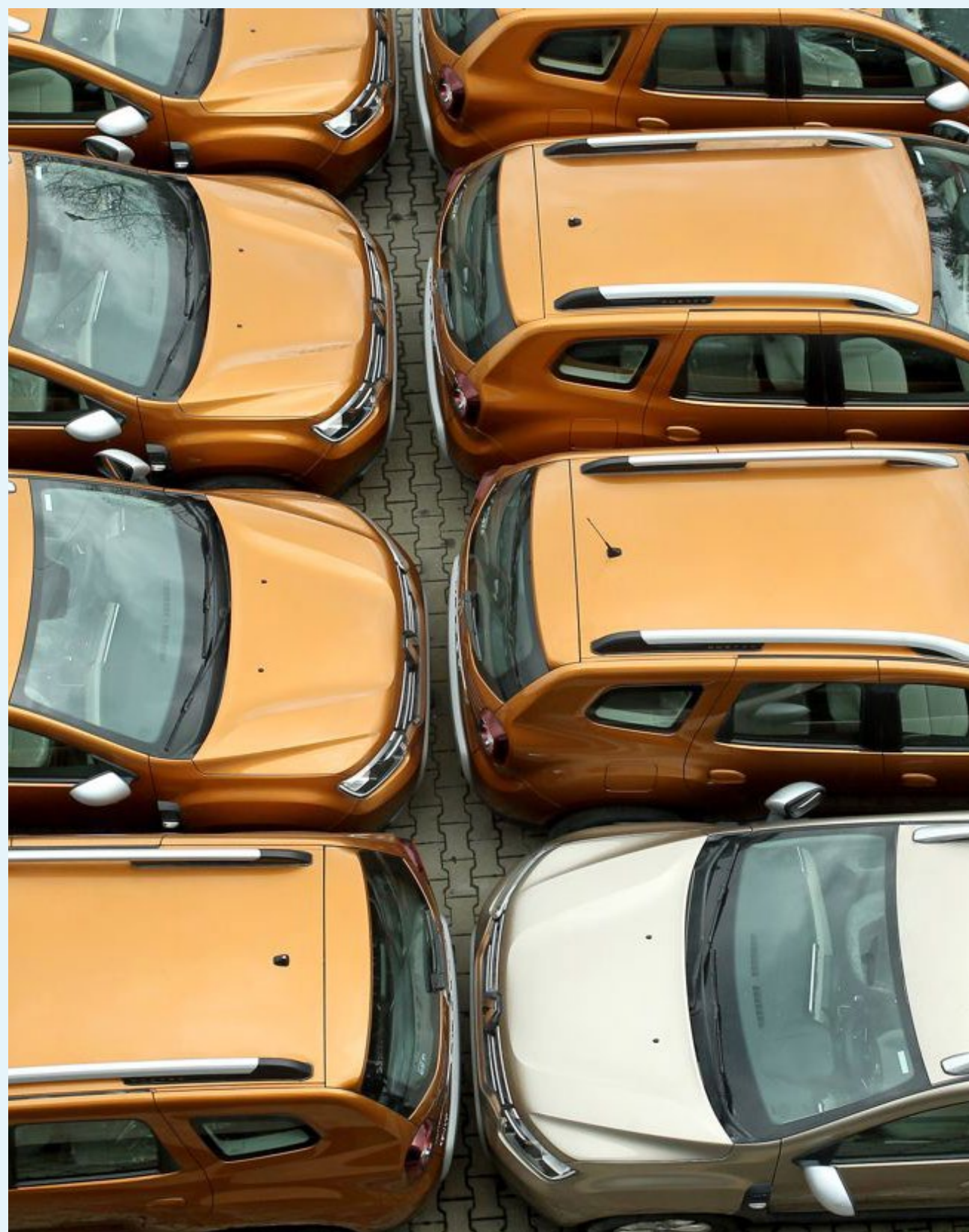
Procurement in the Asia Region included \$57 million in the health category, as well as \$18 million in operations and administration and \$14 million in infrastructure-related goods and services.

Figure 3.

Buy for Partners – 2022
procurement by UNOPS
region and category

**97.4 per cent of
procurement was
conducted by
local procurement
teams globally.**





Ukraine: Responding in emergencies

UNOPS is working closely with the UN family, Ukraine's national and municipal governments, and other local and international partners to provide much-needed assistance to communities impacted by the war in Ukraine.

Together with our partners, we are identifying and addressing the most urgent needs in affected communities, with the goal of providing effective and efficient assistance that can help improve people's lives. With our expertise in providing emergency procurement services, we're supporting the delivery of essential equipment and supplies to vulnerable communities throughout the country.

In 2022, UNOPS procured \$19 million worth of goods and services under **Emergency Procurement Procedures (EPP)** for projects in Ukraine. This includes almost \$8 million in electricity generation equipment, \$3.9 million worth of vehicles, and \$3.6 million worth of personal safety and protective equipment.

EPP have facilitated faster procurement processes for goods and services given the flexibility they provide. Gaining the full benefits of EPP requires a good understanding of the market, close coordination with all relevant stakeholders and application of appropriate procurement strategies.

[More details](#) | [UNOPS in Ukraine](#)

Vehicles procured under EPP for Ukraine's law enforcement agencies. © UNOPS/Sasa Djordjevic





Pakistan: Responding to floods

In August 2022, national rainfall in Pakistan was 243 per cent above average. In some provinces it was much higher: in the Sindh province, rain was over 726 per cent above average. The monsoon waters washed away more than 2.2 million homes, 13,000 kilometres of roads, 440 bridges, 2,000 health facilities and 27,000 schools. Experts warn that the floods should serve as a stark reminder of the devastating impacts of climate change.

With funding from the World Bank, UNOPS is assisting the Pakistan government in procuring 3 million mosquito nets and 1 million tents under EPP. In 2022, \$5.6 million worth of mosquito nets were purchased as well as almost \$2 million worth of tents.

Further, UNOPS supported the Post Disaster Needs Assessment with the World Bank and the government of Pakistan, and is liaising with the construction sector to review the green building guidelines to design and construct climate-adapted infrastructure.

[More details](#) | [UNOPS in Pakistan](#)



A temporary camp housing people displaced by floods in Sindh province, Pakistan. © UNOPS/Imran Karim Khattak

5 project countries with procurement over \$100m

1. "With UNOPS Peace and Security Cluster's explosive threat mitigation pre-qualification process in place, our mine action initiatives become more effective and impactful, contributing to a safer environment and improved livelihoods for affected communities."

Joseph Huber
Global Technical Advisor
– Peace and Security Cluster
(PSC), NYPO

PSC is based in New York with operations in 21 countries.

3. "Procurement is the most in-demand service from our partners. But the power of procurement is about more than buying. It's about seizing the opportunity to maximize the impact and we can only realize this potential with strong commitment from our partners. That's why 'purchasing for impact' is at the heart of the UNOPS approach to procurement."

Daniel Elliot
Partnerships Specialist, HQ

27 project countries with procurement over \$10m

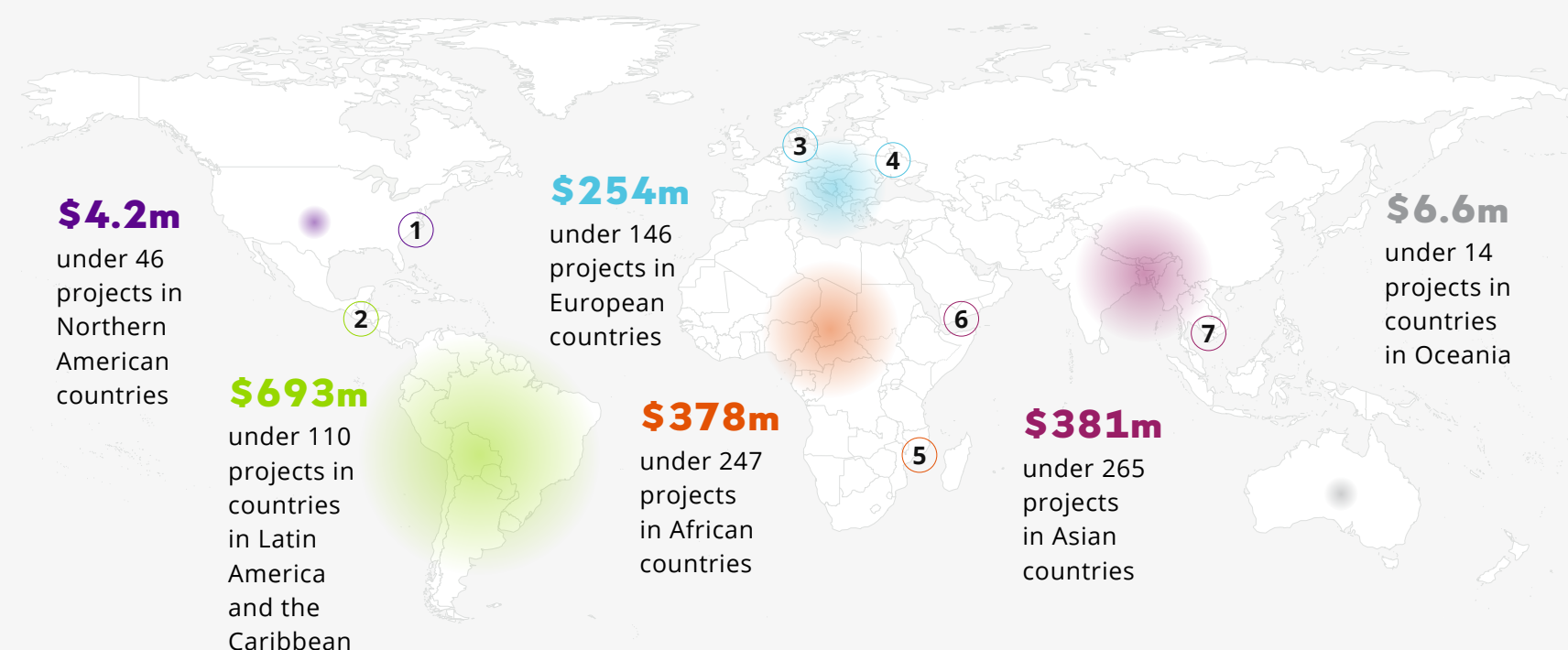
2. "The AMEDIGSS project helped carry out a comprehensive diagnostic of Guatemala's supply chain of medicines using the UNOPS procurement efficiency assessment tool. We helped ensure greater efficiency, transparency, and effectiveness in spending for the Guatemala Social Security Institute."

Alessandra Menezes
Head of Programme,
Guatemala

4. "UNOPS is committed to supporting the Ukrainian people through early recovery and reconstruction efforts, with an eye on long-term, sustainable reconstruction. We will continue to work with our partners to address the issues and provide vital assistance to those in need for as long as it takes."

Tim Lardner
Country Director, Ukraine

64 project countries with procurement over \$1m



This map is for illustrative purposes and does not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of UNOPS concerning the legal status of any country or territory or concerning the delimitation of frontiers or boundaries.

5. "UNOPS Possibilities programme engagement provided suppliers opportunities to do business with UNOPS. Suppliers now have the knowledge and access to UNGM tenders and currently, we have a lot of inquiries on how to register in UNGM and to do business with UNOPS."

Tsitsi Nyoni
Procurement Officer,
Mozambique

6. "Emergency procurement procedures have enabled UNOPS to respond effectively and efficiently during challenging times by enhancing the delivery of the Yemen Integrated Urban Services Project and fulfilling the needs on the ground to achieve the results expected by the beneficiaries and donors."

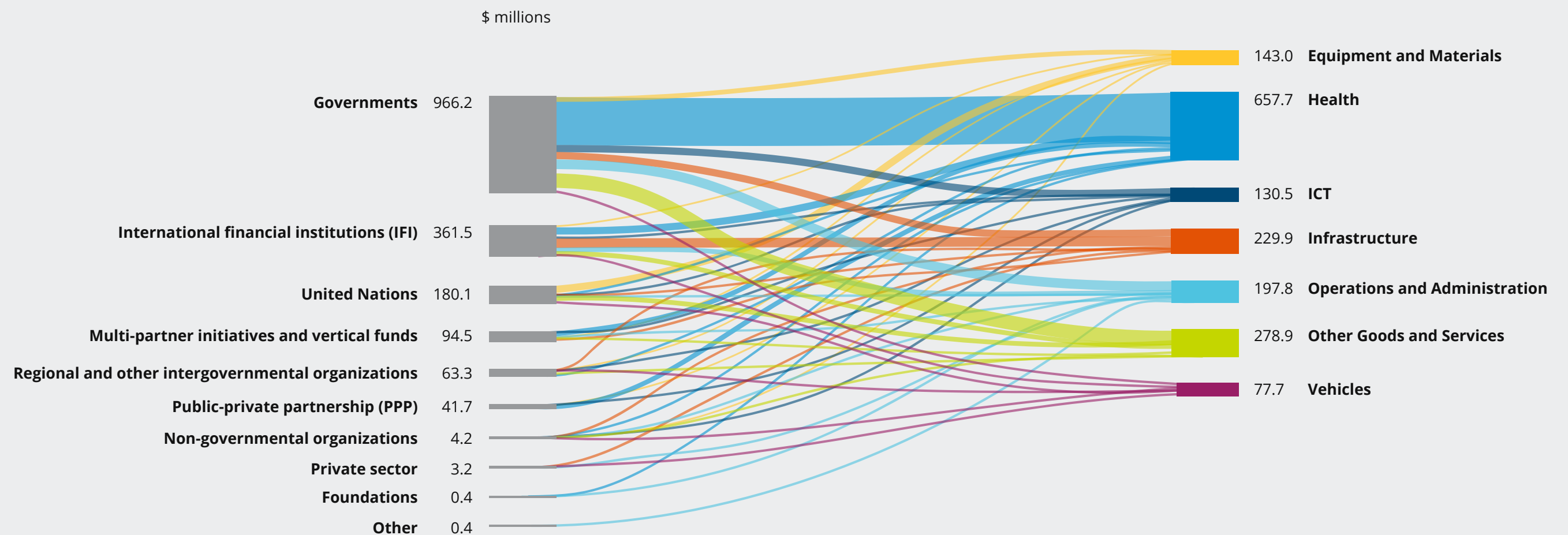
Fatuma Alaroker
Procurement Specialist,
Yemen

7. "With support from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan, UNOPS procured over \$5 million in COVID-19 assistance for Cambodia under Emergency Procurement Procedures, using systematic tools to ensure effective competition, fairness and timely delivery of various medical equipment including the installation of PSA containerized oxygen plants."

Viphou Long
Procurement Associate,
Cambodia

Procurement on behalf of 210 partners

Figure 4. Buy for Partners – 2022 flow of procurement by partner type and procurement category



UNOPS procured on behalf of 210 different partners in 2022, including 103 different government partners, 47 UN entities and 22 multi-partner initiatives and vertical funds.

By volume, over half of UNOPS procurement in 2022 was conducted on behalf of government partners, totalling \$966 million. The largest of these were Mexico, Qatar and Guatemala.

A further \$361 million was procured in projects funded by international financial institutions, including the World Bank Group (\$287 million).

A total of \$180 million was procured on behalf of other UN organizations – principally for the UN Department of Peace Operations (\$98 million) and for the UN Voluntary Trust Fund for Assistance in Mine Action (\$24 million).

Table 2. Buy for Partners – 2022 procurement by partner, 10 largest partners by procurement volume

Partner	Partner category	\$ millions
World Bank Group	International financial institutions	287.4
Mexico	Government	258.2
Qatar	Government	137.9
Guatemala	Government	117.7
Argentina	Government	110.4
UN Department of Peace Operations	United Nations	98.4
Global Fund to Fight Aids, Tuberculosis and Malaria	Multi-partner initiatives and vertical funds	72.1
European Union	Regional and other intergovernmental organizations	63.3
Honduras	Government	62.8
Stop TB Partnership	Public-private partnership	39.9



Ethiopia: Stabilizing food prices

COVID-19 has put tremendous pressure on the economies of many countries. In Ethiopia, disruption to transport and logistics systems has led to reduced crop production. With lockdown measures, economic activity in the agricultural sector was reduced dramatically. This resulted in crop shortages and sharp rises in the prices of staple food items, which are fast becoming unreachable for people living in poverty.

As a result, UNOPS is supporting the government of Ethiopia with a large-scale procurement effort as part of a market stabilization strategy to tackle the inflated cost of food items. UNOPS signed an agreement with the Ministry of Finance to urgently procure and import 320,000 metric tonnes of wheat worth over \$170 million. This intervention will help stabilize the market and ensure those in need are able to access affordable food items.

UNOPS in Ethiopia

A UNOPS truck delivers vital supplies in Ethiopia's Somali region. © UNOPS





Guatemala: Fighting corruption through health procurement

In 2015, it was discovered that major cases of corruption were affecting medicine procurement in Guatemala's Social Security Institute (IGSS) – the branch of government that provides, among other services, hospital and clinical services, pensions and income protection benefits. Certain suppliers were found to be unfairly benefitting from government procurement while medicine supplies for millions of Guatemalans were at risk.

Since then, UNOPS has been working with IGSS to improve transparency in its procurement processes, playing a fundamental role in strengthening institutional procurement capacities.

Building a system-wide culture that rejected corruption was no easy task, and UNOPS faced significant challenges – including legal disputes, protests and media coverage that attacked the merits of the project.

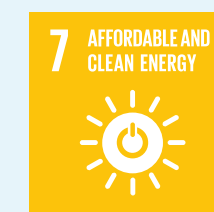
Over time, changes began to occur, and the benefits of a more transparent and efficient system became widely accepted. More vital medicine reached citizens who needed it. Healthcare facilities improved and the delivery of services became more patient-friendly.

In addition to providing procurement advisory services, UNOPS also conducts direct procurement on behalf of IGSS. In 2022, UNOPS procured goods and services worth more than \$117 million under projects in the country.

More than \$400 million of health-related goods and services were procured under the AMEDIGSS project from 2016 to 2022, including over \$100 million in 2022.

[More details](#) | [UNOPS in Guatemala](#)

Medicine storage at CAMIP Pamplona Medical Centre in Guatemala City. © UNOPS/John Rae



Who we procure from

Rehabilitation of the back sewerage network, Al-hota, Lahj, Yemen. © UNOPS/Akram Hasan

UNOPS has a diverse, global supply base. In 2022, it procured from 5,613 different suppliers across 161 countries.

The supplier countries with the largest procurement volumes in 2022 were Mexico, where a significant amount of health-related procurement was recorded, and Israel, where the fuel for the Gaza Power Plant was sourced.

Denmark was the third largest country of supply at \$119 million, with \$83 million worth of ICT equipment – much of which was destined for projects in Argentina – and \$23 million in logistics services.

There was \$116 million in procurement from suppliers registered in Guatemala, almost all of which was for projects within the country. This included \$114 million in the health category, with \$48 million worth of pharmaceuticals, \$47 million in medical consumables and \$18 million in medical and laboratory equipment.

Procurement from suppliers in France was also principally for health-related goods, including \$64 million worth of medical and laboratory equipment.

In contrast, the main category of procurement from suppliers in Yemen was infrastructure, with \$42 million spent on engineering works. In addition, \$3.0 million was spent on electricity generation and storage equipment.

Almost \$29 million was spent on agricultural supplies and services, as well as \$20 million on training services and materials, from suppliers in Mozambique.

Table 3. Buy for Partners – 2022 procurement by supplier country, 10 largest countries by procurement volume

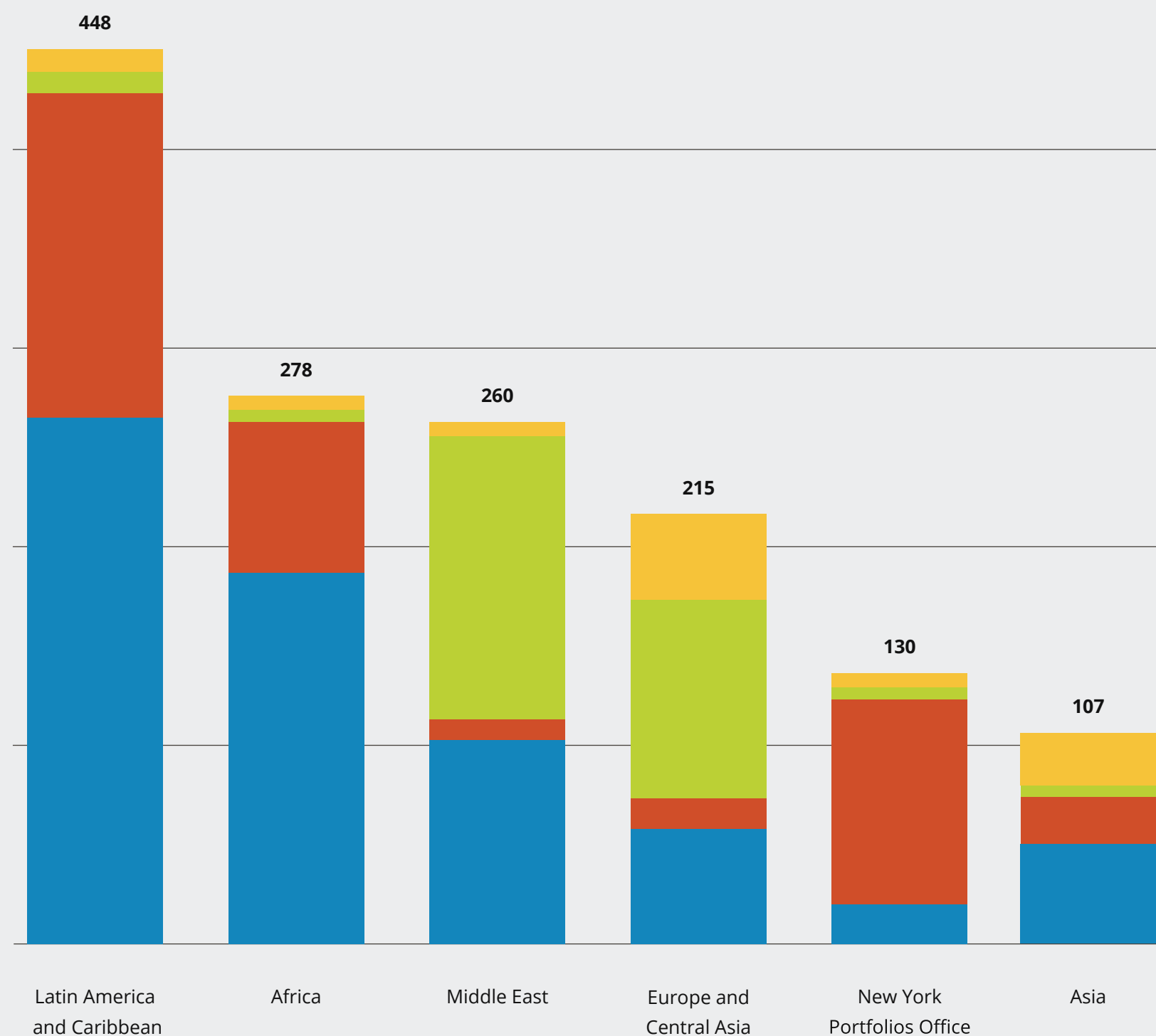
Supplier country	\$ millions	% destined for local projects
Mexico	252.5	99.4%
Israel	139.4	0.0%
Denmark	119.1	4.9%
Guatemala	116.4	99.8%
France	74.8	0.2%
Yemen	71.8	99.8%
Mozambique	69.0	99.9%
Honduras	65.3	99.9%
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	62.5	0.0%
Argentina	57.6	99.1%
UNOPS total	1,753.0	52.7%

Figure 5. Buy for Partners – 2022 procurement by region and supplier location

\$ millions



In 2022, around half of UNOPS procurement was sourced from suppliers registered in the same country as the project.



This analysis is based on a comparison of the supplier country and the project country. A local supplier is one within the same country as the project.

56%**local procurement***

UNOPS is determined to promote local procurement and procurement from developing countries, women-owned businesses and micro, small or medium-sized enterprises as a way to foster sustainable development.

Building a local supply base can aid in the economic development of the countries UNOPS works in and can also assist in sustainability efforts, including through the reduction of transport-related emissions. In 2022, around half of UNOPS procurement was sourced from suppliers registered in the same country as the project. However, UNOPS is aware that in some cases it is contracting a locally registered subsidiary of an organization based elsewhere, or that manufacturing of goods may occur in another location.

When it comes to procurement from suppliers in developing contexts, UNOPS focuses on procurement from least developed countries (LDCs), landlocked developing countries (LLDCs) and small island developing states (SIDS). In 2022, over 17 per cent of procurement was from LDCs, including \$72 million from Yemen and \$69 million

\$301m**from suppliers in least developed countries – 17.2 per cent of total****\$120m****from suppliers in landlocked developing countries – 6.8 per cent of total**

from Mozambique. Goods and services worth \$120 million were recorded from LLDCs, including Ethiopia (\$32 million) and South Sudan (\$18 million) – both of which are also LDCs. Meanwhile, \$21 million was spent in SIDS, including Haiti (\$14 million) and Singapore (\$2.1 million).

Through the United Nations Global Marketplace (UNGM), information on ownership status and size is self-reported by registered suppliers. As of mid-2023, 397,067 suppliers are registered in the UNGM, 34,717 of which identify as women-owned. In 2022, based on data from suppliers, over 1,700 women-owned businesses participated in tender processes, and an estimated \$40 million worth of contracts were awarded to women-owned businesses via online tenders.

* Includes procurement under the large health project on behalf of the government of Mexico (PharmaMX), where a large proportion of spend was recorded against locally registered subsidiaries of multinational suppliers. If this procurement is excluded, the share of procurement with local suppliers elsewhere is 48.5 per cent.

\$21m**from suppliers in small island developing states – 1.2 per cent of total**



The economic impact of sustainable procurement in vulnerable countries

Supporting sustainable procurement can help drive economic development in LDCs. These countries face many development challenges, including low per capita income, widespread poverty, high unemployment rates and lack of resilience to unexpected economic and environmental shocks.

UNOPS supports the development of diverse and micro, small and medium-sized enterprises, including in developing countries, by giving them the tools to grow their businesses. The UNOPS Possibilities (UP) programme helps strengthen their capacity to bid in public procurement tenders while expanding and diversifying the UNOPS supplier base. Targeted outreach and needs assessment surveys help local suppliers identify challenges they face when participating in UNOPS tenders. Participants receive information about international procurement processes tailored to their needs and local context, including on topics such as ethics, conflict of interest and sustainability – knowledge that is vital to be more competitive when bidding for tenders.

In 2022, UNOPS organized three UP Forums with a workshop modality in Mozambique, the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Kenya. Between the three workshops, there were over 429 participants, with 253 companies registered on UNGM.

In Mozambique, the workshop was organized in response to our partner's request to strengthen and diversify the local supplier base. The online gathering aimed to build the capacity of local suppliers in agriculture, fisheries, transportation, and more, so they could participate in UNOPS tenders. Among the 157 attendees, 16 suppliers were subsequently awarded tenders, including one identifying as women-owned.

More details

A wheelchair user navigates a main road in the Serrekunda market area of Greater Banjul, The Gambia. © UNOPS/Jason Florio



Gender-responsive public procurement

UNOPS considers gender-responsive procurement (GRP), a sustainability initiative that can help achieve socioeconomic objectives, given the gender power relations in value chains. It aims to bridge wage gaps, create jobs for women and rectify gender-related labour imbalances. UNOPS has developed a comprehensive approach to GRP that considers all stages in the procurement process and is embedded in procurement policy.

Improving inclusion of women in mine action through procurement

The Peace and Security Cluster procured \$124 million worth of goods and services in 2022, including \$63 million in demining and explosive threat mitigation. Traditionally, mine action teams have been predominantly male. UNOPS, together with the United Nations Mine Action Service, has progressively sought to improve gender inclusivity in procurement related to mine action services.

UNOPS set specific gender requirements for team composition, which was crucial in encouraging potential bidders to add gender considerations in their proposals, even if that came with additional training costs.

In 2019-2020, UNOPS set a minimum percentage of female technical staff for a demining contract in South Sudan. The winning bidder not only met but exceeded the 30 per cent minimum requirement, achieving a 35 per cent female technical staff. In addition, 80 per cent of Community Liaison Officers were female.

In 2022, UNOPS introduced changes to improve gender balance requirements in tender scoring. During the pre-bid conference, UNOPS highlighted innovative approaches related to gender balance during evaluation, including distinct scoring for gender criteria, ensuring their proper recognition.

Currently, all mine action teams in South Sudan are mixed-gender. As female staff members gain experience, they are increasingly occupying more senior positions. This shift, impacting both internal team dynamics and external perceptions of gender in mine action, has brought about a positive change in the operational culture.

Peace and Security Cluster

A female member of an Explosive Ordnance Disposal team brushes sand off of a mortar shell.
© UNOPS/Tobin Jones



How we procure

Preparations underway for the delivery of hospital beds in Mexico.
© UNOPS/BDM Estudio

1,947solicitation
tenders posted
via eSourcing in
2022**78%**conducted under
open competition**17,161**active suppliers
on eSourcing**10,864**bids submitted
to tenders**5**median number
of bids per tender**2,217**contracts
awarded via
eSourcing**\$969m**contract value
awarded via
eSourcing

The two primary methods for procurement by UNOPS are under existing contracts such as long-term agreements (LTAs) (including contracts established by other UN organizations) and via tendering.

The UNOPS online eSourcing tendering platform is used for almost all new tendering activity, including direct procurement by UNOPS on behalf of partners as well as procurement processes conducted by UNOPS but with contracts signed by the partner. Exceptions to the use of eSourcing exist where Emergency Procurement Procedures are in force, as well as for some high value works-related tenders and, in some limited circumstances, where local market conditions may not lead to satisfactory results with an online tendering platform (for example, in areas with low internet connectivity or capacity).

Almost 2,000 solicitation tenders were launched in 2022, approximately the same number as were posted during 2021. Just over 2,000 tenders were finalized during the year, of which 74.5 per cent resulted in a contract award, with over 2,200 contracts awarded (as a tender may result in multiple suppliers being awarded contracts). The most common reasons for tenders not being finalized are market limitations or a change in project requirements, resulting in a need to re-tender or to use an alternative procurement approach to acquire the needed goods or services.

Of the tenders launched in 2022, 1,331 used the request for quotation (RFQ) method, while there were 469 invitations to bid (ITB) and 147 requests for proposal (RFP).

Approximately 78 per cent of solicitations were conducted under open competition, while 12 per cent were conducted with limited competition, and 10 per cent of eSourcing tenders were used for direct contracting.

Over 17,000 suppliers were active during 2022, with almost 11,000 bids submitted to tenders via eSourcing. For open competition tenders, the median number of bids per tender was five. UNOPS strives to achieve effective competition in all its tender activities and requires additional reasonableness of cost checks to be conducted in the event of there being fewer than three compliant bidders. Of the tenders conducted with limited or open competition in 2022, 56 per cent had three or more compliant bidders in the tender, an improvement of 2 percentage points compared to the year before.

Some tenders are conducted to establish new LTAs. An LTA is a framework agreement between UNOPS and a supplier that allows for repeated purchase of predefined goods or services over a specific period of time. Once established, a call-off order can be issued by an office to acquire goods and services under the contract, thereby facilitating efficiency, reduced transaction costs, value for money and economies of scale. UNOPS signed 284 new LTAs during the course of 2022. Additionally, 179 blanket purchase agreements – which are framework agreements for lower value purchases and have an annual procurement cap of \$50,000 – were signed.

Principles of procurement

UNOPS strives to use the resources received from partners in the most efficient, effective, transparent and accountable manner. The UNOPS Procurement Manual reflects that there is a need for UNOPS to achieve value for money, ethics, sustainability, efficiency as well as transparency and accountability, forming the basis for the UNOPS procurement principles:

[Find out more about how UNOPS procures.](#)

Doing business with UNOPS

UNOPS posts all current procurement business opportunities on UNGM. Potential suppliers are encouraged to check UNGM for a list of UNOPS tender notices. UNOPS then posts contract award information on UNGM and on the data.unops.org portal.

Details of UNOPS procurement activity can be found alongside statistics of other UN organizations in the Annual Statistical Report on UN Procurement. The report and interactive dashboards can be found at www.ungm.org/asr.

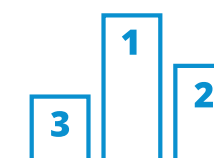
To learn more about doing business with UNOPS, suppliers are invited to complete an online course, which aims to improve our current and potential suppliers' knowledge on how to work with us, including our expectations regarding sustainability and ethics.

[Find out more about how to do business with UNOPS.](#)



Best value for money

Best combination of whole life costs and quality



Effective competition

Full and diverse responses from the market



Best interest of UNOPS and partners

Alignment with mandates and objectives



Fairness, integrity and transparency

Equal opportunities through open and clear rules



Sustainability

Balanced economic, social and environmental considerations



Professionalizing procurement within UNOPS

A large number of UNOPS personnel are involved in procurement in some way, whether they be part of a project that needs to procure goods or services, a technical expert tasked with developing specific requirements, a procurement practitioner working in operations or advisory roles, or part of the teams working in oversight and improvement of procurement globally.

UNOPS is committed to professionalizing the procurement practice and continuously upskilling its procurement workforce. For example, during the year, 330 personnel completed an online course on ethics and fraud prevention in procurement, with a total of 1,300 active personnel having completed the course. Ethics, anti-corruption and fraud prevention modules are integrated into the UNOPS procurement operations training course, which was completed by 238 personnel in 2022, with a total of 1,025 active personnel having done so overall. Moreover, UNOPS offers a wide variety of online procurement courses to its personnel, on topics such as mainstreaming gender equality in procurement, sustainable procurement, Emergency Procurement Procedures, and logistics and Incoterms.

UNOPS project manager meets with beneficiaries of a water infrastructure project in Darfur. © UNOPS/Atsushi Shibuya

68%

**of tenders included
sustainable procurement
criteria**

3,053

**bidders screened under
DRiVE programme**

55%

**of suppliers awarded via
eSourcing screened for
supplier sustainability**

5,240

**workers in our supply
chain to benefit from more
sustainable and socially
responsible workplace
policies and procedures,
developed or improved with
UNOPS support**

792

**micro, small and medium-
sized enterprises and
women-owned businesses
whose capacity has been
developed**

UNOPS is committed to promoting sustainable public procurement practices that are in line with SDG target 12.7. UNOPS systematically embeds sustainability considerations into procurement policies, procedures and guidance to complement and enhance the sustainable impact of its projects and operations.

The **Sustainable Procurement Framework** sets out policy requirements, strategies and practical guidance for the implementation of sustainable procurement at UNOPS. Of the 2,017 finalized tenders in 2022, 52 per cent were subject to the mandatory policy requirements of the framework.

While the framework sets minimum policy requirements, sustainable procurement considerations are also included in UNOPS practices based on the partner and project needs, going beyond the minimum requirements. This meant that 68 per cent of tenders finalized in 2022 included sustainable procurement criteria. The top three **sustainable procurement indicators** selected were:

- Gender issues (676 tenders)
- Sustainable resource use (377 tenders)
- Prevention of pollution (207 tenders)

UNOPS recognizes the potential and critical role that the private sector plays in the shift to sustainable consumption and production. Through our supplier sustainability programme, Delivering Responsibility in Vendor Engagement (DRiVE), we support our suppliers in their journey towards becoming more aware of their interactions with

and impact on sustainability-related issues. The programme includes supplier self-assessment, verification, corrective action and impact reporting.

Under DRiVE in 2022:

- A total of 3,053 bidders were subject to sustainability screening.
- Of the suppliers awarded via eSourcing, 55 per cent were screened for supplier sustainability. UNOPS intends to increase this percentage during the period of the strategic plan.
- Fourteen suppliers, which had received Corrective and Preventive Action Plans (CAPA) from UNOPS, made voluntary improvements in 45 different areas, including the development of strategies and action plans related to gender, diversity and inclusion, new parental leave policies for employees, as well as procedures and training in health and safety. In terms of impact, approximately 5,240 employees benefit from these improved workplace policies and procedures.

The UNOPS approach to sustainable procurement was recognized by being presented the first **UN Procurement Award** in the Sustainable Procurement and Supply Category, in recognition of the organization's efforts to support the efficient and transparent procurement of medicines and medical supplies in Mexico. The award was instituted by the UN High-Level Committee on Management's Procurement Network and recognizes procurement and supply chain initiatives that are compatible with the protection of the environment and support socioeconomic development.



Supplier capacity development with DRiVE

Through the DRiVE programme, UNOPS collaborates with local vendors to identify improvement actions that can enhance their reputation, increase efficiency, drive innovation and boost their competitiveness internationally.

In 2022, UNOPS conducted three supplier site visits in Amman, Jordan to two works contractors and one medical devices supplier. It was the first site visit to works suppliers following a change in policy to make the DRiVE questionnaire mandatory in works tenders. It also provided an opportunity to see firsthand how the suppliers were implementing their policies and procedures on site.

In general, the suppliers performed strongly in the areas of labour standards, management systems and quality management. Areas for improvement were also identified, namely: human rights, environmental management, policies and equal opportunity. CAPAs were issued to the suppliers, who demonstrated a strong willingness to improve based on the feedback given. Some suppliers have implemented the CAPAs issued and have provided positive feedback on the benefits of participating in DRiVE.

A DRiVE supplier visit during a school restoration project outside of Amman, Jordan. © UNOPS/Yazan Gazzaz





Streamlining procurement through UN Web Buy Plus

UN Web Buy Plus is a UNOPS global e-Commerce solution that provides access to a catalogue of products for UN organizations and partners in the aid and development community, allowing them to benefit from a suite of long-term agreements established by UNOPS. UN Web Buy Plus provides access to some of the most in-demand products, all of which are of high technical quality and the result of an international competitive bidding process.

UNOPS facilitated \$176 million worth of procurement via UN Web Buy Plus in 2022. Of this, \$66 million was for government partners, while \$9.7 million was for other UN organizations.

For example, UNOPS procured over 400 prefabricated building modules through UN Web Buy Plus for the construction of epidemiological treatment centres in Benin. This was part of a project for the Ministry of Health of Benin, financed by the Islamic Development Bank, which aims to enhance healthcare facilities in the country.

The use of UN Web Buy Plus by the local UNOPS procurement team added value by ensuring a streamlined and effective process through a secondary bidding exercise against existing long-term agreements. Once the order was placed for the units and associated services, the production of the prefabricated buildings was completed on schedule (within 80 days) and delivered to the 4 different destinations. The project demonstrates the effectiveness of UN Web Buy Plus in the procurement of complex commodities, including specific design components and associated on-site services.

19
catalogues

60+
suppliers

1,200+
products

[Read more about UN Web Buy Plus](#)

© Getty Images (Modified)

17,178

**purchase
orders raised or
amended in 2022**

\$714m

**worth of procurement
under long-term
agreements –
41 per cent of total
UNOPS procurement**

284

**new long-term
agreements signed**

\$132m

**in collaborative
procurement**

\$536m

**in procurement
under Emergency
Procurement
Procedures**

\$176m

**in procurement
through UN Web
Buy Plus**

Once a supplier has been selected, either via eSourcing or another procurement approach, the procurement activity is usually registered through a purchase order. Almost 17,000 procurement purchase orders were approved during 2022, while a further 500 previously raised purchase orders were amended during the year.

Over 5,500 purchase orders worth \$714 million were approved against 766 different long-term agreements (LTAs), representing over 41 per cent of the total procurement volume.

In line with the principle of mutual recognition, UNOPS makes many of its agreements available to other UN organizations, while also using contracts established by other organizations. **UN Web Buy Plus** gives UNOPS offices and our partners access to a catalogue of products established through LTAs with suppliers. While most procurement under an LTA in 2022 fell under a UNOPS contract, 19 per cent of purchase orders, or 13 per cent by value, were raised under an agreement owned by another UN organization. This included \$38 million under contracts owned by United Nations Development Programme and \$30 million under World Health Organization's agreements.

In addition to procuring on the back of existing LTAs of other UN entities, other forms of collaboration in procurement include using the procurement services of

another organization, procuring from another organization and using a joint contract. UNOPS procured over \$130 million worth of goods and services through collaborative approaches in 2022.

UNOPS procurement policies include Emergency Procurement Procedures (EPP), which can be activated to facilitate rapid response in urgent situations, while at the same time upholding UNOPS procurement principles. EPP may be used in a range of emergency situations, including UNOPS responses in **Ukraine** and **Pakistan**. In 2022, procurement under EPP amounted to \$536 million or 31 per cent of total procurement. Beyond the fuel procured under EPP for the Gaza Power Plant, the largest category under EPP was infrastructure, with a total of \$141 million, including \$60 million for works related to buildings and \$49 million related to roads and transportation. There was \$88 million in health procurement under EPP.

Outside of the Gaza Power Plant project, the largest project country using EPP was Yemen, with \$72 million in EPP, followed by Mozambique with \$43 million and Nicaragua with \$37 million. There was \$19 million of EPP in Ukraine and \$7.6 million in Pakistan.

3,714

**supplier performance
evaluations completed**

Supplier performance evaluations are routinely completed for most procurement activities valued above \$50,000. The evaluation considers topics including:

- Timeliness of delivery of goods, services or works
- Quality of goods, services or works delivered in accordance with the contract
- Effectiveness and timeliness of communication and documents handling
- Demonstrated commitment to sustainability (social, environmental and economic) and/or innovation
- Compliance with other contractual terms and conditions

During 2022, over 3,700 supplier performance evaluations were completed related to procurement transactions. Of these, 2 per cent said that suppliers exceeded

95%

**of supplier performance evaluations
with satisfactory performance or
performance exceeding expectations**

expectations, while in 93 per cent of cases their performance was satisfactory.

In 5 per cent of evaluations, the supplier performance was rated either unsatisfactory or partially unsatisfactory.

The Vendor Review Committee (VRC) makes recommendations on potential sanctions against vendors found to have engaged or attempted to engage in proscribed practices. In 2022, 31 cases, involving 36 vendors and 38 company principals, were referred to the Committee. In the same year, UNOPS debarred a total of 24 suppliers, issued a letter of censure to 1 supplier, and sent caution letters to 6 suppliers. These resulted from 13 cases raised in 2022 and 10 raised prior to 2022. Eighteen cases were pending with the Committee at the end of 2022. As a result of VRC review, information about sanctioned vendors is communicated to UN agencies through the UNGM vendor ineligibility lists. [Find out more about vendor sanctions.](#)

24

suppliers debarred by UNOPS

Appendix - Technical notes on UNOPS procurement reporting

UNOPS presents analysis in this report on the basis of information available within its systems, including in tenders, contracts, purchase orders and supplier performance evaluations.

Unless otherwise stated, the statistics provided relate to the 2022 calendar year. Amounts are in United States dollars. Changes in procurement volume in either absolute or percentage terms refer to year-on-year changes from the previous reporting year to the current reporting year. There may be slight differences between sums of numbers presented in tables and figures in the report and the given totals. This is due to rounding.

In most cases, the procurement amounts given relate to the value of purchase orders, which represent the commitments UNOPS enters into with its suppliers, either on behalf of partners ('Buy for partners') or for UNOPS own operations. The report only includes purchase orders related to procurement in accordance with the UNOPS Procurement Manual and aligned with the definition of procurement as per the UN Procurement Practitioner's Handbook – the acquisition through purchase or lease of real property, goods or other products (including intellectual property), works or services. It therefore excludes other commitments or activity processed via purchase orders, such as grants. It also excludes taxes where UNOPS is exempt, such as value-added taxes.

Goods include objects of every kind and description, including raw materials, products and equipment, and objects in solid, liquid or gaseous form, as well as services incidental to the supply of the goods if the value of those incidental services does not exceed that of the goods themselves.

Services include work, duty or labour performed by a contractor pursuant to a contract. Rendering of services may involve the associated provision of utilities or facilities if specified in the terms of the contract. Typical examples of services include security, catering, cleaning, travel management, event management, IT services, training, freight forwarding and consulting.

Under the UNOPS procurement reporting methodology, reported statistics are based on the full order amount for orders that remain open (i.e., goods or services are yet to be fully delivered), or the actual received amount for orders that are closed. The year in which they are reported is based on the date on which the order was first approved.

For this reason, final amounts may change if orders are amended or are closed with a different value from their original order amount. Further, as the report includes values of commitments not yet delivered, procurement statistics also differ from UNOPS reporting on expenditure or delivery.

Countries

Throughout this report, the terms 'country' or 'countries' refer to countries and territories. Country names follow the Standard Country or Area Codes for Statistical Use, referred to as the 'M49 standard' (prepared by the Statistics Division of the United Nations Secretariat). The designation of countries by geographic region is also based on this standard.

For analytical purposes, the report uses the country categorizations of 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. There is no established convention for the definition of countries and areas that are considered LLDCs or SIDS. The current composition of countries and areas in the LLDC and SIDS groups was set at the beginning of the Sustainable Development Goals reporting period based on various definitions available at the time.

The designations employed do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the UN concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. The assignment of countries or areas to specific groupings is for statistical convenience and does not imply any assumption regarding political or other affiliation of countries or territories by the UN.

In the section 'Where we procure', reporting is based on the country indicated as the 'project country' as recorded in UNOPS systems. In some cases, a project may be delivered across multiple countries, but the reporting of procurement is only possible against the primary project country. In some cases, the project country may be recorded as the primary UNOPS office location for that project.

In the section 'Who we procure from', reporting is based on the country of the supplier, as indicated by the supplier when they are registered in our systems. Depending on

the supplier, this may indicate the headquarters or a locally registered subsidiary.

The analysis of whether a supplier is considered local is based on a comparison of the project country and the supplier country. Similarly, a 'regional supplier' is one in a different country than the project country, but in the same geographic region. A 'continental supplier' is one in the same geographic continent but not in the same country or region as the project. Suppliers in a different continent are labelled 'intercontinental suppliers'. There may therefore be some inaccuracies in this analysis where a supplier is operating across multiple countries or a project has activities in multiple locations.

The report also contains analysis based on UNOPS Regions, based on the organizational structure: Africa Region (AFR); Asia Region (AR); Europe and Central Asia Region (ECR); Latin America and Caribbean Region (LCR); Middle East Region (MR); and New York Portfolios Office (NYPO).

Categorization

This report uses a product categorization tailored for UNOPS procurement activities. This categorization is subject to change and therefore, care should be taken when comparing statistics presented here with other publications. The UNOPS product classification also differs from the categorization presented in the [Annual Statistical Report on UN Procurement](#), which is based on the UN Standard Products and Services Code® (UNSPSC) standard for the purpose of consistent reporting on categories of goods and services across all UN organizations.

Collaborative procurement

Reporting on collaborative procurement is consistent with the definition of common procurement set out in the 2015 Harmonizing UN Procurement: Common UN Procurement at the Country Level guidelines by the High-Level Committee on Management Procurement Network (HLCM-PN) Working Group on Harmonization. The types of common procurement considered in the document are:

- Using existing long-term agreements (LTAs) or contracts of other UN organizations ('piggybacking')
- Using the solicitation results of other UN organizations to establish own LTA
- Establishing and using joint LTAs and contracts through 'lead agency' approach
- Using procurement services of other UN organizations
- Procuring from another UN organization
- Using a joint procurement unit

Case studies

Most case studies reference SDGs associated with the projects. While the projects mainly focus on these SDGs, it is likely they will also address other SDGs in some way. Some UNOPS corporate initiatives are also focused on certain SDGs. For example, given the scope of the Sustainable Procurement Framework, in some way most procurement-related projects contribute to SDG 12 (Responsible consumption and production).

Further information

The UNOPS website contains up-to-date information about our [services and expertise in procurement](#), as well as [how to do business with UNOPS](#).

Information about UNOPS procurement policies can be found in the [UNOPS Procurement Manual](#). This includes [Annex 1: Sustainable Procurement Framework](#) and [Annex 2: Quality Assurance Policy for the Procurement of Medicines, Medical Devices and other Health Products](#).

Data on UNOPS procurement activities is published online in the following resources:

- Awarded contracts are published in the [UNGM Contract Awards](#) section.
- Summary details of all approved purchase orders are published on a regular basis in the [UNOPS data portal](#) under the Contracts tab.
- Annual procurement statistics are published in the [Annual Statistical Report on UN Procurement](#) and are presented alongside statistics from other UN organizations, which can be explored through interactive dashboards.

The above resources include data about procurement from specific suppliers. If the supplier name is protected for security reasons, the supplier name is reported under 'Name withheld for security reasons'. If the publication of the supplier name together with other contract-related information could potentially breach confidentiality agreements, the supplier is reported under 'Name withheld for confidentiality reasons'. If the supplier is an individual, the name is reported as 'Name withheld for privacy reasons'.

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