

► Official Development Assistance (ODA) for Employment and Skills Promotion in Green Sectors and in Greening Traditional Sectors

Input Indicator Specification (Updated Version)

April 2025

► Guide for Application using OECD ODA Statistics

Category	Description
Indicator Name	The green share of ODA for employment and skills promotion
Policy mandate	The indicator is based on the commitment endorsed by the leaders of G7 countries within the G7 Leaders' Communiqué, in Elmau, on the 28th June 2022: <i>"By 2025, we will increase the share of our ODA employment and skills promotion programmes that is directed specifically towards green sectors and greening traditional sectors, in alignment with our emerging and developing partner countries' strategies and subject to our budgetary processes."</i>
Objectives	The recommended indicator aims to identify the share of ODA for employment and skills promotion directed towards promoting green transition, through (i) supporting the creation of jobs in green sectors and jobs involved in greening traditional sectors, and (ii) supporting the development of skills for green jobs. The indicator can be applied to track the share of ODA for any given country or group of countries reporting data in the OECD-DAC database. It can be applied to a specific year or to a range of years for which data is available. As such, the application of the indicator informs individual countries on the share of ODA directed towards specific policy objectives in line with the relevant G7 leaders' commitment.
Method	The recommended method for compiling the indicator was approved by the G7 representatives at the G7 dialogue forum in November 2022 in Berlin. A reference to the method was included in the List of Active G7 Commitments, Commitment 8, by the Accountability Working Group (AWG) in 2024. The indicator combines a set of <i>purpose codes</i> and <i>policy markers</i>, which are two core dimensions that structure the Creditor Reporting System (CRS) of the OECD-DAC database. Purpose codes classify an aid activity into one sub-sectoral category, and policy markers indicate that an aid activity is oriented towards key policy objectives.
Formula	The recommended indicator is calculated in the following manner: $\frac{\text{The volume of "green" ODA for employment and skills}}{\text{The "total" volume of ODA for employment and skills}} = \text{share of "green" (\%)}$

Denominator	The denominator is the “total” volume of ODA for employment and skills promotion. It is compiled by selecting CRS purpose codes that are relevant to employment and skills promotion programmes. In practical terms, for a given donor country this is calculated as: • The total sum of ODA destined towards the selected sectors, relevant for employment and skills promotion, using the OECD-DAC Sector Classification code list¹. The list of sectors falling within the scope of employment and skills promotion are (the full detailed list of CRS sector codes to be included is provided in the Annex): Employment promotion: • Support for sectors related to employment policy, namely social protection (16010), employment creation (16020), labour rights (16070) and social dialogue (16080) • Support for banking and financial services (240), excluding education and training in banking and financial service (24081) to avoid double-counting, as it is covered under sector-specific education and training list • Support for business and other services (250) • Support for industry (321) • Support for mineral resources and mining (322) • Support for construction (323) • Support for trade policies and regulations (331), excluding trade education/training (33181) to avoid double-counting, as it is covered under sector-specific education and training list • Support for tourism (332) Skills promotion: • Support for education (CRS sector code 110), excluding primary education (11220), primary education equivalent for adults (11232), early childhood education (11240) and school feeding (11250) • Support for sector-specific education and training, including multisector education and training (42081) as well as support to research/scientific institutions (43082) <i>Optionally</i>, countries may also track the green share of ODA oriented towards employment-relevant infrastructure sectors, as proposed during the G7 Dialogue Forum in November 2022. However, such data should be clearly separated from the main list of CRS sectors relevant for employment and skills promotion as indicated above. The detailed list of employment-relevant infrastructure sectors is provided in the Annex.
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¹ [https://one.oecd.org/document/DCD/DAC\(2024\)40/ADD2/FINAL/en/pdf](https://one.oecd.org/document/DCD/DAC(2024)40/ADD2/FINAL/en/pdf)

Numerator	The numerator is the volume of ODA for employment and skills promotion activities that is classified as “green”. It is identified using relevant CRS purpose codes in combination with the policy markers through which reporting donors have oriented their aid activities towards “green” objectives (in line with OECD-DAC guidance for statistical reporting). Among the 12 policy markers used in the OECD DAC statistics, five policy markers relate to “green” policy objectives (the first four of which are known as “Rio markers”): (i) Biodiversity; (ii) Climate change mitigation; (iii) Climate change adaptation; (iv) Desertification; and, (v) Aid to environment. Reporting donors assign scores to their activities that reflect the importance of the policy objective in their design and impact, as follows: • Score “2” is assigned when the policy objective, defined by the marker, is a principal objective for the activity, explicitly stated in the objectives of the activity and being fundamental in its design and implementation. • Score “1” is assigned, when the policy objective, defined by the marker, is a significant, but secondary objective for the activity and while being important, is not one of the principal reasons for undertaking the activity. • Score “0” is assigned if the activity is not targeted to the policy objective. Note: The exact requirements for each policy objective to be classified as either principal or significant differ from marker to marker.² In addition, every country can specify the requirements according to its own monitoring systems. The numerator (total volume of “green ODA for employment and skills”) is calculated for a given donor country or group of donor countries and for a given period as: The sum of ODA destined only towards those pre-defined lists of employment and skills promotion relevant sectors – as included for the calculation of the denominator – that have received either a score “1” or a score “2” for any of the five “green” policy objectives.
Data Source	OECD Official Development Aid Statistics
Data release frequency	Annual
Data access	The data required for the compilation of the indicator is available online with public access from the OECD.Stats database. It can be accessed via the online table “Creditor Reporting System (CRS)” following this link: https://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?datasetcode=CRS1

² [https://one.oecd.org/document/DCD/DAC/STAT\(2020\)44/ADD2/FINAL/en/pdf](https://one.oecd.org/document/DCD/DAC/STAT(2020)44/ADD2/FINAL/en/pdf), e.g., the requirements for the attribution of the biodiversity marker (p. 69) are much more specific than the requirements for the attribution of the aid to environment marker (p. 52)

Data download instructions	For calculating the indicator using OECD.Stats data, microdata from the Creditor Reporting System (CRS) is required. All micro-data from the Creditor Reporting System (CRS). Manual download. Micro-data can be downloaded from the online table by pressing on the relevant cell (e.g. tabulation of data for a specific country and a specific year), which opens a micro-data sub-page with the possibility of bulk download of records included in the specified cell of the online table.
Data processing instructions	Extracted micro-data requires some (limited) processing before it can be aggregated for the purposes of calculating the indicator and further analysis. Notably, a derived variable needs to be created identifying, for each ODA activity, the highest green score attributed to the ODA activity in question in respect to any of the five green markers. In practical terms, if the data micro-data is processed using excel, what needs to be done is creation an additional column and using available formulas in excel to identify, what is the highest score for a particular ODA activity among the five selected green markers. One way to do this is using "IF" and "COUNTIF" operators to identify if there is at least one score "2", or at least one score "1" among the five markers. An example of such formula is <code>=IF(COUNTIF(A2:E2,">1")>0,"Score 2",IF(COUNTIF(A2:E2,">0")>0,"Score 1","Score 0"))</code>, where "A2:E2" indicates the range of five cells, which store the information on the score for each of the five "green" markers.
Choice of values	Several operational choices can be made including whether to use: - commitments or disbursements values; - number of projects or total project amounts; - which time periods to use for the assessment of progress toward the G7 goal.
ODA flow type	Two types of flows can be considered for analysis and as the basis for calculating the indicator: Commitments and Gross Disbursements. There may be significant differences between the volumes of Commitments and the volumes of Gross Disbursements. The objective of the analysis can determine the choice of data (type of flow) as follows: Commitment values indicate contributing countries' intent and the status of ODA programming (variable "USD_Commitment_Defl") and can thus be used to steer programming activities in a timely manner and assess planned pledges towards a commitment. Disbursement values indicate contributing countries' ODA expenditure (variable "USD_Disbursement_Defl") and can thus be used to assess actual progress made towards a commitment.
Disaggregation for further analysis	For further analysis, the following disaggregated indicators can be evaluated: - donor (agency), recipient country, years, CRS sectors, modalities, and delivery channels. - activities for which green aid is the principal objective versus where it has (only) significant relevance. - green marker, i.e. which green markers are most frequently selected and at which green score level.

Indicator baseline	The recommended baseline from which to assess progress made towards the G7 commitment consists of the 3-year average prior to the year in which the commitment was made (2019-2021).
Progress monitoring	Progress towards the G7 commitment is monitored by applying the indicator to a moving average of 3 years, calculated from the latest year in which data is available, as follows: • In 2024: years 2020 to 2022 (including the commitment year, 2022) • In 2025: years 2021 to 2023 • In 2026: years 2022 to 2024 • In 2027: years 2023 to 2025 (including the target year of the commitment, 2025)
Final assessment	The extent to which the commitment has been met can be assessed in 2027. While data on both commitment values and disbursement values can be applied and compared in this instance, commitment values are recommended for monitoring progress.
Assumptions	The approach relies on values assigned to CRS purpose codes that are pre-assigned by reporting OECD-DAC members to relevant ODA flows. This assumes that all activities delivered under a given purpose code are relevant to the selected code (e.g. that all activities delivered under “employment promotion” are indeed relevant to that objective in practice).
Potential issues (I): scholarships	In a number (but not all) of G7 countries there may be an issue with the “Scholarships and student costs in donor countries” type of aid. Notably, preliminary analysis indicates that in some countries this may be the largest ODA aid category within the employment and skills promotion ODA. Furthermore, it is often observed that this type of aid has usually very little green targeting and it may be argued that green targeting for this aid type may not be applicable. The (optional) exclusion of this aid type from the calculation of the indicator would likely increase the green share of employment and skills for some G7 countries’ ODA as well as the average share for G7 as whole.
Potential issues (II): multilateral transactions	According to the OECD DAC reporting guidelines, ODA transaction is considered multilateral when projects have multilateral institution as recipient and the activities are multilateral in nature. In such cases, they are not attributed a CRS code and thus would not be included in the calculation of the indicator.
Potential issues (III): multiple CRS codes	According to the OECD DAC reporting guidelines, a specific ODA transaction can be attributed more than one CRS code. However, the micro-data publicly available from the Creditor Reporting System (CRS) only includes one (main) CRS purpose code.
Potential issues (IV): double counting	When extracting ODA data from the OECD or national datasets and calculating the indicator, care must be taken to avoid the risk of double counting of operations. This may occur in particular when identifying the green marker scores for specific ODA activities, as many ODA activities often have multiple green markers with a score of “1” and/or “2”. This is for example the case in the data-table available in the OECD ODA statistical database titled “Aid activities targeting Global Environmental Objectives (CRS)” ³ . This table can only be used to analyse data for one single green marker and should not be used for aggregating ODA volumes across several green markers.

³ <https://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?datasetcode=CRS1>

► Annex

Detailed list of CRS purpose codes linked to employment and skills promotion ODA activities

Employment Promotion Programmes	
CRS Code	Activity Title
16010	Social Protection
16020	Employment creation
16070	Labour rights
16080	Social dialogue
240 (whole group of activities, except 24081)	Banking & Financial Services
250 (whole group of activities)	Business & Other Services
321 (whole group of activities)	Industry
322 (whole group of activities)	Mineral Resources & Mining
323 (whole group of activities)	Construction
331 (whole group of activities)	Trade Policies & Regulations
332 (whole group of activities)	Tourism
Skills Promotion Programmes	
111 (whole group of activities)	Education, Level Unspecified
11230	Basic life skills for adults (adult education)
11231	Basic life skills for youth (adult education)
11260	Lower secondary education
113 (whole group of activities)	Secondary education
114 (whole group of activities)	Post-secondary education
12181	Medical education/training
12281	Health personnel development
13081	Personnel development for population and reproductive health
14081	Education and training in water supply and sanitation
21081	Education and training in transport and storage
24081	Education and training in banking & financial services
23181	Energy education/training
31166	Agricultural extension (Non-formal training in agriculture)
31181	Agricultural education/training
31281	Forestry education/training
31381	Fishery education/training
33181	Education and training in trade
41081	Environmental education/training
43081	Multisector education/training
43082	Research/scientific institutions

Detailed list of CRS purpose codes linked to employment-relevant infrastructure investment

Employment-relevant infrastructure investment	
CRS Code	Activity Title
12230	Basic health infrastructure
14020	Water supply and sanitation - large systems
14021	Water supply – large systems
14022	Sanitation – large systems
14031	Basic drinking water supply
14032	Basic sanitation
14050	Waste management/disposal
21020	Road transport
21021	Feeder road construction
21022	Feeder road maintenance
21023	National road construction
21024	National road maintenance
21030	Rail transport
23183	Energy conservation and demand-side efficiency
23210	Energy generation, renewable sources - multiple technologies
23220	Hydro-electric power plants
23220	Water energy (Hydro-electric power plants)
23230	Solar energy for centralised grids
23231	Solar energy for isolated grids and standalone systems
23232	Solar energy - thermal applications
23240	Wind energy
23260	Geothermal energy
23270	Biofuel-fired power plants
23410	Hybrid energy electric power plants
23642	Electric mobility infrastructures
31120	Agriculture development
31130	Agricultural land resources
31140	Agricultural water resources
41010	Environmental policy and administrative management
41020	Biosphere protection
41030	Biodiversity
41081	Environmental education/training
43031	Urban land policy and management
43032	Urban development

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