10. Reduce inequality within and among countries

10.b Encourage official development assistance and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to States where the need is greatest, in particular least developed countries, African countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their national plans and programmes

**Indicator**

10.b.1 Total resource flows for development, by recipient and donor countries and type of flow (e.g. official development assistance, foreign direct investment and other flows)

### I. Global indicator

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Total resource flows for development, by recipient and donor countries and type of flow (e.g. official development assistance, foreign direct investment and other flows)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Definition</td>
<td>Total resource flows for development, including Official Development Assistance (ODA), other official flows (OOF) and private flows. Official and private flows, both concessional and non-concessional to developing countries. For official flows the major distinction is between official development assistance (ODA) and other official flows (OOF), while private flows are broken down into flows at market terms and charitable grants. Contributions to multilateral development agencies are also included.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### II. Data description

**Calculation method**

Official and private flows, both concessional and non-concessional, to developing countries from a donor country.

**Unit**

Million$(USD)

**Data sources**

The OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) collects data from donor countries’ reporters (ministries of foreign affairs or finance). (http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/methodology.htm)

**Calendar**

- Data release: Annually

**Organizations**

OECD (Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development)

**Global indicator link**

- Data: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/