# IATI History in the making



# November 2013

The Democratic Republic of the Congo pilots the automatic import of IATI data into their aid information management system, saving valuable time previously spent manually entering aid data.

# February 2013

The 100th organisation publishes their data to IATI.

as partner countries endorsing IATI.

August 2011

will endorse IATI, joining:

January 2011

DFID is the first organisation to publish data to IATI's newly-developed data Standard.

### September 2008

IATI is launched at the Third High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness in Accra, Ghana. Nine donor governments together with the European Commission, World Bank, UNDP, GAVI and the Hewlett Foundation are the first to commit to the initiative by signing the IATI Accra Statement.





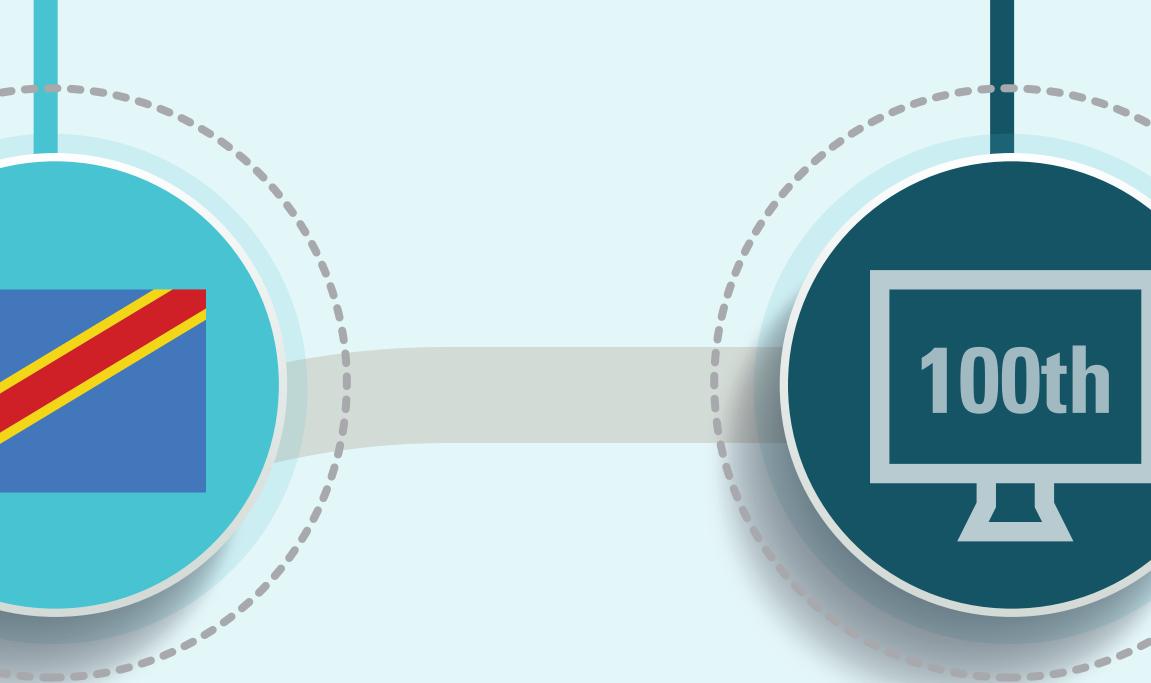




# June 2015

The outcome document from the Financing for Development Conference in Addis Ababa recognises the essential nature of transparency in funding Agenda 2030 and learning from existing transparency initiatives and open data standards, specifically naming IATI.







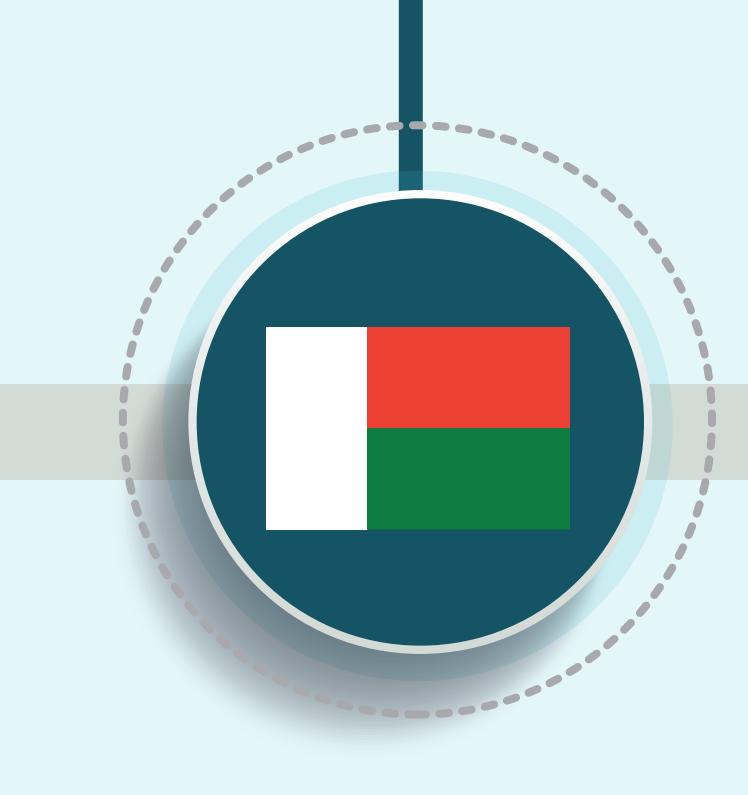
The Busan High Level Forum is a major milestone for IATI:

the outcome document agrees to implement a "common

standard", which includes OECD-DAC reporting systems

Canada and the United States, announce their intention to

and the IATI Standard. Two major donor governments,



The Prime Minister of Madagascar announces that his country









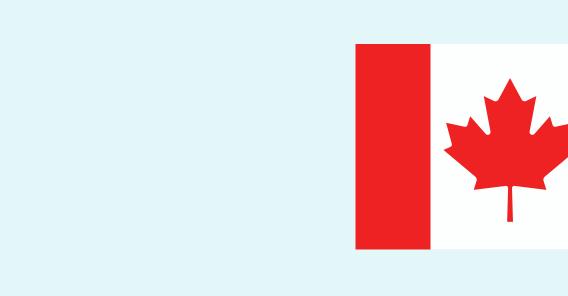


### December 2015

IATI Standard version 2.02 is released. New features focus on improving data published to IATI on humanitarian financing and reporting on the



Sustainable Development Goals.





join IATI as signatories.

November 2011

# February 2011

Members formally agree the first version of the IATI Standard, establishing a set of international rules for publishing useful development data. The primary goal is to meet the information needs of stakeholders in developing countries.



UNDP hosts 6 regional consultation meetings involving 74 partner country governments to identify their key aid information needs to inform the development of the IATI Standard.

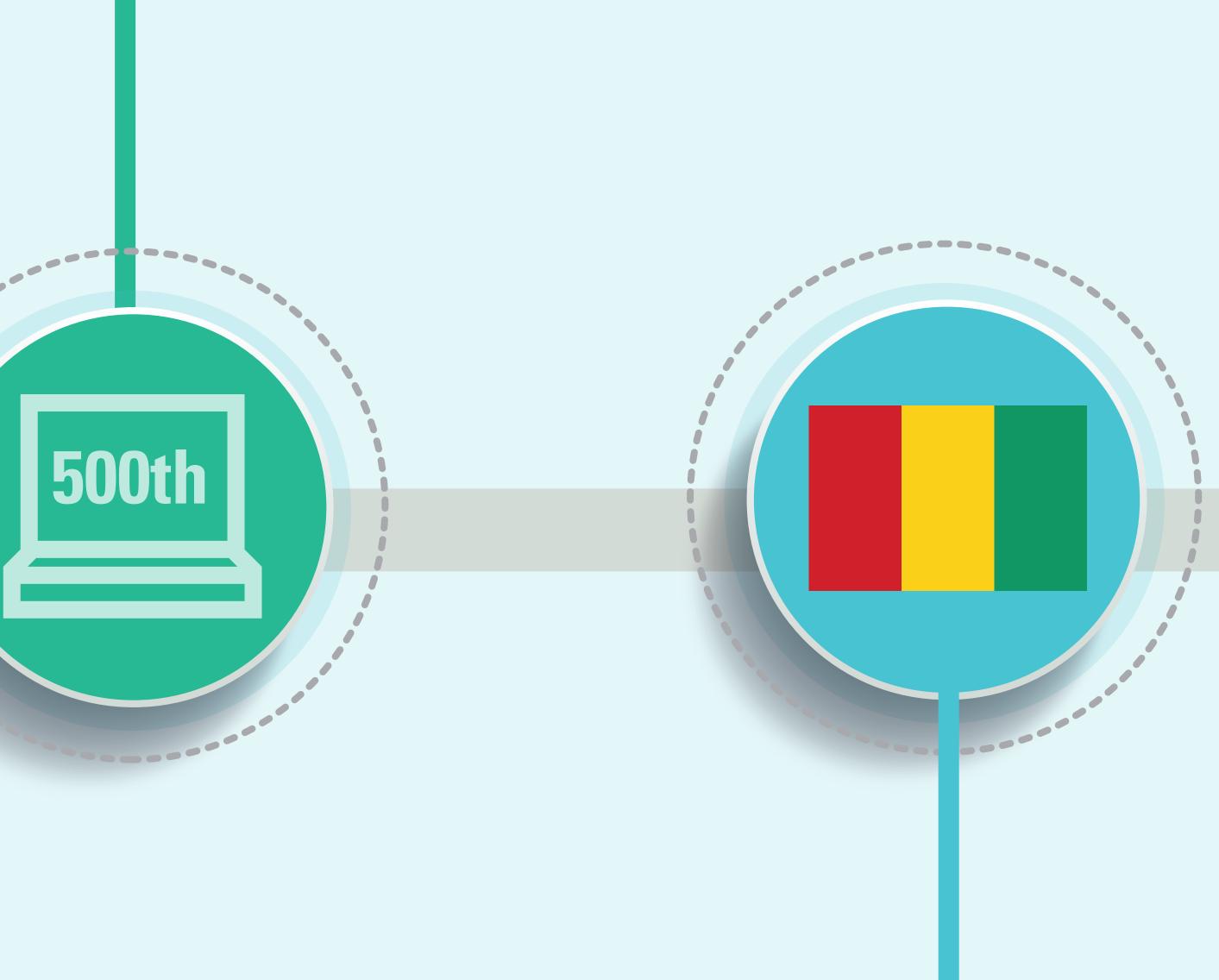


The Netherlands is the second government (after the UK) to introduce mandatory rules for organisations receiving funds to

report their spending to IATI.

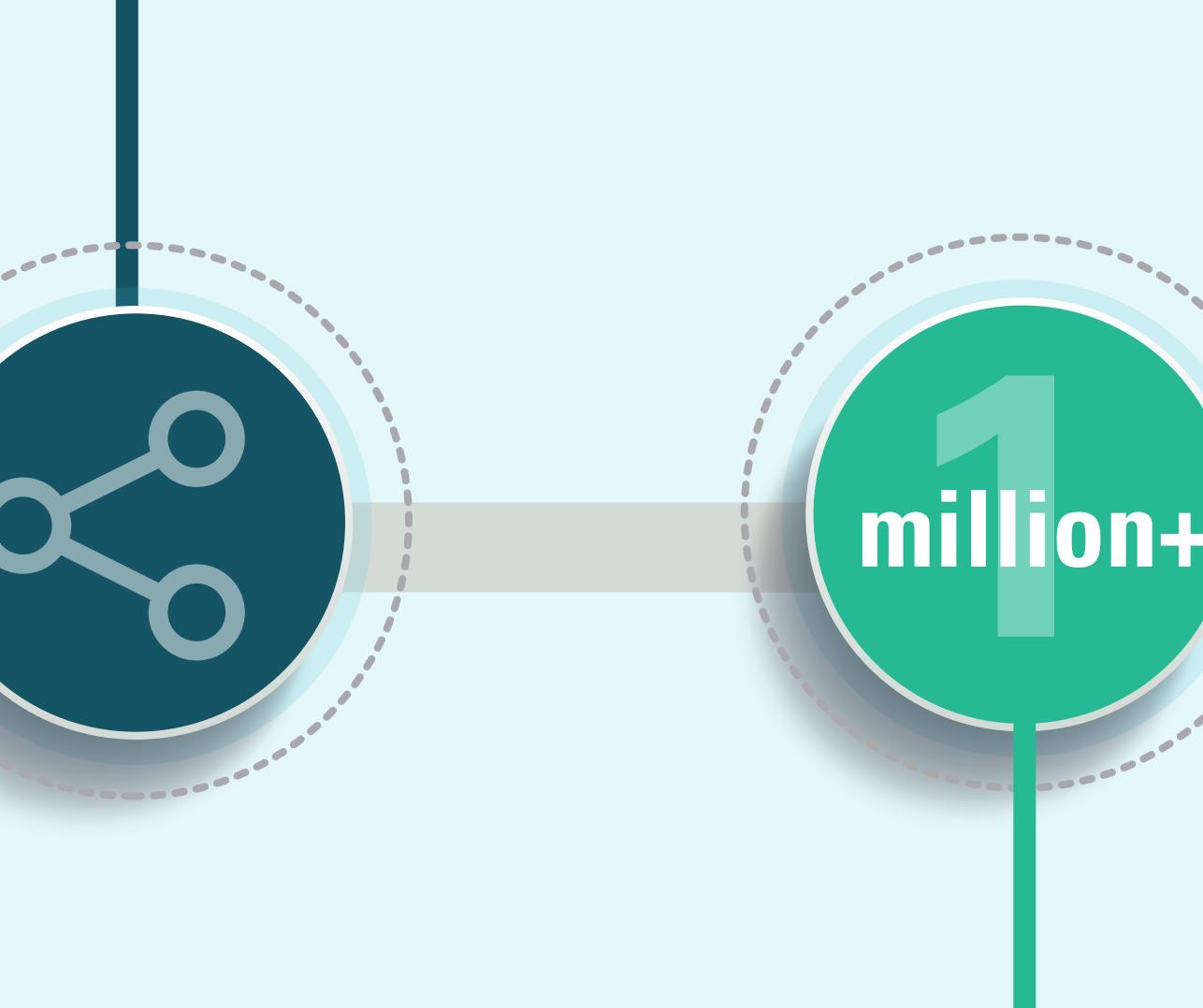
December 2016 The 500th organisation

publishes their data to IATI.

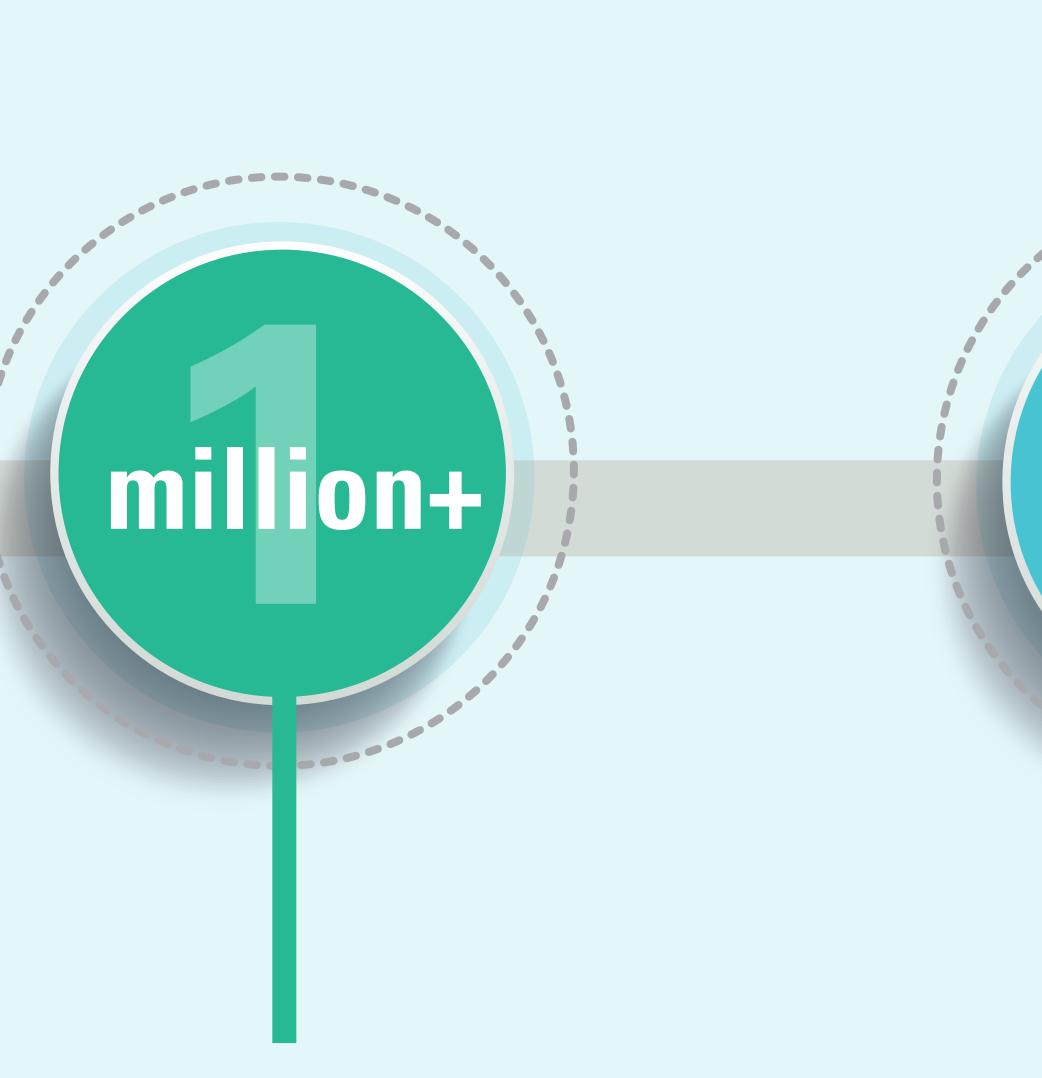


### December 2017

UN Secretary-General commits the United Nations Development System to publishing information on spending and results through "system-wide



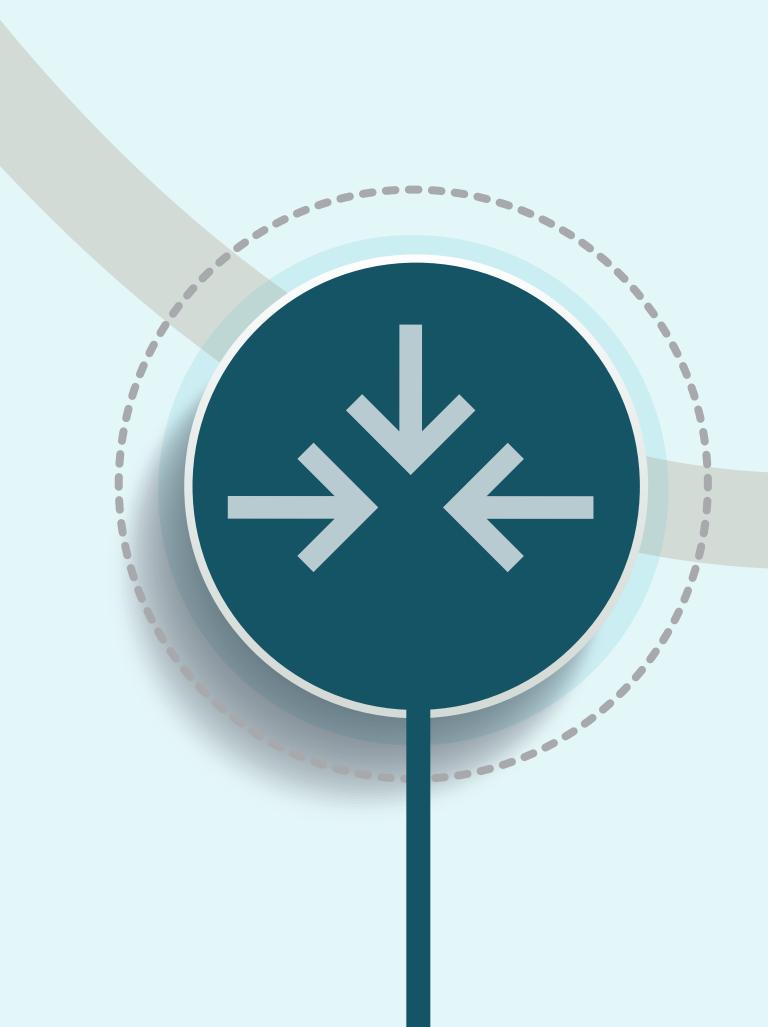
enrolment" into IATI.



July 2018

IATI increases in size to 90 members, representing donor and partner governments, multilaterals, foundations, private sector and civil society organisations.





Guinea becomes the 30th partner country to join IATI as a member.



The number of activities reported to IATI exceeds one million since the first publication in 2011.



September 2018 IATI celebrates its 10-year anniversary with a side event at the UN General Assembly entitled "10 years of IATI: Retrospectives and future trends on data, transparency and open governance".

# May 2016

Thirty of the biggest humanitarian donors and id providers commit to the Grand Bargain at the first World Humanitarian Summit. This commitment includes publishing timely, transparent, harmonised and open high-quality data on humanitarian funding within two years, and identifies IATI as the basis for a common standard.