DFID IATI Guidelines (Technical)

How to use the IATI Standard for Partners, Contractors and Suppliers of DFID

The **DFID IATI Guidelines Technical** document provides an overview of which IATI fields need to be filled in and additionality provides in-depth technical guidance of how to fill these fields in. If you are looking for more policy guidance, download the **DFID IATI Guidelines Policy** document which outlines DFIDs ambition around transparency and the expectations DFID has of its partners. Source: https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/dfid-iati-guidelines

Table of Contents

Criteria

DFID expects all organisations receiving funding to publish an IATI data set covering at least the activities funded by DFID and following the criteria listed below. Data should be updated and published at least once every quarter.

These criteria are divided into:

- General requirements: the basic requirements an IATI data set must meet;

- IATI organisation file: the file that describes your organisation;

- IATI activities file: a detailed report about the activities your organisation carries out

These requirements will be reviewed occasionally and may change with internationally agreed technical IATI-standard updates or based upon new insights; you will be informed of any updates.

Not all data elements (or fields) of either the IATI organisations or the activities files are required in reporting in line with the DFID standards. In the sections below, it is indicated which fields are required and which are not.

The more information available, the more useful IATI publications become, and the better the insights to improve development outcomes.

General requirements

IATI version	IATI standard version 2.02 or higher.
Validity	Organisations are expected to publish an IATI data set that validates against the corresponding IATI schema version. To test your own data, visit the IATI Public Validator.

Note: the IATI Public Validator only checks the structure of the published XML, not the content. |
| Frequency | Organisations are expected to renew their publication at least on a quarterly basis, within a month after the end of each quarter. The link to the IATI data set must be made available on the IATI registry. (http://iatiregistry.org)

E.g. the IATI data set covering activities until 2018-03-31 should be published by 2018-04-30 on the IATI registry. |
| Language (of descriptions/narrative) | Preferably English. Narratives in other languages can be included if available. |
| Completeness / coverage | An IATI publication is mandatory for all activities funded by DFID. |
| Scope | Your IATI activity data should contain all the activities which are funded by DFID, as a minimum. If the support to these activities is used to implement (underlying) activities, you should also publish these in your data.

Example:

DFID funds a programme which you subdivide into 6 implementing activities. You publish 7 activities: the programme and the 6 activities funded through the programme.

Where programmes or activities are co-funded, matched funded or joint funded you also include the funds and commitments being provided by third parties. (see chapter 'Financial'). |

IATI Organisation file

The IATI *organisation file* is used to describe your organisation. It is designed to report *forward-looking aggregate budget* information for the reported organisations and planned future budgets to recipient institutions or countries. The IATI organisational file is also used to provide links to relevant public documents that are not related to one or more specific activities. It is expected that every organisation publishing IATI data should include one *organisation file*, which is updated at least annually.

Organisation Data		
Annual forward planning budget for organisation	Yearly forward-looking information on the whole organisation or agency budget, specified by budget line item. *Please include at least one year of forward looking data: when publishing in 2018 include budgets for 2019.*	Yes
Annual forward planning budget for funded organisations	The annual amounts your organisation plans to disburse to each of your partner organisations.	Yes, if available
Annual forward planning budget for countries	Yearly forward-looking budget for each country worked in by the reporting organisation.	Yes, if available
Organisation documents	Documents relating to the organisation *This includes: Annual reports, strategic plans, exclusion policies other documents that provide relevant information on the organisation and its scope of work.*	Yes

IATI Activity file

The following table describes the elements to be published in the IATI activity file for each specific activity. For the formal specification of the elements, please refer to the IATI standard website: http://iatistandard.org/

Ideally, all the information that relates to a specific activity should be kept together as much as is possible as this makes the ultimate use of the data by any third party much more efficient. Data should be cumulative (e.g. if publishing every quarter, the updated activity will include the quarter being reported on, the previous quarter reported last time, and so on). It will also enable amendments to be made to existing data.

No data should be removed or deleted from published files. It is intended that once published, data remains permanently available.

Organisations are responsible for producing timely, relevant and high-quality data which will be updated on a quarterly basis.

DFID requests organisations to review sensitive activities on a case-by-case basis, to determine a balanced situation between safety and still publishing useful and meaningful IATI data

Identification		
Reporting Organisation	Unique identifier and name of organisation reporting the activity.	Yes
IATI activity identifier	Constructed with the Reporting Organisation unique identifier and the organisation's chosen activity number.	Yes
Other Activity Identifier	An internal reference number for the activity.	Not required
Basic Activity Information		
Title	Title of the activity.	Yes
Description	Description of the activity.	Yes
Activity Status	Status of the activity (Pipeline/Implementation/…).	Yes
Activity Date	Start and end dates of the activity.	Yes
Contact Info	Contact address and email for the reporting organisation.	Yes
Activity Scope	The geographical scope of the activity: regional, national, sub-national, etc.	Not required
Participating Organisations		
Participating Organisation	*Funding*: Organisation Name, Organisation Type and Organisation Identifier	Yes
	Implementing: Organisation Name, Organisation Type and Organisation Identifier	Yes
	Accountable: Organisation Name, Organisation Type and Organisation Identifier	Yes
	Extending: Organisation Name, Organisation Type and Organisation Identifier	If applicable
	Note: If you work with organisations who also publish to IATI, you are strongly encouraged to use their unique IATI organisation identifiers.	

Geopolitical Information		
Recipient Country	The country or countries that benefit from the activity.	Yes
Recipient Region	The region(s) that benefit from the activity.	Yes
Location	Location of the activity on a sub-national level.	If available
Classifications		
Sector	The sector(s) that the activity benefits according to the OECD DAC CRS Purpose Code (5 digit).	Yes
Policy Marker	Indicators which track key policy issues.	Yes
Collaboration Type	Whether the resource flow is bilateral or multilateral.	Not required
Default Flow Type	Whether the activity is funded by Official Development Assistance (ODA), Other Official Flows (OOF), etc	Yes
Default Finance Type	Financing mechanism – grant/loan/capital/export credit etc.	Yes
Default Aid Type	Type of assistance provided	Yes
Default Tied Status	Whether there are restrictions on the aid (Y/N)	Yes
Country Budget Items	Alignment of activities with both the functional and administrative classifications used in the recipient country's Chart of Accounts.	Not required
Financial		
Budget	Budget for the activity *(use budget type: original)*	Yes
Planned Disbursement	Planned payment schedule for future disbursements.	If available
Capital Spend	The percentage of the total commitment that is for capital spending.	Not required
Transactions	Incoming Commitments	Yes
	Incoming Funds	Yes
	Commitments	Yes
	Disbursements	Yes
	Expenditures	Yes
	Note: For convenience, it is recommended you aggregate expenses on quarterly basis and publish this total amount. If you wish to go into more detail, feel free to do so, but IATI is not a financial audit.	

Related Documents		
Document Link (incl. Activity Website)	Documents relating to the activity including project proposal, Theory of Change, reports, pictures, project updates etc. *A01 - Pre- and post-project impact appraisal* *A07 - Review of project performance and evaluation* *A08 - Results, outcomes and outputs* *Etc..*	Where applicable and if contractual agreement with DFID
Relations		
Related Activity	Another separately reported IATI activity that is related to this one.	If applicable
Performance		
Legacy Data	The legacy data element allows for the reporting of values held in a field in the reporting organisation's system which is similar, but not identical to an IATI element.	Not required
Conditions	Information on the conditions for the project	If available
Result	Data on results and indicators of the project Please take note of the following requirements: 1. Where possible, indicator values should be numeric. 2. For each indicator the baseline, target and actual values are mandatory. This is essential to assess the progress. Note that you are free to use any indicators as you see fit to publish your progress. More specific requirements are listed in Performance	If available
CRS	Additional items specific to CRS++ reporting	Not required
FSS	This section allows entry of data required for the OECD DAC Forward Spending Survey at an activity level.	Not required

How to Build Your Publication

An important advantage of IATI is its flexibility. Programmes and Projects can be 'modelled' in an IATI activity file in multiple ways. To achieve useful IATI publications that provide understandable and meaningful data, DFID has developed some suggested models to follow when building an IATI publication. These suggested models, which allow considerable flexibility, will make it easier to combine the data from various publishers and create a full picture of activities.

Please note that these models are not exhaustive but provide an overall structure. A combination of different elements may be needed to give a clear picture of your activities. If these do not fit your organisations structure, use what is most appropriate for your organisation's context.

Roles and responsibilities

As will become clear in the _Use Cases_ described in section, the roles and responsibilities of different participating organisations need to be clearly defined. IATI recognises different roles for participating organisations: Funding, Accountable, Implementing and Extending. In practice these roles are used in different ways by different publishing organisations.

Use Case Examples

The following section covers a model for describing different types of relations between donors and recipients in the development chain. The first step in building your publication is to determine the kinds of activities your publication should contain. Which of the models best fits your situation?

- The **"Project funding"** model works for any activity that is directly funded by a donor (or your own funds) and that leads to direct transfers to other organisations and/or expenditures.
- The "**Programme Funding**" model works for activities which are subdivided into smaller activities. Funds are generally managed at the parent level, transfers or spending usually takes place at the 'child' level. Situations where direct co-funding is received at the child level can also be covered using this model. This model also works for basket- or pooled funds.
- The **"**

- Partnerships" model is designed for situations where your organisation works in a network or strategic alliance. Funding is generally received by one lead organisation and divided amongst partners on a programmatic level. Each member of the alliance or network then deploys its own activities.
- The "

- Core funding**"** model is designed for situations where your organisation receives unearmarked funding, from which you fund one or more activities.
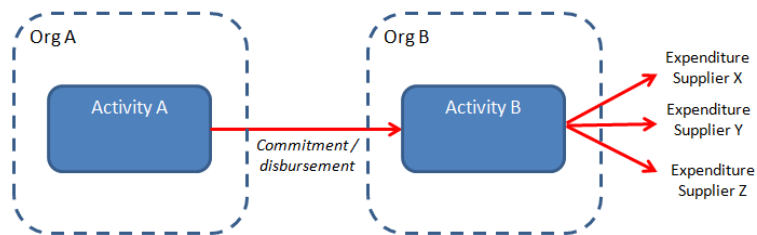
Note: Additional 'funding models' exist, and this section will be updated to reflect best practices from the IATI community when the guidelines are updated

Project funding

Definition: an organisation is funded to carry out a specific activity. This activity leads to direct outflows from the organisation.

Direct project funding

Organisation A funds Organisation B to carry out Activity B.

Organisation A publishes:	Organisation B publishes:
Activity A Funding: Organisation A Accountable: Organisation A Implementing: Organisation B Reference to Organisation B: Transactions (commitments/disbursements) with receiver-org: Organisation B	Activity B Funding: Organisation A Accountable: Organisation B Implementing: Organisation B Reference to Organisation A: Incoming Commitments/Incoming Funds transactions Provider-org: Organisation A Provider-activity-id: id of Activity A

Narrative:
Organisations A and B both publish an IATI activity file.

Organisation A publishes Activity A (the funding activity).
For this activity Organisation A is the funding organisation *and* the accountable organisation, and Organisation B is the implementing organisation.

Organisation A refers to Organisation B through its transactions with receiver organisation B.
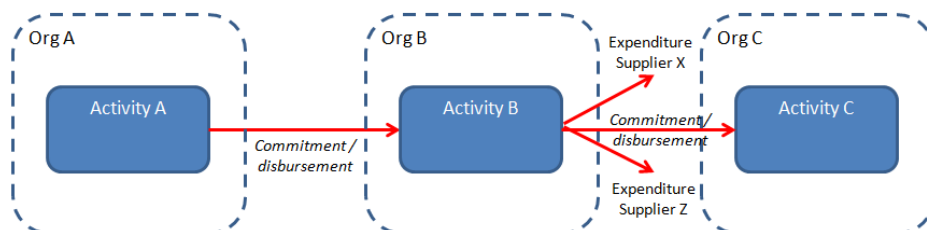
Organisation B publishes Activity B.
For this activity Organisation A is the funding organisation. Organisation B then, is accountable (towards Organisation A) and implementing.

Organisation B refers to Organisation A through an Incoming Commitment and Incoming Funds transactions, with provider organisation A and Activity A's IATI-identifier as provider-activity-id.

Project funding with multiple implementing organisations

**Organisation A funds Organisation B to carry out Activity B.
As part of Activity B, Organisation B funds Organisation C to carry out Activity C.**

Organisation A publishes	Organisation B publishes	Organisation C publishes
Activity A Funding: Organisation A Accountable: Organisation A Implementing: Organisation B Reference to Organisation B: Transactions (commitments/disbursements) with receiver-org: Organisation B	Activity B Funding: Organisation A Accountable: Organisation B Implementing: Organisation B, Organisation C Reference to Organisation A: Incoming Funds transaction Provider-org: Organisation A Provider-activity-id: id of Activity A Reference to Organisation C: Transactions (commitments/disbursements) with receiver-org: Organisation C	Activity C Funding: Organisation B Accountable: Organisation C Implementing: Organisation C Reference to Organisation B: Incoming Funds transaction Provider-org: Organisation B Provider-activity-id: id of Activity B

Narrative:
Organisations A, B and C each publish an IATI activity file.

Organisation A publishes Activity A.
For this activity Organisation A is the funding organisation *and* the accountable organisation, and Organisation B is the implementing organisation.

Organisation A refers to Organisation B through its transactions, with receiver organisation B.

Organisation B publishes Activity B.
For this activity Organisation A is the funding organisation. Organisation B then, is accountable (towards Organisation A). Organisations B and C are implementing.

Organisation B refers to Organisation A through an Incoming Commitment and Incoming Funds transactions, with provider organisation A and Activity A's IATI-identifier as provider-activity-id.

Organisation B refers to Organisation C through its transactions, with receiver organisation C.

Organisation C publishes Activity C.

For this activity Organisation B is the funding organisation. Organisation C then, is accountable (towards Organisation B). Organisation C is implementing.
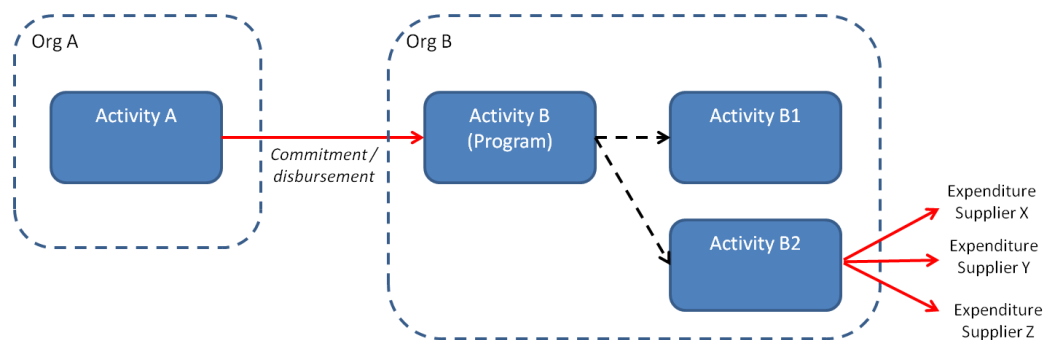
Organisation C refers to Organisation B through an Incoming Commitment and Incoming Funds transactions, with provider organisation B and Activity B's IATI-identifier as provider-activity-id.

Note: if in this example Organisation B would only disburse funds to Organisation C (and not work on the implementation of the activity itself), Organisation B would mention only Organisation C as the implementing organisation.

Programme funding

Definition: an organisation is funded to carry out a specific programme or series of activities. As a result of this funding a series of activities are planned. Those activities lead to outflows from the organisation.

Organisation A funds Organisation B to carry out Activity B (a Program).
As part of Activity B, Organisation B starts Activities B1 and B2.

Organisation A publishes:	Organisation B publishes:
Activity A Funding: Organisation A Accountable: Organisation A Implementing: Organisation B Reference to Organisation B: Transactions (commitments/disbursements) with receiver-org: Organisation B	Activity B Funding: Organisation A Accountable: Organisation B Implementing: Organisation B Reference to Organisation A: Incoming Commitment / Fund transaction Provider-org: Organisation A Provider-activity-id: id of Activity A Activities B1 and B2 Funding: Organisation B Accountable: Organisation B Implementing: Organisation B Reference to Activity B: Related activity: id of Activity B Type: 1 (Parent) Incoming Fund transaction Provider-org: Organisation B Provider-activity-id: id of Activity B

Narrative:
Organisations A and B both publish an IATI activity file.

Organisation A publishes Activity A (the funding activity).
For this activity Organisation A is the funding organisation *and* the accountable organisation, and Organisation B is the implementing organisation.

Organisation A refers to Organisation B through its transactions, with receiver organisation B.

Organisation B publishes Activity B.
For this activity Organisation A is the funding organisation. Organisation B then, is accountable (towards Organisation A) and implementing.

Organisation B refers to Organisation A through an Incoming Commitment and Incoming Funds transactions, with provider organisation A and Activity A's IATI-identifier as provider-activity-id.

Organisation B also publishes Activities B1 and B2.
For these activities *Organisation B is the funding organisation* (Organisation B is responsible for planning the activities). Organisation B is also accountable and implementing.

he relation between Activities B1 and B2 and Activity B is reported using the related-activity field. Activities B1 and B2 both have a related-activity Activity B, of the 'Parent' type. [1]

Furthermore, the financial relation between Activity B and Activities B1 and B2, is represented through an Incoming Commitment transaction, with provider organisation B and Activity B's IATI-identifier.
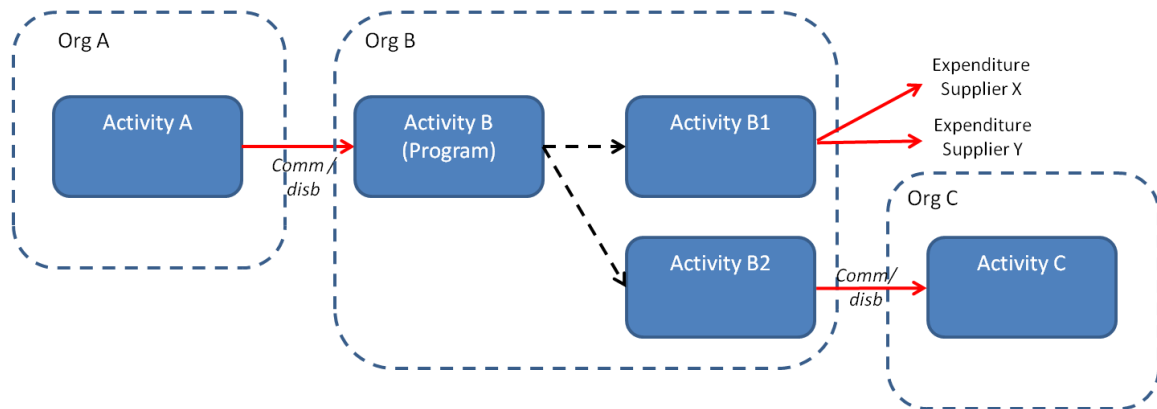
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[1] While several types of related activities are possible within IATI, for reasons of clarity and simplicity this reporting structure only uses the 'Parent' type

Programme funding with multiple implementing organisations

Organisation A funds Organisation B to carry out Activity B (a Program).
As part of Activity B, Organisation B starts Activities B1 and B2.
As part of Activity B2, Organisation B funds Organisation C to carry out Activity C.

Organisation A publishes:	Organisation B publishes:	Organisation C publishes:
Activity A Funding: Organisation A Accountable: Organisation A Implementing: Organisation B Reference to Organisation B: Transactions (commitments/disbursements) with receiver-org: Organisation B	Activity B Funding: Organisation A Accountable: Organisation B Implementing: Organisation B Reference to Organisation A: Incoming Commitment / Funds transaction Provider-org: Organisation A Provider-activity-id: id of Activity A Activity B1 Funding: Organisation B Accountable: Organisation B Implementing: Organisation B Reference to Activity B: Related activity: id of Activity B Type: 1 (Parent) Incoming Funds transaction Provider-org: Organisation B Provider-activity-id: id of Activity B Activity B2 Funding: Organisation B Accountable: Organisation B Implementing: Organisation C Reference to Activity B: Related activity: id of Activity B Type: 1 (Parent) Incoming Funds transaction Provider-org: Organisation B	Activity C Funding: Organisation B Accountable: Organisation C Implementing: Organisation C Reference to Organisation B: Incoming Funds transaction Provider-org: Organisation B Provider-activity-id: id of Activity B2

	Provider-activity-id: id of Activity B Reference to Organisation C: Transactions (commitments/disbursements) with receiver-org: Organisation C	

Narrative:

Organisations A, B and C each publish an IATI activity file.

Organisation A publishes Activity A (the funding activity).
For this activity Organisation A is the funding organisation *and* the accountable organisation, and Organisation B is the implementing organisation.

Organisation A refers to Organisation B through its transactions, with receiver organisation B.

Organisation B publishes Activity B.
For this activity Organisation A is the funding organisation. Organisation B then, is accountable (towards Organisation A) and implementing.

Organisation B refers to Organisation A through an Incoming Commitment and Incoming Funds transactions, with provider organisation A and Activity A's IATI-identifier as provider-activity-id.

Organisation B also publishes Activities B1 and B2.
For these activities *Organisation B is the funding organisation* (Organisation B is responsible for planning the activities). Organisation B is also accountable and implementing. For Activity B2, Organisations B and C are both implementing.

The relation between Activities B1 and B2 and Activity B is reported using the related-activity field. Activities B1 and B2 both have a related-activity Activity B, of the 'Parent' type. [2]

Furthermore, the financial relation between Activity B and Activities B1 and B2, is represented through an Incoming Commitment transaction, with provider organisation B and Activity B's IATI-identifier.

Organisation B refers to Organisation C through its transactions under Activity B2, with receiver organisation C.
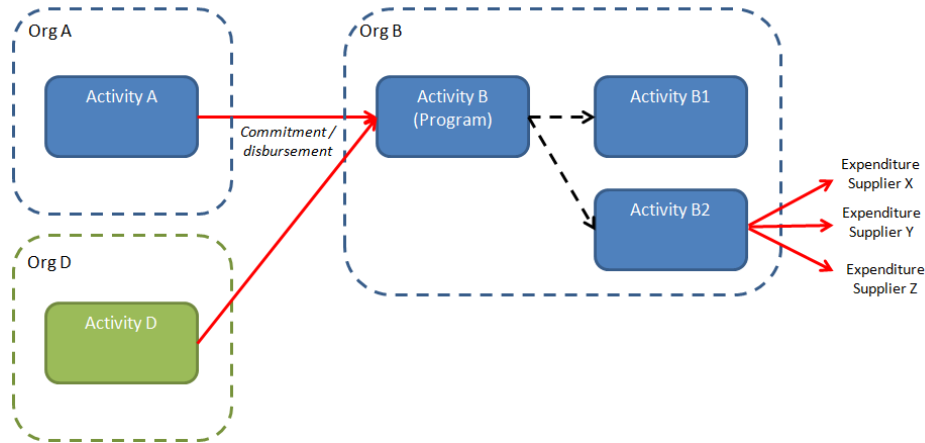
Organisation C publishes Activity C.
For this activity Organisation B is the funding organisation. Organisation C then, is accountable (towards Organisation B). Organisation C is implementing.

Organisation C refers to Organisation B through an Incoming Commitment and Incoming Funds transactions, with provider organisation B and Activity B2's IATI-identifier as provider-activity-id.

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[2] While many different types of related activities are possible within IATI, for reasons of clarity and simplicity this reporting structure only uses the 'Parent' type.

Programme funding with multiple donors

Organisation A funds Organisation B to carry out Activity B (a Program).
Organisation D also funds Organisation B for the same Activity.
As part of Activity B, Organisation B starts Activities B1 and B2.

Organisation A publishes:	Organisation B publishes:
Activity A Funding: Organisation A Accountable: Organisation A Implementing: Organisation B Reference to Organisation B: Transactions (commitments/disbursements) with receiver-org: Organisation B	Activity B Funding: Organisation A, Organisation D Accountable: Organisation B Implementing: Organisation B Reference to Organisation A: Incoming Commitment/ Funds transaction Provider-org: Organisation A Provider-activity-id: id of Activity A Reference to Organisation D: Incoming Commitment/ Funds transaction Provider-org: Organisation D Provider-activity-id: id of Activity D Activities B1 and B2 Funding: Organisation B Accountable: Organisation B Implementing: Organisation B Reference to Activity B: Related activity: id of Activity B Type: 1 (Parent) Incoming Commitment transaction Provider-org: Organisation B Provider-activity-id: id of Activity B
Organisation D publishes:	
Activity D Funding: Organisation D Accountable: Organisation D Implementing: Organisation B Reference to Organisation B: Transactions (commitments/disbursements) with receiver-org: Organisation B	

Narrative:
Organisations A, D and B each publish an IATI activity file.

Organisation A publishes Activity A.
For this activity Organisation A is the funding organisation *and* the accountable organisation, and Organisation B is the implementing organisation.

Organisation A refers to Organisation B through its transactions, with receiver organisation B.

In this case the second funder, Organisation D, publishes Activity D.
For this activity Organisation D is the funding organisation *and* the accountable organisation, and Organisation B is the implementing organisation.

Organisation D refers to Organisation B through its transactions, with receiver organisation B.

Organisation B publishes Activity B.
For this activity both Organisation A and Organisation D are the funding organisations. Organisation B then, is accountable (towards Organisations A and D) and implementing.

Organisation B refers to Organisation A through an Incoming Commitment and Incoming Funds transactions, with provider organisation A and Activity A's IATI-identifier as provider-activity-id.

Organisation B refers to Organisation D through an Incoming Commitment and Incoming Funds transactions, with provider organisation D and Activity D's IATI-identifier as provider-activity-id.

Organisation B also publishes Activities B1 and B2.
For these activities *Organisation B is the funding organisation* (Organisation B is responsible for planning the activities). Organisation B is also accountable and implementing.

The relation between Activities B1 and B2 and Activity B is reported using the related-activity field. Activities B1 and B2 both have a related-activity Activity B, of the 'Parent' type.
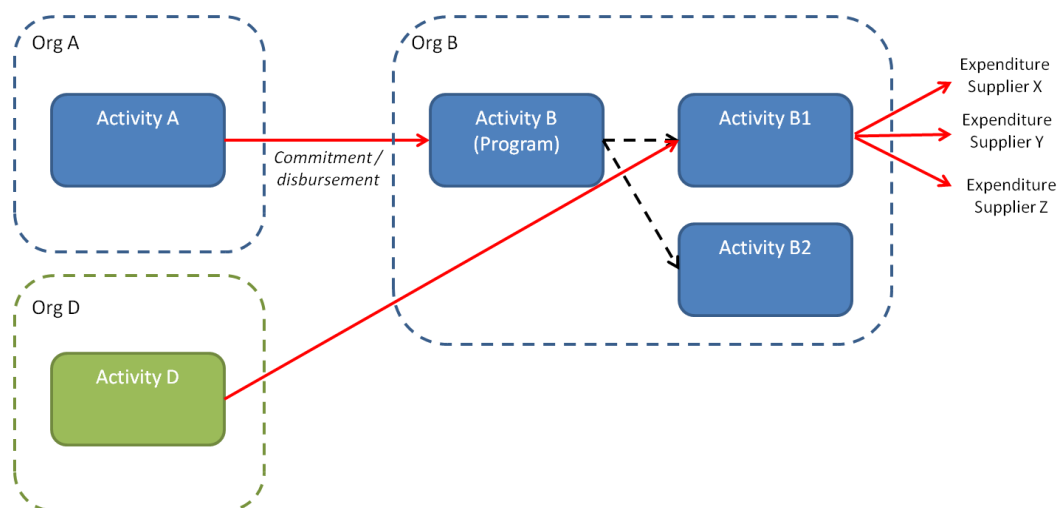
Furthermore, the financial relation between Activity B and Activities B1 and B2, is represented through an Incoming Commitment transaction, with provider organisation B and Activity B's IATI-identifier.

Programme funding with co-funding for a specific project

**Organisation A funds Organisation B to carry out Activity B (a Program).
As part of Activity B, Organisation B starts Activities B1 and B2.
Organisation D co-funds one of the Program Activities (Activity B1).**

Organisation A publishes:	Organisation B publishes:
Activity A Funding: Organisation A Accountable: Organisation A Implementing: Organisation B Reference to Organisation B: Transactions (commitments/disbursements) with receiver-org: Organisation B	Activity B Funding: Organisation A Accountable: Organisation B Implementing: Organisation B Reference to Organisation A: Incoming Commitment/ Funds transaction Provider-org: Organisation A Provider-activity-id: id of Activity A Activity B1 Funding: Organisation B, Organisation D Accountable: Organisation B Implementing: Organisation B Reference to Activity B: Related activity: id of Activity B Type: 1 (Parent) Incoming Funds transaction Provider-org: Organisation B Provider-activity-id: id of Activity B Incoming Funds transaction Provider-org: Organisation D Provider-activity-id: id of Activity D Activity B2 Funding: Organisation B Accountable: Organisation B Implementing: Organisation B
Organisation D publishes:	
Activity D Funding: Organisation D Accountable: Organisation D Implementing: Organisation B Reference to Organisation B: Transactions (commitments/disbursements) with receiver-org: Organisation B	

| | ```
Reference to Activity B:
Related activity: id of Activity B
Type: 1 (Parent)

Incoming Funds transaction
Provider-org: Organisation B
Provider-activity-id: id of Activity B
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Narrative:
Organisations A, D and B each publish an IATI activity file.

Organisation A publishes Activity A.
For this activity Organisation A is the funding organisation *and* the accountable organisation, and Organisation B is the implementing organisation.

Organisation A refers to Organisation B through its transactions, with receiver organisation B.

Organisation D publishes Activity D.
For this activity Organisation D is the funding organisation *and* the accountable organisation, and Organisation B is the implementing organisation.

Organisation D refers to Organisation B through its transactions, with receiver organisation B.

Organisation B publishes Activity B.
For this activity Organisation A is the funding organisation. Organisation B then, is accountable (towards Organisation A) and implementing.

Organisation B refers to Organisation A through an Incoming Commitment and Incoming Funds transactions, with provider organisation A and Activity A's IATI-identifier as provider-activity-id.

Organisation B publishes Activity B1.
For this activity *Organisation B and Organisation D are the funding organisations* (Organisation B is responsible for planning the activities, Organisation D co-funds the activity). Organisation B is also accountable and implementing.

Organisation B refers to Organisation D through an Incoming Commitment and Incoming Funds transactions, with provider organisation D and Activity D's IATI-identifier as provider-activity-id.

Organisation B also publishes Activity B2.
For this activity *Organisation B is the funding organisation* (Organisation B is responsible for planning the activity). Organisation B is also accountable and implementing.

The relation between Activities B1 and B2 and Activity B is reported using the related-activity field. Activities B1 and B2 both have a related-activity Activity B, of the 'Parent' type.

Furthermore, the financial relation between Activity B and Activities B1 and B2, is represented through an Incoming Commitment transaction, with provider organisation B and Activity B's IATI-identifier.

Partnerships

Organisation A funds Organisation B, as lead organisation of a Partnership with Organisation C
As part of Activity B, Organisation B starts Activities B1 and B2.
As part of Activity B, Organisation B also transfers funds to Organisation C for its role in the Partnership .

Organisation A publishes:	Organisation B publishes:	Organisation C publishes:
Activity A Funding: Organisation A Accountable: Organisation A Implementing: Organisation B and Organisation C Reference to Organisation B: Transactions (commitments/disbursements) with receiver-org: Organisation B	Activity B Funding: Organisation A Accountable: Organisation B Implementing: Organisation B, Organisation C Reference to Organisation A: Incoming Commitment / Funds transaction Provider-org: Organisation A Provider-activity-id: id of Activity A Reference to Organisation C: Transactions (commitments/disbursements) with receiver-org: Organisation C	Activity C Funding: Organisation B Accountable: Organisation C Implementing: Organisation C Reference to Organisation B: Incoming Commitment / Funds transaction Provider-org: Organisation B Provider-activity-id: id of Activity B
	Activities B1 and B2 Funding: Organisation B Accountable: Organisation B Implementing: Organisation B Reference to Activity B: Related activity: id of Activity B Type: 1 (Parent) Incoming Funds transaction Provider-org: Organisation B Provider-activity-id: id of Activity B	Activities C1 and C2 Funding: Organisation C Accountable: Organisation C Implementing: Organisation C Reference to Activity C: Related activity: id of Activity C Type: 1 (Parent) Incoming Funds transaction Provider-org: Organisation C Provider-activity-id: id of Activity C

Narrative:

Organisations A, B and C each publish an IATI activity file.

Organisation A publishes Activity A (the funding activity).

For this activity Organisation A is the funding organisation *and* the accountable organisation, and Organisation B *and* C are the implementing organisations. Organisation A funds a partnership with Organisations B and C, in which Organisation B is the lead organisation.

Organisation A refers to Organisation B through its transactions, with receiver organisation B.

Organisation B publishes Activity B.

For this activity Organisation A is the funding organisation. Organisation B then, is accountable (towards Organisation A) and implementing. Organisation C is also an implementing organisation and receives the funds for its activities as part of the partnership directly from the 'Partnership' activity.

Organisation B refers to Organisation A through an Incoming Commitment and Incoming Funds transactions, with provider organisation A and Activity A's IATI-identifier as provider-activity-id.

Organisation B refers to Organisation C through its transactions, with receiver organisation B.

Organisation B also publishes Activities B1 and B2.

For these activities *Organisation B is the funding organisation* (Organisation B is responsible for planning the activities). Organisation B is also accountable and implementing.

The relation between Activities B1 and B2 and Activity B is reported using the related-activity field. Activities B1 and B2 both have a related-activity Activity B, of the 'Parent' type.

Furthermore, the financial relation between Activity B and Activities B1 and B2, is represented through an Incoming Commitment transaction, with provider organisation B and Activity B's IATI-identifier.

Organisation C publishes Activity C.

For this activity Organisation B is the funding organisation. Organisation C then, is accountable (towards Organisation B) and implementing.

Organisation C refers to Organisation B through an Incoming Commitment and Incoming Funds transactions, with provider organisation B and Activity B's IATI identifier as provider-activity-id.

Organisation C also publishes Activities C1 and C2.

For these activities *Organisation C is the funding organisation* (Organisation C is responsible for planning the activities). Organisation C is also accountable and implementing.

The relation between Activities C1 and C2 and Activity C is reported using the related-activity field. Activities C1 and C2 both have a related-activity Activity C, of the 'Parent' type.

Furthermore, the financial relation between Activity C and Activities C1 and C2, is represented through an Incoming Commitment transaction, with provider organisation C and Activity C's IATI-identifier.

Core funding

Organisation A funds Organisation B (core funding)
Organisation B carries out Activity B2.

Organisation A publishes:	Organisation B publishes:
Activity A Funding: Organisation A Accountable: Organisation A Implementing: Organisation B Reference to Organisation B: Transactions (commitments/disbursements) with receiver-org: Organisation B	Activity B1 Funding: Organisation A Accountable: Organisation B Reference to Organisation A: Incoming Commitments/Incoming Funds transactions Provider-org: Organisation A Provider-activity-id: id of Activity A Activity B2 Funding: Organisation B Accountable: Organisation B Implementing: Organisation B Reference to own funds: Incoming Commitment transaction Provider-activity-id: id of Activity B1

Narrative:

Organisations A and B both publish an IATI activity file.

Organisation A publishes Activity A (the funding activity).
For this activity Organisation A is the funding organisation *and* the accountable organisation, and Organisation B is the implementing organisation.

Organisation A refers to Organisation B through its transactions, with receiver organisation B.

Organisation B publishes its Core Fund as Activity B1.

For this activity Organisation A is (one of) the funding organisation. Organisation B is accountable (towards Organisation A).

Organisation B refers to Organisation A through an Incoming Commitment and Incoming Funds transactions, with provider organisation A and Activity A's IATI identifier as provider-activity-id.

Organisation B also publishes Activity B2.

For this activity *Organisation B is the funding organisation*: Organisation B is responsible for planning the activity and funds it from its core fund. Organisation B is also accountable and implementing.

The financial relation between Activity B1 and Activity B2 is represented through an Incoming Commitment transaction, with provider organisation B and Activity B1's IATI-identifier.

IATI Activity Level Elements & Use

Activity file header

IATI version	Identifies the version of the IATI standard in use. This is mandatory and must be a valid version.
	DFID requires all data sets to be in IATI version 2.02 or higher.
generated-datetime	A date/time stamp for when this file was generated. This is not necessarily the last-updated date for the individual activity records in it.
	Note: DFID uses this time stamp, together with the actual publication date, to determine if your organisation complies with the quarterly reporting scheme.

Activity

last-updated-datetime	The last date/time that the data for this specific activity was updated. This date must change whenever the value of any field changes.
xml:lang	ISO 639-1 code specifying the default language used in narrative elements throughout the activity. If this is not declared then the xml:lang attribute MUST be specified for each narrative element.
	Default currency code for all financial values in this activity report. If this is not declared, then the currency attribute MUST be specified for all budgets and transactions individually.
default-currency	The code for Pound Sterling is "GBP". The full list of currency codes can be found at http://iatistandard.org/202/codelists/Currency/
hierarchy	The hierarchical level of this activity. E.g. program=1; project=2.
	Note: DFID doesn't require the use of the hierarchy attribute, but it may be used to provide insight into the way your activities are structured.

Identification

Reporting Organisation   Unique identifier, name and type of organisation reporting the activity. For British organisations the organisation identifier could be the Charity Commission "GB-CHC" or Companies House "GB-COH"

This element also requires you to identify the type of organisation, e.g. International NGO, National NGO, Private Sector.

For all available organisation types see:
http://iatistandard.org/202/codelists/OrganisationType/

Example   *GB-CHC is the namespace code to the Charity Commission which issues numerical company identifiers to legally constituted companies in the United Kingdom*

288701 is the company number (base identifier) issued to WaterAid.

Combining these, WaterAid's organisation identifier is GB-CHC-288701. WaterAid classifies itself as an International NGO (type="21")

IATI Identifier   Constructed with a unique IATI identification number for the organisation and the organisation's chosen activity number.

The IATI identifier MUST be globally unique. This is accomplished by concatenating the organisation identifier and the internal activity identifier from your own project management system.

The organisation identifier MUST be constructed based on the guidelines as published by IATI:
http://iatistandard.org/202/organisation-identifiers/

Example   *WaterAid's project 'Ensuring girls' WASH rights through MHM Promotion' has an internal project number PKA54.*
Thus, the IATI identifier for this activity is GB-CHC-288701-PKA54

Basic Activity Information

Title   Title of the activity or project, preferably in English

Description   A meaningful description of the activity or project (not being the title), preferably in English.

Activity Status   Status of the activity (pipeline/implementation/…)
For all activity statuses see:
http://iatistandard.org/202/codelists/ActivityStatus/

Activity Date   Start and end dates of the activity
The IATI standard allows you to report different types of activity dates:
1.   Planned start date
2.   Actual start date
3.   Planned end date
4.   Actual end date

At least one start date and the planned end date are required.

Contact Info   Contact telephone and email for the reporting organisation.

DFID recommends not including personal data in this field due to privacy concerns.

Participating Organisations

Participating Organisation   For each participating organisation participating in the activity: a unique identifier, name and type of the organisation.

Furthermore, the roles of these organisations must be specified. IATI recognises 4 different **roles**

1 - Funding: the organisation funding the project

2 - Accountable: the organisation responsible for managing the delivery of the project

3 - Extending: the organisation which extends the funds. This is the organisation which fulfils the treasury function. This role is most likely only relevant for bilateral donors.

4 - Implementing: the organisation carrying out the actual work on the project

The use cases in section and the subsequent summary table show how DFID interprets the different roles of organisations in different scenarios.

The **type** attribute allows you to identify the type of organisation, e.g. International NGO, National NGO, Private Sector.

For all available organisation types see: http://iatistandard.org/202/codelists/OrganisationType/

Example   *Organisation B (international NGO) carries out a project for which Organisation A (government) is the funder. Organisation B carries out part of the work itself. In its turn, Organisation B hires Organisation C (national NGO) to carry out the remainder of the work.*

Organisation B publishes the following participating organisations for the activity:

```
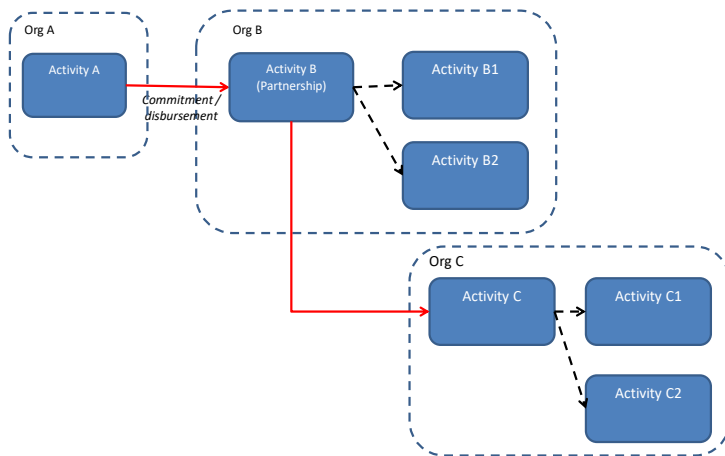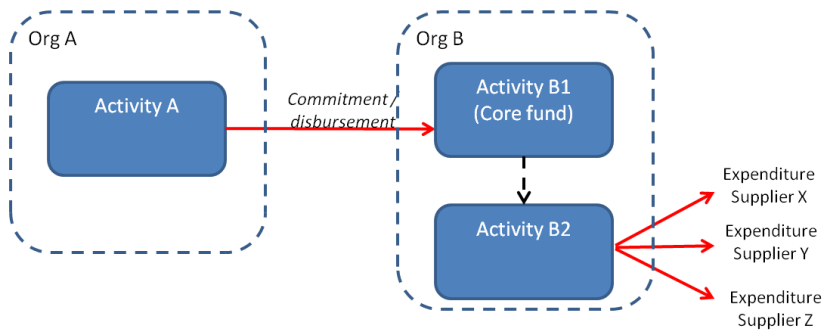<participating-org ref="AA-A-1234" role="1" type="10">
        <narrative>Organisation A</narrative>
  </participating-org>
  <participating-org ref="BB-BBB-123456789" role="2"
type="21">
        <narrative>Organisation B</narrative>
  </participating-org>
  <participating-org ref="CC-CCC-123456789" role="4"
type="22">
        <narrative>Organisation C</narrative>
  </participating-org>
  <participating-org ref="BB-BBB-123456789" role="4"
type="21">
        <narrative>Organisation B</narrative>
  </participating-org>
```

Geopolitical Information

Recipient Country   The country or countries that benefits from the activity. If a specific country is not known, the recipient-region element should be used instead.

Multiple countries and regions can be reported, in which case the percentage attribute must be used to specify the share of total commitments across all reported countries and regions. When using percentages, all percentages across countries and regions must add up to 100%.

Countries should be defined using the ISO 3166-1 alpha-2 codes. See the full list here http://iatistandard.org/202/codelists/Country

Example   *Organisation B carries out a project that has an impact in Kenya and Tanzania. Organisation B carries out the work in Kenya, worth £150,000 itself. In turn, Organisation B hires Organisation C to carry out the work in Tanzania, worth £100,000.*

Organisation B publishes:
```
<recipient-country code="KE" percentage="60" />
<recipient-country code="TZ" percentage="40" />
```

Recipient Region   The supranational region(s) that benefits from the activity.
NOTE: For sub-national geographical location, use the location element.

Recipient-region must not be used merely to describe the region of a country reported in recipient-region, but ONLY if the region is a recipient IN ADDITION to the country.
When using percentages, all percentages across countries and regions must add up to 100%.

Regions should be defined using the OECD DAC list of regions:
http://iatistandard.org/202/codelists/Region/

Example   *Organisation B carries out a project that has an impact in Sub-Sahara Africa, but also aims at a specific impact in the Tanzania. Organisation B carries out the work in the region, worth £150,000 itself. In turn, Organisation B hires Organisation C to carry out the work in Tanzania, worth £100,000,-.*

Organisation B publishes:
```
<recipient-country code="TZ" percentage="40" />
<recipient-region code="289" vocabulary="1" percentage="60" />
```

Location   Location(s) of the activity on a sub-national level.
These can be described by gazetteer reference, coordinates, administrative areas or a textual description.

A gazetteer is a geographical directory containing a list of place-names together with their locations in latitude and longitude. Two well-known gazetteers you can use in IATI are Geonames and OpenStreetMap.

The location element allows for many details to be given, including a name, description and even a description of the activity taking place at the location.

Example   *Organisation B carries out a project in Kisumu, Kenya. It identifies the exact location of the project using OpenStreetmap.*

```
<location>
  <location-reach code="1" />
  <location-id vocabulary="G2" code="node/1868373176" />
  <name>
      <narrative>Kisumu</narrative>
  </name>
  <point
srsName="http://www.opengis.net/def/crs/EPSG/0/4326">
```

```
  <pos>-0.1029109 34.7541761</pos>
 </point>
</location>
```

Classifications

Sector   The sector that the project benefits.
DFID requires the specification of so called DAC-5 sectors (5 digit codes, specified by OECD-DAC). The full list of available sector codes can be found here: http://iatistandard.org/202/codelists/Sector/

Multiple sectors can benefit from the same activity. In this case, the percentage of total commitments or total activity budget to this sector must be given. The total of the percentages must add up to 100%.

Note: Organisations can also add their own classifications using vocabulary 99 and 98.

Example   *Organisation B provides humanitarian assistance following a natural disaster. 60% of the activity budget goes to shelter, water and health services, the other 40% goes to emergency food aid.*

Organisation B publishes the following sectors for the activity:
```
<sector vocabulary="1" code="72010" percentage="60" />
<sector vocabulary="1" code="72040" percentage="40" />
```

Policy Marker   A policy or theme addressed by the activity. These indicators track key policy issues or 'cross-cutting themes', such as Gender, Aid to Environment, or Trade Development.
The full list of available OECD DAC policy markers can be found here: http://iatistandard.org/202/codelists/PolicyMarker/

Each reported marker must contain the *significance* of the policy marker for this activity. Choices are:
  0 -   Not targeted
  1 -   significant objective – the policy objectives are important but were not the prime motivation for undertaking the activity.
  2 -   principal objective – the policy objective was the primary reason to undertake this activity.
  3 -   principal objective AND in support of an action programme – valid for the markers dealing with Desertification only.
  4 -   explicit primary objective – only to be used in combination with policy marker 9 – Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn and Child Health.

Example   *Organisation B carries out a project in which it supports local communities who suffer from severe drought, to change their agricultural practices.*

To this activity, it applies the policy marker 'Aid Targeting the Objectives of the Framework Convention on Climate Change – Adaptation'.

Organisation B publishes the following policy marker:
```
<policy-marker vocabulary="1" code="7" significance="2" />
```

Default Flow Type The classification of the resource flow – ODA/OOF/other

The funding DFID provides is classified as ODA, but as soon as partners use these funds, they become a private flow. Options are:
30 – Private NGO and other private sources, as a rule concessional in the form of a grant
35 – Private Market

For traditional development projects this is typically code *30 – Private NGO and other private sources.* In cases where funds are provided as loans against commercial rates, or capital is provided code *35 – Private Market* can be applied*.*

Default Finance Type Financing mechanism – grant/loan/capital/export credit etc.

For traditional grant-based development activities this is:
Code 110 – Aid grant excluding debt reorganisation

If other forms of funding are used, a different finance type may apply.
For a full list of available codes see:
http://iatistandard.org/202/codelists/FinanceType/

Default Aid Type Type of assistance provided.

For NGOs this is typically:
C01 - Project-type interventions

In case of core support to NGOs use:
B01 - Core support to NGOs, other private bodies, PPPs and research institutes

In case of programmatic support to INGOs use:
B03 - Contributions to specific-purpose programmes and funds managed by international organisations (multilateral, INGO)

For a full list of available codes see:
http://iatistandard.org/202/codelists/AidType/

Default Tied Status Whether there are restrictions on the aid: Partially Tied, Tied or Untied

Tied Status refers to the countries where goods or services for this activity may be procured.

For NGOs this is typically:
5 - Untied

Financial

Budget   The value of the aid activity's budget for each financial quarter or year over the lifetime of the activity. Budgets should be arranged according to calendar or financial years.

For each budget item a value, the start date and the end date of the budget period are required.

The type attribute also lets you indicate whether it's the original budget (type="1") or a revised budget (type="2").

Example
```
<budget type="1">
    <period-start iso-date="2014-01-01" />
    <period-end iso-date="2014-12-31" />
    <value currency="GBP" value-date="2014-01-
01">30000</value>
</budget>
```

Planned Disbursement   The planned disbursement element should only be used to report specific planned cash transfers. These should be reported for a specific date or a meaningfully predictable period.
The type attribute also lets you indicate whether it's an original plan (type="1") or if it has been revised (type="2").

Example
```
<planned-disbursement type="1">
 <period-start iso-date="2016-01-01" />
 <period-end iso-date="2016-12-31" />
 <value currency="GBP" value-date="2016-01-01">30000
 </value>
</planned-disbursement>
```

Transactions   Transactions recording committed or actual funds flowing in or out of an aid activity.

Different types of transactions can be reported:

1- Incoming Funds	Funds received for use on the activity, which can be from an external or internal source.
2 - Commitment	A firm, written obligation from a donor or provider to provide a specified amount of funds, under particular terms and conditions, for specific purposes, for the benefit of the recipient.
3- Disbursement	Outgoing funds that are placed at the disposal of a recipient government or organisation, or funds transferred between two separately reported activities. Under IATI traceability standards the recipient of a disbursement should also be required to report their activities to IATI.

4 – Expenditure	Outgoing funds that are spent on goods and services for the activity. The recipients of expenditures fall outside of IATI traceability standards.
11 - Incoming Commitment	A firm, written obligation from a donor or provider to provide a specified amount of funds, under particular terms and conditions, reported by a recipient for this activity.

Each transaction **must** have a transaction date and a value. If you haven't specified the currency at the Activity level, you should specify the currency for each transaction separately.

Transactions may also contain a description.

The **provider-**org and the **receiver-**org element of the transaction not only allow for a link to the providing or receiving organisation but can also report a direct link to **the funding and receiving activity.**

The transactions make up an important part of your IATI progress report for two reasons:

1. Transactions are used **to show the link between your activities and those of your partners.**
2. Transactions are used to **monitor the realisation** of an activity.

Using transactions to show relations between activities

The incoming (Incoming Funds, Incoming Commitments) and outgoing transactions (Commitments, Disbursements) are used to report a direct link between the activities of donors and recipients.

Linking to a funding activity
The link to a funding activity should be reported using an **Incoming Commitment** transaction. This transaction must contain the provider-org element to identify the donor organisation, and the provider-activity-id to identify the funding activity.

If an activity has multiple donors, there should be multiple Incoming Commitment transactions – (at least) one for each donor. If the donor also publishes in IATI, **the unique organisation identifier** for the donor is expected in the provider-org element.

If the activity is funded by the DFID, both DFID's organisation identifier (GB-GOV-1) and DFID's activity identifier are expected.

DFID's activity identifier can be found in your signed agreement with DFID. Current activity numbers have the format "300045". The resulting IATI activity identifier is then "GB-GOV-1-300045"

The **realisation** of the incoming commitments (the actual cash flow), should be reported using the Incoming Funds transactions. These transactions should be reported in the same way as the Incoming Commitments.

Example   *Organisation B carries out an activity that is funded by the DFID and by a different Donor X. Both donors have transferred a first instalment. Organisation B publishes two Incoming Commitments (expected code "11") and two Incoming Funds transactions (code "1").*

In IATI this looks as follows:

Incoming Commitments:
```
<transaction>
    <transaction-type code="11" />
    <transaction-date iso-date="2015-01-01" />
    <value value-date="2015-01-01">1000000</value>
    <description>
        <narrative>Incoming Commitment from DFID</narrative>
    </description>
    <provider-org provider-activity-id="GB-GOV-1- 300045"
ref="GB-GOV-1">
        <narrative>DFID</narrative>
    </provider-org>
</transaction>
<transaction>
    <transaction-type code="11" />
    <transaction-date iso-date="2015-01-31" />
    <value value-date="2015-01-31">500000</value>
    <description>
        <narrative>Incoming Commitment from Donor
X</narrative>
    </description>
    <provider-org provider-activity-id="GB-CHC-87654321-
PROJ123" ref="GB-CHC-87654321">
        <narrative>Donor X</narrative>
    </provider-org>
</transaction>
```

Incoming Funds transactions:
```
<transaction>
    <transaction-type code="1" />
    <transaction-date iso-date="2015-01-15" />
    <value value-date="2015-01-15">300000</value>
    <description>
        <narrative>Incoming Funds from DFID</narrative>
    </description>
    <provider-org provider-activity-id="GB-GOV-1-300045"
ref="GB-GOV-1">
        <narrative>DFID</narrative>
```

```
        </provider-org>
    </transaction>
    <transaction>
        <transaction-type code="1" />
        <transaction-date iso-date="2015-02-09" />
        <value value-date="2015-02-09">100000</value>
        <description>
            <narrative>Incoming Funds from Donor X</narrative>
        </description>
        <provider-org provider-activity-id="GB-CHC-87654321-
PROJ123" ref="GB-CHC-87654321">
            <narrative>Donor X</narrative>
        </provider-org>
    </transaction>
```

Linking to a receiving organisation

The link to a receiving organisation should be reported using Commitments - usually when you sign a contract with an implementing partner - and Disbursements – the actual transfers. These transactions must contain the receiver-org element to identify the receiving organisation.

If available, you may also report the receiver-activity-id to identify the specific implementing activity. However, this is not mandatory as the exact activity number your partner organisation has appointed to the activity may not be known to you.

If an activity has multiple recipients, there should be multiple Commitment transactions – (at least) one for each recipient. If the recipient also publishes in IATI, the **unique organisation identifier** for the donor is expected in the receiver-org element.

Example   *Organisation B carries out an activity for which it collaborates with an implementing partner Organisation C (with organisation ID GB-CHC-9876543). Organisation B has signed a contract with Organisation C for £100,000. - and transferred a first instalment of £20,000. -*

Organisation B publishes a Commitment (code "2") and a Disbursement (code "3").

In IATI this looks as follows:

```
<transaction>
    <transaction-type code="2" />
    <transaction-date iso-date="2015-01-01" />
    <value value-date="2015-01-01">100000</value>
    <description>
        <narrative>Commitment to Organisation C</narrative>
    </description>
    <receiver-org ref="GB-CHC-9876543">
        <narrative>Organisation C</narrative>
    </receiver-org>
</transaction>
<transaction>
```

```
   <transaction-type code="3" />
   <transaction-date iso-date="2015-01-31" />
   <value value-date="2015-01-31">20000</value>
   <description>
        <narrative>Disbursement to Organisation
C</narrative>
   </description>
   <receiver-org ref="GB-CHC-9876543">
        <narrative>Organisation C</narrative>
   </receiver-org>
</transaction>
```

If Organisation C also publishes IATI data, it should report these transactions as Incoming Commitments and Incoming Funds, referring to Organisation B's activity. (see 'Linking to a funding activity')
This situation occurs for instance when Organisation B and Organisation C work together in a partnership.

Links between activities *within* your organisation

Related to Use cases [Programme](#) funding and
Partnerships*.*

When you make a distinction between a planning activity and implementing activities (e.g. a programme with multiple projects), the implementing activities should refer to the overarching activity of which they are a part.

The financial relation between these activities is by an Incoming Commitment transaction, with your own organisation as the provider organisation and with the parent activity's iati-identifier.

Furthermore, this relation is represented using the Relations

Example   *Organisation A funds Organisation B to carry out Activity B (a Programme with activity id GB-CHC-9876543-Proj123).*
As part of Activity B, Organisation B starts Activities B1 and B2.

As part of the report about Activities B1 and B2, Organisation B publishes:

```
<transaction>
   <transaction-type code="11" />
   <transaction-date iso-date="2015-01-01" />
   <value value-date="2015-01-01">50000</value>
   <description>
        <narrative>Internal Commitment</narrative>
   </description>

   <provider-org provider-activity-id="GB-CHC-9876543-
Proj123" ref="GB-CHC-9876543">
        <narrative>Organisation B</narrative>
   </provider-org>
</transaction>
```

Furthermore, a related activity is reported. See chapter Relations

Using transactions to show the (financial) realisation of an activity

Based on the transactions, the (financial) realisation of a project is visible.

The Incoming Commitments show how much money is available for the activity, and what is the contribution of the different donors or of your organisation.

The (outgoing) Commitments show how much money you have committed to the activity. The ratio of Commitments versus the available funds (Incoming Commitments) gives an impression of the extent to which the activity (or activities) has been planned.

The Disbursements and the Expenditures finally, give an overview of the actual realisation.

Example   *Organisation B carries out an activity that is funded by the DFID for a total amount of £250,000. DFID has transferred a first instalment of £100,000. Organisation B publishes an Incoming Commitment (expected code "11") and an Incoming Funds transaction (code "1").*

Organisation B carries out this activity with an implementing partner Organisation C (with organisation ID GB-CHC-9876543). Organisation B has signed a contract with Organisation C for £100,000 and transferred a first instalment of £20,000. Organisation B will carry out the remaining work (worth £150,000) and has spent £10,000 on materials for the activity.

Organisation B publishes two Commitments (code "2"), a Disbursement (code "3") and an Expenditure (code "4").

In IATI this looks as follows:

Incoming Commitment:
```
<transaction>
    <transaction-type code="11" />
    <transaction-date iso-date="2015-01-01" />
    <value value-date="2015-01-01">250000</value>
    <description>
        <narrative>Incoming Commitment from DFID</narrative>
    </description>
    <provider-org provider-activity-id="GB-GOV-1-300045"
ref="GB-GOV-1">
        <narrative>DFID</narrative>
    </provider-org>
</transaction>
```

Incoming Funds transaction:

```
<transaction>
    <transaction-type code="1" />
    <transaction-date iso-date="2015-01-15" />
    <value value-date="2015-01-15">100000</value>
    <description>
        <narrative>Incoming Funds from DFID</narrative>
    </description>
    <provider-org provider-activity-id="GB-GOV-1-300045"
ref="GB-GOV-1">
        <narrative>DFID</narrative>
    </provider-org>
</transaction>
```

Insight: DFID has fulfilled 40% of its commitment.

Commitment:
```
<transaction>
    <transaction-type code="2" />
    <transaction-date iso-date="2015-01-10" />
    <value value-date="2015-01-01">100000</value>
    <description>
        <narrative>Commitment to Organisation C</narrative>
    </description>
    <receiver-org ref="GB-CHC-9876543">
        <narrative>Organisation C</narrative>
    </receiver-org>
</transaction>
<transaction>
    <transaction-type code="2" />
    <transaction-date iso-date="2015-01-10" />
    <value value-date="2015-01-01">150000</value>
    <description>
        <narrative>Commitment</narrative>
    </description>
</transaction>
```

Disbursement:
```
<transaction>
    <transaction-type code="3" />
    <transaction-date iso-date="2015-01-31" />
    <value value-date="2015-01-31">20000</value>
    <description>
        <narrative>Disbursement to Organisation
C</narrative>
    </description>
    <receiver-org ref="GB-CHC-9876543">
        <narrative>Organisation C</narrative>
    </receiver-org>
</transaction>
```

Expenditure:
```
<transaction>
```

```
<transaction-type code="3" />
<transaction-date iso-date="2015-03-13" />
<value value-date="2015-03-13">10000</value>
<description>
     <narrative>Materials</narrative>
</description>
</transaction>
```

Insights:
- *100% of the available funds for the activity have been committed.*
- *20% of the commitment to Organisation C has been disbursed*
- *The financial realisation of this activity is 12% (30,000 out of 250,000)*

Further details per transaction

The IATI standard allows for many more details to be specified per transaction:

- disbursement-channel (optional)
- sector
- recipient-country
- recipient-region

DFID will extract **sectors** and **recipient countries** from the corresponding fields **on the activity level** (See sections *Classifications* and *Geopolitical Information*). Sector and recipient country fields per transaction will not be processed.

- flow-type
- finance-type
- aid-type
- tied-status

DFID will process the corresponding fields on the activity level (see section Classifications).

Related Documents

Document Link   Documents relating to the project;

Since IATI version 2.02 activity website(s) should also be reported as a document link of the 'http' format.

See http://iatistandard.org/202/activity-standard/iati-activities/iati-activity/document-link/

Relations

Related Activity   Another separately reported IATI activity that is related to this one.

If you report activities at different levels (see the Use cases Programme funding and

Partnerships), this element MUST be used to report the relationship between the programme and the project activities.

DFID chooses to only use the 'parent' relation, pointing from the child to the parent activity for the following reasons:

- It allows to unambiguously represent the relation with the minimum of information.
- By only relating activities from the child element, you are free to add new child activities without having to make changes to any previous activities.

Performance

Conditions   Specific terms and conditions attached to the activity that, if not met, may influence the delivery of commitments made by participating organisations.

Result   Data on results and indicators of the activity.

Results can be both quantitative and qualitative and should all be expressed using **numeric values**. Although this may feel as a restriction, the IATI standard provides room for explanation of each of the values mentioned in your data set. An example is shown below.

The results field can contain the following elements, of which several are mandatory:

Element	Mandatory	Description
Result		
Type	**Yes**	Indicates the type of result being reported on: 1 – Output 2 – Outcome 3 – Impact
Aggregation status	**Yes**	Indicates whether the data in the result set are suitable for aggregation.
Title	**Yes**	
Description	**No**	A description of the expected result.

Each result should contain one or more indicators that meet the result.

Element	Mandatory	Description
Indicator	Yes	
Title	Yes	
Description	Yes, if applicable	Mandatory for qualitative data only but can also be used for additional narrative when using quantitative data.
Baseline	Yes	
Period	Yes	The period in which the target should be achieved, or when the actual is realised.
Target	Yes	
Actual	Yes	
Comment	No	For each Baseline, Target and Actual value an additional free-text comment can be added to further explain the value.

Please note that the results element is the primary means to assess the progress of the activity. It is important to design the result elements with care, considering the framework of the agreed objectives and indicators between you and DFID and your own expertise in how to translate the agreed objectives into relevant activities. Please feel free to also use the optional result elements if you feel that they contribute to more insight into the results.

For further guidance also see:

http://iatistandard.org/202/activity-standard/iati-activities/iati-activity/result/

Example   *Organisation A works on a project aiming at free press in country X (as a measure to combat inequality.)*

Organisation A has defined multiple indicators to measure the progress of this project, two of which are:
- *The extent to which journalists feel free to express their opinion, expressed in the percentage of journalists who score 3 or 4 on the following scale:*
  1. *Not at all free*
  2. *No, not entirely free*
  3. *Yes, up to some level*
  4. *Yes, entirely free*

Baseline (2012): 15%, Target (2015): 50%, Actual (2013): 18.76%

- *Number of people reached by independent media on a regular basis (> once a week)*

  Baseline (2012): 240,000, Target (2015): 2,000,000, Actuals: 2012: 300,000; 2013: 500,000

*In IATI this would look as follows: **

```xml
<result type="2" aggregation-status="0">
   <title>
      <narrative>
      People have access to independent media covering
      diverse opinions
      </narrative>
   </title>
   <description>
      <narrative>
      Further explanation of the expected result.
      </narrative>
   </description>
   <indicator measure="2" ascending="1">
     <title>
        <narrative>
        The percentage of journalists who feel free to express
        their opinion (scoring 3 or 4).
        </narrative>
     </title>
     <description>
        <narrative>
        1= Not at all free
        2= No, not entirely free
        3= Yes, up to some level
        4= Yes, entirely free
        This result is measured through a bi-annual survey
        amongst journalists.
        </narrative>
     </description>
     <baseline year="2012" value="15">
       <comment>
         <narrative>
         Baseline measured in a survey amongst 183 journalists
         in country X. Attention was paid to ethnic and gender
         diversity. Journalists employed by independent and
         state media and working for different kinds of media
         (newspapers, television, radio, platforms)
         participated.
         </narrative>
       </comment>
     </baseline>
     <period>
      <period-start iso-date="2012-01-01" />
      <period-end iso-date="2015-12-31" />
      <target value="50">
       <comment>
        <narrative>
```

```xml
  The goal is a situation in which at least half of the
  questioned journalists feels somehow free to express
  their own opinion
  </narrative>
   </comment>
  </target>
 </period>

 <period>
  <period-start iso-date="2012-01-01" />
  <period-end iso-date="2013-12-31" />
  <actual value="18.76">
   <comment>
    <narrative>
  Possible text describing how the actual value was
  measured, and its value
   </narrative>
   </comment>
  </actual>
  </period>
</indicator>

<indicator measure="1" ascending="1">
  <title>
   <narrative>
  Number of people reached by independent media on a
  regular basis( > once per week)
   </narrative>
  </title>
  <description>
   <narrative>
  Description of why this indicator is important and/or
  how it will be measured.
   </narrative>
  </description>


  <baseline year="2012" value="240000">
   <comment>
    <narrative>
    Narrative explanation of the baseline value.
    </narrative>
   </comment>
  </baseline>

  <period>
   <period-start iso-date="2012-01-01" />
   <period-end iso-date="2015-12-31" />
   <target value="2000000">
    <comment>
     <narrative>
   In 2015, 2 mln people in Country X should have access
   to independent media on a regular basis (60% of the
   population)
   </narrative>
```

```xml
      </comment>
     </target>
    </period>

    <period>
     <period-start iso-date="2012-01-01" />
     <period-end iso-date="2012-12-31" />
     <actual value="300000">
      <comment>
       <narrative>
    Narrative explanation of the actual value, e.g. how it
    was reached, in which areas the most progress was made.
       </narrative>
      </comment>
     </actual>
    </period>

    <period>
     <period-start iso-date="2013-01-01" />
     <period-end iso-date="2013-12-31" />
     <actual value="500000">
      <comment>
       <narrative>
    Narrative explanation of the actual value, e.g. how it
    was reached, in which areas the most progress was made.
      </narrative>
      </comment>
     </actual>
    </period>

    <period>
     <period-start iso-date="2014-01-01" />
     <period-end iso-date="2014-12-31" />
     <actual value="1200000">
      <comment>
       <narrative>
    Narrative explanation of the actual value, e.g. how it
    was reached, in which areas the most progress was made.
      </narrative>
      </comment>
     </actual>
    </period>
  </indicator>
 </result>
```

* Please note this is a fictitious case, ONLY meant to provide insight in the way results can be communicated in your IATI data set.

- In this example target values are defined for the full period of the activity. IATI also supports target values for different periods of time.
- In the example the actual values for 2015 are not given yet, but these can be easily added as soon as they are available.
- In this case we assume that the measured percentages are not suitable for aggregation (see 'aggregation-status="0">')

OGL