Aid Transparency Index 2020

Saudi Arabia, King Salman Humanitarian Aid and Relief Centre (KSRelief)

OVERVIEW

Saudi Arabia established the King Salman Humanitarian Aid and Relief Centre (KSRelief) in 2015. KSRelief works in 46 countries around the world with a focus on humanitarian and relief work in the Middle East and North Africa region. Saudi Arabia donor entities report to the OECD DAC Creditor Reporting System. KSRelief is currently listed and an IATI publisher and started publishing to the Registry in November 2019.

ANALYSIS

This was the first year that we assessed KS Relief for the Aid Transparency Index, and it ranked in the ‘fair’ category. It published to the IATI Registry on a quarterly basis.

At date of review, KSRelief had published its activities to the IATI Registry but did not have an organisational file. We found organisational planning documents, such as a current annual report and procurement policy, in other formats on its website. KSRelief also had an aid portal where it listed total donor entity funding amounts with rankings across countries and sectors available under an open license. However, it did not disaggregate data for bulk download.

We found several project-level data sets on the IATI Registry that included dates, descriptions, and titles for project attributes, which made this its best-performing component. It did not, however, make sub-national locations available and did not always make contact details or implementer details available.

KSRelief did marginally well in the joining-up development data component. It published basic information such as aid, flow, and finance type. However, it did not make further details such as procurement information and conditions available.

KSRelief published only some finance and budgets information, particularly disbursements and expenditures and annual project budgets, to the IATI Registry. It regularly publishes commitments to the FTS service. We could not find a total organisational or disaggregated project budget in other formats.

For performance, KSRelief only published objectives data to the IATI Registry and we could not find any other performance information.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- KSRelief should maintain its quarterly publication and look to move towards monthly publication in order to ensure regular information is available.
- KSRelief should publish its organisational documents in an organisational file to the IATI Registry.
- It should improve its publication of total organisational budgets, including country disaggregation.
- It should work with other Saudi donor entities to share learning on increasing transparency.
### Organisational planning and commitments

**Score:** 2.5 / 15

**About Component**

This component looks at the overall aims and strategy of an organisation. We check for any public commitments to aid transparency. We also make sure audits are in place and if planning documents have been published, including by parent organisations (including national governments) where applicable. We make note of any Freedom of Information laws and critically, we make sure that organisations have tried to make their information easy to access and understand. You should not have to be an expert in open data to be able to find and use this information.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Score</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Quality of FOI legislation</td>
<td>0</td>
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<td>Accessibility</td>
<td>0.62</td>
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<tr>
<td>Organisation strategy</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Annual report</td>
<td>0.94</td>
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<tr>
<td>Allocation policy</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Procurement policy</td>
<td>0.94</td>
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<tr>
<td>Strategy (country/sector) or Memorandum of Understanding</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Audit</td>
<td>0</td>
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</tbody>
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### Finance and budgets

**Score:** 8.9 / 25

**About Component**

This component is critical to allow you and anyone else to follow the money. We expect to find the total budget of the organisation being assessed, right down to individual transactions for each development activity. In particular, forward-looking budgets from donors are important for partner country governments to be able to plan their own future finances.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Score</th>
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<td>Project budget document</td>
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<td>Commitments</td>
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<tr>
<td>Disbursements and expenditures</td>
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<tr>
<td>Budget Alignment</td>
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</table>
Project attributes

Score: 14.2 / 20

ABOUT COMPONENT

This component refers to descriptive, non-financial data, including basics like the title and description of a project. Information like this is important as it is often the entry point for data users to quickly understand what a project is about. We also look for other information that helps to put a project in context, such as its sub-national location (rather than simply being pinpointed to a capital city or the centre of a country) or the sector that the project deals with, for example, education or agriculture.

Joining-up development data

Score: 12.2 / 20

ABOUT COMPONENT

This component looks at how well a donor’s data is able to be linked and connected with other bits of information. There is a diverse nature of flows, activities and actors within the development sector. Aid and development finance data needs
to be effectively linked and connected with the rest to provide a full picture for the user. This can be particularly important for partner country governments, who need to integrate information on aid with their own budgets and systems.

Performance
Score: 4.2 / 20

ABOUT COMPONENT
This component refers to the essential data and documents that assess whether a project is on track or has been achieved. This includes things like baseline surveys, progress against targets, mid-term reviews and end of project evaluations. This information is important to hold donors to account and also to share knowledge with others on what worked and what did not during a project.