



# NDI Yemen Supplemental Report Anti-Corruption Small-Grant Program December 2008-April 2009

---

## **Introduction**

Yemen has long suffered the impact of corruption, pervasive at all levels of government and reaching into every aspect of society; hampering economic and democratic reform. Campaign rhetoric and the results of the 2006 local and presidential elections placed anti-corruption issues at the forefront of the government agenda. At the time, the government allowed broad public debate on a range of topics related to the issue. In the spirit of assisting the government with this national priority, MPs, particularly members of YemenPAC<sup>1</sup>, have been afforded greater freedom to advance issues promoting transparency and good governance.

Since 2005, the government established the Supreme National Anti-Corruption Commission (SNACC) and the parliament passed critical legislation; an anti-corruption law, a public tenders law and a public official asset declaration law. Both government agencies and civil society organizations engaged in raising awareness about corruption and advocating for government transparency in Yemen.

However, legislative mandates have not been fully implemented and overall efforts to combat corruption have been scattered and uncoordinated as systemic corruption in the country continues to impede democratic development and broader reform efforts. The SNACC and CSOs have sought cooperation to develop coordinated efforts to identify and report on corruption issues and to work in concert to raise awareness of anti-corruption programs but those efforts have so far failed to gain significant traction and have not met the aim of promoting transparency and establishing a culture of integrity among Yemen's various constituents.

Building on two years of capacity strengthening efforts<sup>2</sup> for civil society organizations and work to empower the SNACC to fulfill its role in combating corruption, NDI, in cooperation with the SNACC and with the support of USAID, launched a small grants program placing special emphasis on the importance of strengthening partnerships between government entities and civil society organizations in combating corruption. Twenty-three civil society organizations<sup>3</sup> were selected from a total of 54 submitted proposals to undertake anti-corruption programs throughout Yemen.

The objectives of the program were to:

---

<sup>1</sup> YemenPAC is a multi-party coalition of approximately 20 MPs that advocates for anti-corruption initiatives. Their support and lobbying within parliament has resulted in the passage of an anti-corruption law and a law requiring a declaration of assets by public officials. YemenPAC is also a member of GOPAC, an international coalition with the same aims.

<sup>2</sup> Workshops on Public Expenditure Tracking Systems, the use of citizen reporting cards, advocacy, workshops defining corrupt practices and indicators and working in concert with government institutions to combat corruption

<sup>3</sup> Grantees include: National Organization for Developing Society, Social Democratic Forum, Political Development Forum, Yemeni Center for Human Rights Studies, Medicine Technician Syndicate, Creative Youth Forum, Future Charity Association, General Yemeni Labor Union, Yemeni Foundation for Social Studies, Developing Local Communities Association, The Dialogue Center for Human Rights and Cultural Development, Agyal Marib Social, Cultural and Development Association, Technical Education Syndicate, Future Social Association-Hays, New Afaq Association for Media, Economic Media Studies Center, Youth Leadership Development Foundation, Yemeni Organization for Defending Rights and Democratic Freedoms, Youth and Children Care Association, Al Demlouah Development Association, Training and Protecting Journalism Rights Center, Contemporary Democratic Forum, Democratic Youth Association

- Enhance SNACC's partnership with civil society organizations in combating corruption;
- Enhance CSO capacity in anti-corruption corruption initiatives; and
- Engage civil society in official decision making processes.

---

### ***Program Activities***

An initial call for proposals was issued on December 14, 2008 through newspaper advertisements and direct invitations sent utilizing CSO databases from NDI and the SNACC. Any Yemeni civil society organization registered with the Government of Yemen as either an association or a foundation was eligible to submit a proposal for a small grant. Groups were required to submit, as part of their proposal, a brief description of the organizational structure, mission statement, and list of principals. The deadline for applications was December 24.

An assessment panel comprised of representatives of NDI and the SNACC, as well as an independent Yemeni civil society expert assessed the 54 project proposals based upon the relevancy of the proposed activities to combating corruption; the quality of the program idea and plan; the organization's ability to achieve meaningful results within the period of the small grant; and the organization's potential for sustaining the activities after the initial grant period by accessing outside resources. Proposals were accepted for projects in three categories to be implemented from January 20-April 10, 2009:

**Public Awareness:** Corruption permeates Yemeni society at all levels. In many ways it has become part of everyday life for citizens and is viewed as a means of taking care of one's family, community or tribe, regardless of the actual harm to society as a whole. A lack of access to information and transparency in governance has translated into a lack of public awareness regarding the extent of corruption and its negative effects on Yemeni society. Projects under this theme would include public awareness campaigns in specific sectors of society, such as education and health, or aimed at specific social or demographic groups such as youth, women, or the business sector.

**Research and/or Monitoring of Public Expenditures and Performance:** In many countries citizen groups are leaders in monitoring public expenditures; however, Yemeni civil society has not yet taken a leading role in monitoring service delivery or expenditures. Projects under this theme would include research activities relating to both stated and actual public expenditures at all levels of government, as well as projects aimed at measuring service delivery at the community level.

**Lobbying and Advocacy:** Although Yemeni civil society organizations are active in advocacy, few efforts have been directed at the problem of corruption. Yemen Parliamentarians Against Corruption (YemenPAC), YJS and others are currently developing legislative proposals relating to anti-corruption, however these efforts require additional support to be effective. Projects under this theme would enable groups to design and execute advocacy efforts aimed at a certain aspect of anti-corruption, whether the end goal is legislation, policy or some change in the practices of decision-makers.

On January 11-12 and 13-14, NDI held two workshops on financial management for the selected organizations so that they would have the capacity to adhere to The Institute's financial procedures and to draft appropriate financial reports detailing their expenditures.

NDI and the SNACC monitored grantees' progress in implementing approved projects and conducted a final evaluation (Appendix A-Summary) to measure the extent to which recipients

achieved stated objectives through appropriate use of grant funds and to determine the impact of the overall program.

On April 27, NDI hosted the participating CSOs and the SNACC to review the most significant results of the projects and the overall program and to discuss the strengths, weaknesses and lessons learned from working on anti-corruption initiatives as well as working within NDI parameters for grant recipients.

On May 30, NDI held a presentation forum targeting the local and international donor community to highlight the activities and results of the participating CSOs and to encourage continued support for their ongoing efforts. The forum hosted 81 participants representing the Parliament, Ministry of Justice, Central Organization for Control and Audit (COCA), SNACC, District Attorney's Office for Public Funds, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Legal Affairs, Supreme Committee for Public Tenders and Procurement, the media, international donor organizations and the sub-grant CSOs.

Civil society organizations prepared bulletin boards to highlight their activities and spoke with donors about their individual projects in an exhibition setting. The Chairman of the Supreme National Anti-Corruption Commission, Mohammed Al Anisi spoke about the importance of continued cooperation between their institution and civil society organizations, the hope that international and national support for programs with the same aim would continue.

---

### ***Analysis and Outcomes***

#### NDI Observations/Strengths

NDI noted specific and significant aspects that contributed to the overall success of the program; components that were critical to CSO success and unique to previous anti-corruption efforts.

The first was the enthusiasm of citizens to engage on this issue, voluntarily participate in monitoring initiatives and work in concert with their local councils not only to identify corrupt practices but to prioritize expenditures and service delivery. This dramatic increase in citizen participation at the community level marks a significant change in how communities engage their elected officials and sets a strong foundation for more robust public oversight and accountability in the future.

NDI noted and applauded the cooperation and active participation of the various local councils throughout the course of this program. Some targeted local councils were reluctant to engage and participate. CSOs utilized creative methods to reassure local governments that attacking them was not the purpose of the monitoring campaigns but rather an opportunity for citizens to assist them in prioritizing public expenditures and providing public support when corrupt practices were identified. Without the willingness of local councils to open their books and encourage citizen feedback, many of these projects would not have been as successful.

Forty-one corruption cases filed with the SNACC, more in two months than the entire previous year

Corruption scheme worth 1.25 million USD uncovered

Cement factory discovered to be using illegal chemicals in product mixtures; steps made toward better oversight of chemical shipments from outside the country

Public expenditure tracking adopted by Aden local council and endorsed by the governor

Over 10,000 individuals reached in anti-corruption awareness programs

Establishment of a national anti-corruption coalition consisting of 60 CSOs

The cooperation and active participation of the Supreme National Anti-Corruption Commission was perhaps the most critical component of the program. The SNACC worked with NDI, from the very beginning, to evaluate and select grant recipients. They received and investigated claims submitted by participating CSOs and actively participated in the specific activities that were conducted not only in Sana'a but in the outer governorates as well. The SNACC has set a new standard for government participation in civic action in Yemen and by collaborating with CSOs, they have strengthened their own capacity to fight corruption at higher levels of government by utilizing citizen support for their efforts.

Media coverage of CSO activity was widespread and favorable and participating grantees demonstrated strong capacity to attract media attention. NDI tracked over 100 print articles covering program activities from a wide range of outlets (Appendix B).

Toward the end of the program, the SNACC Director of the Civil Society Department began advocating within the institution for a national strategy to engage and coordinate with civil society organizations. As a result, the SNACC initiated work on an institution-wide national strategy and during the closing exhibition the SNACC Director announced that the outcomes of the anti-corruption small grants program would serve as the foundation for the development of the strategy to consistently engage CSOs in fighting corruption.

#### NDI Observations/Weaknesses

Twenty of the participating CSOs had received some form of international assistance prior to partnering with NDI. In spite of this, several organizations struggled with the reporting requirements outlined in the financial training. Throughout the duration of the grant, NDI worked very closely with the participating organizations to ensure that their financial reports were accurate and reflective of their proposed budgets. While many financial reports were submitted late and several had errors that required corrections, by the end of the program, all of the participating CSOs had properly reconciled their expenses and appropriately spent their awards.

Additionally, all of the grantees implemented activities according to their original proposal although not all achieved their intended objectives. This is, in large part, due to the lack of experience of the CSOs with program implementation according to international standards, a lack of understanding of the difference between activities and objectives and the inclusion of objectives that were unrealistic given the timeline of the grant period. CSOs that had received previous financial support from international donors and had received training from NDI were more effective than those who had not. However, all of the projects contributed toward the aim of raising awareness and the reach of civic action, as a whole, was unprecedented in Yemen.

The lack of advocacy and lobbying programs was also noted by The Institute. While it was determined that some advocacy skills were demonstrated throughout the program duration, none of the proposals received focused on advocacy as a central basis for projects. It is clear that this is an area where future support should be directed. Basic advocacy workshops are prevalent in Yemen but it is clear that CSOs need advanced training and consultative assistance to effectively implement successful campaigns.

#### Lessons Learned Session

During the lessons learned session (April 27) held for the participating CSOs and the SNACC, the working group identified overall and specific successes along with challenges to consider for future initiatives.

### General Outcomes

- The program represented a model of CSO partnership with the government and the international community.
- The program combined, for the first time, individual efforts and initiatives and that coordination achieved new and more credible impact in combating corruption.
- Created and enhanced channels that enabled CSOs to play an effective role in combating corruption.

### Outcomes from Awareness Programs

- Diverse groups within Yemen society were informed and participated in anti-corruption awareness initiatives by using different techniques; workshops, distribution of print materials, media coverage, comics, and a movie production;
- CSOs formed anti-corruption networks and coalitions in areas such as Marib, Taiz, and Aden;
- For the first time, monitoring and awareness committees were created; and
- Training of trainers programs were conducted and, for the first time, Arabic training materials were developed and produced.

### Outcomes from Research Programs

- Developed indicators and information according to scientific parameters and best practices;
- Provided data that can be used as a guide in designing future programs and contribute toward SNACC's national strategy in combating corruption; and
- Provided specific recommendations for local CSOs, international organizations and the government in anti-corruption efforts.

### Outcomes from Monitoring Programs

- Established the foundation for and implemented public expenditure tracking, shifting from theory to practice in Yemen;
- Enhanced the expertise of constructive monitoring and effective mobilization to combat corruption; and
- Local councilors engaged civil society in designing and monitoring budget.

### Internal factors that contributed to successful project implementation:

- CSOs capacity and experience working with corruption issues.
- The internal democracy and decision making process of the participating CSOs.
- The spirit of cooperation among working groups in achieving a common goal.

### External factors that contributed to successful project implementation:

- Working under an umbrella of partnership with the SNACC.
- The political, economic and social environment.
- The nature and prevalence of the problem.
- The existing legislation that allows for empowerment.

### Internal challenges that hindered successful project implementation:

- Challenging time table.
- Lack of human and financial resources.
- The lack of practical experience in combating corruption; techniques and mechanisms.

### External challenges that hindered successful project implementation:

- Societal fear of reprisal in reporting corruption.

- The interference of some government officials and a general lack of understanding of the role of CSOs.
- No centralized research or statistics available on the prevalence of corruption in Yemen.
- Poor media coverage on corruption cases in general (prior to the program).
- Initiatives in governorates outside Sana'a are hindered by lack of outreach and financial support.

Recommendations derived:

- Continue efforts to raise awareness emphasizing the importance and benefit of a transparent society and a culture of integrity.
- Continue efforts to encourage CSOs to move from theory to practical application of public monitoring and tracking expenditures processes.
- Enhance, promote and strengthen coalitions and partnerships among the different state sectors beyond civil society and government, including the private sector.
- Encourage the continuation of research on corruption, centralize data and statistics and promote wider distribution of research outcomes.
- Continue to build and expand the capacity of CSOs to combat corruption, widen their reach and influence and practice internal transparency.
- Raise awareness and strengthen public support for the activities of the Supreme National Anti-Corruption Commission.

---

## **Conclusions**

The anti-corruption small grants program achieved all three of its overarching objectives.

### *1) Enhance SNACC's partnership with civil society organizations in combating corruption.*

The SNACC realized, very early on in the program, that the participation of civil society organizations in combating corruption would not only assist them in identifying corrupt practices for investigation but would also help them achieve their own objective of increasing awareness of existence and purpose of the SNACC, particularly in outer governorates.

Due to the participation of SNACC in workshops, symposiums and other events, CSOs gained a better understanding of SNACC's purpose and concluded that the support of the SNACC is critical to the success of anti-corruption programs at the local, regional and national level.

### *2) Enhance CSO capacity in anti-corruption initiatives.*

Several participating CSOs were able to successfully apply concepts learned in previous NDI programs.

Participating CSOs (mostly from outer governorates) that did not meet expectations were able to witness the competitive funding environment that exists in Yemen to gain the financial resources necessary to conduct civic initiatives. They gained valuable experience, through information sharing, from more sophisticated civic organizations and a better understanding of the types of projects that meet objectives and have substantial impact.

There is now a core group of CSOs that have demonstrated exceptional capacity to implement relevant anti-corruption programs throughout the country. These organizations can now be considered by local and international funding agencies eager to support initiatives to combat corruption and receive endorsements by The Institute. NDI will continue to serve as a resource

to those funders in order to promote local civic participation that will yield the most significant impact.

A handful of the CSOs have pledged to continue their work despite the end date of the funding period. This demonstrates the appetite, particularly at the local level, to create an environment that consistently mitigates corrupt practices.

*3) Engage civil society in official decision making processes.*

Civil society organizations that participated in this program worked with local councils to redistribute financial resources based on citizen priority and most immediate need and local councils welcomed public expenditure tracking systems.

The SNACC plans to include the concluding outcomes and recommendations from the anti-corruption small grants program in the development of their national strategy to combat corruption.

The SNACC has also adopted an objective of creating a culture of integrity and has begun a campaign to promote transparency in education as direct result of the small grants program.

Appendix A

**National Organization for Developing Society (NODS)**  
*Raising Social Awareness in Combating Corruption*  
 Award Amount \$8130 USD  
 Governorate: Taiz

<b>Expected Outcomes</b>
1) Sixty participants will be able to make anti-corruption awareness programs; 2) A significant number of mosque preachers will deliver Friday Sermons addressing corruption phenomenon; 3) Media will publish corruption-addressed news articles; and 4) Lawyers and decision makers conduct anti-corruption activities.
<b>Inputs/Outcomes</b>
NODS trained 61 mosque preachers, journalists, teachers and lawyers on anti-corruption topics.
<b>Outputs</b>
Eighteen Friday mosque prayers were held targeting 5000 people, 13 news articles were published, two law suits were filed, 25 seminars were conducted including a workshop targeting 30 female university students and 11 family awareness meetings targeted 155 people.

**Medicine Technician Syndicate (MTS)**  
*Raising Awareness in the Medical Sector*  
 Award Amount \$7075 USD  
 Governorate: Taiz

<b>Expected Outcomes</b>
1) Awareness of corrupt practices increases in the medical field.
<b>Inputs/Outcomes</b>
MTS trained 29 (17 male, 12 female) doctors, nurses and journalists on combating corruption techniques; the completion of the first anti-corruption workshop for medical staff in five hospitals in Taiz. A network was established to fight corruption in partnership with lawyers and journalists.
<b>Outputs</b>
Five anti-corruption committees dedicated to the health sector were established. An increase was noted in volunteer committee participation as knowledge of the program grew. Awareness campaigns were conducted and corruption indicators were monitored in five hospitals (Al-Thwra, Al Jamhuri and Al Mudafar, Sweden Hospital and the Taiz Health Office) and the medicine syndicate.

**Future Association-Hajjah**  
*Awareness on Society Role in Fighting Corruption*  
 Award Amount \$7023 USD  
 Governorate: Hajjah

<b>Expected Outcomes</b>
1) Trained teams receive thorough information about fighting corruption; 2) Teams will have the capacity to consult and hold workshops and raise awareness of the importance of combating corruption 3) A plan for the district to fight corruption is created; and 4) Teams assist local authorities to identify solutions for corruption.
<b>Inputs/Outcomes</b>
A training of trainers program was held for six trainers.
<b>Outputs</b>
Two trainers trained 30 government employees and citizens on anti-corruption methods in Kahlan Afar-Hajjah, 14 follow on trainers conducted 15 anti-corruption workshops for 2000 students and teachers in 15 secondary schools, 32 research papers were submitted and 10 contributing students presented their papers to 500 students in their schools.

**General Yemen Labor Union (GYLU)**  
*Enhancing the Partnership Between SNACC and NGOs to Combat Corruption*  
 Award Amount \$4800 USD  
 Governorate: Sana'a

<b>Expected Outcomes</b>
1) The partnership between General Yemen Labor Union, the Yemen government, businesses and the SNACC is strengthened; and 2) A unified vision to combat corruption is created.
<b>Inputs/Outputs</b>
GYLU trained 25 labor union leaders on the impact of corruption and the role of CSOs in combating it. They produced 5000 brochures and distributed them in packages to 100 invitees who attended the opening ceremony of their training program. The remaining brochures were distributed to laborers in factories and syndicates. GYLU ran an anti-corruption media campaign in their weekly news paper, " <i>Laborers Voice</i> " and other state-run and independent newspapers.

**Creative Youth Forum (CYF)**  
*Citizenship and Corruption in School Radio*  
 Award Amount \$5060 USD  
 Governorate: Taiz

<b>Expected Outcomes</b>
1) Complete training to activate school media to raise awareness of the importance of combating corruption and citizenship.
<b>Inputs/Outcomes</b>
CYF trained 40 teachers and students on anti-corruption techniques and how to utilize school media resources to raise awareness.
<b>Outputs</b>
CYF targeted three rural and six urban schools in order to conduct anti-corruption programs by distributing anti-corruption-related bulletins, brochures and stickers. Trained students, with teacher supervision, conducted anti-corruption broadcast programs in regular morning assemblies.

**Agyal Mareb Social, Cultural and Development Association (AMA)**  
*Agyal Marib Center to Combat Corruption*  
 Award Amount \$5935 USD  
 Governorate: Marib

<b>Expected Outcomes</b>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Increase awareness in communities about the spread of anti-corruption;</li> <li>2) Prioritize the need to discuss corruption issues in a transparent way;</li> <li>3) Direct public opinion toward corruption that leads to creating and implementing laws to reduce it;</li> <li>4) Expose corrupt practices in different employment sectors; and</li> <li>5) Establish a foundation for corruption related research.</li> </ol>
<b>Inputs/Outcomes</b>
AMA conducted a workshop for 35 (33 male, 2 female) local councilors, education officials, preachers, CSOs, journalists and parent councils on combating corruption in Marib Governorate. AMA also specified a page in their weekly newspaper and included insert brochures distributed in three governorates (Marib, Shabwa, Al Jawf).
<b>Outputs</b>
The workshop resulted in the development of a coalition (Partners against Cheating) and an action plan to build integrity among youth and protect teachers who report student cheating. The coalition is led by Marib's Governor. The coalition will continue to hold regular meetings to discuss how to fight corruption inside educational institutions emphasizing transparent examination processes. The workshop was the first of its kind in Marib.

**Future Social Association-Hays (FSA)**  
*Enhancing SNACC Partnership with CSOs in Hays and Zabid Districts*  
 Award Amount \$7023 USD  
 Governorate: Hodeida

<b>Expected Outcomes</b>
1) The partnership between civil society organizations and local authorities in Hays and Zabid districts will be strengthened to ensure the implementation of five-year plans in the two districts from 2006-2010.
<b>Inputs/Outcomes</b>
FSA collected information from the local councils about their action plan and operating budget. They built a network of CSOs and hosted two workshops with 32 local councilors and CSOs in Hays and Zabid. During these workshops, the network was tasked with monitoring a project of their choice in one of the two cities.
<b>Outputs</b>
Using the original plans collected, participants identified pending city projects, collected information detailing the reasons pending projects were unfinished and specified priority tasks for future consideration. The network of CSOs drafted alternative plans according to the allocated budget in the original local councilor plan, highlighting critical projects requiring immediate attention. As a result, the General Secretary of the local council drafted a letter to the Social Fund and the Ministry of Public Works in order to seek assistance to complete the unfinished projects and Future Social Association partnered with the local council to advocate for salaries for municipal volunteers responsible for collecting waste and cleaning streets.

**Economic Media Studies Center (EMSC)**  
*Public Committees for Awareness and Observe Corruption Cases*  
 Award Amount \$7000 USD  
 Governorate: Sana'a and Taiz

<b>Expected Outcomes</b>
1) The creation of citizen committees to raise awareness and identify and report corrupt practices.
<b>Inputs/Outcomes</b>
The EMSC trained 84 community activists on corruption concepts, combating corruption and monitoring techniques using citizen reporting cards for capturing and reporting data. They distributed posters encouraging citizens to report corrupt practices and formed public observation committees.
<b>Outputs</b>
The committees submitted 39 cases to the Supreme National Anti-Corruption Commission. In concert with the SNACC, EMSC also uncovered a corruption scheme amounting to 1.25 million USD.

**New Afaq Association for Media**  
*Anti-Corruption Awareness Campaigns*  
 Award Amount \$8375 USD  
 Governorate: Sana'a

<b>Expected Outcomes</b>
1) Create a culture that promotes the principles of transparency; 2) Create a sense of the necessity of political will; 3) Enhance the role of official institutions in fighting corruption; and 4) Media promotes accuracy and objectivity in reporting.
<b>Inputs/Outcomes</b>
New Afaq trained 80 journalists on the terminology and concepts of corruption, methods of transparency and accountability, effective communication skills, investigative journalism effective questioning and how to draft articles to explain corruption.

**Youth Leadership Development Foundation (YLDF)\***  
*Youth Leadership as an Effective Tool to Combat Corruption*  
 Award Amount \$8976 USD  
 Governorate: Sana'a

<b>Expected Outcomes</b>
1) 85 percent of participating organizations will be provided with basic information related to corruption concepts, its causes and mechanism of how to combat it; 2) Organizations will have the ability to integrate corruption issues in their activities; 3) Awareness is raised on the importance of the role of youth in fighting corruption; and 4) Youth leaders at organizations become effective tools in combating corruption.
<b>Inputs/Outcomes</b>
YLDF trained 30 civic activists on corruption-related terminology and the importance of combating corruption.
<b>Outputs</b>
Participants created and presented anti-corruption awareness projects and four were selected to be highlighted: corruption comics, training illiterate women to fight corruption, the <i>"Together to Fight Corruption"</i> awareness campaign and a documentary film aimed at raising awareness among CSOs. The group responsible for "Together to Fight Corruption" held two, one-day workshops (March 23, 15 participants and March 24, 30 participants) on corruption terminologies, types and impact, basics of good governance and transparency. The program to train illiterate women to fight corruption consisted of one, three day workshop March 23-25 for 30 illiterate women. Workshop topics included the role of the SNACC in combating corruption, corruption types and the role women can play in combating bribery. The comics produced were published in at least seven print publications.

**Contemporary Democratic Forum (CDF)**

*Strengthening the Role of Local Councils in Combating Corruption in Al-Dhale' Governorate*

Award Amount \$5050 USD

Governorate: Dhalee

<b>Expected Outcomes</b>
1) Local councilors have thorough understanding of local authority in combating corruption; 2) Local councilors understand the importance of civic participation in combating corruption 3) Local councilor capacity to follow-up and fight corruption issues is improved; and 4) A plan, aimed at strengthening the relationship between local councilors at the district level, the city level and the governorate level.
<b>Inputs/Outcomes</b>
CDF held a workshop for 20 local councilors on legal techniques to combat corruption.
<b>Outputs</b>
As a result of the workshop, local councilors disrupted a transaction between a businessman and a General Secretary aimed to move a shopping market from land owned by the local administration in the governorate to land owned by the businessman. The rent of the land is considered a main resource of revenue for the government. CDF continues to meet with local councilors regularly and is now working on developing a local CSO network to work with the LCs on combating corruption.

**Democratic Youth Society (DYS), Mukalla**

*Making Youth Aware of the Dangers of Corruption*

Award Amount \$4200 USD

Governorate: Hadramawat

<b>Expected Outcomes</b>
1) Create awareness among youth about the negative impact of corruption; 2) Create and expand an anti-corruption culture among youth; and 3) Create youth leadership who strongly believe that corruption must be combated.
<b>Inputs/Outcomes</b>
Conducted training for 25 young activists (7 female) on raising awareness among youth on the impact of corruption and how to fight it.
<b>Outputs</b>
Participants reported two corruption cases to the SNACC for investigation.

**Yemen Centre for Human Rights Studies (YCHR)\***

*Development Projects and Local Communities partnership in Planning, Implementation and Monitoring in Khormaksar District, Aden*

Award Amount \$6990 USD

Governorate: Aden

<b>Expected Outcomes</b>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1) Create public awareness about the impact of corruption and the role of civil society and media in combating it; and</li><li>2) Create and expand an anti-corruption culture; identifying impacts of corruption upon identification.</li></ol>
<b>Inputs/Outcomes</b>
YCHR targeted three issues (electricity, roads and sewerage) by interviewing citizens in three neighborhoods in Khor Makser District, Aden; these issues were considered weaknesses of the local service delivery among citizens. YCHR conducted a series of consultations with citizens, local councilor committees and officials in the targeted area and conducted a symposium to publish and discuss the survey report.
<b>Outputs</b>
Recommendations derived from the symposium include agreements to hold regular meetings with citizens to inform them of local council plans and programs and present the LC budget, placing boxes to receive suggestions and complaints in the district's zones, holding quarterly public meetings, publishing local council activities in the media outlets and promoting transparent coordination between the district's local council and the governorate council to ensure that public money is not misused or spent on duplicative efforts. The local councils considered the reports drafted by YCHR and responded by holding an urgent meeting and a pledge to more closely monitor service projects in the district.

**Al-Demoloua'h Development Association**

*Enhancing Local Community Participation in Monitoring Local Council Budget*

Award Amount \$3800 USD

Governorate: Taiz

<b>Expected Outcomes</b>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1) Local Councils in Al-Sulo District become more engaged in designing the local budget;</li><li>2) Citizens participate in setting priorities of local council budgets according to their needs; and</li><li>3) Local authorities adopt citizen suggestions and include them plans and budgets.</li></ol>
<b>Inputs/Outcomes</b>
Demoulah trained 25 citizens and local councilors on budget processes including designing, approving, implementation and mechanisms for closing accounts.
<b>Outputs</b>
Participants reached an agreement with the local authority on the importance of popular participation in preparing the budget.

**Yemen Foundation for Social Studies (YFSS)**  
*Study on Corruption Sources, Impacts and Techniques to Combat It*  
 Award Amount \$8160 USD  
 Governorate: Sana'a

<b>Expected Outcomes</b>
1) Public complaints about corruption increase; 2) A flexible mechanism is created to lodge complaints; 3) A mechanism is created to increase public awareness on the importance of citizen feedback in combating corruption; 4) Administrative and financial decentralization processes are discussed and implemented; and 5) The role of local authorities as concerned bodies to receive complaints about corruption is enhanced.
<b>Inputs/Outcomes</b>
YFSS completed a comparative study on anti-corruption legislation and conducted an economic survey on income and expenditures of civil-servants. That study found that each civil-servant spends monthly more than they earn. Such expenditures suggest that civil servants engage in overtime work, other jobs or are receiving money by illegal means.
<b>Outputs</b>
SNACC considered the study to be used as a reference toward its development of a National Strategy for Combating Corruption and the study was widely covered by media outlets.

**Political Development Forum (PDF)**  
*National Indicators to Measure and Assess Corruption*  
 Award Amount \$9180 USD  
 Governorate: Sana'a

<b>Expected Outcomes</b>
1) Develop national criteria to measure and evaluate corruption in Yemen.
<b>Inputs/Outputs</b>
PDF completed a comparative study of national and international definition of corruption, laws and indicators of corruption. The study included recommendations for new national indicators for Yemen and suggested that implementers of the measurement of indicators be independent non-governmental organizations.

**Center for Training & Protecting Journalists Rights (CTPJR)**  
*A Study on Political Affiliation Impact on Corruption Issues Covered by Media*  
 Award Amount \$8590 USD  
 Governorate: Sana'a

<b>Expected Outcomes</b>
1) Completed study on political affiliation and how it impacts media coverage on corruption.
<b>Inputs/Outcomes</b>
CTPJR conducted a study of 15 government, political party affiliated and independent newspapers comparing the differences in how the outlets covered corruption issues and topics. Recommendations from the study include increased efforts to support investigative journalism, increased efforts among SNACC representatives to provide more information about their activities and to correct inaccurate data and encourage SNACC to follow-up on reported corruption and cases presented in print media newspapers.
<b>Outputs</b>
SNACC is now regularly updating their website and has taken a more pro-active approach to media. As a result, coverage of SNACC's activities has increased since January.

**Dialogue Centre for Human Rights Culture Development (DCHRCD)\***  
*A Study on the Role of Legislative Authority in Combating Corruption*  
 Award Amount \$7200 USD  
 Governorate: Dhamar

<b>Expected Outcomes</b>
1) 1) Complete a study on the role of the Legislative Authority in combating corruption.
<b>Inputs/Outputs</b>
DCHRCD conducted a study (divided into two sections) on the effectiveness of parliament in combating corruption through legislative reform, MP opinions on their role in fighting corruption and the perceived challenges facing them in effectively improving their oversight roles.

**Youth & Children Care Association (YCCA)**

*Create a Team of 24 School Teachers to Advocate for Fighting Corruption in Education by Making Weakness Classes for Student and Student and Parents*

Award Amount \$6185 USD

Governorate: Aden

<b>Expected Outcomes</b>
1) Create a team of 24 school teachers to advocate for fighting corruption in education by holding classes for students and parents.
<b>Inputs/Outcomes</b>
YCCA trained 24 (6 female) teachers in 12 schools on corruption-related terminology.
<b>Outputs</b>
The teachers who received training held events to raise awareness of corruption targeting 391 additional teachers, students and parents.

**Yemeni Organization for Defending Rights and Democracy Freedom (YODRDF)**

*Enhancing the Effectiveness of Public Complaints and Developing Mechanisms for Submitting Them to Support Combating Corruption*

Award Amount \$7660 USD

Governorates: Sana'a

<b>Expected Outcomes</b>
1) Enhance the effectiveness of public complaints; and 2) Develop mechanisms for complaint submission
<b>Inputs/Outputs</b>
The organization conducted a symposium entitled "Assessment of Mechanisms of Filing Complaints and Reports on Corruption to the SNACC." The symposium resulted in recommendations including developing clear mechanisms that support and protect those who file complaints on corruption, a revision in Law No. 39 of 2006 regarding fighting corruption, encouragement of the SNACC to exercise more authority in covering and publishing corruption-related issues.

**Social Democratic Forum (SDF)\***  
*Yemeni Coalition to Enhance Good Governance and Combating Corruption*  
Award Amount \$7620 USD  
Governorate: Sana'a

**Expected Outcomes**

- 1) The establishment of a coalition of civil society organizations with the aim of enhancing transparency and combating corruption;
- 2) The coalition approves an action plan for the current year;
- 3) A review of international organization reports and vision of SNACC about good governance and fighting corruption is conducted; and
- 4) Civil society organizations recognize the local, regional and international conventions pertinent to fighting corruption.

**Inputs/Outputs**

SDF created a national coalition for fighting corruption consisting of 60 CSOs, drafted and approved by-laws, developed a strategic plan and held internal elections to choose the Coordination Council Board of the new coalition.

<b>Organizations :</b>	
	Name
1	Al-Safwah Initiative
2	Awam Foundation for Cultural Development
3	Yemen Polling Center
4	Social Democratic Forum
5	Yemen Labor Union
6	Yemen Organization for Defending Rights and Democratic Freedoms
7	Cultural Health Center
8	Nationl Authority for Defending Rights and Freedoms (HOOD)
9	Agyal Mareb Association (Mareb)
10	Future Current
11	Training Center and Protecting Journalists Freedoms
12	Yemen Human Rights Observatory
13	Yemen Center for Development and Protecting Environment
14	Studies and Economic Media Center
15	New Afaaq Foundation for Media
16	Youth Society for Development and Creativity (Hadhramout)
17	Consumer Protection Association
18	Yemeni Organizaiton (Fikr) (Thought)
19	Physicians and Pharmacists Syndicate
20	Arab Sisters Forum for Human Rights
21	Public Syndicate for Electricity and Power
22	Yemen Institute for Developing Democracy
23	Manarat Center
24	Oil Laborers Syndicate
25	Yemeni Artists (Musicians)Syndicate

26	Women Development and Anti-Violence Center
27	Youth Leadership Development Foundation
28	Information and Human Rights Training Center
29	Yemen-Pac
30	Yemen Center for Civil Rights
31	Women Journalists without Chains
32	Education Professions Syndicate
33	Public Syndicate for Electricity
34	National Forum for Human Rights –Hodeidah
35	Creative Youth Forum –Taiz
36	Women Media Forum
37	Yemen Youth Development Center
38	Yemen Foundation for Social Studies
39	Yemen Center for Human Rights Studies- Aden
40	Al-Domlough Association for Development -Taiz
41	Local Association for Developing Communities
42	Contemporary Democratic Forum -Al-Dhale'
43	National Organization for Developing Societies (NODS)-Taiz
44	Democratic Youth Society –Hadhramout
45	Youth and Children Care Association –Aden
46	Political Development Forum
47	Social Future Association-Hays Hodeidah
48	Yemeni Teachers Syndicate
49	International Humanitarian Law and Human Rights Center- Taiz
50	Tomorrow Youth Generations Society –Aden
51	Seyaj Foundation for Protecting Children
52	Sana'a University Teaching Staff Syndicate
53	Yemen Foundation for Supporting Transparency and Good Governance
54	Technical Educational Syndicate –Taiz
55	Dialogue Center for Developing Human Rights Culture-Dhamar
56	Medical Technical Professions Syndicate
57	Tomoush (Ambitions) Foundation for Development and Creativity
58	Future Association Forum –Hajja
59	Islah Social Charity
60	Yemen Foundation for Developing Communities

**Technical Education Syndicate (TES)**  
*Awareness Campaign on Legislation to Fight Corruption*  
 Award Amount \$7855 USD  
 Governorate: Taiz

<b>Expected Outcomes</b>
1) Raise awareness among syndicate members of existing legislation to combat corruption.
<b>Inputs/Outputs</b>
TES trained 30 participants from the education syndicate on the techniques of combating corruption. Two committees were formed to expand the training program.

**Developing Local Communities Association (DLCA)**  
*Enhancing LCs Role in Monitoring and Combating Corruption*  
 Award Amount \$8790 USD  
 Governorate: Sana'a

<b>Expected Outcomes</b>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Improve the capacity of local council members in monitoring for corruption; and</li> <li>2) Enhancing the partnership between civil society organizations and local councilors in combating corruption.</li> </ol>
<b>Inputs/Outputs</b>
DLCA conducted training for 21 local councilors (18 male, 3 female) who represent Sana'a. Participants drafted an action plan on budget and projects monitoring including recommendations for increased engagement of and coordination with civil society organizations, circulation of the anti-corruption law to media outlets, demanding local authorities to report on operational budgets and publishing ongoing corruption cases.

Appendix B  
Media Coverage Samples/Press Releases/Web Site Links

**People's involvement key to local council budget transparency**

Source: Nabanews.net

March 14, 2009

Deputy Taiz Governor Abdulwahab Al-Junaid confirmed his governorate's support for each association working honestly and transparently, accusing some associations of attempting to obtain illegal foreign support to achieve certain political and partisan purposes. This came as part of a workshop entitled "civil society's contribution to transparency of local council's budget", organized by Dumloa Social Development Association (DSDA) in Al-Selw District of Taiz.

Chairman of DSDA Tareq Hazza said, "The workshop is organized within a series of activities undertaken by the association in cooperation with SNACC and NDI," stressing the necessity of establishing national partnership in developing budgets under local governance.

As regards community partnership in developing budget of Al-Selw District, Hazza noted, "The district's local council is due to provide a practical plan on people's real needs. Then we will meet with the district's local councilors in order to involve citizens in local council's debates on top priority projects needed by the district."

From her side, Bushra Al-Lesswas, Senior Program Officer at NDI congratulated DSDA on the success it reached in the project, run as part of Small Grant Program, which is provided by NDI in association with SNACC.

Al-Lesswas indicated that the Small Grants Program is devoted to fighting corruption, adding that as many as 54 NGOs submitted 54 proposals to NDI and SNACC to participate in the program, funded by USAID, but only 23 of those NGOS, including DSDA, were selected.

The two-day workshop reviewed many papers on people's involvement in budget development by teachers and academics.

# YEMEN TIMES

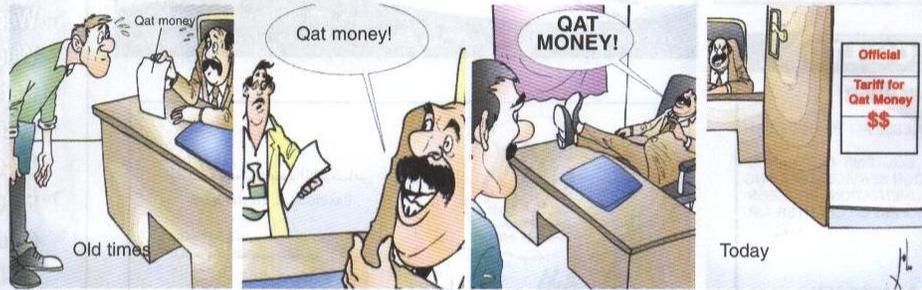
Yemen's first and most widely-read English-language newspaper. Monday, 30 March, 2009 • Issue No. 1246

## Fighting corruption through comics

By: Yemen Times Staff

A number of active Yemeni youth in three organizations – Al-Entelaq Newspaper, Oam foundation, and Herak initiative – launched a project to fight corruption through comic strips.

The cartoons are published in four large size colored pages focusing on corruption issues through storylines that convey information about the role of youth in combating corruption in Yemen.



The project aims to use comics as advocacy tools in civil issues. The youth behind the drawings are Asmahan Al-Eryani, Ali Al-Moushiki, Nabil Al-Khadher, Saddam Mutee, Samir Al-Shamiri, Hamza Al-

Hamadi, and Abdulrazaq Al-Azazi.

The project was supervised by the Women Media Forum and Dr. Bilqis Ahmed Abu-Osba, vice chair of the Yemeni National Authority for Combating Corruption.

The publication consists of a front page caricature and three stories about corruption in the remaining three pages.

This project was a result of Yemeni Leadership Development Foundation training funded by the National Democratic Institute. So far this is a onetime initiative, as the funding for the project from NDI covered only the issuing of the first 1000 copies. Along with the Entelaq newspaper, these copies will be distributed to media outlets, to civil society organizations, and to thousands of groups through email.

Abdulrazaq Al-Azazi, editor of Entelaq newspaper, was hopeful that the project would find appeal and that funding for other publications will be granted.

“We hope to make it a quarterly publication, but it all depends on funding.

We will be sending an evaluation



## **New draft law for lifting key figures' immunity to hold them accountable**

Posted in: **Local News**

Written By: **Lina al-Maghrbi**

Article Date: **Apr 11, 2009 - 6:22:29 AM**

The Supreme National Authority for Combating Corruption (SNACC) announced that the cases it received in January are equal to all the cases received during the whole of last year, pointing out that it is a good indicator as most of the cases are submitted by the judiciary and the prosecution. This came in the addressing of Ahmed Abdurrahman Girhish, SNACC member to the special press conference organized by CTPF, SNACC and the National Democratic Institute (NDI) for announcing the analysis' results of the impact of political affiliation on public newspapers in exposure of corruption news.

Girhish said that a new draft law is being prepared by SNACC which will have an impact on key figures suspected of corruption. The law empowers the authority to shorten the key figures' immunity, lifting procedures for accountability over corruption cases.

He requested the journalists to support the authority in their tackling of corruption cases, asking for press objectivity and credibility.

Mohammed Sadiq al-Odini, Manager of CTPF said in a press release that the link between corruption cases and the press is governed by many parties both from within and outside the press, adding that it is not easy to judge professional motivations in covering these cases nor the extent of political motivation in tackling the cases.

The aim of the study was to reach a clear vision of the impact of the political affiliations of Yemeni newspapers on the size of its coverage of corruption cases. The study followed scientific techniques in choosing arbitrary samples of newspapers, and designed a form of data collection, treatment entrusting the analysis and formulation to skilled academics, in addition to the center's impartiality.

The conference came out with recommendations, the first and foremost being the need to address corruption issues in light of national interest, irrespective of the occasion, or political affiliation.

## **Corruption under the microscope**

Wadea Al-Absi  
Source: Al-Thawra Official Daily  
Economic page  
April 15, 2009

In cooperation with SNACC and NDI, Yemeni Corporation for Strategic Studies organized a symposium entitled “Corruption in Public Offices and Means of Fighting Corruption”.

Many academics, participating in the event, submitted papers diagnosing corruption and its negative impacts. They divided the phenomenon into minor and major corruptions, with particular emphasis on the former, defined as the mechanism of “paying bribes and direct commissions to staff and officials in the various sectors to facilitate deals and procedures for businessmen and foreign companies, plus obtaining senior posts in the government for sons and relatives.”

Major corruption, on the other hand, includes those practices in areas of contractions, arms trade and trade agencies for multi-national firms.

All the academics, who submitted their papers at the symposium, agreed that corruption has grown into a community culture and value, however, it is not objective to say that corruption practices are accepted by the community.

SNACC calls for effective partnership with media  
NDI urges donors to support SNACC

Source: Fourth State  
By: Ahmad Al-Zakari

SNACC and NDI concluded the small grants program that run as many as 23 anti-corruption projects in conjunct with several CSOs in many governorates. During a meeting organized by SNACC and NDI in late May, SNACC Chairman Ahmad Al-Anisi confirmed that his authority cares about establishing effective partnership with CSOs and media in combating corruption.

Al-Anisi praised some media outlets that publish excellent reports on corruption practices, based credible data, but slammed other institutions that criticize SNACC without any clear reason. He urged all media outlets to establish effective communication with the authority, affirming that the authority is not ready to engage in political debates, as it was established by a law to combat corruption, away from any political considerations.

According to Al-Anisi, the SNACC is proud of its cooperation with USAID and NDI office in Sana'a. He said, "We had an excellent experience with both international Organizations in fighting corruption, and this experience represents a crucial step toward enhancing partnership with CSOs."

SNACC Chairman clarified that NGOs in the governorates of Sana'a, Aden, Taiz, Hodeida, Hajja, Mareb, Dhalea, Shabwa, Dhamar and Hadhramout demonstrate team spirit through joint work with NDI and SNACC, thereby achieving objectives of the program.

Ezzaddin Al-Asbahai, SNACC member and also Head of Civil Society Sector at the authority, labeled what has been done by CSOs as a key indicator of high performance. "Conclusion of the program is pondered upon as the inauguration of effective partnership between civil society and SNACC in combating corruption," he stated.

Al-Asbahi highlighted that the program came to manifest such an effective partnership based on unifying vision and objectives, and enhancing integrity. "The vision was achieved, thanks to the international partnership in combating corruption", he continued, citing the assistance and support offered by NDI and USAID.

NDI Resident Director Ms Heather Therrien urged donors to support participating CSOs in order to continue such projects, which were implemented successfully. She pointed out that outcomes of these Anti-Corruption Projects were reached following a series of training carried out by NDI for two years. "These outcomes reflect enthusiasm of Yemen's NGOs to fight corruption," she expressed.

Therrien added that CSOs laid the foundation stone for building transparency, stressing the necessity of continuing such projects. She also highlighted the good coordination with local councils and its significance to anti-corruption efforts, saying, "Without the local councils' cooperation, the program would not have been as successful."

The international official clarified that SNACC cooperation contributed to making those projects successful. "SNACC helped in the selection of the most eligible CSOs to run such projects and awareness programs in the various governorates.

The project, concluded today, aims to enhance partnership between SNACC and local NGOs, build NGOs' capacities and support their efforts in fighting corruption, as well as engage civil society in making political decisions as regards fighting corruption.

According to Ms Bushra Al-Leswas an NDI Senior Program Officer, the program helped all partners collect and exert efforts and initiatives with the aim of combating corruption.

She mentioned that implementation of projects led to establishment anti-corruption coalitions and awareness groups in various areas, which helped in collecting indicators and data on corruption practices.

Al-Leswas revealed that the program faced obstacles as a result of intervention by some influential parties, which did not understand the role of CSOs in fighting corruption. Another obstacle is related with the lack of data and information on anti-corruption efforts, coupled with the poor media performance in this respect. She recommended that all partners in the anti-corruption coalitions should move from theories into serious action on the ground.

### **SNACC forwards a letter to the Ministry of Agriculture**

Source: Laborers Voice Newspaper (General Yemen Labor Union Coverage of Corruption Issues)

Issue No: 1850

Page No: 3

Laborers Voice, March 28- The Supreme National Anti-Corruption Commission, SNACC, forwarded a letter to the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation regarding reports about taking money from the revenues collected from the Air, Land and Sea outlets from the animals imports, exports and revenues of the production, medicines, vaccinations and among other issues.

According to the Clause B from the Articles No 58 of the Law No, 17, 2004, people in charge of organizing and developing the animals resources, are given 40 percent of the revenue. However, the over all staffers have not received any thing yet since the issuing of the law.

Information sources indicated that some of the influential people in the ministry and concerned administration took control, resulting in making the other staffers reported to the SNACC. This issue was reported one year before. However, it was taken into consideration a few days ago.

### **Manager of the Sana'a governorate Electricity wanted to appear before prosecution**

Source: Laborers Voice Newspaper

Issue No: 1850

Page No: 4

Laborers Voice, March 28- The Tenders Committee at the Public Corporation for Electricity, approved on September 2<sup>nd</sup>, 2008, to purchase materials of the power grid for Bani Hushaish district, Sana'a governorate, at an amount of YR 33.5 millions from the Sa'ada war-damaged reconstruction budget. After purchasing the materials, it was figured out that Sana'a Electricity body, committed critical and gross violations, as the electricity lines damaged by the Sa'ada war, in Al-Shariah villages and wadi Remas villages were thoroughly repaired at the expense of the locals.

The electricity grids of those areas were supposed to be repaired at the expense of the electricity corporation, according to the tenders advertised.

After the revelation of this issue, Sana'a governorate Electricity manager is trying to satisfy the sheiks and social figures via distributing electricity transmitters to them. He also promised some other sheiks to give them the same thing. Now, he is replacing the old grid with a new one free of damages to cover the issue.

However, the Sanhan Prosecution in Bilad Arr-Rous forwarded a letter to the Sana'a Electricity Manager to appear in person before the prosecution. He has not showed up yet.

### **Public Money Prosecution takes back more than YR 203 millions**

Source: Labores Voice Newspaper

Issue No: 1850

Page No: 3

Laborers Voice, March 28- Judge Khalid Al-Mawari, Chair of the Public Money Prosecution in Ibb governorate told the Laborers Voice that the Prosecution took back an amount of YR 203 millions to the State Safe in addition to one car and an electric cable 500 length.

Al-Mawari also said that the prosecution received 128 issues of which 52 criminal issues and 73 are not criminal besides two complaints and one violation. 60 percent of those issues has been resolved and the other are still presented before the courts.

## **SNACC and Education Ministry confirms continuity of awareness program to enhance values of integrity**

*Source: Newsyemen.net  
May 31, 2009*

Chairman of SNACC Ahmad Mohammed Al-Anisi called for strengthening partnership between his authority and the Ministry of Education to promote values of integrity and transparency among young generations.

During a talk on conclusion of an awareness program on values of integrity and means of fighting corruption, undertaken by 20 schools in the capital city, Al-Anisi said, implanting ethics starts at the Education Ministry. He emphasized the necessity of educating the young generations on religious values that enhance concepts of integrity.

Al-Anisi clarified that SNACC aims to prevent further spread of corruption before it fights it, pointing out that corruption prevention measures creates a homeland without any corruption risks.

SNACC Chairman stressed the necessity of cooperating with Ministry of Education in order for the awareness program to cover all schools nationwide.

Yasin Abdu Saeed, SNACC member and Head of the authority's media sector, affirmed that the authority cared about implanting values of transparency and integrity among schoolgirls and schoolboys, since they are pondered upon as 'Generation of Tomorrow and Real Wealth for Homeland Future'.

From his side, Dr. Abdussalam Al-Jawfi, Minister of Education, clarified that there is a common relation between SNACC and the ministry to implant values of integrity and credibility, and fighting of corruption among young generations. "School is the place to reduce corruption files in the future through the proper upbringing of generations," the minister said.

## **Economic Media monitored 25 corruption issues in Shara'b**

Source: Economic Media Studies Center

Date: March 29, 2009

The Economic Media Studies Center, EMSC, disclosed more than 25 corruption cases in Shara'b Al-Rawnah district, Taiz governorate. Mustafa Nasr, Head of the EMSC, declared that the popular committees in charge of monitoring corruption issues, and supported by NDI, could monitor and document 25 corruption issues within two months. Those corruption cases will be reported to the Supreme National Authority for Combating Corruption, SNACC, to track down who committed them.

Nasr further reiterated that corruption issues were found in different sectors most specifically in the Health and Education sectors in addition to the Security Apparatus and Construction and Revenues Offices among others.

During the evaluation meeting of the popular committees' works, Nasr appreciated their good jobs, though they faced many difficulties and obstacles while on duty.

"We are placing the basics to eradicate corruption sources and reduce its impacts on the society as a whole. Corruption is threatening each and every Yemeni individual", he noted.

In turn, Mohammed Abdul-Hameed Farhan, in charge of those committees, said that the center will spare no efforts to deal with those monitored cases, whether via SNACC or through direct communication with appropriate bodies. He further confirmed that he will protect committees' members in every way possible as they are a paradigm that should be followed by other districts.

The EMSC is now conducting a project entitled " Popular Committees to monitor and raise awareness on corruption within two districts, Ma'ean in the capital secretariate of Sana'a, and Shara'b Al-Rawnah in Taiz. The project is funded by NDI and under the patronage of SNACC.

## **SEMC submits 14 documented corruption cases to SNACC**

Source Economic Media Studies Center

May 27, 2009

Studies and Economic Media Center (SEMC) called for composing a committee from SNACC to investigate 14 documented corruption cases it recorded in both Maeen and Sharaab districts.

Director of the Program for Popular Committees to Increase Anti-corruption Awareness Dr. Mohammed Abdulhamid Farhan said that the center submitted 14 documented corruption cases to SNACC as a first phase. The cases were recorded as part of a program run by the center and supported by NDI under the auspices of SNACC.

Farhan stressed the necessity of enhancing people's oversight over corruption, indicating that the center will continue recording corruption practices in targeted areas. He claimed that corruption cases be documented within agenda of local council's activities at the district and governorate levels, which are promoted by President Ali Abdullah Saleh.

The SEMC sent out letters to Minister of Education, Taiz Governor, Chairman of the Central Organization for Control and Audit (COCA) and Mayor of the Capital City, urging them to address those corruption issues in the education sector as a first phase.

The letters contained practical procedures to reform flaws in the education sector, and investigate those who commit such flaws.

## **SEMC uncovers, halts a YR 249 million-worth deal via SNACC**

Source Economic Media Studies Center

April 13, 2009

Studies and Economic Media Center managed to halt a corrupt deal for purchasing marine engines worth YR 249 million in cooperation with SNACC after it received documents confirming that the deal doesn't meet the technical requirements.

In a statement, the center clarified that SNACC obliged the General Association for Fishery Equipment not to dispatch marine engines, which it imported via a local tradesman for YR 249 million. It has been made clear that the deal violated the required specifications.

According to a note No. 1129 sent by SNACC, the case is still under investigation after additional information was gathered concerning the overall tender worth YR 500 million.

SEMC appreciated efforts expended by SNACC and said in a letter sent to its chairman that, "Those documents obtained by the center confirms that the association suffers big financial flaws and those imported engines violate the tender terms."

The center demanded that an investigative committee be immediately formed to review the tender and assess its procedures.

## **SNACC Chairman uncovers corruption in cement factories, praises role of SEMC**

Source: SNACC  
June 6, 2009

Chairman of SNACC Ahmad Al-Anisi disclosed a big corruption issue in governmental cement factories. "The issue is very and still is under investigation," he said in conclusion of Small Grants Program that covered 23 projects carried out by CSOs in governorates with funds coming from NDI.

He pointed out that issues costing millions of billions of riyals are contained in SNACC reported, which was submitted to Parliament and President of the Republic during the first three months of 2009.

SNACC Chairman clarified that more than 35 lorries have been disclosed as they were coming from Saudi Arabia loaded with Petromine oil for cement factories, but their documents were changed into mazut, indicating that the substance destroys equipment of factories. "It is a great catastrophe on factories and on the national economy," Al-Anisi reacted.

He praised the role played by Studies and Economic Media Center (SEMC) in those efforts aimed at fighting corruption, most notably as the center clarified those issues, their causes, impacts, methods of their treatment and implementation mechanism.

Al-Anisi also appreciated those efforts exerted by 23 CSOs that took part in the Small Grants Program, funded by NDI and USAID.

Al-Anisi reaffirmed that his authority won't be able to combat corruption without community cooperation. He showed enthusiasm to implement those recommendations of the program, adding that the authority will strongly encounter any intervention intended to interrupt efforts of CSOs in fighting corruption.

From his side, SNACC member Ezaddin Al-Asbahi, who is also Head of CSOs Sector at the authority, said that CSOs have moved from the box of protests and complaints into the circle of serious action and initiatives.

"Those CSOs proved to be a real partner and the effective and distinctive activities they provided enhances their partnership with SNACC in combating corruption. He clarified that the authority intended to strengthen partnership with CSOs and all official and non-official sectors in combating corruption.

NDI Resident Director Ms. Heather Therrien said that the program results went beyond expectations, adding that such successful projects came following a series of trainings to develop capacity of CSOs.

She appreciated the enthusiasm demonstrated by people and volunteer citizens, who contributed to making the program a success. She highlighted the positive interaction from local councils in the various governorates.

Therrien called on donors to offer support for SNACC in order to continue its support for such projects. She clarified that SNACC cooperation contributed a lot to making the program a success, stating that the authority selected eligible individuals to run projects and awareness

activities in various governorates. She confirmed that SNACC made an example for other governmental agencies as regards partnership.

NDI Senior Program Officer Ms. Bushra Al-Leswas reviewed the diverse contents of projects in terms of launching awareness programs, conducting researches or studies, monitoring, advocacy, networking and building coalitions.

She said that the program helped in collecting and concentrating efforts and initiatives of society to achieve civil action in fighting corruption. The program also built and strengthened effective channels enabling communities to play their role in fighting corruption.

## Online Press Coverage of Small Grant Activities

### **Government Media**

---

Al Thawra News

<http://www.althawra.net/detailes.aspx?newsid=24063>

14 October News

<http://www.14october.com/news.aspx?newsid=72066e39-e948-445b-9a9e-896650c0602a>

<http://www.14october.com/news.aspx?newsid=7c1cca8c-26c0-41ef-8e17-843079df562a>

Algomhoriah

[http://algomhoriah.net/news\\_details.php?lng=arabic&sid=13586](http://algomhoriah.net/news_details.php?lng=arabic&sid=13586)

Yemen TV

[http://yemen-tv.net/news\\_details.php?sid=2294](http://yemen-tv.net/news_details.php?sid=2294)

SNACC Web Site

<http://www.snaccyemen.org/details.asp?id=1828&catid=4>

<http://www.snaccyemen.org/details.asp?id=1687&catid=4>

<http://www.snaccyemen.org/details.asp?id=1766&catid=4>

<http://www.snaccyemen.org/details.asp?id=1767&catid=4>

### **Party Media**

---

Sahwa News

[http://www.alsahwa-yemen.net/view\\_news.asp?sub\\_no=1\\_2009\\_05\\_30\\_70805](http://www.alsahwa-yemen.net/view_news.asp?sub_no=1_2009_05_30_70805)

Almethaq News

<http://www.almethaq.net/news/news-10381.htm>

Almotamar

<http://www.almotamar.net/70497.htm>

<http://www.almotamar.net/news/66588.htm>

### **Independent Media**

---

Newsyemen.net

[http://www.newsyemen.net/view\\_news.asp?sub\\_no=1\\_2009\\_05\\_30\\_28752](http://www.newsyemen.net/view_news.asp?sub_no=1_2009_05_30_28752)

[http://www.newsyemen.net/view\\_news.asp?sub\\_no=1\\_2009\\_05\\_31\\_28782](http://www.newsyemen.net/view_news.asp?sub_no=1_2009_05_31_28782)

[http://www.newsyemen.net/view\\_news.asp?sub\\_no=1\\_2009\\_02\\_22\\_25835](http://www.newsyemen.net/view_news.asp?sub_no=1_2009_02_22_25835)

[http://www.newsyemen.net/view\\_news.asp?sub\\_no=1\\_2009\\_02\\_22\\_26703](http://www.newsyemen.net/view_news.asp?sub_no=1_2009_02_22_26703)

[http://www.newsyemen.net/view\\_news.asp?sub\\_no=1\\_2009\\_02\\_28\\_26024](http://www.newsyemen.net/view_news.asp?sub_no=1_2009_02_28_26024)

[http://www.newsyemen.net/view\\_news.asp?sub\\_no=1\\_2009\\_03\\_10\\_26340](http://www.newsyemen.net/view_news.asp?sub_no=1_2009_03_10_26340)

[http://www.newsyemen.net/view\\_news.asp?sub\\_no=1\\_2009\\_03\\_15\\_26515](http://www.newsyemen.net/view_news.asp?sub_no=1_2009_03_15_26515)

[http://www.newsyemen.net/view\\_news.asp?sub\\_no=1\\_2009\\_03\\_16\\_26545](http://www.newsyemen.net/view_news.asp?sub_no=1_2009_03_16_26545)

[http://www.newsyemen.net/view\\_news.asp?sub\\_no=1\\_2009\\_03\\_07\\_26209](http://www.newsyemen.net/view_news.asp?sub_no=1_2009_03_07_26209)

<http://www.newyemen.net/print.php?subjectid=2902>

<http://www.newyemen.net/print.php?subjectid=2902>

[http://www.newsyemen.net/view\\_news.asp?sub\\_no=1\\_2009\\_02\\_28\\_26024](http://www.newsyemen.net/view_news.asp?sub_no=1_2009_02_28_26024)

[http://www.newsyemen.net/view\\_news.asp?sub\\_no=1\\_2009\\_01\\_21\\_24999](http://www.newsyemen.net/view_news.asp?sub_no=1_2009_01_21_24999)

<http://www.newsyemen.net/print.php?subjectid=2902>

Shamsan News

<http://site354.mysite4now.com/yedesigner/newsdetails.asp?id=2848>

Asrar Press

[http://www.asrarpress.net/news\\_details.php?sid=2796](http://www.asrarpress.net/news_details.php?sid=2796)

Naba News

<http://www.nabanews.net/2009/19175.html>

<http://www.nabanews.net/2009/18116.html>

<http://www.nabanews.net/2009/18116.html>

<http://www.nabanews.net/2009/17463.html>

Alghad News

[www.alghadyem.net/index.php?action=showDetails&id=2360](http://www.alghadyem.net/index.php?action=showDetails&id=2360)

Alshomoa.net

<http://www.alshomoa.net/todaynews/index.php?action=showSection&id=1>

<http://www.alshomoa.net/todaynews/index.php?action=showNews&id=6108>

Felixnews.com

<http://www.felixnews.com/news-922.html>

Saba News.net

<http://www.sabanews.net/ar/news185088.htm>

Yemenat.net

<http://www.mostakela.net/vb/t18552.html>

Marebpress.net

[http://www.marebpress.net/news\\_details.php?sid=16815](http://www.marebpress.net/news_details.php?sid=16815)

<http://marebnews.com/Detail123456789.aspx?ID=3&SubID=693>

[http://marebpress.net/news\\_details.php?lng=arabic&sid=14776](http://marebpress.net/news_details.php?lng=arabic&sid=14776)

Reef News

[http://reefnews.net/show\\_subject.asp?sec\\_no=1&sub\\_date=31/05/2009&sub\\_no=2923](http://reefnews.net/show_subject.asp?sec_no=1&sub_date=31/05/2009&sub_no=2923)

26 September News

[http://26sep.net/news\\_details.php?lng=arabic&sid=54030](http://26sep.net/news_details.php?lng=arabic&sid=54030)

May News

<http://www.mayonews.net/ad/showdetails.php?id=17101>

Bilakoyood.net

[http://www.bilakoyood.net/news\\_details.php?sid=4449](http://www.bilakoyood.net/news_details.php?sid=4449)

Mukallatoday.com

<http://www.mukallatoday.com/PrintPreview.aspx?KEY=4688>

<http://www.mukallatoday.com/?OPEN=NEWSDETAILS&KEY=3986>

Alhadath

[http://alhadath-yemen.com/print-page.php?news\\_id=3887](http://alhadath-yemen.com/print-page.php?news_id=3887)

Al-Wahdawi

<http://www.alwahdawi.net/nprint.php?sid=4971>

Nashwan news

<http://nashwannews.com/pdf/show.php?id=445>

Yemen Information

[http://www.yemen-nic.info/contents/Politics/activityofyemen/activ\\_details.php?ID=20337&PHPSESSID=1b23640ec979cd151a94c356ec3d3968](http://www.yemen-nic.info/contents/Politics/activityofyemen/activ_details.php?ID=20337&PHPSESSID=1b23640ec979cd151a94c356ec3d3968)

Al-Tagheer

<http://www.al-tagheer.com/news.php?id=7804>

Economic Media Center

[http://economicmedia.net/detail.asp?ID=67&SEC\\_NO=1&DATE=5/27/2009](http://economicmedia.net/detail.asp?ID=67&SEC_NO=1&DATE=5/27/2009)

Al-Watan (Qatar)

[http://www.al-watan.com/print\\_2008.asp?p\\_name=ecs7&news\\_num=3&tdate=20090126](http://www.al-watan.com/print_2008.asp?p_name=ecs7&news_num=3&tdate=20090126)

[http://www.alsahwa-yemen.net/view\\_news.asp?sub\\_no=1\\_2009\\_03\\_28\\_69491](http://www.alsahwa-yemen.net/view_news.asp?sub_no=1_2009_03_28_69491)

<http://www.youth22.com/?p=476>

<http://www.ydyemen.org/vb/showthread.php?p=502>

<http://site354.mysite4now.com/yedesigner/newsdetails.asp?id=2371>

<http://yemeniamerican.com/show.php?ynid=780>

<http://www.newyemen.net/view.php?sid=3102>

<http://www.arabvolunteering.org/corner/avt21175.html>

[http://www.alsahwa-yemen.net/view\\_news.asp?sub\\_no=1\\_2009\\_03\\_15\\_69230](http://www.alsahwa-yemen.net/view_news.asp?sub_no=1_2009_03_15_69230)

<http://azazi-only.maktoobblog.com>