



Yemen 2015 Country Summary

Country Recommendations

Yemen's GI ranking in Band F places it in the highest risk category for corruption in the defence and security sector. Yemen's highest risk area is Financial, followed by Personnel, Operations, Procurement and Political. Poor centralised control over the armed forces and competition between different branches of the military contributed to the implosion of the Yemeni army and the capture of large swathes of territory by Houthi rebels. Once an inclusive peace settlement is reached, corruption risk will need to be tackled to reduce state fragility and improve security provision:

Strengthen inclusive civilian control over the defence and security sector

A combination of **factional Yemeni armed forces**, and the **weak role of parliament** in scrutinising the sector, led to the collapse of the army in the face of a more cohesive Houthi threat.

- International efforts to reform defence and security need to focus on building the capacity of the MOD and parliament, while an inclusive national dialogue is needed to discuss the role of the security services and establish mechanisms for CSO oversight.
- DDR should focus on building a truly national Yemeni army that breaks militia and political ties, while SSR should be designed to reduce the potential for the co-option of troops. Security cooperation and security assistance should take care not to inadvertently fuel factionalism by privileging one group to the detriment of others.

Reduce military predation and build the integrity of the armed forces

The fact that Yemeni troops were heavily engaged in **smuggling oil**, **trading illegal arms and drugs**, and **trafficking humans** undermined troop discipline and failed to establish the army as a protector of the civilian population.

- Systems need to be established to punish soldiers who predate, while dealing with the root causes of this behaviour, such as a lack of basic pay, and the theft of salaries by those higher up the command chain.
- In addition, the protection of civilians and integrity building should be central to military training.





Scorecard

| Political | Defence & Security Policy | Legislative Scrutiny | 0 |
|-----------|---------------------------|--|---|
| i oncical | berenee a security roney | Defence Committee | 0 |
| | | Defence Policy Debated | 0 |
| | | CSO Engagement | 1 |
| | | International AC Instruments | 2 |
| | | Public Debate | 1 |
| | | AC Policy | 2 |
| | | AC Institutions | 1 |
| | | Public Trust | 0 |
| | | Risk Assessments | 1 |
| | Defence budgets | Acquisition Planning | 0 |
| | | Budget Transparency & Detail | 0 |
| | | Budget Scrutiny | 0 |
| | | Budget Publicly Available | 1 |
| | | Defence Income | 0 |
| | | Internal Audit | 0 |
| | | External Audit | 0 |
| | Other Political Areas | Natural Resources | 0 |
| | | Organised Crime Links | 0 |
| | | Organised Crime Policing | 0 |
| | | Intelligence Services Oversight | 0 |
| | | Intelligence Services Recruitment | 0 |
| | | Export Controls | 0 |
| Finance | Asset Disposals | Asset Disposal Controls | 0 |
| | | Asset Disposal Scrutiny | 0 |
| | Secret Budgets | Percentage Secret Spending | 0 |
| | | Legislative Access to Information | 0 |
| | | Secret Program Auditing | 0 |
| | | Off-budget Spending in Law | 0 |
| | | Off-budget Spending in Practice | 0 |
| | | Information Classification | 1 |
| | Links to Business | Mil. Owned Businesses Exist | 0 |
| | | Mil. Owned Business Scrutiny | 0 |
| | | Unauthorised Private Enterprise | 0 |
| Personnel | Leadership | Public Commitment | 0 |
| | | Measures for Corrupt Personnel | 1 |
| | | Whistleblowing | 0 |
| | | Special Attention to Sensitive Personnel | 0 |
| | Payroll and Recruitment | Numbers of Personnel Known | 0 |
| | | Pay Rates Openly Published | 0 |
| | | Well-established Payment System | 1 |
| | | Objective Appointments | 0 |
| | | Objective Promotions | 0 |
| | Conscription | Bribery to Avoid Compulsory | |
| | | Conscription | |
| | | Bribery for Preferred Postings | 0 |
| | Salary Chain | Ghost Soldiers | 1 |





| | | Chains of Command and Payment | |
|-------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|
| | Values, Standards, Other | Code of Conduct Coverage | |
| | | Code of Conduct Breaches Addressed | |
| | | AC Training | |
| | | Prosecution Outcomes Transparent | |
| | | Facilitation Payments | |
| Operations | Controls in the Field | Military Doctrine | |
| | | Operational Training | |
| | | AC Monitoring | |
| | | Controls on Contracting | |
| | | Private Military Contractors | |
| Procurement | Government Policy | Legislation | |
| | | Transparent Procurement Cycle | |
| | | Oversight Mechanisms | |
| | | Purchases Disclosed | |
| | | Standards Expected of Companies | |
| | Capability Gap | Strategy Drives Requirements | |
| | | Requirements Quantified | |
| | Tendering | Open Competition v. Single-Sourcing | |
| | | Tender Board Controls | |
| | | Anti-Collusion Controls | |
| | Contract Delivery / | Procurement Staff Training | |
| | Support | Complaint Mechanisms for Firms | |
| | | Sanctions for Corruption | |
| | Offsets | Due Diligence | |
| | | Transparency | |
| | | Competition Regulation | |
| | Other | Controls of Agents | |
| | | Transparency of Financing Packages | |
| | | Subsidiaries / Sub-Contractors | |
| | | Political Influence | |