## Attachement to the solution

Elements towards the Development of a Comprehensive Policy Framework

### 1. Supply-side Policies

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<th>Strategy line</th>
<th>Policy Options</th>
<th>Policies and Actions</th>
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|               | Recognizing qat as an economic sector | • Seek clear commitment from policy makers to treat qat as a full fledged economic activity in Government plans and programmes.  
• Create a qat policy working group from key stakeholders, representing relevant ministries, other concerned government entities, farmers, traders, and NGOs.  
• Strengthen the qat unit in MAI to develop and manage qat supply support services. |
|               | Intensifying qat cropping systems to ensure efficient use of land and water whilst reducing the qat production area | • Map qat production areas according to land and water use.  
• Develop a plan to reduce the production area in phases based on the qat production map.  
• Assess establishing a land use tax per hectare of qat production and by type of irrigation.  
• Assess adopting agro-forestry cropping system of qat, coffee, grapes and other horticultural crops to optimize and enhance water use efficiency in irrigation.  
• Re-orient and promote qat producers’ associations and stimulate production of competing crops (grapes, coffee and others). |
|               | Enhancing qat productivity | • Support and develop qat research and extension  
• Evaluate adopting measures for enhancing yield per hectare and per unit of water use. |
|               | Evaluating the qat tax policy | • Study the possibility of introducing qat production tax, possibly as a replacement to the existing qat consumption tax.  
• Assess the appropriate level of tax along the value chain of the qat for introducing effective taxes (i.e.
- Define and specify qat by types and regulate quality standards for each type.
- Develop an annual forecasting and mapping exercise of the qat sale and production (planted areas).
## 2. Demand Management Policies

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<td>Enforcing the post-1999 reforms</td>
<td>• Enforce the 1999-reform policies including prohibiting qat consumption in public buildings; ensuring that government office hours last until 3 pm; having zero-tolerance for the use of qat during working hours; relocating qat markets out of the city centers; and not accepting workers leaving before the end of statutory workday hours.</td>
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| Securing support of the national leadership | • Implement and enforce regulatory legislation including the 1999 reform policies to de-stimulate or control qat demand.  
• Develop a relevant institution that monitors qat demand, consumption and its economic, social and health effects on society.  
• Create a qat policy working group mobilizing society representatives, involving different ministries, institutions and NGOs.  
• Combine different qat working groups across ministries. | |
| Mobilizing communities and civil society | • Develop and support community-based initiative to reduce qat consumption and demand.  
• Develop, strengthen and support community-based alternative recreational facilities.  
• Assess the lessons learned from countries which have successfully adopted demand reduction policies for other addictive commodities.  
• Use educational institutions and schools to raise awareness about the nutritional, social and economic consequences of qat consumption. | |
| Building public awareness | • Use awareness building as an instrument to reduce demand.  
• Develop media campaigns on the negative effects of qat consumption.  
• Assess the best information avenues youth and women prefer and use these to build awareness. |
## 3. Competitive Crop Policies

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| Producing, marketing and trading qat according to comparative and competitive advantages | • Assess current qat policies in light of the commodity’s competitiveness in both domestic and external markets.  
• Evaluate and potentially remove qat price distortions which heighten the private profitability.  
• Evaluate the possibility of opening up the trade regime (exports and imports) to meet the medium- to long-term demand for qat.  
• If trade is opened, institute a suitable levy on imported qat (suggested that the revenues are used to support the development of improved production capacities of coffee and grapes).  
• Assess and improve, where needed, the farmers’ share of the value-added and net profit of qat in the value chain. |
| Developing the enabling environment for promoting competitiveness of coffee production and trade | • Undertake a detailed value chain analysis to assess coffee competitiveness to evaluate key measures to improve its productivity and competitiveness both locally and in foreign markets;  
• Improve the national coffee breeding programme.  
• Establish certified coffee nurseries and extension teams in the main coffee growing governorates.  
• Support measures to improve nurseries and infrastructure, post-harvest technology, grading and characterization of coffee as well as the institutional capacity to support coffee marketing.  
• Undertake the necessary actions to remove policy, marketing and infrastructural constraints for coffee trading  
• Improve local institutions dealing with coffee.  
• Identify the niche markets for Yemeni quality coffee (export).  
• Develop research and extension plans for coffee.  
• Promote coffee producers’ associations. |
| Developing the enabling environment for | • Undertake a detailed value chain analysis to assess grapes to evaluate key measures to improve its productivity and competitiveness;  
• Assess ways to diversifying the export markets for grapes. |
| promoting competitiveness of grapes and other horticulture crops | • Support measures to improve post-harvest technology and infrastructure, grading and characterization of grapes as well as the institutional capacity to support grape marketing.  
• Undertake the necessary actions to remove policy, marketing and infrastructural constraints for grapes trading  
• Develop research and extension plans for grapes.  
• Promote grape producers’ associations. |