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Title of Entry	: Rice self-sufficiency policies and nutritional outcomes
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**Abstract** : Many countries aim to achieve rice self-sufficiency, either through productivity enhancing investments, restrictive trade policies, or both. While productivity enhancing investments, in for example agricultural research, can benefit both producers and consumers, restrictive trade policies tend to transfer money from consumers to producers by raising domestic prices. However, higher domestic prices due to restrictive trade policies have more effects than just transferring money from consumers to producers. These policies also encourage farmers to grow more rice and discourage the production of other foods (e.g. fruits, vegetables, fish and poultry). At the same time, because the poor spend a high share of their income on rice, high rice prices give them less purchasing power to buy other, more nutritious foods. In sum, these policies lead to changes in the mix of crops and food produced, as well as changes in consumption patterns (and nutritional outcomes). Indonesia's self-sufficiency policy has led to higher domestic rice prices, slow growth in the area harvested of fruits and vegetables, low consumption of animal-source protein and low consumption of fruits and vegetables, relative to its ASEAN neighbours. The prevalence of stunting in Indonesia is also exceptionally high, given its level of per capita GDP. A forward-looking, nutrition-sensitive food policy will thus need to recognize the changing role of rice in diets and nutrition.

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