

# **STRATEGY OF FOOD SECURITY DEVELOPMENT THROUGH ANALYSIS AND FOOD SECURITY MAPPING IN SOUTH LAMPUNG REGENCY**

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## **Abstract**

The research aims to analyze: (1) the level of household food security, (2) the distribution of villages that food secure and vulnerable to food insecurity, (3) a major determining factor causes of vulnerability to food insecurity, and (4) formulating of food security development strategies. The data used are secondary data obtained from BPS, Susenas, Podes, PPLS, BKP South Lampung, BP4K South Lampung and Economic Section of South Lampung district Secretariat. The first goal was analyzed by cross-classification of two indicators are energy consumed adequacy and the amount of the food expenditure share. The second and third destination using principal component analysis and clusters analysis. The fourth goal using SWOT analysis. The results showed that the level of household food security in South Lampung Regency in the period 2008 to 2012 fluctuated. The average household of food security 21.03 percent, food vulnerable 35.64 percent, less food 17.85 percent and food insecurity 25.48 percent. Based on the mapping of food security level obtained by rural/urban are vulnerable to food insecurity (priority 1, priority 2 and priority 3) amounted to 130 villages or 51.79 percent which covers 16 sub districts, while relatively food security (priority 4, priority 5 and priority 6) amounted to 121 villages or 48,21persen scattered in 17 sub districts. The main determining factors causing food insecurity in South Lampung is the number of shops/food store, poverty, infrastructure (roads access), health facilities, the number of malnourished and educational facilities. Formulation of food security development strategy consists of economic, social and cultural, education and technology aspects.

**Keywords:** food security, food vulnerable, food insecurity