

Penelitian bertujuan untuk mengetahui peran dan pengaruh pemangku kepentingan dalam pengelolaan jaringan irigasi lahan sawah dalam Program Perlindungan Lahan Pertanian Pangan Berkelanjutan (LP2B) di Desa Cicinde dan Desa Pamekaran, Kecamatan Banyusari, Kabupaten Karawang. Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah studi kasus dengan pendekatan kualitatif dan Kuantitatif. Teknik pengumpulan data dilakukan menggunakan *purposive sampling* kepada *stakeholder* kunci dan *snowball sampling* kepada *stakeholder* pendukung. Teknik pengumpulan data dikumpulkan melalui wawancara mendalam dan kuesioner kepada berbagai pemangku kepentingan, seperti petani, pengelola irigasi, pemerintah daerah, dan LSM yang terlibat dan berkaitan dalam pelaksanaan Program LP2B tersebut. Untuk mengukur peran dan pengaruh *stakeholder* dilakukan melalui pendekatan analisis *Stakeholder Mapping*. Sedangkan untuk mengukur *stakeholder engagement* dilakukan melalui pendekatan *Social Lisence Index*. Hasil *stakeholder mapping* menunjukkan bahwa Bappeda Kabupaten Karawang sebagai *key players* perlu mendorong *stakeholder* pada bagan *context setter*, *subject*, dan *crowd* untuk terlibat aktif dalam pengelolaan irigasi lahan sawah pada kebijakan LP2B. Selanjutnya hasil *stakeholder engagement* menunjukkan bahwa keterlibatan pemangku kepentingan dalam pengelolaan jaringan irigasi lahan sawah di Kabupaten Karawang masih belum optimal karena kurangnya koordinasi, kurangnya kesadaran akan pentingnya partisipasi masyarakat, dan kekurangan sumber daya menjadi hambatan dalam meningkatkan keterlibatan yang efektif.

**Kata Kunci:** Kebijakan Perlindungan Lahan Pertanian Pangan Berkelanjutan (LP2B), Pengelolaan Irigasi Lahan Sawah, Stakeholder Mapping, Stakeholder Engagement.

This study aims to determine the power and interest of stakeholders in the management of rice field irrigation networks in the Sustainable Food Agricultural Land Protection Programme (LP2B) in Cicinde Village and Pamekaran Village, Banyusari District, Karawang Regency. Data collection techniques were carried out using purposive sampling with key stakeholders and snowball sampling with supporting stakeholders through in-depth interviews and questionnaires with various stakeholders, such as farmers, irrigation managers, local governments, and NGOs involved in and related to the implementation of the LP2B Programme. This study used a stakeholder mapping approach to measure the power and interest of stakeholders and a social license index to measure stakeholder engagement. The results of stakeholder mapping show that Bappeda Karawang Regency as a key actor needs to invite stakeholders in the context setter, subject, and crowd diagrams to be actively involved in managing rice field irrigation in the LP2B programme. Furthermore, the results of stakeholder engagement show that stakeholder involvement in the management of rice field irrigation networks in Karawang Regency is still not optimal due to lack of coordination, lack of awareness of the importance of community participation, and lack of resources being obstacles to increasing effective involvement.

***Kata Kunci:*** *the Sustainable Food Agricultural Land Protection Programme (LP2B), Irrigation Management of Rice Fields, Stakeholder Mapping, Stakeholder Engagement.*