

ABSTRAK

Penyakit baru yang disebabkan oleh infeksi virus SARS-CoV-2, atau Covid-19 yang awalnya teridentifikasi di Wuhan, Cina dengan cepat menyebar luas ke seluruh dunia. Covid-19 telah menciptakan krisis kesehatan global, dan negara-negara di seluruh dunia telah bergulat untuk menahan penyebaran virus tersebut. Dalam konteks ini, tanggapan Cina terhadap pandemi telah menarik banyak perhatian, terutama terkait diplomasi kesehatan sebagai bentuk kebijakan Pemerintah Cina untuk membantu negara terdampak khususnya di wilayah Asia Tenggara. Penelitian ini menggunakan konsep diplomasi kesehatan oleh Feldbaum dan Michaud. Penelitian ini mengkaji bentuk diplomasi kesehatan Cina di Asia Tenggara selama pandemi Covid-19 melalui teori *multi track diplomacy* oleh Bergeijk & Moon dan Diamond & McDonald. Metode yang digunakan adalah deskriptif kualitatif. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa diplomasi kesehatan Cina di Asia Tenggara dalam menangani pandemi Covid-19 merupakan proses dari diplomasi multi jalur yang tidak hanya melibatkan aktor pemerintah saja tetapi juga aktor non-negara, seperti perusahaan swasta dan media massa yang nantinya dapat menunjukkan superioritas Cina di dunia internasional dan dapat mendukung kepentingan nasional Cina sebagai *nation branding* di bidang teknologi dan ilmu pengetahuan, khususnya kesehatan. Diplomasi kesehatan ini dijalankan secara bilateral dan multilateral melalui level organisasi internasional. Selain itu, diplomasi kesehatan Cina ini dijalankan melalui kerjasama uji coba vaksin dengan melibatkan beberapa beberapa laboratorium nasional, pengalokasian vaksin, serta melalui media massa untuk memberitakan keberhasilan Cina dalam menangani pandemi tersebut dan untuk menandingi rivalitas pemberitaan negara lain.

Kata Kunci: Asia Tenggara, Bilateral, Cina, Covid-19, Diplomasi Kesehatan, Multilateral, Vaksin

ABSTRACT

A new disease caused by infection with the SARS-CoV-2 virus, or Covid-19, which was initially identified in Wuhan, China, quickly spread throughout the world. Covid-19 has created a global health crisis, and countries around the world have been grappling to contain the spread of the virus. In this context, China's response to the pandemic has attracted a lot of attention, especially regarding health diplomacy as a form of Chinese Government policy to help affected countries, especially in the Southeast Asian region. This study uses the concept of health diplomacy by Feldbaum and Michaud. This research examines the form of Chinese health diplomacy in Southeast Asia during the Covid-19 pandemic through the theory of multi track diplomacy by Bergeijk & Moon and Diamond & McDonald. The method used is descriptive qualitative. The results of the study show that China's health diplomacy in Southeast Asia in dealing with the Covid-19 pandemic is a process of multi-track diplomacy that does not only involve government actors but also non-state actors, such as private companies and the mass media which can later show China's superiority in the world. internationally and can support China's national interests as a nation branding in the field of technology and science, especially health. This health diplomacy is carried out bilaterally and multilaterally through the level of international organizations. Apart from that, China's health diplomacy is carried out through cooperation in vaccine trials involving several national laboratories, vaccine allocation, and through the mass media to report on China's success in dealing with the pandemic and to compete with other countries' reporting rivalries.

Keywords : *Bilateral, China, Covid-19, Health Diplomacy, Multilateral, Southeast Asia, Vaccine*