

CONCEPT OF GLOBAL HEALTH DIPLOMACY IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Laode Muhamad Fathun¹

International Relations Study Programme¹
Faculty of Social and Political Science, UPN Veteran Jakarta¹
Fatmawati No. 01 Pondok Labu Sout Jakarta¹
Fathun@upnvj.ac.id¹

Nurmasari Situmeang²

International Relations Study Programme²
Faculty of Social and Political Science, UPN Veteran Jakarta²
Fatmawati No. 01 Pondok Labu Sout Jakarta²

Abstrak

Tulisan ini bertujuan untuk menjelaskan korelasi antara penyebaran virus Covid19 sebagai masalah global. Penyebaran tersebut akan membentuk kolaborasi diplomasi kesehatan global untuk mengatasi penyebaran masif Covid19 yang membuat negara-negara kewalahan untuk mengatasinya. Makalah ini digunakan untuk penelitian kepustakaan dengan metodologi penelitian dengan paradigma analisis deskriptif kualitatif. Hasil tulisan ini menemukan bahwa untuk mengatasi masalah tersebut, setiap negara harus menafsirkan bahwa keamanan internasional yang salah sasaran lebih penting daripada kepentingan politik dan ekonomi negara tersebut. Artinya, kerja sama harus dimaknai bahwa wabah Covid19 adalah masalah global, harus ditangani oleh banyak pemangku kepentingan, jangka panjang, dan kerja sama berdasarkan sifat ekstremisme. Dengan metode negosiasi readiness. Interpretasi ini diharapkan menjadi cara yang inklusif untuk dapat merespon kerjasama yang memahami, berbagi, dan menikmati bersama dengan diplomasi kesehatan global untuk mengembangkan kerjasama tata kelola internasional dengan model altruisme dan negosiasi kesiapan.

Kata kunci: Covid19, diplomasi kesehatan global, altruisme, kesiapsiagaan

Abstract

This paper's purpose is to explain the correlation between the spread of the Covid19 virus as a global problem. The spread will form a global health diplomacy collaboration to tackle Covid19 massive spread that makes countries overwhelmed to overcome it. This paper is used for library research to research methodology with qualitative descriptive analysis paradigm. This paper result to finds that to overcome these problems, each country must interpret that international mismarked security is more important than the political and economic interests of the country. That means that cooperation must be interpreted that the Covid19 outbreak is a global problem, must be handled by multiple stakeholders, long term,

and cooperation based on the nature of extremism. With the ready ness negotiation method. This interpretation is expected to be an inclusive way to be able to respond to cooperation that understands, shares, and enjoys together with global health diplomacy as to develop international governance cooperation with altruism model and ready ness negotiation.

Keywords: Covid19, global health diplomacy, altruism, readiness

1. Introduction

The current global situation is in a state of health disaster crisis that has the potential to spread to various countries. This is similar to the story of a 2011 film about an epidemic called Contagion. Contagion can also be interpreted as "contagious" in Indonesian. This film was directed by Steven Soderbergh and stars several actresses such as Gwyneth Paltrow, Jude Law, Kate Winslet, Matt Damon, Laurence Fishburne. The original story was when Beth Emhoff (Gwyneth Paltrow), who was sitting relaxing at an airport, suddenly caught a cough and flu that caused a fever. An indication like this usually has contracted a virus. This virus then spread so quickly to China and Japan when several people who experienced the same thing had seized and died from being infected with the virus. Beth's husband, Mitch Emhoff (Matt Damon), and Mitch, Jory Emhoff (Anna Jacoby-Heron), are ones who are immune to beer even though they were quarantined in the hospital. They then eventually have to live in an environment that is prone to be infected with viruses.

Global collaborative efforts to solve this virus through the CDC (Center for Disease Control) owned by the US government in collaboration with WHO are trying to find a vaccine to eradicate the virus. This virus is spread through bats and pigs through objects that are touched and is a new and very deadly variant of the virus. The CDC agent who is investigating this case is Dr. Erin Mears (Kate Winslet), the head of the CDC team (Erin's boss), namely Dr. Ellis Cheever played by Laurence Fishburne. Then came Alan Krumwiede (Jude Law) who accused the US government of being the culprit in the spread of this virus. He said that the US government is working with a pharmaceutical company forsythia, where the virus vaccine can only be enjoyed by a limited number of people. The other side is a researcher from WHO, Dr. Leonora Orantes (Marion Cotillard) is being held hostage by the Chinese government where the researcher is trying to find and find a vaccine. America then managed to find a vaccine for the virus, even though inside this film it seemed to convey the impression that China is a country where the global virus is originated because many contracted this virus after returning from China.

Global health resilience is currently under threat of epidemic viral health disasters or infectious diseases. This epidemic was then detected for the first time in China, precisely in the province of Wuhan, which killed more than millions of people. This story is again similar to a film from South Korea entitled The Flu Jang Hyuk, Soo Ae, Ma Dong Seok, and Yu Hae Jin which was released in 2013 which also tells the same thing. However, this film tells that the atmosphere of Seoul

which is 20 km from The tense location is where the people who contracted the virus were detected from immigrants who were brought via a container to South Korea and it turned out that the immigrants were carrying an epidemic virus that could kill within 36 hours. This story is also similar to what happened in China today when the Coronavirus spreads in various regions of the world. The film's story above shows how health issues are an important global issue to manage. Regarding global health problems, infectious disease outbreaks or epidemics are not new to some countries. Quoted from Bbc.news.com that WHO said the Ebola virus in Africa is at high risk and is deadly. WHO reports that in the central African region between 2014-2016 the Ebola virus has killed 11,000 people. To make matters worse, in Congo there were even around 1600 people died. Since 2018 there have been around 2500 people infected with the virus, meaning two-thirds of them have died. Quoted from Voa. news, it was reported that in 2005 Indonesia was also attacked by the H5N1 epidemic or known as bird flu. There were 195 people infected with H6N1 and among them died like a housewife in East Bekasi. Infectious diseases are very dangerous and threaten the health of everyone and this is human safety. Because the spread of the virus does not select people but only affects those who are susceptible to health stabilization and poor human immunity. The following is WHO data related to global health problems (Thomas E Novontny, 2013) (Ilona Kickbusch, 2013) (Colin Mcinnes, 2012)

In addition to some of the infectious diseases above, which are currently spreading, the Covid 19 epidemic has invaded all parts of the world. The massive spread has made countries, even more, overwhelmed to deal with the Covid 19 outbreak. Starting from Wuhan, China at the end of 2019 this virus was able to reach several parts of the world and the consequences were very fatal. The widespread of Covid 19 had negative consequences for economic income in various regions. world economy reached between 5.8 -8.8 trillion. Sawada emphasized that more than 300,000 people have died due to Covid 19 plus 158-242 million people will lose their jobs. This means that China, as the country that was the initial center of the spread of Covid 19, has lost around 1.6 trillion and Asia between 1.7-2., 5 trillion detik.com/15/mei/2020/pukul10.40WIB). Furthermore, IMF managing director Kristalina Georgieva stated that the world economic contraction will shrink by 5% or 2% worse than last April's data, which means that there is a possibility that the world economy will lose US \$ 12 trillion over two years. Several Western European countries, such as Britain and France, are expected to experience a decrease of around 10%, India is to experience a sharp contraction of 4.5%. Only China was able to show its economic growth even though it was only 1% (BBC, news.com / 25/06/2020).

World	Deaths in Millions	Percentage of deaths
Ischaemic heart disease	7.25	12.8
Stroke and other cerebrovascular disease	6.15	10.8
Lower respiratory infections	3.46	6.1

Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	3.28	5.8
Diarrhoeal diseases	2.46	4.3
HIV/AIDS	1.78	3.1
Trachea, bronchus, lung cancer	1.39	2.4
Tuberculosis	1.34	2.4
Diabetes Mellitus	1.26	2.2
Road traffic accidents	1.21	2.1

Figure 1 The Kind of Global Disease WHO on (Colin McInnes, 2012)

<i>Global Health Problem</i>	<i>Biomedical Model</i>	<i>Social Medicine Model</i>
<i>Pandemic Influenza (H5N1)</i>	Treatment by anti-viral drugs and prevention by development and implementation of vaccines	Compensation schemes to poultry farmers, regulation of animal husbandry practices, reform of production and distribution of anti-viral and vaccine supplies
<i>HIV/AIDS</i>	Development of anti-retroviral therapies, clinical guidelines to treat co-infections (e.g, tuberculosis and HIV/AIDS)	Strategies for reducing engagement in risky behaviours by vulnerable population groups, education to reduce social stigma.
<i>Tobacco control</i>	Analysis of nicotine receptors in the brain, development of therapies that interfere with nicotine addiction	Restrictions on tobacco marketing, advertising, and promotion; youth smoking prevention programmes

Figure 2. The Kind of Global Disease Model Actions (Colin McInnes, 2012)

Table above presents these different approaches as divergent policy paths, in practice, most public health policies seek to combine elements of both. What is important to understand in contrasting these two very different perspectives, however, is that different models of health not only prioritize different issues but can also rule some issues in and some out of discussion. The ability to do this can be recognized as a form of power – ideational power. This concerns the power of ideas to shape our understanding of the world, and the power to promote a sense of what is natural or commonsensical, such that, sometimes we are not even aware of the choices we are making.

The following is a simulation model of the consequences of the impact of health issues on economic contraction:

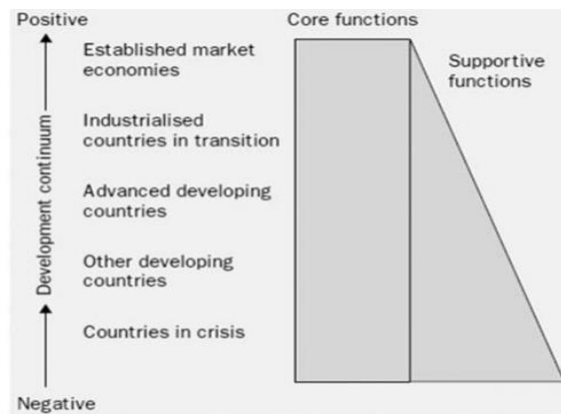


Figure 3. Model State situation of crisis (Colin McInnes, 2012)

A related approach has been attempts to identify a rational division of labour among global health initiatives based on the comparative advantage of different players. Jamison et al. distinguish between core functions, which 'transcend the sovereignty of any one nation state, and include promotion of international public goods (e.g., research and development), surveillance and control of international externalities (e.g., environmental risks and spread of pathogens)'; and supportive functions which 'deal with problems that take place within individual countries, but which may justify collective action at international level owing to shortcomings in national health systems (Colin McInnes, 2012).

International health issues focus on diseases that are spread in various regions of countries with geographic populations, especially those in tropical third world countries that have social and economic impacts. International health issues also emphasize the issue of policy responses for each country and the relevance of these national issues to global phenomena. In addition, the focus on health issues concerns the new geographic distribution of disease vectors, the emergence of new infections, increased drug resistance, epidemiological changes in health and disease patterns and pandemics, innovations in global information and communication technology that affect health, changes in human behavior patterns related to health, global restructuring of health-related industries, and innovation in institutional mechanisms for collective action on health. (Colin McInnes, 2012) (Ilona Kickbusch, 2013) (Sara E Davies, 2015) (Thomas E Novontny, 2013)

Therefore, this issue is so important In international relations, international regime cooperation is needed in dealing with these issues. One of the concrete efforts that can be done is with global health diplomacy. Global health diplomacy is just a method to embrace countries suffering from contagious diseases to communicate with each other, synergize, coordinate and collaborate in handling these cases. There are several factors that underlie Global Health Diplomacy. (1) Nature of health diplomacy studies. In other words, health is a cross-border issue for all countries, and it requires collective action. 2) The role of science and scientists. In other words, the response to the spread of disease depends to a large extent on understanding the causes of the disease, and productive relationships between diplomats and health experts are critical to successful health negotiations. (3) The complexity of negotiations. In other words, the

correlation between diplomacy and science, multilevel negotiations, multi-factors, and their impact on trade and commerce, power relations, and values make negotiations complicated. (4) The unique equity issues involved. In other words, equity has been a driving force of the global health agenda since its inception, with the adoption of the MDGs which are now the SDGs, and a series of global health strategies addressing issues of equity in certain ways, such as drug price differentials (5) Features and approaches innovations that characterize global health. In other words, throughout its history, in every institutional phase, health diplomacy has been very innovative in developing methods, instruments, and forms of organization (Thomas E Novontny, 2013) (Ilona Kickbusch, 2013)

Health issues concerning epidemiology and pandemics are both molecular and biological phenomena. The value is that international relations are a social science study that can be connected to formulate appropriate policy formulations in dealing with the spread of the disease. Therefore, this paper integrates the study of international relations with biological science. Biology is one of the founders of the development of International Relations Studies (IRs). HI refers to the academic subject while hi refers to the field of phenomena or study case 8. The root studies of international relations are international law, the history of diplomacy, military science, international politics, international organizations, international trade, colonial government, and the behavior of foreign relations. From a world perspective, it includes world geography, world history, psychology, sociology, language, and biology. (Carlnaes, 2013) For this reason, the novelty of this paper is a combination of biological events seen as social, political, and economic consequences in IRs.

2. Research Method

Methodology of the study of methods. A method is an attempt to collect data in a study. Thus, a methodology is an effort to understand problems systematically, structurally, and rigorously (Newman, 2014) In this section, the writer would like to convey that this research uses a qualitative approach. Qualitative-based research is research that provides interpretations and descriptions. (Newman, 2014) Qualitative research, according to Creswell, consists of historical research, grounded theory, narrative, ethnography, case studies. This research is a case study, namely research that takes an event, events in an area or place and then makes interpretations and generalizations. (Creswell, 2014) This research is based on literature data such as books, journals, documents relevant to this research. In addition, this study uses qualitative data analysis techniques.

3. Literature Review and Hypothesis Development

3.1. Theory Framework

3.1.a Canadian School as to non-Traditional security

Adherents of non-traditional understanding (securitization) argued that security studies always change depending on the nature of the threat and the role

of actors in security issues. Non-traditional security issues are related to complex security, namely not only the roles between states but the roles of non-state actors and even individual roles. Non-traditional people argue that the extent of security studies is very broad depending on which side each researcher sees it, namely related to the impact caused by the behavior of actors. As a result of this stretch of security, new issues not only concern the state and even the state does not consider this issue as a threat. The state sometimes always focuses on political, military, and economic issues so that it sometimes overrides issues such as environment and health, disasters, ethnic conflicts, migration, etc. Thus, the issue of non-traditional security movements is always preceded by non-state actors such as international organizations and individuals, and NGOs. This is done because it is in direct contact with human security and public security (Spies, 2019) (Thomas E Novontny, 2013).

The issue of the security landscape that is increasingly widespread has led to the emergence of various schools to analyze non-traditional security. Non-traditional people agree that non-traditional and traditional issue analyzes will always differ in terms of the role of actors, the object of study, and the impact of the issue. One of those capable of analyzing this issue is the Canadian School or the Canadian school which is sometimes equated with the UNDP school. The Canadian School quoted from (Yanyan Mochamad Yani, 2017) was born for the first time during the cold war which resulted in casualties. At that time the former Canadian Foreign Minister Lloyd Axworthy in 1996 through his foreign policy. In this perspective, the basic argument is the result of interpreting security which is only the role of the state concerning territorial integrity. On the other hand, human security is increasingly unprotected by the emergence of various civil wars, wars between religions, resulting in many casualties. This perspective refers to the role of the state in protecting civilians from violence.

However, the above argumentation is in the point of talking about the protection of civilians who are the responsibility of the state. While the phenomena that are raised still concern war and conflict, while the current landscape of security issues is increasingly broad, not only on violence and conflict but widespread as issues of health, disaster, environment, transnational crime migration, terrorism, etc. Research by Louise K. Comfort, the issue of disasters is now a very crucial issue for improving the quality of human welfare. Disasters must be defined more broadly, not only limited to the issue of natural disasters but also disasters of infectious diseases that have global effects such as endemic to the Avian Influenza, Swine Flu, or the issue of global warming (Fathun, 2016) (Comfort, 2002).

The management of health issues as an international issue has now become the focus of international actors which are always preceded by actions from NGOs and IGOs which then become diplomatic issues that are communicated and negotiated through several international forums. To analyze this phenomenon in the Canadian School has several various components that must be factual to prove the fact that health issues are urgent to discuss and could be a disaster for countries if not managed properly.

Canadian Academy (Remacle, 2008) see also (Hubert, 2001) also considers factors such as the income gap between rich and poor countries, internal conflict and state failure, TOC, the proliferation weapon of mass destruction, religious and ethnic discord, environmental degradation, population growth, ethnic conflict and migration, state repression, the widespread use of anti-personnel landmines, child abuse, economic underdevelopment, and stable protectionist international trading system. Globalization then brings dynamics to the emergence of security threats against humans. So that the Canadian school makes the agenda in its foreign policy. Threats such as TOC, migration, drugs, terrorism, infectious diseases, natural disasters, etc.

DAIFT School of Canada (Canada. 2000) (Hubert, 2001):

"Through its foreign policy, Canada has chosen to focus its human security agenda on promoting safety for people by protecting them from their threat of violence. We have chosen this focus because we believe this is believed the concept of human security has great value-added where it complements existing international agendas already focused on promoting national security human rights and human development."

On the other hand, the Canadian school provides arguments about 1) initiatives for prevention that must be taken by international relations actors regarding conflict issues such as formulating conflict resolution, peacemaking, peacekeeping, and peacebuilding, safeguarding rights, personnel rights, guaranteeing weapons ceasefire, etc., 2) strengthening roles global governance to enhance the role of international law in ensuring international human rights (David Bosold and Werthes, 2005) (Hubert, 2001).

3.1.b Disaster Resilience

The coronavirus is in a global health situation. This is not only threatening from the Chinese side as the initial location for the spread of the virus, but the potential for the spread of other countries will be massive. Weizhun M, wherein his research was carried out in China, it turns out that good disaster management can generate sympathy from many parties and can bring opportunities for international cooperation carried out by some international relations actors. In addition, Weinzhun said (Weizhun, 2005):

The practice of disaster diplomacy has a great influence and actual values on improving national and international interests. Disaster diplomacy is flexible and multiform yet uncertain and there are some restrictions in the process of diplomatic practice. Disaster diplomacy can also promote the Chinese role "as a responsible and powerful country" (Fathun, 2016).

The thing that must be realized from the existence of this coronavirus is that it requires global cooperation. The spread of the coronavirus is not the desire of the Chinese government itself but of course, this must be addressed wisely by carrying out human-based cooperation. The author argues that when the world is in a state of disaster that befalls humanity, the national ego or political interests are lower than the interests of humanity. The spread of this virus must be

addressed together because it will afflict many countries. Thus, what is seen is not China which is plowing up to become a giant country in the world so that countries see that this is a national disaster. There must be the same treatment, especially cooperation at the global governance level, namely the United Nations and WHO. Because this virus affects humans as well as other viruses such as Ebola in Africa. Thus, this global disaster is an opportunity for global cooperation to ease global conflicts and tensions between major countries. Furthermore, Kelman stated that the existence of a disaster will ease the conflict between conflicting actors. Because they have the same thoughts regarding the disaster that befell so that each actor will withdraw from each other to engage in confrontation (Kelman, 2012) (L.M.Fathun, 2019).

4. Result and Discussion

These consequences will remain until global collaboration can synergize properly. Likewise with the consequences of security and development. UNDP (1994) states that a country must be able to protect its territory from security and resilience. UNDP provides key indicators including economic security, food security, health security, environmental security, personal security, community security, political security. . This indicator is a measure of the State's ability to guarantee the security of its citizens, both at the national and sub-national levels or known as human security:

"people-centered security against economic privation, an acceptable access quality of life, and a guarantee of fundamental human right. basic needs, sustain economic, development, fundamental freedoms- freedom from fear and freedom for want, the rule of the law, good governance, social development and social justice"
"Human security is a child who did not die, a disease that did not spread, a job was not cut, and ethnic tension that did not explode in violence, a dissident who was silenced. Human security is not a concern with weapons it is a concern with human life and dignity...It is concerned with how people live and breathe in society. How freely they exercise their many choices, how much access they have to market, and social opportunities whether they live in conflict or peace" (Yanyan Mochamad Yani, 2017)

Barry Buzan (Buzan, 1998) (Hansen, 2009) calls it traditional thinking or de securitization. In the security terminology, itself comes from the word "securus". Securus is a combination of the word "se" which means without and "curus" which means free from danger and fear. Security talks about being free from threats. This means that the issue of security is an issue that ensures the state and everything in the country are safe and free from threats. When a country is safe or stable, that country must be able to ensure the country's security, human security, and public security. This measure is the basic foundation that the country can be said to be safe. Furthermore, security talks about durability or durability.

When a country is free from threats, it can survive or can withstand the onslaught of threats both from outside and from within. Thus, a security whose end result is resilience refers to being free from or free for what is then called survival, self-help. Security is primarily about the fate of human collectivities. .about the pursuit of freedom from threat. The bottom line is about survival, but it also includes a substantial range of concerns about the condition of existence. Security is affected by factors in five major sectors: military, political, economic, societal, and environmental. The following is a pattern of global cooperation in overcoming health issues:

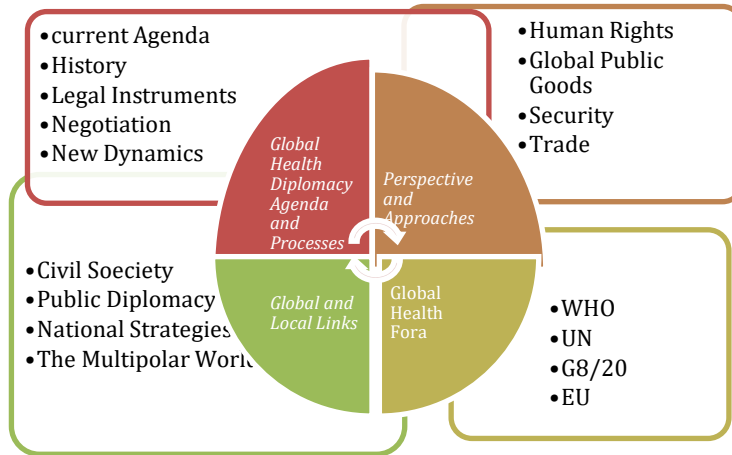


Figure 4.

Concept Cooperation of global health diplomacy (Babulal Sethia, 2019) (Sara E Davies, 2015).

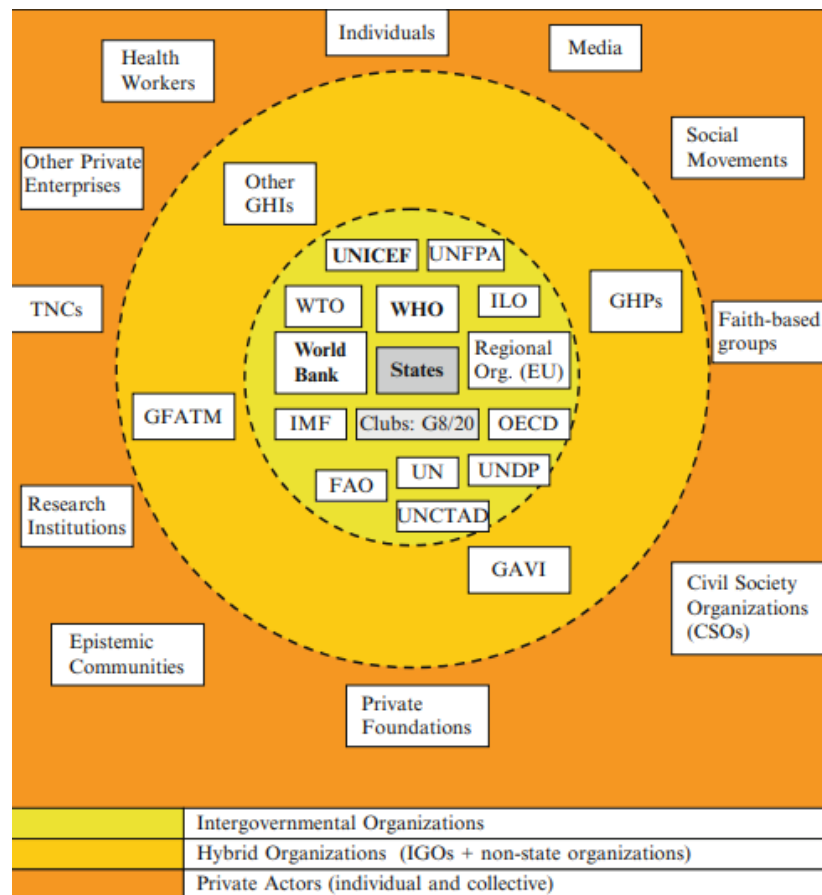


Figure 5. Model Cooperation of Health Security (Ilona Kickbusch, 2013) (Babulal Sethia, 2019) (Sara E Davies, 2015).

David Fidler characterized the GHG system as a form of “open-source anarchy”, which is broadening and deepening the normative basis for global health action. This means that the interactive space of relations between national societies is no longer dominated by inter-state relations. Transnational relations are not squeezed into diplomatic rules and traditional means of exerting pressure on other states by the application of power politics or through the complicated mechanisms of international organizations. Actors can use their specific strengths to reach their goals (financial and expert resources, discourses and using them to mobilize support, including influence on the process of international law-making). Transnational networks between health-oriented actors have been formed that focus on specific issues (like access to medicines, neglected diseases, and tobacco control) constituting a complex web of global social relations related to the issue of global health (Ilona Kickbusch, 2013).

Based on the above cooperation pattern, Covid 19 should be interpreted as a global problem, not a national problem. Why is this important, because if there is a mass grudge in the conflict it will widen the conflict between the two countries. The author concludes that Covid 19 a) deals with global issues, b) has the potential to have global and regional impacts, c) is long-term cooperation d) the human domain is higher than politics and economics e) Symmetry multi-stakeholders cooperation f) Multi-track g) knowledge sharing pattern collaboration The author

sees that based on the number of points above, each actor only meets two conditions, namely points a and b, while the rest is not implemented. Following are the duties and functions of actors in global health diplomacy:

Institution	Plenary body	Membership
WHO	World Health Assembly	Delegations (led by Minister of Health) of 192 member states which each hold one vote in decision making.
World Bank	Board of Governors	Governors (Minister of Finance) appointed by 187 member countries, who hold decision-making power based on shares of World Bank stock held.
UNICEF	Board of Directors	Mixture of donor and recipient countries
UNAIDS	Executive Cabinet	Executive Director, the Deputy Executive Directors of the Programme branch and the Management and External Relations branch and the Director of the Executive Office
Global Fund to fight HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria	Global Fund Board	Representatives from donor and recipient governments, civil society, the private sector, private foundations, and communities living with and affected by the diseases
Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation	Management Committee and Leadership Teams	Bill Gates, Melinda Gates, Bill Gates Sr, Warren Buffett and eight appointed individuals
Welcome Trust	Board of Governors	Ten appointed individuals from the corporate sector and academia
PEPFAR	Office of the US Global AIDS Coordinator	Appointed head (ambassador)

UNITAID	Executive Board	One representative nominated from each of the five founding countries (Brazil, Chile, France, Norway, and the UK), and Spain; One representative of Asian countries; Two representatives of relevant civil society networks (nongovernmental organizations and communities living with HIV/AIDS, malaria or tuberculosis); One representative of the constituency of foundations; and One representative of the World Health Organization.
----------------	-----------------	--

Figure 6. The Role of Organization in Global health security (Colin McInnes, 2012) (Babulal Sethia, 2019)

Major global health initiatives have adopted different governance structures. Some argue that the WHO, by virtue of its 192 member states, is the most universally representative and should thus be given the lead role in global health policy. The erosion of its mandate and authority since the 1980s is seen as a reflection of the concentration of power in the hands of major donor governments at the expense of low- and middle-income countries. The World Bank, in particular, has been criticized for the weighted decision-making power given to its governors. The G8 and even G20, for example, are seen by other countries as a step back from a more democratic UN system. Others have drawn attention to the state-centric nature of GHG and the need to give a greater voice to non-state actors. In 1998, a delegation of the People’s Health Assembly (PHA), a coalition of civil society organizations (CSOs) formed in 2000, met with incoming WHO Director General Brundtland.

Global cooperation is currently only in the form of contestation and competition from several major countries. That means the elimination of political and economic interests is higher than humanity. Each large country like America accuses China of being the source of this health disaster. Even in his speech, Donald Trump accused China of being the country that caused the virus. Likewise, China later responded to the accusation. According to the author, this did not reflect the meaning of inclusive global cooperation. Past conflicts in the fields of

trade, politics, and military have become the basis for attacks on the two countries. As a consequence, global cooperation is not symmetrical, as a result, there is no pattern of global cooperation to form a special team for handling Covid 19. The two countries let WHO and its small countries fight alone to resolve and fight this epidemic of health problems. It would be good if countries that have large financial capabilities, good technological capabilities, and ownership of human resources who occupy them should establish communication, coordination, and collaboration so that knowledge-sharing cooperation can occur.

There are Germany and New Zealand who are quite good at fighting against Covid 19 but there are third world countries that are preparing for a recession if this treatment is not inclusive. On the other hand, there are some MNCs who also make this moment an opportunity to seek economic benefits by producing vaccines to fight the virus. The author proposes that the cooperation model above should be considered by countries that have the same problem. That means that international cooperation must have an alternative character, where through the ready tit for tat negotiation pattern is the main tool in resolving this outbreak. Zartman said that the world of negotiation is a puzzle, so many things must be adjusted. Negotiations are like games (Zartman, 2007)

In achieving this pattern, countries must address the following variables, (Axelrod, 1985) namely a) how they collaborate (level of collaboration) which concerns whether the State has the same interest and intention to solve problems, how to form coordination and collaboration, how are the rules formed in collaboration if there are loyal and turn with the pattern of cooperation. So that it is easy to set the vision and planning to be able to create a collaborative formulation that can be implemented. Then, b) the problem of malignancy at this point can of course be traced from how countries interpret the problem. Covid 19 is a true or malignant problem. That means it will determine the nature and attitude of the state towards the problem. Covid 19 is a global problem where countries find difficult to overcome. Thus, countries feel that Covid 19 is a problem. This problem will be directed at efforts to be resolved through asymmetrical patterns or precisely the Cumulative Cleavages pattern or division. This situation will cause a miss of coordination and odd cooperation because each actor has the intention of the competition. This situation was created between America and China.

In addition, the point of problem capacity must also be important. At this point, countries must be able to share their resources to form inclusive cooperation. As stated earlier, cooperation must be an alternative in nature where countries must commit to mobilizing their capacity to solve the problem. This means that there are no actors who close themselves off or do not want to be involved. In this pattern, countries must be able to regulate a pattern of institutional cooperation that can be understood and implemented by all actors. Thus, institutional setting in multilateral organizations is very important, such as involving WHO or the United Nations and other relevant regimes. Not only that, the collaboration of the distribution of power and power must be symmetrically distributed. That means that the skills and energy that are deployed must be in

accordance with their abilities. In this pin, it is also important to find a leader to lead a problem-solving project that is believed by all actors to be able to lead fairly. In addition, the involvement of civil society, NGOs, and their actors must be multipolarity.

Axelrod (1985) said that to achieve comprehensive cooperation within regime institutions in solving complex problems, three things must be considered, namely pay off or each actor must be able to interpret the problem as a common interest to be resolved. This means that countries have the same feeling. To feel this situation, every country must think about the logical consequences if the problem is not resolved. Like Covid 19, which has economic, political, cultural, and social consequences. In addition, there is a point of schedule of future, where countries have a shadow of the future and rational calculations that these consequences not only disrupt security and economic stability but also other fields. Even the negative impact can lead to a prolonged recession. This must be addressed by each country that Covid 19 is a global problem, not a national one. And finally, there is the number of actors, at this point, it is similar to the pattern above, where countries cannot betray. Every country must have the same vision to spend all available resources to overcome problems because the problem will be resolved if there is an inclusive collaboration between the respective actors. Following are the patterns of collaboration in global health diplomacy: The continuum of the relationship between health and foreign policy. Adapted from Kickbush.



Figure 7. Model of State Foreign Policy in Global Health Security (Thomas E Novontny, 2013) (Sara E Davies, 2015)

The changing dynamics between health and foreign policy can be illustrated if we assume a continuum with two endpoints — one (A) in which foreign policy neglects or even hinders health and another (D) in which foreign policy serves health (as represented in the Oslo Declaration on global health). Along the continuum, we can observe several different interactions between health and foreign policy, two of which are of particular importance: (B) health as an instrument of foreign policy and (C) health as an integral part of foreign policy (Sara E Davies, 2015).

Concept of Global Health Diplomacy in International Relations



Source: Bell et al. (2010: 479). Reprinted with permission, John Wiley and Sons.

Figure 5.2 Commission on Social Determinants of Health: Areas for action

Figure 8. Political will Cooperation of Global Health Security (Thomas E Novontny, 2013) (Sara E Davies, 2015)

	Norm emergence Stage 1	"Norm cascade" Stage 2	Internalization Stage 3
	<i>Stage 1 Norm Emergence</i>	<i>Stage 2 Norm Cascade</i>	<i>Stage 3 Internalization</i>
<i>Actor</i>	Norm entrepreneurs with organizational platforms	States, international organizations networks	Law, profession, bureaucracy
<i>Motives</i>	Altruism, empathy, ideational commitment	Legitimacy, reputation, esteem	Conformity
<i>Dominant mechanisms</i>	Persuasion	Socialization, institutionalization, demonstration	Habit, institutionalization

Figure 9. Strategy and stage in global health security cooperation (Sara E Davies, 2015)

Therefore, global cooperation in overcoming this health case must be comprehensive because of the complexity of the problem. Thus, States must realize that this is a humanitarian problem, not an economic and political one.

5. Conclusion

The author concludes based on the results of the above studies that global health diplomacy cooperation is international cooperation based on humanity. This collaboration should be built that the interests of the international community are more important than economic and political interests. Global health diplomacy-based cooperation must uphold multilateral cooperation, by respecting the human rights of the international community to create human order and security. Collaboration, communication, and coordination are concrete arrangements to solve these problems. However, the facts in the field are still visible contestation and competition among major countries to seek political and economic interests when Covid 19 broke out. Covid 19 is not the only health issue plaguing international relations. So, cooperation should be in the nature of an altruism pattern and a readiness negotiation model is a concrete effort to be able to reduce other interests in this issue. Countries must have the same perception.

Limitation and Study Forward

I hope for next research forward my studies about strategy local government to tackle Covid 19 spread with microanalysis.

Acknowledgment

Thank you very much for my institution to support my studies.

References

Books

- Fathun, L. M. (2016). Bencana Hutan dalam Hubungan Internasional. *AJIS*, 84-107.
- Thomas E Novontny, I. K. (2013). *21st Global Health Diplomacy*. USA: World Scientific Publishing Co.Pte.Ltd.
- Ilona Kickbusch, G. L. (2013). *Global Health Diplomacy Concept, Issue, Actors Instrument, Fora and Cases*. New York: Springer.
- Colin Mcinnes, K. L. (2012). *Global Health International Relations*. Cambridge: Polity Press.
- Sara E Davies, A. K.-S. (2015). *Disease Diplomacy INTERNATIONAL NORM AND GLOBAL HEALTH SECURITY*. USA: John Hopkins University.
- Carlnaes, W. (2013). *Handbook Hubungan Internasional*. Bandung: Nusamedia.
- Newman, W. (2014). *Social Research Methods*. New York: Palgrave Macmillan.
- Creswell, J. W. (2014). *Research Design*. London: SAGE.
- Spies, Y. K. (2019). *Global Diplomacy and International Society*. Johannesburg: Palgrave Macmillan.

- Yanyan Mochamad Yani, I. M. (2017). *Pengantar Studi Keamanan*. Malang: Intrans Publishing.
- Comfort, L. K. (2002). Disaster: Agent of Diplomacy or Change in International Affairs? *Disaster Diplomacy Journal*.
- Hubert, R. M. (2001). *Human Security and The New Diplomacy Protecting People Promoting Peace*. Canada: Mc GillUniversity Press.
- Remacle, E. (2008). Approaches to Human Security Japan, Canada, and Europe in Comparative Perspective. *The Journal Social Science*, 5-34.
- David Bosold and Werthes, S. (2005). Human Security in Practice: Canadian and Japanese Experiences. *Human Security in Practice*, 84-101.
- Weizhun, M. a. (2005). *Disaster Diplomacy: A New Diplomatic Approach?*, *Shanghai Institute For International Studies International Review*. Beijing: Spring.
- Kelman, I. (2012). *Disaster Diplomacy, How Disaster Effect peace and conflict*. New York: Routledge.
- L.M.Fathun, W. B. (2019). DISASTER DIPLOMACY "How Disaster Affect Peace and Conflict. *Mandala: Jurnal Ilmu Hubungan Internasional*, 323-336.
- Buzan, B. (1998). *Security A New Framework For Analysis*. New York: Lynne Rienner Inc.
- Hansen, B. B. (2009). *The Evolution of international studies*. New York: Cambridge University Press.
- Babulal Sethia, P. K. (2019). *Essentials of Global Health*. Poland: Elsevier.
- Zartman, R. A. (2007). *Diplomacy Game Formal ModelIn International Negotiatios*. Berlin: Springer.
- Axelrod, R. (1985). Achieving Cooperation under Anarchy : Strategies and Institutions. *World Politics, Vol. 38, No. 1*, 226-254.

Journals

- Axelrod, R. (1985). Achieving Cooperation under Anarchy : Strategies and Institutions. *World Politics, Vol. 38, No. 1*, 226-254.
- Comfort, L. K. (2002). Disaster: Agent of Diplomacy or Change in International Affairs? *Disaster Diplomacy Journal*.
- David Bosold and Werthes, S. (2005). Human Security in Practice: Canadian and Japanese Experiences. *Human Security in Practice*, 84-101.
- Fathun, L. M. (2016). Bencana Hutan dalam Hubungan Internasional. *AJIS*, 84-107.

L.M.Fathun, W. B. (2019). DISASTER DIPLOMACY "How Disaster Affect Peace and Conflict. *Mandala: Jurnal Ilmu Hubungan Internasional*, 323-336.

Remacle, E. (2008). Approaches to Human Security Japan, Canada, and Europe in Comparative Perspective. *The Journal Social Science*, 5-34.