
GLOBAL DIPLOMACY IN THE FACE OF CRISIS: INTERNATIONAL RESPONSES ON COVID 19 PANDEMIC

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ABSTRACT

The COVID-19 pandemic has significantly impacted nations worldwide, requiring a coordinated international response beyond diplomatic boundaries. The pandemic has led to significant changes, such as reduced travel and eco-friendly transportation, increased government intervention, and radical policy shifts like universal basic income and Green New Deal initiatives. The pandemic has also highlighted the importance of evidence-based decision-making and the risks of disregarding scientific expertise, influencing populist and authoritarian movements. The pandemic presents an opportunity for transformative policy changes, with behavioral changes such as reduced travel and eco-friendly infrastructure promoting sustainable mobility and climate change. However, the crisis also challenges the international order, with rising powers and traditional supporters. Urgent reform is needed to strengthen crisis surveillance, prevention, and response. Political scientists play a crucial role in guiding policymakers, but barriers like slow publication processes and divides between scholars and policymakers hinder the effective translation of research into action. Understanding and analyzing the international response is vital for combating the pandemic effectively. This article uses qualitative and literature review research methods. Qualitative research addresses questions about understanding the meaning and experience dimensions of humans' lives and social worlds. COVID-19, also known as the coronavirus disease 2019, has emerged as a significant global challenge and tragedy, rapidly spreading worldwide. In conclusion, the COVID-19 pandemic has been a significant global challenge with far-reaching consequences on various aspects of society.

Keywords: covid-19 pandemic, international response, diplomacy, public health crisis, global health security.

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INTRODUCTION

The COVID-19 pandemic has emerged as an unprecedented global crisis, affecting nations worldwide and posing significant challenges to their social, economic, and political systems. As countries grapple with the multifaceted dimensions of this crisis, it becomes increasingly evident that a coordinated international response is indispensable for effective resolution. The global nature of the pandemic necessitates collaboration and cooperation among nations, transcending borders and traditional diplomatic boundaries. The COVID-19 pandemic has also impacted society, economics, and international relations, necessitating a united international response. The pandemic has led to significant changes in international responses, such as reducing long-distance travel and redesigning urban infrastructure to promote eco-friendly transportation. This has led to increased government intervention and the potential for radical policy shifts, such as universal basic income or Green New Deal initiatives. The pandemic has also highlighted the importance of evidence-based

decision-making and the risks associated with disregarding scientific expertise, potentially shaping the trajectory of populist and authoritarian movements (Lipsky, 2020).

COVID-19 is a highly contagious respiratory illness that has caused a global pandemic. The virus, transmitted through respiratory droplets, is particularly vulnerable to older adults and individuals with chronic illnesses due to weakened immune function. Symptoms include fever, cough, fatigue, shortness of breath, and loss of smell or taste (Britannica, 2023). Preventive measures like social distancing, mask-wearing, and disinfection can help mitigate the spread of the disease. Survivors may experience long-term effects, including muscle weakness and reduced quality of life. Monoclonal antibodies targeting the spike protein of SARS-CoV-2 can disrupt the virus's attachment, fusion, and entry into host cells, potentially reducing COVID-19's pathophysiological effects and lowering mortality rates. Real-time data generation through artificial intelligence is crucial for combating the disease, accurate diagnosis, and improving treatment strategies. Therapeutic interventions targeting Abl1 and modulating the Rho GTPase signaling pathway are being explored (Pollard dkk., 2020).

This journal, titled "Global Diplomacy in the Face of Crisis: International Responses to the COVID-19 Pandemic," seeks to explore and analyze the response of the international community to this global health emergency, examining the impact on various aspects of the global landscape, as well as the obstacles and opportunities encountered along the way. The COVID-19 pandemic presents an opportunity for transformative policy changes with long-lasting consequences. Scholars and policymakers should pay attention to three potential avenues for such change.

First, the pandemic has already induced significant behavioral changes that governments can build upon, such as reducing long-distance travel and redesigning urban infrastructure to promote eco-friendly transportation. Government support for technologies and investments that encourage sustainable and energy-efficient mobility will have lasting effects on climate change, work-life balance, and political geography. COVID-19 has the potential to transform domestic politics in many countries. The crisis has increased government intervention through restrictive measures and economic stimulus while exacerbating income and racial disparities. This allows governments to experiment with radical policy shifts, such as universal basic income or Green New Deal initiatives. The pandemic may also serve as a turning point against populism and soft-authoritarianism, as leaders who ignore scientific expertise face criticism. However, there is a risk that autocrats could exploit the crisis to erode democratic institutions further.

Also, COVID-19 presents an opportunity for transformational change in the international order. The existing liberal international order was already under strain before the pandemic, with challenges from rising powers like China and retrenchment by traditional supporters like the United States and the United Kingdom. The crisis has exposed the dangers of US disengagement and Chinese influence over organizations like the World Health Organization (WHO). Urgent reform is needed to strengthen crisis surveillance, prevention, and response in the international order. In addition to policy transformation, the field of political science itself can transform the response to the pandemic. There is a need for political scientists to guide policymakers during major crises like COVID-19. However, some barriers hinder the translation of research findings into policy action. The publication process in political science could be faster, creating a gap between research and policymaking. Rapid

review and dissemination of research findings, especially during times of crisis, are necessary to maximize their impact on policy outcomes.

Furthermore, there is a divide within the field between scholars who publish in academic journals and those who engage directly with policymakers. Bridging this gap and leveraging existing policy connections within the field can enhance the policy impact of political science research. Political scientists should be prepared to present and advocate for policy prescriptions during transformative crises. They can contribute to reconfiguring institutions for effective crisis response, guide political leaders in crisis communication, and propose targeted fiscal stimulus packages that align with broader goals such as inclusive growth and climate change mitigation. The challenge lies in effectively communicating research findings and policy recommendations to policymakers during critical junctures. The field of political science should develop better mechanisms for knowledge transfer and engagement with policymakers to ensure that research has a meaningful impact on decision-making processes.

The COVID-19 pandemic has brought about profound disruptions and challenges across the world. Every nation, regardless of its size or economic strength, has been confronted with the pressing need to mitigate the spread of the virus, protect public health, and minimize the socioeconomic consequences. However, the complexity and scale of the crisis have exposed a range of strengths and weaknesses in individual countries' capacities to address the pandemic. This realization has underscored the significance of a united international reaction to combat this global crisis effectively. Countries facing the pandemic need help to tackle the problem single-handedly due to economic crises, technological limitations, and a lack of information. Therefore, understanding and analyzing the international community's response becomes crucial in formulating effective strategies to combat the COVID-19 pandemic.

During the COVID-19 pandemic, humankind's resilience to disasters and crises emphasized four fundamental aspects: preserving human life, scientific development, communication between societies, and relationships between man and humankind and nature. It also had various impacts on the economy during the pandemic, which led to a global financial crisis with a greater impact than the 2008 crisis. The pandemic affected tourism, production, and services sectors, causing decreased consumption, halted movement, and low average income. The pandemic also resulted in high unemployment and a collapse in oil prices, contributing to a severe global economic recession. Strong economies have been better equipped to bear the crisis's burdens while developing countries and those in periods of instability face heavier burdens. International financial organizations have been called upon to assist these countries. The passage emphasizes the need for cooperation and a cooperative trend in dealing with the crisis, recognizing the interconnectedness of the global economy. It suggests that countries will remain keen on globalization, particularly in the economic dimension, as it contributes to per capita income growth. Overall, the passage highlights humankind's resilience in the face of crises and the economic repercussions of the Covid-19 pandemic on a global scale (Garad dkk., 2021).

The COVID-19 pandemic has presented an unprecedented global crisis that has required a comprehensive and coordinated response from the international community. Global diplomacy has played a crucial role in addressing the multifaceted challenges posed by the pandemic and mitigating its far-reaching impacts. The preservation of human life, scientific development, communication

between societies, and recognition of the interconnectedness of the global economy have been central to diplomatic efforts. Countries worldwide have recognized the importance of protecting their citizens' health and well-being, implementing measures to contain the spread of the virus, and accelerating vaccine distribution. International cooperation has been instrumental in sharing knowledge, resources, and medical supplies to combat the virus and save lives.

Scientific development has also played a critical role in the international response to the pandemic, with researchers and scientists from various countries collaborating extensively to understand the virus, develop effective treatments, and accelerate vaccine development. International communication strategies, including public health campaigns, media coverage, and digital platforms, have facilitated the exchange of vital information and fostered a sense of global solidarity in tackling the crisis.

The pandemic has also triggered a global economic crisis, affecting tourism, production, and services. International financial organizations have been called upon to assist developing countries and support their economic recovery. The importance of international cooperation in sharing resources, coordinating policies, and jointly addressing global challenges has become evident. Globalization, particularly in the economic dimension, has continued to be viewed favorably as it contributes to per capita income growth and economic recovery. Global diplomacy has been instrumental in mobilizing international responses to the COVID-19 pandemic, emphasizing the resilience of humanity and the need for cooperation and collective action in the face of global challenges. As the world continues to navigate the pandemic and its aftermath, global diplomacy will remain a critical tool for shaping the international response and building a more resilient and interconnected world (Nagata dkk., 2012).

METHOD

This article uses qualitative and literature review research methods. Qualitative research addresses questions about understanding the meaning and experience dimensions of humans' lives and social worlds. Qualitative methods allow for an in-depth exploration and understanding of the experiences, perspectives, and behaviors of individuals and groups involved in the following topic. Also, qualitative methods are well-suited for capturing diverse perspectives for the author to analyze.

A literature review allows for a comprehensive examination and synthesis of existing research and scholarly work related to the topic, and conducting a literature review helps identify gaps and research opportunities in the field. By critically analyzing the existing literature, researchers can identify areas that have been extensively studied and areas that require further investigation. This process allows for identifying research gaps and formulating research questions that address these gaps. This will provide a framework for establishing connections and relationships between different studies and perspectives. By synthesizing and analyzing diverse sources, researchers can identify patterns, trends, and contradictions in the existing literature (Snyder, 2019). This process allows for a comprehensive understanding of the complexities and nuances of global diplomacy in the face of the COVID-19 pandemic, helping to inform future research and policy development.

The technique used by the author for collecting the data is by utilizing journals, articles, and other relevant scholarly publications related to COVID-19's global crisis impacts and its international

responses. These sources can provide insights for the author to view the policies, actions, and perspectives of countries, international organizations, and diplomatic actors in response to the crisis. When using journal articles and other written sources as data for qualitative research, the author will critically evaluate the information's credibility, relevance, and validity. This includes considering the author's credentials, the rigor of the research methodology used in the original studies, and the quality of the evidence provided. The author will also consider potential literature biases and limitations and include diverse perspectives and sources to ensure a comprehensive and well-rounded discussion analysis.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

COVID-19, also known as the coronavirus disease 2019, has emerged as a significant global challenge and tragedy, rapidly spreading worldwide. This highly contagious respiratory illness has profoundly impacted the world economy, public health, daily activities, global supply chains, travel and tourism, social interactions, and many more. Based on Britannica, COVID-19 originated in Wuhan, China, the virus rapidly spread, leading to millions of deaths and significant socioeconomic disruptions (Britannica, 2023). SARS-CoV-2, the virus causing COVID-19, primarily spreads through respiratory droplets and contact with contaminated surfaces. Older individuals and those with underlying health conditions are particularly vulnerable to severe illness due to weakened immune systems. Common symptoms of COVID-19 include fever, cough, fatigue, difficulty breathing, and loss of taste or smell. Severe cases may result in respiratory distress, hospitalization, and post-recovery complications affecting the nervous system and mental health. COVID-19 has no cure; however, several medications have been discovered to treat the infection and reduce symptoms. Vaccines have been created to prevent serious sickness and spread. Preventive measures like social isolation, mask use, and disinfection can help slow the development of the disease. Survivors may have long-term consequences such as muscular weakening and a worse quality of life. The virus has also spawned several variations, including the Omicron form, improving infectivity and probable resistance to some therapies. Vaccination programs, adherence to preventative measures, and continuous research to understand and combat developing SARS-CoV-2 variants are all part of the ongoing war against COVID-19 (Britannica, 2023).

COVID-19 Impacts on The World

This impact of COVID-19 is based on a journal by Harper et al., titled "The impact of COVID-19 on research", and shows that the COVID-19 pandemic has had far-reaching consequences for world health, economy, and research. It has led to several fatalities, economic disruptions, and stress on the healthcare system (Harper dkk., 2020). With a large surge in COVID-19-related research, the scientific community has demonstrated extraordinary flexibility. However, since retractions and apparent failures have been identified, this publication spike has prompted questions about the quality and peer review process. Travel and budget constraints have also impacted scientific research, with resources reallocated to COVID-19 initiatives. Non-COVID clinical research has been halted, study subject recruitment has been reduced, and data input into trial databases has been postponed. The crisis's economic impact is projected to impact research funding, perhaps leading to significant reductions.

Furthermore, the shift in medical resources to COVID-19 care has impacted patients with non-COVID diseases and children who require medical and surgical treatment. It is critical that medical research funding, especially pediatric and developmental urology, does not fall unfairly. The pandemic has already altered the globe, and the scientific community must undertake present and future research openly and inclusively to improve pandemic preparation (Harper dkk., 2020).

COVID-19 Impacts on Travels

More details on its impact on travel are from a journal from the author Rahman et al., titled "Effect of Covid-19 pandemic on tourist travel risk and management perceptions," which applies the concept of pathogen-stress theory to assess the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on travel risk and management perceptions (Rahman dkk., 2021). The theory suggests that infection risks influence human behavior and interactions, particularly in environments with a high prevalence of parasites. She is exploring the effect of the pandemic on travel-related decision-making and risk management because travel could make COVID-19 spread faster throughout the world. The COVID-19 pandemic has significantly impacted tourists' travel risk perception and management decisions. Factors such as fear, service delivery, travel patterns, distribution channels, and hygiene and safety concerns have influenced tourists' choices of destinations. Inclusive tourism packages and safety are prioritized, and concerns about well-being and diminished satisfaction may lead to decreased tourism demand (Rahman dkk., 2021).

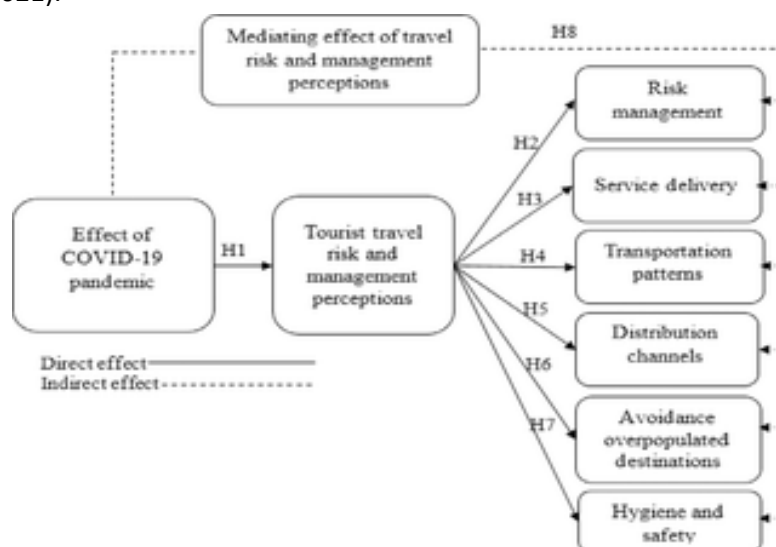


Figure 1. Travel Risks Conceptual Framework

Source: Effect of Covid-19 pandemic on tourist travel risk and management perceptions

Based on figure 1 shows the conceptual framework of travel risk that travel risk and management perception play a crucial role in making travel decisions, with cancellations of flights and negative emotions contributing to travel risk from H1 to H7 is the indication of the problem related to each issue, these are the relations;

1. **H1:** The COVID-19 pandemic has impacted tourists' perception of travel risk and management, increasing reluctance to travel to high-risk destinations, prioritizing safety measures, and seeking lower infection rates. This uncertainty has impacted travel behavior and decision-making.
2. **H2:** Tourists' perception of travel risk significantly impacts risk management strategies, influencing their decisions on destinations, transportation, accommodation, and activities. Risk

management measures like safety protocols, travel insurance, and timely information can alleviate concerns and enhance the travel experience.

3. **H3:** Tourists' perception of travel risk and management significantly impacts service delivery. Positive perceptions of risk management practices, such as responsive and efficient service, improve satisfaction and overall travel experience. Conversely, service failures or safety concerns may increase risk perceptions and negatively impact travel decisions.
4. **H4:** Tourists' travel risk and management perception positively impact their travel patterns and behavior. Concerns about COVID-19 transmission may lead to alternative transportation choices, such as biking or ride-sharing. Social distancing measures and minimizing infection exposure also influence destination choices and activities.
5. **H5:** Tourists' perception of travel risk and management significantly impacts distribution channels, particularly during the COVID-19 pandemic. They seek reliable, trustworthy channels for travel-related activities, such as accommodations, tickets, and real-time information. These channels provide updated information, flexibility, and safety during uncertain times.
6. **H6:** Tourists' travel risk perception significantly impacts their avoidance of overcrowded destinations during the COVID-19 pandemic. Fear of pathogen transmission and social distancing drive a greater emphasis on avoiding crowded destinations. They may opt for less crowded destinations, off-peak travel periods, or alternative attractions for greater physical distancing.
7. **H7:** Tourists' perception of travel risk and management significantly impacts destinations' hygiene and safety. The COVID-19 pandemic has increased awareness of hygiene practices in travel-related settings, leading tourists to prioritize destinations with cleanliness, quality healthcare, and robust safety protocols to mitigate COVID-19 transmission risks.

The pandemic has impacted travel patterns, necessitating alternative transportation options and social distancing measures. Effective communication and information sharing between traditional travel agencies and online platforms can reduce travel risk and management perception. Overcrowded destinations are encouraged to prevent pathogen transmission, and social distancing measures are essential for preventing COVID-19 infection. Tourism operators must manage tourist flows to ensure safety and reduce risk perception.

COVID-19 Impact on World Economy

Based on Maital and Barzani's research on COVID-19's Impact on the economy, titled *"The global economic impact of COVID-19: A summary of research. Samuel Neaman Institute for National Policy Research"*, begins by stating that COVID-19 has three major implications on the global economy stated on figure 2: direct effects on production (supply), disruptions in supply chains and marketplaces (supply), and financial consequences on enterprises and markets (demand). The immediate impact is on the supply side, with plant closures causing a reduction in the supply of products and services, resulting in decreased output, higher prices, and stagflation. A demand-side solution, such as reduced interest rates, may counteract the contraction. However, the supply curve is price-insensitive due to the difficulty of identifying substitute sources of components and materials. In that case, this might increase inflation while having little influence on production and employment. According to the extract, the second-round impact of a worldwide epidemic causes moderate to severe reductions in demand. As supply-side disruptions stop factories and workplaces, consumers cut back on spending, resulting in inward changes in demand curves, lower GDP, higher

unemployment, and more moderate price increases. Some lost demand may be transitory, but some may be permanent, decreasing global economic growth in the long run. It emphasizes why the tremendous credit and money expansion since 2009 has not resulted in inflation. The explanation rests in China's elastic supply curve, vast manufacturing capacity, and the internet-facilitated worldwide supply of products and services. The COVID-19 pandemic, on the other hand, disturbs this endlessly elastic supply curve, posing whether the drop in demand would offset the contraction in supply and perhaps lead to inflation (Maital & Barzani, 2020).

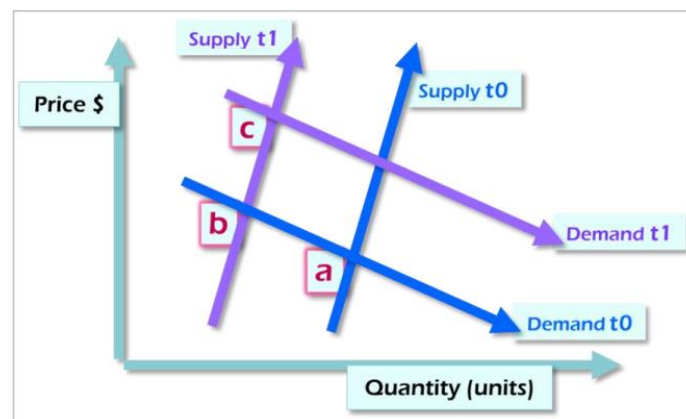


Figure 2. Demand & Supply Analysis of the COVID-19 Impact

Source: Maital, S., & Barzani, E. (2020)

This demonstrates how early supply-side shocks, such as manufacturing closures, resulted in decreased output, higher prices, and stagflation. Lowering interest rates, for example, may promote inflation while restricting output and employment. The second-round impact includes significant demand reductions, which result in lower GDP, greater unemployment, and tempered price increases. While some lost demand may be recovered once the outbreak has passed, long-term economic growth is projected to suffer. Also, supply chain disruptions, such as pharmaceuticals and countries' reliance on generic treatments, pose issues. Previous research on the economic effect of pandemics has revealed the staggering expenses of disease, hospitalization, and economic disruption (Gössling dkk., 2020).

Based on Açıkgöz and Günay's research on the economic impact of COVID-19 globally explained a case study examining the economic impact of COVID-19 in China, the place of origin for the virus, in the journal titled *"The early impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on the global and Turkish economy"*, which shows that the country experienced a severe economic effect in the first quarter of 2020 that affects the economic situation globally. Because China is the world's most populous country and has the world's second-largest economy, negative developments in China have a ripple effect on other countries. Because of the epidemic, China's and the world's economic development projections have decreased. With a major reduction in outbound travel from China, the tourism sector, which accounts for a considerable share of global GDP and employment, received a severe demand shock. The pandemic also affected worldwide supply lines, causing businesses to suffer and income to be lost. China's status as the world's largest oil importer and the ongoing price war between major oil producers contributed to a considerable imbalance between supply and demand,

resulting in declining oil prices. The epidemic led to employment losses, income decreases, and severe falls in worldwide financial markets. To calm markets, central banks worldwide took measures like interest rate decreases and liquidity injections. Governments implemented economic stimulus programs that included salary subsidies, cash transfers, and tax cuts. Because of supply and demand shocks, the epidemic put downward pressure on inflation. The extensive closures of educational institutions incurred considerable economic expenses, long-term impacting working parents and human capital development (Açikgöz & Günay, 2020).

International Response to COVID-19

The COVID-19 pandemic has created a worldwide issue of unparalleled size. As the virus spread fast across continents, governments worldwide were confronted with the urgent need to respond quickly and efficiently to reduce the severe health, social, and economic implications. To handle the many dimensions of this problem, the international community has been forced to join forces and coordinate actions. Countries have participated in a collaborative reaction to battle the virus's spread and ease its impact on communities globally, from establishing public health measures to supporting healthcare systems, easing economic recovery, and promoting scientific collaboration.

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention in Response to COVID-19

Cassell et al. conducted comprehensive research on the global responses to the COVID-19 pandemic, as detailed in their article "Global Responses to the COVID-19 Pandemic". The study shows the necessary actions and measures that countries should undertake to effectively combat the widespread impact of COVID-19 on a global scale. Regarding countering COVID-19 repercussions, the study examines surveillance, information, laboratory systems, workforce development, institutional capacity, public health, and clinical and healthcare delivery. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) has played a critical role in worldwide support and improvement of these sectors (Bartels dkk., 2022). Various monitoring systems, health information systems, and laboratory networks are examples of projects and platforms used during the pandemic. Existing systems were modified to capture COVID-19 data and improve response efforts. It also shows the contributions of CDC-supported programs like Field Epidemiology Training Programs (FETPs), Public Health Emergency Management (PHEM) Fellowships, and national public health institutes (NPHIs) to leadership development, disease detection and surveillance, and response capacity. Longstanding collaborations with ministries of health and administrative entities in several countries have been critical in increasing COVID-19 response capability. The pandemic has also impacted clinical and health service delivery, with implications for vaccine-preventable illness surveillance, COVID-19 immunization efforts, and the provision of other critical healthcare services (Cassell et al., 2022).

As mentioned before, throughout the COVID-19 pandemic, The CDC has been trying to improve worldwide surveillance, health information, and laboratory systems. They have used platforms such as early warning and response, respiratory, influenza, and acute febrile illness surveillance systems, as well as global health security-supported information systems such as the District Health Information Software, version 2 (DHIS2) and PEPFAR-supported HIV and tuberculosis (TB) information systems. The development of respiratory illness monitoring instructions specifically for COVID-19 in temporary displaced persons camps shows the usefulness of these surveillance systems.

During the COVID-19 pandemic, CDC-supported FETPs, PHEM Fellowships, and NPHIs made significant contributions to strengthening leadership, disease detection, surveillance, and response capacity. With 32 FETPs, over 2,300 trainees, and 7,400 graduates, these programs prepared for and responded to the crisis, providing epidemiologists with the skills and knowledge to deal with difficult public health concerns. The PHEM Fellowship, established in 2013, aims to produce a worldwide emergency response workforce capable of coordinating and managing public health emergencies. NPHIs have played a critical role in the pandemic response, providing national coordination and leadership. Longstanding partnerships with ministries of health and other governmental bodies have significantly strengthened COVID-19 response capacity in various countries, including Kenya, Nigeria, South Africa, and Cameroon (Cheval dkk., 2020).

The COVID-19 pandemic has substantially influenced clinical and healthcare delivery, interfering with disease surveillance, vaccine efforts, and crucial healthcare services. The World Health Organization (WHO) has conducted questionnaires to assess the impact of the disruption in vaccine-preventable illness surveillance in Africa. Understanding these disruptions is critical for devising strategies to keep immunization efforts going throughout the epidemic. The CDC's COVID-19 International Vaccine Implementation and Evaluation initiative used prior vaccine introduction lessons to improve the delivery of COVID-19 vaccinations (Spagnolo dkk., 2020). To boost vaccine accessibility and outreach, Zambia merged COVID-19 vaccination efforts with HIV treatment institutions. During the pandemic, researchers concentrated on infection prevention and control (IPC) techniques, with assessments in Kenya and actions in four countries launched to increase IPC in healthcare facilities and reduce SARS-CoV-2 transmission in healthcare settings. Other clinical services, such as male circumcision programs for HIV prevention and treatment for survivors of sexual violence in Sub-Saharan Africa, have also been impacted by the pandemic. COVID-19 has had clinical and social effects on agricultural laborers in Guatemala. Protocols for handling acute malnutrition in Uganda, Ethiopia, and Somalia needed to be modified to ensure the continuation of crucial feeding services during the pandemic. Despite the problems of COVID-19, addressing food insecurity and providing healthcare services is crucial.

Diplomacy Actions in Response to COVID-19

The COVID-19 pandemic was a global health emergency that demanded a coordinated response. A mix of global leadership, international cooperation, and global health diplomacy was required to strengthen the pandemic. Global health diplomacy promoted collaboration across governments, organizations, and non-governmental entities, allowing for open conversation, exchanging essential information, and coordinating efforts to combat the virus and limit its impact on public health and the economy. Countries' pandemic response policies were driven by global leadership, ensuring quick and informed decisions based on the most recent scientific evidence. Cooperation among nations was critical for exchanging best practices, resources, and expertise. The international collaboration provided financial aid, medical supplies, and technical assistance to poor countries and regions with limited healthcare infrastructure. The discovery of vaccinations, therapies, and diagnostics has been hastened by collaborative research among scientists and healthcare practitioners. Global health diplomacy also helped transcend political divides and build peace amid the crisis, emphasizing the connectivity of states and the shared obligation to maintain global health security. Diplomatic activities focused on encouraging cooperation, facilitating data

sharing, and removing impediments to a successful pandemic response. International agreements and collaborations also underlined the importance of equality and inclusivity in vaccination distribution and access to healthcare resources.

Javed and Chattu researched how diplomacy helped and responded during the pandemic of COVID-19 on the journal titled "*Strengthening the COVID-19 pandemic response, global leadership, and international cooperation through global health diplomacy*" based on the author the pandemic has highlighted the importance of global health cooperation, as health threats transcend national borders. Many countries struggled to respond adequately due to limited information and preparedness, resulting in collective failure. Global health diplomacy (GHD) is crucial in addressing public health problems, bringing together various disciplines and countries to negotiate and influence global health policies. However, the underfunded Contingency Fund for Emergencies by the WHO hinders timely responses to health emergencies—the growth of populist sentiment and the undermining of multilateral institutions further hamper international cooperation. Geopolitical shifts and strained bilateral relations among major powers have also impacted international cooperation during the pandemic. This perspective examines these trends and emphasizes the growing need for GHD as a discipline to strengthen health security and international collaboration.

Roozen and Roestenberg mentioned that WHO is funded through assessed and voluntary member-state contributions, so the percentage of assessed contributions has declined, leading to increased reliance on voluntary contributions during the COVID-19 pandemic. It is necessary to rebuild compulsory contributions and encourage active participation from member states to address this issue. The slow progress in this area has raised concerns, and action needs to be taken too late, said The Director-General of WHO, emphasizing the importance of preparing for health emergencies and focusing on sustained investment and prevention (Roozen dkk., 2022).

With that, global health diplomacy (GHD) is crucial in addressing public health crises, strengthening health systems, and rebuilding multilateral organizations during the COVID-19 pandemic. It emphasizes strong leadership and long-term commitment to capacity-building programs, particularly for Health Attachés, who advise on global health issues. Thailand's experience in GHD provides valuable lessons for other countries. The text also emphasizes the need to reimagine the role of GHD, focusing on mitigating inequality and ensuring equitable access to diagnostics, therapeutics, and vaccines. The World Health Organization (WHO) is a key coordinated body for achieving this, along with science diplomacy and international cooperation among scientific institutions and researchers in developing essential medical tools.

International cooperation is required to address healthcare system challenges in low-income countries and to use Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) flexibilities for managing pharmaceutical patents during public health emergencies, such as the HIV/AIDS epidemic, with Health Attachés playing a critical role in Global Health Diplomacy (GHD). Personal protective equipment (PPE) for healthcare workers is in limited supply worldwide, prompting calls for tougher global health regulations, amendments to the International Health Regulations (IHRs), and increased solidarity among member nations. Furthermore, the impact of COVID-19 on conflict-affected nations emphasizes the importance of implementing Health in All Policies (HiAP) to address health-related policy and structural challenges. Global health diplomacy is critical to accomplishing national and global health objectives, such as universal health coverage and the SDGs. To effectively manage the

pandemic's problems and strengthen global health security, the article emphasizes the importance of increased international cooperation, transparency, accountability, trust, and fairness (Javed & Chattu, 2020).

It shows that Despite challenges like underfunded emergency funds and declining assessed contributions to the World Health Organization, global health diplomacy is essential for strengthening initiatives. Utilizing TRIPS flexibilities during public health emergencies can support equitable pharmaceutical access in low-income countries. Implementing Health in All Policies (HiAP) remains crucial for addressing policy and structural health concerns. To achieve national and global health goals, increased cooperation, transparency, accountability, trust, and fairness among nations are paramount. By embracing these principles, global health diplomacy can continue to play a pivotal role in fostering international collaboration and addressing public health crises effectively.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, response to the pandemic countries have collaborated through global health diplomacy, promoting open dialogue, information exchange, and coordinated efforts to combat the virus. International cooperation has provided financial aid, medical supplies, and technical assistance to support healthcare systems, especially in low-income countries. Collaborative research among scientists and healthcare practitioners has accelerated the development of treatments and vaccines. Diplomatic efforts have transcended political divides, emphasizing the shared responsibility for global health security and encouraging cooperation among nations. The pandemic has prompted the need for increased investment in global health diplomacy and capacity-building programs to address public health crises effectively. It also highlights the importance of implementing Health in All Policies (HiAP) to tackle health-related policy and structural issues. Furthermore, international cooperation is vital to manage healthcare system challenges in low-income countries and ensure equitable access to pharmaceuticals during emergencies. There is a call for tougher global health regulations and increased solidarity among member nations to strengthen global health security.

Despite challenges in funding and contributions to international organizations, global health diplomacy remains essential to achieve national and global health objectives. Emphasizing cooperation, transparency, accountability, trust, and fairness among nations will be crucial in navigating the challenges posed by the pandemic and enhancing global health security. By adopting these principles and learning from the experiences of various countries, the international community can better prepare for future health emergencies and improve pandemic preparedness.

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