

ABSTRAK

Belt and Road Initiative telah menjadi kebijakan ekonomi Tiongkok yang luar biasa, program tersebut meliputi investasi, pembangunan infrastruktur dan perdagangan. *Belt and Road Initiative* di Afrika Timur telah menciptakan integrasi regional untuk mendukung aktivitas ekonomi di kawasan tersebut, dengan negara-negara yang tergabung diantaranya Djibouti, Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania dan Ethiopia. Investasi Tiongkok dibawah *Belt and Road Initiative* telah menghasilkan berbagai infrastruktur di Afrika Timur sehingga memberikan peluang untuk lebih terhubung dengan pasar global. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui program *Belt and Road Initiative* di Afrika Timur serta menggambarkan hegemoni Tiongkok di Afrika Timur. Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah pendekatan kualitatif dengan analisis data sekunder. Selain itu, penggunaan konsep *China's debt trap* dan hegemoni untuk menganalisis bagaimana *Belt and Road Initiative* serta hegemoni Tiongkok di Afrika Timur. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa investasi Tiongkok telah menimbulkan ketergantungan serta memicu peningkatan utang publik negara-negara Afrika Timur yang berpartisipasi dalam *Belt and Road Initiative*. Sehingga kondisi tersebut, menjadi kesempatan bagi Tiongkok untuk menciptakan hegemoni di Afrika Timur melalui strategi *debt trap* yang mana tujuannya untuk mendapatkan akses sumber daya alam, bahan baku serta lokasi strategis untuk mendukung ekonomi dan industri Tiongkok. Hegemoni Tiongkok di Afrika Timur melalui *Belt and Road Initiative* terlihat melalui perdagangan (ekspor-impor) serta investasi dan konstruksi Tiongkok di Afrika Timur. Selain itu, dinamika sosio-ekonomi dan politik Afrika Timur maupun negara-negara Afrika Timur yang berpartisipasi dalam *Belt and Road Initiative* turut memengaruhi perkembangan *Belt and Road Initiative* di Afrika Timur.

Kata Kunci: *Belt and Road Initiative*, Afrika Timur, *China's debt trap* , hegemoni.

ABSTRACT

The Belt and Road Initiative has an extraordinary economic policy of China, encompassing investment, infrastructure development, and trade. The Belt and Road Initiative in East Africa has created regional integration to support economic activities in the region, with participating countries including Djibouti, Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, and Ethiopia. China's investment under the Belt and Road Initiative have resulted in various infrastructures in East Africa, providing opportunities to become more connected to global markets. This research aims to examine the Belt and Road Initiative program in East Africa to describe China's hegemony in the region. The research method used is a qualitative approach with secondary data analysis. Additionally, the concepts of China's debt trap and hegemony are employed to analyze how the Belt and Road Initiative and China's hegemony manifest in East Africa. The findings indicate that Chinese investments have led to dependency and triggered an increase in public debt among East African countries participating in the Belt and Road Initiative. Consequently, this situation presents an opportunity for China to establish hegemony in East Africa through a debt trap strategy aimed at gaining access to natural resources, raw materials, and strategic locations to support China's economy and industry. China's hegemony in East Africa through the Belt and Road Initiative is evident in trade (exports and imports) as well as Chinese investments and construction in the region. Furthermore, the socio-economic and political dynamics of East Africa and the participating countries in the Belt and Road Initiative also influence the development of the initiative in East Africa.

Keywords: Belt and Road Initiative, East Africa, China's debt trap, hegemony.

ABSTRAK

Belt and Road Initiative parantos janten kawijakan ékonomi luar biasa Cina, program éta kalebet investasi, pangwangunan infrastruktur sareng perdagangan. *Belt and Road Initiative* di Afrika Wétan parantos nyiptakeun integrasi régional pikeun ngadukung kagiatan ékonomi di daérah éta, sareng nagara-nagara anu kalebet kalebet Djibouti, Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania sareng Étiopia. Investasi Cina dina *Belt and Road Initiative* parantos ngahasilkeun rupa-rupa infrastruktur di Afrika Wétan, nyayogikeun kasempetan pikeun langkung nyambung ka pasar global. Ulikan ieu boga tujuan pikeun nangtukeun program *Belt and Road Initiative* di Afrika Wétan sarta ngajelaskeun hegemoni Cina di Afrika Wétan. Méthode panalungtikan anu digunakeun nyaéta pamarekan kualitatif kalayan analisis data sékundér. Sajaba ti éta, pamakéan konsép Cina *debt trap* jeung hegemoni pikeun nganalisis kumaha *Belt and Road Initiative* sarta hegemoni Cina di Afrika Wétan. Hasil panilitian nunjukkeun yén investasi Cina nyiptakeun kagumantungan sareng nyababkeun paningkatan hutang publik di nagara-nagara Afrika Wétan anu milu dina *Belt and Road Initiative*. Ku kituna kaayaan ieu mangrupa kasempetan pikeun Cina nyieun hegemoni di Afrika Wétan ngaliwatan strategi *debt trap* anu tujuanana pikeun meunangkeun aksés ka sumber daya alam, bahan baku jeung lokasi strategis pikeun ngarojong ékonomi jeung industri Cina. Hegemoni Cina di Afrika Wétan ngaliwatan *Belt and Road Initiative* katempona ngaliwatan perdagangan (ékspor-impor) ogé investasi jeung konstruksi Cina di Afrika Wétan. Salaku tambahan, dinamika sosio-ékonomi sareng politik di Afrika Wétan sareng nagara-nagara Afrika Wétan anu milu dina *Belt and Road Initiative* ogé mangaruhan pamekaran *Belt and Road Initiative* di Afrika Wétan.

Kata Kunci: *Belt and Road Initiative*, Afrika Wétan, *China's debt trap*, hegemoni.