Covid-19 Pandemic Mitigation Infrastructure at the Batur Global Geopark Tourism Destination, Kintamani

I Nengah Sinarta[1,2], Maria Imaculata Goran Mosa[2], I Wayan Widiana[2]

[1]Civil Engineering Departement, Warmadewa University, Denpasar, Indonesia
[2]Master of Infrastructure and Environmental Engineering, Warmadewa University, Denpasar, Indonesia
Correspondence email; inengahsinarta@mail.com

Abstract. The Corona virus Disease (COVID-19) outbreak has spread to almost all parts of the world and has become a global pandemic that has greatly affected the tourism sector. Social restrictions, which are the government's first step to prevent the spread of this pandemic, are a big dilemma for tourism business actors. With the issuance of the Decree of the Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia Number HK.01.07/MENKES/382/2020 concerning health protocols for the community in public places and facilities in the context of preventing and controlling Covid-19, this is a breakthrough for the rise of tourism, especially tourism in Bali. Global Batur Geopark is one of the tourist destinations in Bangli Regency, Bali Province that is ready to organize tourism infrastructure in an effort to mitigate the COVID-19 pandemic by adapting these new habits. This research is a qualitative research with a conceptual study method. The data used are secondary data obtained from news, literature studies, and other sources. The results of the study describe the infrastructure arrangement plan in an effort to mitigate the covid-19 pandemic which is applied to the global Batur geopark to face the new normal phase. The arrangement was carried out by implementing standard health protocols according to the law, which carried out at the entrance to Penelokan and three-way junction of Kedisan Village.

Keywords: Covid-19, Infrastructure, Batur Geopark,

Introduction

At the beginning of 2020, the world was shocked by a new epidemic that spread to almost all parts of the world. This new corona outbreak (a disease called COVID-19 from a virus called SARS-CoV-2) was first detected in Wuhan City, Hubei Province, China, then quickly spread throughout the world including Indonesia and currently Corona virus Disiase 2019 (Covid-19). 2019) has been declared a global pandemic by the World Health Organization (WHO) [1].

After so many months of struggling with this epidemic, now Indonesia has started to enter the recovery phase or what we know as the "new normal" phase or adaptation to new habits, which was marked by the issuance of the Decree of the Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia No.

HK.01.07/MENKES/382/2020 regarding health protocols for the community in public places and facilities in the context of preventing and controlling Covid-19. The decision becomes a health protocol guideline for every tourist attraction location or tourist destination in Indonesia [2]. The health minister's decision is also a breath of fresh air for regions with the largest tourism sector, in this case Bali, which has become an icon of Indonesian tourism to get back up and clean up.

For Bali itself, the stage of tourism recovery is slowly starting to appear. This was marked by the reopening of flight routes to Bali and the issuance of the circular letter of the Governor of Bali number 3355 of 2020 on July 5, 2020 regarding the protocol for the new era of life. With the issuance of this circular, tourist destinations or tourism destinations have begun to organize the infrastructure needed to mitigate the COVID-19 pandemic. Disaster mitigation is an activity to prevent and manage a potential disaster. Mitigation in principle is an effort to reduce disaster risk, both natural disasters and due to human activities, carried out before a disaster occurs, on a regular and sustainable basis [3].

Efforts to mitigate the Covid-19 pandemic as a non-natural national disaster in tourist areas are by providing infrastructure based on health protocols. Efforts to provide this infrastructure include places to wash hands with equipment in tourist destination areas with adequate numbers and distances that are easily accessible, signs indicating the location of where to wash hands and hand sanitizers in places that are easily seen, hand sanitizers in tourist destination areas at least at the entrance and exit, measuring body temperature (thermos gun/thermos scanner) with an amount adjusted to the capacity of visitors/tourists of tourism destinations; and masks for visitors/tourists are provided free of charge or paid [4].

The availability of infrastructure in tourist destinations or tourism destinations based on health protocols in an effort to mitigate the COVID-19 pandemic is very much needed in the Batur Global Geopark Tourism area. Global Batur Geopark is one of the tourist destinations in Bangli Regency, Bali Province that is ready to organize tourism infrastructure in an effort to mitigate the COVID-19 pandemic by adapting these new habits. With the availability of this infrastructure, tourism activities in the Batur Global Geopark Tourism area can run well and can reduce the spread of Covid-19 in tourist attraction locations or tourist destinations so that tourism activities that have stopped can begin to slowly rise and operate as they should.

Literature Review

Covid -19 Mitigation Infrastructure

Disaster mitigation is an activity to prevent and manage a potential disaster. Mitigation in principle is an effort to reduce disaster risk, both natural disasters and due to human activities, carried out before a disaster occurs, on a regular and sustainable basis [5].

The determination of the spread of this virus as a disaster is stated in Presidential Decree (Keppres) No. 12 of 2020 concerning the Determination of Non-Natural Disasters for the Spread of Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid-19) as National Disasters. Non-Natural Disasters are disasters caused by non-natural events or series of events, which include technological failures, failed modernization, epidemics, and disease outbreaks [6].

In the circular letter of the governor of Bali number 3355 of 2020 concerning Protocols for the New Era of Life in the Tourism Sector, namely in the attachment part of point I, tourism destinations contain the following provisions:

A. General Standard

For Managers, Visitors/Tourists, and Traders are required to:

a. use a mask and/or face shield, and if using a cloth mask, it is better to use a 3 ply cloth mask;
b. washing hands with soap under running water or using hand sanitizer;
c. meet the requirements to maintain a minimum distance of 1 meter when interacting and sitting;
d. implementing Clean and Healthy Behavior (PHBS);
e. cover the nose and mouth with a tissue or handkerchief when sneezing and coughing;
f. avoiding the use of hands directly touching areas of the face such as eyes, nose, and mouth;
g. taking body temperature measurements;
h. take a shower and change clothes as soon as you get home;
i. cleaning personal items, such as cellphones, glasses, bags, masks, and other items, with disinfectant as needed;
j. willing to be examined by health workers in the context of preventing the spread of COVID-19; and
k. Avoid physical contact when greeting.

B. Special Standard

1. Tourism Destination Managers must:
   a. prepare officers to supervise so that visitors/tourists, and traders follow the Protocols of the New Era of Life Order;
   b. provide COVID-19 prevention facilities, including:
      1) a place to wash hands with equipment in the area of tourism destinations with adequate numbers and distances that are easily accessible
      2) sign indicating the location of the place for washing hands and hand sanitizer in places that are easily seen;
      3) hand sanitizer in the tourism destination area at least at the entrance and exit
      4) body temperature measuring device (thermo gun/thermo scanner) with an amount that is adjusted to the capacity of visitors/tourists of tourism destinations; and
      5) masks for visitors/tourists are provided free of charge or paid.
   c. check the body temperature of visitors/tourists with a thermo gun/thermo scanner, and if a body temperature >37.30C is detected (2 checks with a distance of 5 minutes), then the person concerned is not allowed to enter the tourism destination area and/or coordinate with related parties to receive further treatment;
   d. providing media information on health protocol appeals;
   e. implement a queuing system at the entrance and exit and maintain a minimum distance of 1 meter;
   f. make arrangements for maintaining a distance of at least 1 meter for managers, visitors, and traders;
   g. conduct rapid tests for managers and traders at their own expense;
   h. prepare non-cash payment facilities and strive for online ticket sales;

i. determine operating hours in accordance with the policies established by the Regional Government in the provisions of the Laws and Regulations;
j. carry out cleaning with disinfectants on places and facilities at the end of activities at tourism destinations or at least every 4 hours;
k. obliged to provide sanctions in accordance with applicable regulations to visitors and traders who violate them; and
l. facilitate training of employees for the implementation of the New Era of Living Protocol.

Method

This research is a qualitative descriptive study with the location of research activities in the Batur Global Geopark tourist destination. Qualitative research is research that produces descriptions in the form of written or spoken words from people and actors that can be observed based on the phenomenon of a holistic (whole) approach.

Primary and secondary data were collected by means of literature studies and field surveys. In qualitative research, data analysis is carried out starting from the time of collection until the completion of data collection.

Result and Discussion

Bali Tourism During a Pandemic

The tourism sector is the leading sector in the province, known as the thousand temples. Bali tourism contributes greatly to the regional economic development and the Balinese people, either directly or indirectly.

During the COVID-19 pandemic, the number of foreign tourists visiting Bali has decreased drastically. According to data from the BPS for the Province of Bali, the number of foreign tourists visiting Bali in October 2020 was recorded at 58 visits, down -30.12 percent (month to month). This can be seen in table 1 below [7].

Table 1. Arrivals of Foreign Tourists Directly to Bali by Entrance to October 2019, September 2020 and October 2020

No	Entrance	October 2019 (Visit)	September 2020 (Visit)	October 2020 (Visit)	Change (%)		Peran Thd Total
					October 2020 Thd October 2020 (%)	October 2020 Thd October 2019 (%)	
1	Airport	565.966	8	10	25,00	-99,998	17,24
2	Port	2001	75	48	-36,00	-97,601	82,76
	Sum	567.967	83	58	-30,12	-99,990	100,00

Source: BPS Bali Province; 2020

According to BPS data from the Bali Province, cumulatively in the January-October 2020 period, foreign tourist visits to Bali were recorded as 1,050,302 visits. This number decreased by -79.90% compared to the January-October 2019 period (y on y) which was recorded at 5,224,882 visits. This can be seen in table 2 below.

Table.2. 10 Main Countries of Tourist Arrival by Nationality January-October 2019 and January-October 2020

		January –October 2020					
No	National	Airport (Visit)	Sea Port (Visit)	Total (Visits)	Presented (%)	January-october 2019 (Visit)	Changes Wisman Jan-Oct 2020 Thd Jan-Oct 2019 (%)
1	Australia	217.981	4.378	222.359	21,17	1.025.105	-78,31
2	China	116.971	104	117.075	11,15	1.026.577	-88,6
3	India	67.361	4	67.365	6,41	299.914	-77,54
4	Russia	56.536	29	56.565	5,39	109.282	-48,24
5	Japanese	47.416	729	48.145	4,58	220.054	-78,12
6	United States	46.228	703	46.931	4,47	228.001	-79,42
7	English	45.466	1.044	46.510	4,43	242.826	-80,85
8	South Korea	42.433	54	42.487	4,05	173.281	-75,48
9	Malaysia	30.914	10	30.924	2,94	143.864	-78,5
10	France	29.291	15	29.306	2,79	183.630	-84,04
11	Other	340.694	1.941	342.635	32,62	1.572.348	-78,21
	Sum	1.041.291	9.011	1.050.302	100	5.224.882	-79,90

Source: BPS Bali Province; 2020[1]

[1] BPS Bali Province, "Official News Camp StatisticsBangan Tourism Bali Province No. 73/12/51/Th. XIV, 1 December 2020.

From table 2, it can be sorted by contribution to the cumulative total, then Australian national tourists are recorded as foreign tourists with the largest contribution, namely 21.17%, then followed by the next order of Chinese national tourists (11.15%), India (6.4%), Russia (5.39%), Japan (4.58%), United States (4.47%), United Kingdom (4.43%), South Korea (4.05%), Malaysia (2.94%), and France (2.79%). The data above shows a decrease in the number of foreign tourists visiting Bali until October 2020. This decline in the number of visits shows that the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on Bali tourism is very large.

Infrastructure for the mitigation of the COVID-19 pandemic in Batur Geopark's Global Tourism Destinations

Various policies have been taken by the government in dealing with the effects of the Covid-19 pandemic, especially in the Batur Geopark Tourist Destination Area. The steps taken by the Bangli Regency government, among others, are the temporary abolition of levies to the Kintamani KDTWK. In addition, the preparation of infrastructure that adapts to new habits in tourist areas is a provision that must be prepared by the manager of patritourism destinations [8].

In the circular letter of the governor of Bali number 3355 of 2020 concerning Protocols for the New Era of Life Order, especially the Tourism Sector, namely in the attachment point I of Tourism Destinations, it contains special standard provisions for Tourism Destination Managers who are required to provide COVID-19 prevention facilities, including:

1) place to wash hands with equipment in the area of tourism destinations with adequate numbers and distances that are easily accessible
2) sign indicating the location of the place for washing hands and hand sanitizer in places that are easily seen;
3) hand sanitizer in the tourism destination area at least at the entrance and exit
4) body temperature measuring device (thermo gun/thermo scanner) with an amount that is adjusted to the capacity of visitors/tourists of tourism destinations; and
5) masks for visitors/tourists are provided free of charge or paid.

The implementation of the COVID-19 pandemic mitigation infrastructure in the Batur Global Geopark area can be seen in the following figures 1,2,3,4:



Figure.1 provides information media for health protocol appeals

Source: https://wonderfulimage.id/ accessed 16/12/2020



Figure.2 handwashing place with the fixture



Figure.3 signs indicating the location of the hand washing place and hand sanitizer



Figure.4. body temperature measuring device (thermo gun/thermo scanner)



Figure.5. Use of Masks, Faces and Gloves.

In addition, the mitigation of the COVID-19 pandemic that has been implemented in the Batur Global Geopark area includes:

1) check the body temperature of visitors/tourists with a thermo gun/thermo scanner, and if a body temperature >37.30C is detected (2 checks with a distance of 5 minutes), then the person concerned is not allowed to enter the tourism destination area and/or coordinate with the relevant parties. related to receive further treatment; (service at the kintamani health center)
2) provide information media for health protocol appeals in the form of billboards, pamphlets and other public service advertisements
3) implement a queuing system at the entrance and exit and maintain a minimum distance of 1 meter;
4) make arrangements for maintaining a distance of at least 1 meter for managers, visitors, and traders;
5) conduct rapid tests for managers and traders at their own expense;
6) prepare non-cash payment facilities and strive for online ticket sales;
7) determine the operating hours in accordance with the policies established by the Regional Government in the provisions of the Laws and Regulations;

Conclusion

1) During the COVID-19 pandemic, the number of foreign tourists visiting Bali decreased in October 2020, where there were 58 visits or a decrease of -30.12%.
2) In the Covid-19 Mitigation Efforts, Tourism Destination Managers are required to provide infrastructure/means for preventing COVID-19, including:
   a) a place to wash hands with equipment in the area of tourism destinations with adequate numbers and distances that are easily accessible
   b) signs indicating the location of hand washing and hand sanitizer locations in easily visible places;
   c) hand sanitizer in the tourism destination area at least at the entrance and exit
   d) body temperature measuring device (thermo gun/thermo scanner) with an amount adjusted to the capacity of visitors/tourists of tourism destinations; and
   e) masks for visitors/tourists are provided free of charge or paid.

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