

HANDLING AND DEVELOPMENT OF TOURISM IN BALI AS AN IMPACT OF THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

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Abstract

This study aims to analyze and describe the development of tourism in Bali as an effort to increase economic growth during the Covid-19 pandemic. This study uses a qualitative descriptive analysis. Qualitative design is used to describe and describe the condition of the economy in Bali, especially the tourism sector, while the approach taken is a library research approach. The analysis technique carried out is source triangulation, namely 1) data reduction, 2) data presentation, 3) drawing conclusions or verification. The results showed that the Covid-19 pandemic had a negative impact on the economic downturn in Bali, especially the tourism sector. Based on data from the Association of Indonesian Tourism Industries (GIPI) in Bali, the potential loss of the tourism sector in Bali from leisure and mice reaches USD 9 billion, or around IDR 140 trillion (exchange rate IDR 15,639). Overall, tourism in Bali has plummeted by 93.24 percent. However, the handling of the COVID-19 pandemic in Bali Province is relatively responsive and coordinated, with several components including the following: 1) Sufficiently responsive and coordinated leadership, 2) Designation of referral hospitals, 3) Tightening of screening at entry points, 4) Formation of special teams handling of COVID-19, 5) Consolidating the handling of COVID-19 down to the regional level. Tourism development efforts in Bali are carried out in the following ways: 1) Bali Ngurah Rai Airport is continuously being developed to support increased access to tourist visits to Bali. 2) Benoa and Celukan Bawang ports continue to be developed to support cruise ship tourist visits. 3) To increase visits, a number of new attractions and destinations were built by the Provincial Government of Bali, 4) MICE tourism continues to be encouraged, among others by the formation of the Bali Convention and Exhibition Bureau (BaliCEB), 5) The Bali Regional Government is drafting a number of regulations for the development of the Bali tourism industry. The provincial government of Bali is currently drafting a number of regulations, namely the Regional Regulation for Tourism Service Standards, the Governor Regulation for the Implementation of Tourism Governance, and the Regional Regulation for Tourism Contribution. If this regulation has been passed, the Bali Provincial Government will prepare a number of programs in the context of implementing the regulation.

Keywords: Development, Tourism, Covid-19 Pandemic, Bali,

JEL Classification: L8, O20

1. INTRODUCTION

Since the beginning of 2020, the world has been shocked by the presence of the Covid-19 virus outbreak. This virus originated from Wuhan, China. The Covid-19 virus is a contagious virus. Corona virus or severe acut respiratory 2 (Sars-Cov2) is a virus that attacks the respiratory system, shortness of breath, infection of the lungs, which can kill infected people. In Indonesia, the Covid-19 virus has spread since early March 2020. The Covid-19 virus outbreak has made many countries afraid to stir thoughts and feelings since the case of Wuhan has increased.

The corona virus which is known as Covid-19 in the scientific realm not only has health impacts but also has an impact on the economy (Burhanuddin & Abdi, 2020). The corona virus is a virus that attacks the respiratory tract. Corona virus is a new type of coronavirus that is

transmitted to humans. This virus causes minor respiratory infections, such as flu. However, this virus can also cause severe respiratory infections, such as lung infections (pneumonia). Common symptoms that indicate a person is infected with the corona virus are fever, dry cough, shortness of breath (Permana, 2020).

The Covid-19 pandemic has spread threats that disrupt the stability of countries in the world. Indonesia is one of the most affected because of the large number of Indonesian citizens who have become victims. This can result in serious problems that hit most every area of life (Purnomo, Sekti & Alvanis, 2020). The economic sector is the sector with the most visible impact in several countries in the world. First of all, Asia has seen a fall in the stock market which is not only experienced by Indonesia, maybe all stock exchanges in the world have fallen due to the sentiment of the corona virus. The spread of the Corona virus that has spread to various parts of the world has an impact on the Indonesian economy, both in terms of trade, investment and tourism (Permana, 2020).

Tourism is one of the largest components in the local revenue of regencies and cities in Bali. The impact of corona virus transmission has led to a decrease in visits, especially tourists. The economy of Bali is currently the worst condition in existing history because the hotel occupancy rate is zero. Travel agencies, hotels, transportation, tour guides, and restaurants have also been affected by the corona virus. The side effect of this incident is of course that workers are also affected by the corona virus on the economy of the tourism sector. Reductions in working time up to termination of employment are also rampant. A number of stimuli prepared by the government to revive the tourism sector were unable to stem the negative impact of the COVID-19 corona. Many tourist attractions are closed which means there is no income for them.

Since the outbreak of the corona virus, apart from imposing a policy to restrict imports of live animals from China, the Government has also stopped flights to and from China as of February 5, 2020. Which of course will also affect Indonesia's tourism sector. Many travel and airline companies have suffered losses due to flight stoppages to and from China. Since this implementation, currently the number of Chinese tourist visits to Bali has decreased. In 2019, of the 6.3 million foreign tourists, 1,185,519 tourists or 18.2% came from China. However, from January to mid-February 2020, 22,000 Chinese tourists canceled their trip to Bali. This has greatly affected the economy of Bali Province. (Budiyanti, 2020).

Bali Province is one of the provinces that is dominated by the tourism or non-oil and gas sector in the formation of its Gross Regional Domestic Product (PDRB). In addition, Bali Province is a province that is the favorite for both local and foreign tourists to invest and have a vacation. However, the tourism sector was hampered by a drastic decline due to the Covid-19 pandemic. Starting from the beginning of 2020, the number of tourist visits has decreased. This is because many countries have stopped flights and are preparing for lockdowns in their territories. The imposition of social restrictions also has an impact on export and import activities in countries. The impact of the covid-19 outbreak has hurt many economic actors. This is a challenge for the government to increase the activity of a weakening economy.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Several previous studies have shown that the tourism sector is an influential sector in Bali, including research by Anisa Nur Fatimah (2013) showing that Bali Province is one of the provinces dominated by the tourism or non-oil and gas sectors in the formation of its Gross Regional Domestic Product (PDRB). In addition, Bali Province is a province that is the favorite for both local and foreign tourists to invest and have a vacation. Furthermore, Emy Puspita Yuendini, et al (2019) shows that the largest contribution of the Gross Regional Domestic Product in Bali is the tourism sector and is not specialized in each region. The results of the Klassen typology analysis show that there is a gap between districts or cities that are the basis of tourism and districts / cities that are not the basis of tourism. Eka Budiyantri (2020) examines the Impact of the Corona Virus on the Indonesian trade and tourism sector showing that the most dominant impact of the corona virus occurs on trade and tourism. Throughout January 2020, there was a decline in exports and imports to and from China. The number of Chinese tourists has also decreased quite drastically. Meanwhile Erma Dwina pointed out that the weakening of the Indonesian economy in the tourism sector was due to the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic. This is reinforced by research by Mohamad D. Revindo, et al (2020) on the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on Indonesian tourism which shows that; Foreign tourists have dropped dramatically along with the reduction in international flights, domestic tourists have dropped dramatically since the pandemic, and will worsen along with social and physical distancing. The pandemic has not only hit Indonesian tourism, but also globally. In various parts of the world, businesses in hotels, aviation services, land and sea transport recorded sharp declines.

3. METHODS

This study used a qualitative descriptive analysis, which is basic research that aims to explain the phenomenon in depth by collecting as much data as possible. Qualitative design is used to describe and describe the condition of the economy in Bali, especially the tourism sector, while the approach taken is an approach with library research. The data sources in this study consisted of primary data, secondary data, and tertiary data. The analysis technique that is carried out is triangulation of sources, namely the data obtained will be analyzed sequentially and the interaction consists of three stages, namely: 1) data reduction, 2) data presentation, 3) drawing conclusions or verification

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

4.1. Bali Tourism Performance

In 2019, the number of foreign tourist arrivals to Bali reached 7.3 million people, growing 3.68% (yoy). This number is slowing down compared to the previous year's growth of 6.54% (yoy). In the last 10 years period, the number of international tourist visits to Bali increased by more than 150%. Meanwhile, the number of domestic tourist visits to Bali in 2019 reached 10.5 million people, growing by 8.07% (yoy). This number is slowing down compared to the previous year's growth of 11.70% (yoy).

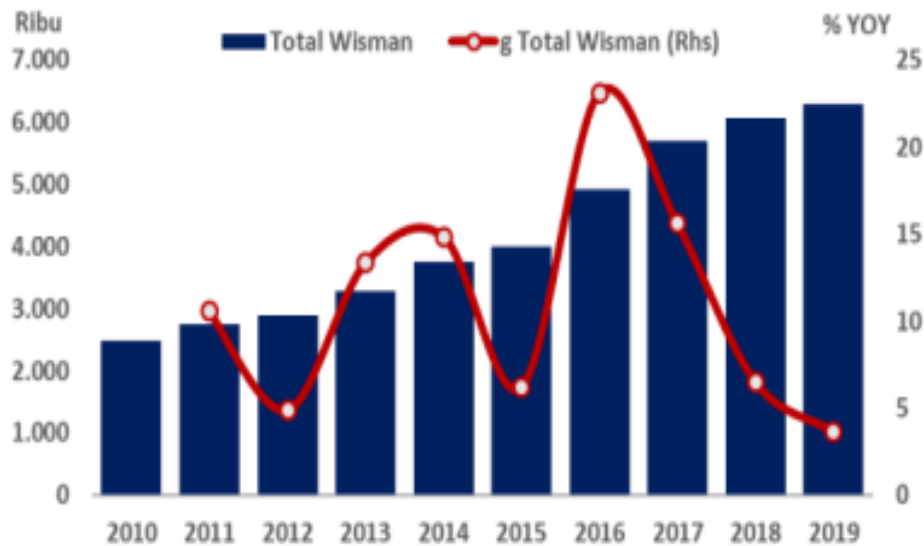


Figure 1: Development of International Tourist Visits to Bali, 2019

Source: Bank Indonesia

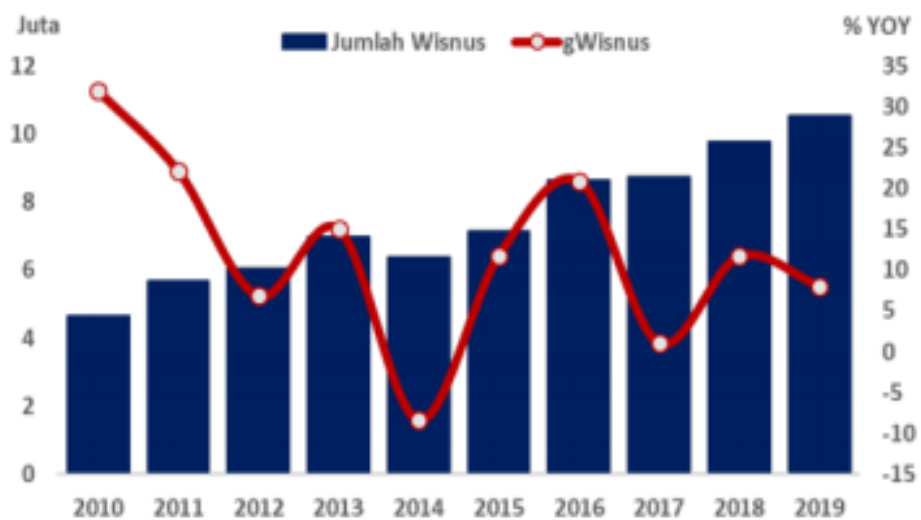


Figure 2: Development of Indonesian Tourist Visit to Bali, 2019

Source: Dispar Bali Province

Bali's main foreign tourist market in 2019 was still dominated by Australia (20.40% share), China (17.87%), India (6.02%), United Kingdom (4.54%), and America Series (4, 45%). When compared to 10 years ago, there is a significant change in the main market for Bali International Tourists. In 2009, Australia and China were still the main markets. However, in 2019 Japan, Malaysia, and South Korea were the main markets for Bali's foreign tourists.

Table 1: Structure of International Tourists in Bali

2009			2019		
Total Tourists	in Main	Market Share	Total Tourists	in Main	Market Share
2.230	Australia	20,00%	6293,73	Australia	20,40%
	Japan	14,33%		Tiongkok	17,87%
	Tiongkok	8,95%		India	6,02%
	Malaysia	5,96%		UK	4,54%
	S. Korea	5,96%		USA	4,45%

Source: Authors calculations from BPS Bali

If further analyzed with other world destinations, the visit of foreign tourists to Bali shows a relatively low number. According to data from Euromonitor International, Bali is in the 32nd position for the Top 100 City Destinations, with Hongkok, Bangkok, London, Macau, Singapore in the top 5. Meanwhile, for areas in the form of islands, the visits of foreign tourists to Bali are still far behind compared to Macau, with the number of visits by foreign tourists reaching 20 million people in 2019.

Table 2: Top 100 City Destination, 2019

No.	City	2017	2018	2019
1	Hongkong	27.880,3	29.262,7	26.716,8
2	Bangkok	22.453,9	24.177,5	25.847,8
3	London	19.828,0	19.233,0	19.559,9
4	Macau	17.337,2	18.931,4	20.673,1
5	Singapore	17.618,8	18.551,2	19.760,8
32	Bali	5.697,7	6.070,5	6.293,7

Source: Euromonitor Internasional

Furthermore, if a further analysis is carried out on the quality of tourism in these world destinations, the tourist rating of Bali as an excellent destination is still inferior to other destinations in the world, especially in the Southeast Asia Region. The results of traveler reviews on Tripadvisor show that in 2019, an excellent rating was only given by 49% of the total reviewers (tourists) to Bali. This number is still less than the excellent rating given to Halong Bay (Vietnam) and Ayyutaya (Thailand).

The access of foreign tourists to Bali is still dominated by air. For access, around more than 95% of foreign tourists who come to Bali still go by air, namely through Ngurah Rai Airport. Meanwhile, the rest will pass through the ports of Benoa and Celukan Bawang. Currently, the capacity of Ngurah Rai Airport reaches 24 million passengers per year with a runway length of 3,000 m. Meanwhile, for Benoa port, currently it can accommodate 1 cruise ship with a pier length of 340 meters and has a terminal capacity of 3,500 people. For the Port of Celukan Bawang, it can also accommodate 1 cruise ship with a pier length of 160 meters. Throughout 2019, 97 cruise ships have docked at Benoa port, while at the Celukan Bawang port 8 cruise ships have docked. Some tourists visiting Bali still give positive reviews of access, amenities and attractions. As many as 87% of the total reviews provided through the Tripadvisor portal

to Bali attractions, as many as 87% of them gave positive sentiments. This value is still higher than the positive sentiment given to attractions in other destinations, such as Halong Bay and Puket. For a review of amenities and accessibility, Bali is also still superior to other tourist destinations in the Southeast Asia region, with positive reviews that are still greater for Bali compared to other destinations..

4.2. The Impact of the Covid 19 Pandemic on Bali Tourism

The impact of COVID-19 through the international tourism route is estimated based on 2 scenarios, namely moderate and severe. In the moderate scenario, foreign tourist visits in 2020 are assumed to contract by 60%, so that the economy will contract by -7.3. up to -7.9 ppt from baseline. In the severe scenario, the contraction of foreign tourist arrivals is assumed to contract by 80%, so that the economy will contract by 9.8% to 10.2% from the baseline. The impact of COVID-19 through disruption of production as a result of quarantine, social distancing, and various restrictions on mobility was estimated using 2 scenarios, namely if Large-Scale Social Restrictions (PSBB) were implemented in Java Island and throughout Indonesia. With the PSBB scenario only being carried out in Java, the model estimation results state that the impact is -3.8% ppt. Meanwhile, if the PSBB was carried out throughout Indonesia, the impact would be greater, namely -6.1 ppt. Based on these estimates, the international tourism route has the greatest impact on the economy of Bali. This is in line with the World Tourism Organization's estimate that the tourism sector will be the biggest affected compared to other sectors. The magnitude of this impact cannot be separated from the dominant role of the tourism sector in the Balinese economy. (Bank Indonesia data, 2020)

According to tourism observer Herry Angligan, Bali tourism is at risk because of its dependence on Chinese tourists. Until there, two water attraction companies in Bali were closed because 100% of their guests were Chinese tourists. Non-Chinese tourists have also decreased because many tourists from other countries have discouraged visiting Bali due to China's proximity to Indonesia. The decline in tourists in Bali has reached 50% (voaindonesia.com, 12 February 2020). Furthermore, Bali Deputy Governor Tjok Oka Artha Ardhana Sukawati said the Covid-19 outbreak hit the world of tourism in Bali. Bali tourism losses reach IDR 9.7 trillion every month (Kompas.com, 2020). Then the Secretary of the Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy / Main Secretary of the Tourism and Creative Economy Agency, Ni Wayan Giri Adnyani, stated that the 2019 Corona Virus Disease (Covid-19) pandemic has had an impact on all aspects of the economy, including tourism. Specifically for the province of Bali, this impact is very influential considering Bali is a major tourism destination (Bali Netizen, 2020). Data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) as of April 1, 2020, stated that foreign tourist arrivals by air decreased from 838,978 people in December 2019 to 796,934 in January 2020. Dropping again to 558,892 in February. This is in line with the decline in international flights from 1.72 million people in December 2019 to 1.68 million people in January 2020. Then it fell again to 1.13 million people in February 2020. Domestic flights also decreased from 6.29 million people. In January 2020 to 5.79 million in February 2020 or a decrease of 8.08%.

Bali is noted to have closed all tourist and entertainment spots in order to prevent the spread of the virus, officially named Covid-19. This decision is based on the Bali Provincial Government Circular as of March 20. Eight Regency or City Governments in Bali have already closed their tourist destinations starting March 18. The prohibition of world countries on their residents to travel has also made tourism in Bali decline. The decline began to be felt from February. Launching CNN, on February 22 the Deputy Governor of Bali Tjokorda stated that favorite tourist areas such as Nusa Dua and Kuta were deserted. The impact of hotel occupancy in Bali has decreased by 60 - 80%. In fact, according to Tjokroda, the decline in hotel occupancy in the provinces he led in the previous year was no more than 18%. Based on data from BPS Bali, star hotels in all classes experienced a decrease in occupancy from 59.29% in January to 45.98% in February. The steepest decline in occupancy was at one-star hotels, namely from 62.06% in January to 29.32% in February.

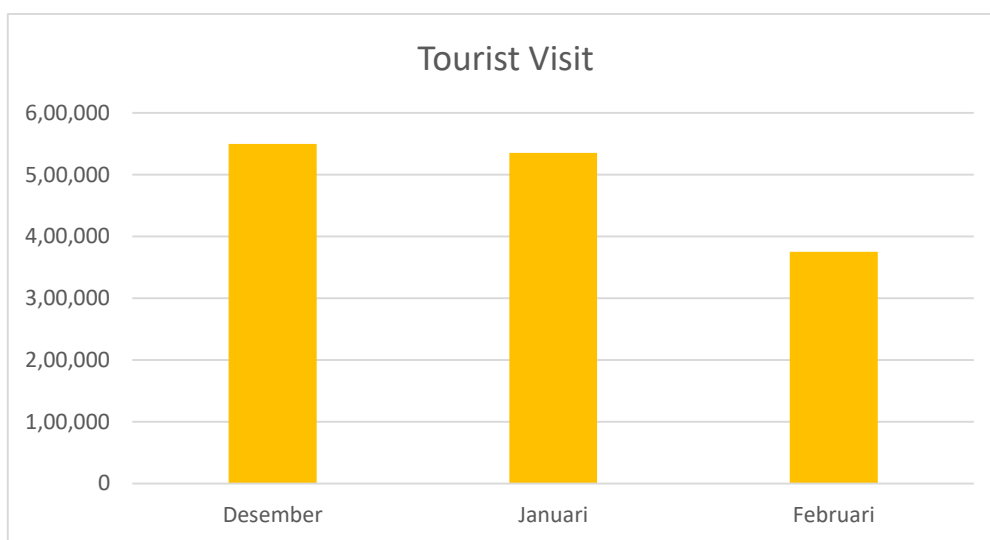


Figure 3: Decrease in Foreign Tourist Visits to Bali 2020

In 2019, around 6.24 million foreign tourists enjoyed the beauty of Bali. At the beginning of 2020, the number of foreign tourist visits was still around 500 thousand per month. However, since a positive Covid-19 patient was found in Bali in March 2020, the number of tourists has dropped dramatically to 165 thousand. As a result, the economy in Bali in the first quarter of 2020 was minus 1.14 percent, the deepest in Indonesia. The Bali Immigration Office notes that the number of tourists from China dropped dramatically in February. Only 4,820 tourists. In contrast to January, which recorded more than 113 thousand people. This decline was due to the central government's policy of banning travel to and from China as of February 5. Meanwhile, BPS Bali data recorded that all foreign tourists came to the Island of the Gods as many as 363,937 people in February. That number shrank from January which amounted to 528,883 people in January, minus 45%. When compared to February the previous year, foreign tourist arrivals to Bali decreased by 20%. I Gusti Ngurah Rai Airport, which is the only direct entry point for foreign tourists to Bali, has decreased arrivals from 526,823 people in January to 358,254 people in February. (Katadata, 2020)

Chairman of the Association of Indonesian Hotels and Restaurants or PHRI Badung Regency, IGA Rai Suryawijaya, said that Bali's economy is currently the worst condition in its history, because the hotel occupancy rate has reached zero (zero). Even though in the past the Island of the Gods experienced the BOM Bali I and II tragedy several years ago which caused hotel occupancy rates to be at 20 percent. Meanwhile, during the eruption of Mount Agung, the occupancy rate of southern Bali such as Badung, Denpasar and Gianyar still reached 60 percent, because the dangerous radius was only 12 KM. From the data held, the number of hotel room occupancy in Bali is around 146,000 rooms, especially for Badung Regency there are 102,000 rooms. Since April, almost 96 percent of hotels have closed, because there are no more tourist visits, the number will even continue to increase to 100 percent, because existing tourists will be called back to their respective countries (Sugiari, 2020).

Data from the Association of the Indonesian Tourism Industry (GIPI) in Bali noted that the potential loss of the tourism sector in Bali from leisure and mice reached USD 9 billion or around IDR 140 trillion (exchange rate IDR 15,639). The potential for lost leisure and mice reaches USD 9 billion, and the biggest is China and Australia, they can come 9,000 to 10,000 foreign tourists per day, "said Chairman of the DPD GIPI Bali Agung Artha. Overall, tourism in Bali fell to 93.24. If detailed, as of January 2020 Bali tourism rose 11 percent year-on-year (yoy) from 346,113 tourists to 384,343 tourists. In February it fell 18 percent yoy, March fell 42.32 percent and per April fell to 93.24 percent from 737,774 tourists to only 49,908 tourists (Athika Rahma, 2020)

The Head of the Office of Manpower and Energy and Mineral Resources of Bali Province reported that as of 25 May 2020, 71,313 workers in the formal sector had been dismissed and 2,570 people had been terminated from work (PHK). Another indicator that most influences the economic performance of Bali is the decrease in the number of foreign tourists visiting Bali to a depth of minus 99.93 percent in April 2020 compared to March 2020. The number of foreign tourists visiting was recorded at only 327 visits. By paying attention to these indicators, it is not impossible that the performance of Bali's economy in the second quarter will still experience a contraction and has the potential to experience a recession. (Prayasta, 2020).

Amid the Covid-19 pandemic, Bali's economic growth in the first quarter of 2020 contracted by -1.14% (yoy). This condition is generally caused by a decrease in the number of tourists visiting Bali, which causes a decline in the performance of service exports. Meanwhile, from the business sector side, the slowdown in Bali's economic growth stemmed from the contraction of tourism-supporting sectors such as accommodation and food and drink, transportation, industry and trade. The government, which is expected to be able to provide stimulus in current conditions, seems helpless due to the jammed tourism "faucet". Budget restructuring or refocusing has not been able to generate a suddenly paralyzed economy. Of course this is reflected in the Talk Survey (Surya) Dissemination of Bank Indonesia Survey Results related to economic development and the business world (Wibisono, 2020)

Around 60-70% of Bali's economy has been driven by the tourism industry. However, the Covid-19 pandemic has hit a sector that accounts for a quarter of the national foreign exchange. Bali's economic growth in the first quarter of 2020 was -1.14% compared to the same period

last year (yoy). Food and beverage accommodation -9.11%, processing industry -7.95%, transportation warehousing -6.21%, foreign imports -38.81%, foreign exports 21.87%, consumption of non-profit institutions serving homes Stairs (LNPRT) -4.67%. Bank Indonesia projects that Bali's economic growth in the third quarter of 2020 will contract and be in the range of -9.4% to -9,% (yoy), slightly better than the forecast for the second quarter of 2020 of -9.5% to -9% (yoy).

Based on the Survey of Hotel & Restaurant Market Sentiment in Indonesia on the Effect of the COVID-19 Outbreak, overall, more than 90% of hoteliers believe that the impact of the impact of the COVID-19 outbreak will not last more than 6 months. The COVID-19 case first appeared in December 2019 and the outbreak began to spread at the end of January 2020. Based on the prediction given by the majority of respondents, the effects of COVID-19 will last for around 4-6 months. It is estimated that between May and August, which will affect the operational performance of the hotel for the first semester of 2020.

4.3. Handling and Development of Tourism in Bali during the Covid-19 Pandemic

Bali opened itself to domestic tourists starting July 31 after the tourism sector suffered a loss of IDR 48.5 trillion due to the Covid-19 pandemic. However, not all tourist attractions are ready to enforce health protocols and one virologist said it was "still at risk" to open up the tourism sector. The Bali tourism office records a loss of IDR 9.7 trillion each month, so there is no incentive for tourism businesses, and calls the reopening of tourism on the Island of the Gods an act of 'mutual cooperation'. However, even though the tourism sector will be opened, associations engaged in hotels and restaurants noted that more than 90% of this sector has not been verified to undergo the Covid-19 protocol, due to capital problems. The reopening of tourism access in Bali has revived the economy of the community. He estimates that in the middle of next year, provided a vaccine has been found or the government can convince potential tourists that Bali is ready with health protocols. The Deputy Chairperson of the Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and Industry added, considering that various countries have not fully implemented international flights, the process of Bali's economic recovery from foreign tourists will also not take place quickly. Therefore it is very important for Bali to maximize services to domestic tourists. It's not a secret, in various tourist attractions in Bali, sometimes domestic tourists are often seconded (Akhmad, 2020). Tourism from outside Bali, is still at risk to open even though it completes administrative requirements with a swab test, rapid test. Therefore, at the initial opening of the tourism sector, it was maximized on domestic tourist services.

Furthermore, the promotional efforts carried out by business actors and local governments are still dominated by sales trip activities to foreign tourist market countries and participating in international tourism exhibition activities. Every year business actors and local governments (especially Pemkab. Badung) conduct sales trips to almost 10 countries, to promote tourism in Bali. Apart from sales trips, promotions through digital media have indeed begun, including through the creation of the Bali App in collaboration with the Bali Tourism Board. Apart from functioning as a place to purchase tour packages, this application also contains information related to tourist objects in the Bali Region

Taking into account the current handling of COVID-19 in Bali, what needs to be done to get to the New Normal right now lies in how to maintain these four modalities while forming one other modality, namely –the habit of the people to be disciplined towards health protocols. If Bali is quite effective in passing through this transition, then Bali is not only worthy of being a national reference, but also deserves to be an international class reference for handling the next pandemic.

Several components are relatively responsive and coordinated in handling the COVID-19 pandemic, including the following: (Dzakwan, 2020)

1. Sufficiently responsive and coordinated leadership

Leadership is an important reason that explains why Bali has a public health strategy that is agile and local wisdom is optimized in handling the COVID-19 pandemic. Responsiveness in this case can be seen from how the preventive steps taken by Bali Province are even faster than at the national level.

2. Designation of a referral hospital

Bali since mid-January 2020 has taken the initiative to establish three hospitals for handling COVID-19, including the Sanglah Central General Hospital, Sanjiwani Gianyar Hospital, and Tabanan Hospital, despite the absence of reported cases. Local governments from the other two districts –Klungkung and Buleleng– also responded to this precarious situation by preparing special isolation rooms for potential COVID-19 patients, so that by the end of January more than half of the regencies / cities in Bali could be said to be on alert. Meanwhile, the determination of the national referral hospital was only made according to the Decree of the Minister of Health Number HK.01.07- MENKES-169-2020 a few days after the first case in Indonesia was announced.

3. Tightening of the filter at the entrance

Since the initial notification of the potential spread of the virus in early January, the province of Bali has immediately held a coordination meeting for COVID-19 handling preparedness between airport authorities, port health offices and the health office (Dinkes Bali, 2020). This meeting was immediately followed up one week later with the implementation of special entrances for passengers from affected areas, requests for filling out health declarations, and body examinations using a thermal scanner and infrared thermometer upon arrival at I Gusti Ngurah Rai airport (Bali Tribune, 2020).

4. Formation of a special team for handling COVID-19

Bali's efforts to establish a COVID-19 Response Task Force through the Governor's Decree Number 236/03-B / HK / 2020 really need to be appreciated given its quite inclusive participation. There are various stakeholders ranging from the business sector (such as the Land Transportation Organization, the Hotel and Restaurant Association, the Stall Traders Association), education (such as the Chancellor of Udayana University, Warmadewa University), and the religious sector (such as the Indonesian Ulema Council, the Indonesian Church Association). This decision is a few days faster than the formation of the Task Force

for the Acceleration of Handling COVID-19 at the national level which was only established on March 13, 2020 through Presidential Decree Number 7 of 2020. In the early stages of formation, membership of the national task force was still limited to elements. government.

5. Consolidate the handling of COVID-19 down to the regional level

The Province of Bali has strengthened communication with the government at the district / city level since the outbreak of this virus. It was recorded that on January 15, 2020, the provincial government held a coordination meeting with regencies / cities throughout the province of Bali regarding preparedness to face COVID-19. After that, a number of vertical-horizontal coordination was continued. An important moment to note is that on March 28, 2020, the provincial government of Bali issued a Joint Decree of the Customary Assembly regarding the Mutual Cooperation Task Force down to the village level. It only took less than two weeks after that, each customary village had a task force for handling COVID-19 under the monitoring of the Provincial Indigenous Peoples Development Agency.

Furthermore, efforts to develop tourism in Bali are carried out in the following ways:

1. Bali Ngurah Rai Airport continues to be developed to support increased access to tourist visits to Bali. PT Angkasa Pura I (PT. AP I) is targeting Ngurah Rai Airport to have a capacity of 37.6 pax per year by 2023, with a runway length of 3,400 m. To reach the ultimate capacity, PT. AP I will develop international & domestic terminals and vehicle parking buildings. In addition, PT AP I will also continue the construction of the East side Rapid Exit Taxiway to increase aircraft movement per hour on the runway.
2. Bena and Celukan Bawang ports continue to be developed to support cruise ship tourist visits. PT. Pelindo III in 2020 will extend the pier to 500 meters from 340 meters previously. With the extension of the pier, two cruise ships can dock at once. In addition, in 2020, PT Pelindo III will also build a terminal at Celukan Bawang Port with a passenger capacity of 1,500 people.
3. To increase visits, a number of new attractions and destinations were built by the Bali Provincial Government. The Bali Provincial Government with the support of the Central Government in 2020 will start building the Bali Cultural Center, which has museum facilities and an art building (capacity of 25,000 people). In addition, the Besakih Temple will also be restructured by repairing the temple building and the construction of the Parking Building. The Bali Regional Government also continues to encourage the development of tourist villages. In 2019, the Bali Regional Government will also focus on developing Tembok tourism village (Buleleng Regency) and Pule Tourism Village (Bangli Regency). Currently, there are around 149 tourist villages in the Bali
4. MICE tourism continues to be encouraged, among others, by the establishment of the Bali Convention and Exhibition Bureau (BaliCEB). In order to encourage the development of quality tourism, the establishment of BaliCEB has been initiated, whose main task is to promote Bali as a MICE tourist destination. The formation of BaliCEB has received approval from the Governor of Bali and was inaugurated by the Minister of Tourism on

February 13, 2020. Currently, Bali already has the supporting infrastructure for MICE, namely the Bali International Convention Center (BICC) and Bali Nusa Dua Convention Center with a capacity of 2,500 each. (sitting guests) and 10,000 (Hall Capacity). In 2019, 219 large-scale MICE activities were carried out in the Nusa Dua Region, with participants reaching 81,000 people.

5. The Bali Regional Government is drafting a number of regulations for the development of the Bali tourism industry. The provincial government of Bali is currently drafting a number of regulations, namely the Regional Regulation for Tourism Service Standards, the Governor Regulation for the Implementation of Tourism Governance, and the Regional Regulation for Tourism Contribution.

5. CONCLUSIONS

Bali Province is one of the provinces that is dominated by the tourism or non-oil and gas sector in the formation of its Gross Regional Domestic Product (PDRB). In addition, Bali Province is a province that is the favorite for both local and foreign tourists to invest and have a vacation. However, the tourism sector was hampered by a drastic decline due to the Covid-19 pandemic. Starting from the beginning of 2020, the number of tourist visits has decreased. This is because many countries have stopped flights and are preparing for lockdowns in their territories. The imposition of social restrictions also has an impact on export and import activities in countries. The impact of the covid-19 outbreak has hurt many economic actors. This is a challenge for the government to increase the activity of a weakening economy. By issuing several policies such as the New Normal which will be implemented, it is hoped that it can stabilize the economic situation again

The handling of the COVID-19 pandemic in Bali Province is relatively responsive and coordinated, with several components including the following: 1) Responsive and coordinated leadership, 2) Designation of referral hospitals, 3) Tightening of screening at the entrance, 4) Formation of a special handling team COVID-19, 5) Consolidate handling of COVID-19 down to the regional level.

Tourism development efforts in Bali are carried out in the following ways: 1) Bali Ngurah Rai Airport is continuously being developed to support increased access to tourist visits to Bali. 2) Benoa and Celukan Bawang ports continue to be developed to support cruise ship tourist visits. 3) To increase visits, a number of new attractions and destinations were built by the Provincial Government of Bali, 4) MICE tourism continues to be encouraged, among others by the formation of the Bali Convention and Exhibition Bureau (BaliCEB), 5) The Bali Regional Government is drafting a number of regulations for the development of the Bali tourism industry . The provincial government of Bali is currently drafting a number of regulations, namely the Regional Regulation for Tourism Service Standards, the Governor Regulation for the Implementation of Tourism Governance, and the Regional Regulation for Tourism Contribution. If this regulation has been passed, the Bali Provincial Government will prepare a number of programs in the context of implementing the regulation.

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