



PLANNING MALAYSIA:

Journal of the Malaysian Institute of Planners

VOLUME 21 ISSUE 4 (2023), Page 265 – 281

CHALLENGES IN IMPLEMENTATION OF COMMUNITY-BASED-TOURISM AND HOMESTAY POST-COVID-19 MOVEMENT CONTROL ORDER (MCO) AT KUNDASANG, SABAH

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Abstract

This article discusses the challenges in implementing the community-based tourism and homestay post covid-19 movement control order (MCO) at Kundasang, Sabah. The spread of the Covid-19 virus has had a significant impact on the community and, at the same time, on tourism activities. The implementation of the MCO, announced by the Prime Minister of Malaysia on March 18, 2020, has led all sectors, including the tourism sector, to stop operating temporarily to curb the virus from continuing to be prevalent among the community. On June 10, 2020, the government implemented the Recovery Movement Control Order (RMCO), allowing all sectors to operate again. However, there is a question of what challenges the tourists face in implementing the post-covid-19 recovery strategy and plan in Kundasang. The primary approach to this study is qualitative, based on primary and secondary data sources. The preliminary data is used through in-depth interviews while in the field. Secondary data is from journal articles, academic reference books and newspaper news widely used in this writing. The results of this study found that there were challenges facing the community, especially homestay operators, where the challenges they faced were different in implementing the post-covid-19 tourism recovery strategy in Kundasang, Sabah.

Keywords: Challenges, Strategies, Tourism Recovery, Community, Homestay, Movement Control Order (MCO), Covid-19

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INTRODUCTION

The Covid-19 virus is an issue that has a place on social media every day. It is a disease that is caused by the SARS-COV-2 virus or better known as the Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2. Every day, the number of cases shown by the Ministry of Health (MOH) is public attention. The Covid-19 outbreak was reported in Wuhan, China, at the end of December 2019. The spread was categorised as an epidemic as it occurred suddenly in Wuhan, China, and several other countries such as South Korea, Japan and Italy (Academy of Sciences, 2020). Deaths abroad continued to rise until early January 2020; it was detected in Malaysia due to Chinese tourists entering Malaysia through Singapore. However, the Malaysian government still allows the economic sector to operate as usual. World Health Organization (WHO) has defined this outbreak as a pandemic as the spread of new diseases worldwide. This is because the outbreak's spread seems difficult to contain by any country worldwide as the outbreak has spread across the border so quickly.

In Malaysia, the spread of the Covid-19 pandemic has forced the government to impose a 14-day Movement Control Order (MCO) from March 18, 2020 to March 31, 2020. The implementation aims to keep the people home to decide on covid-19 chain. This implementation has led to all sectors of the economy, including tourism, being ordered to stop operating temporarily until a date to be informed by the government. Therefore, the government called on all Malaysians to work from home so that the spread of Covid-19 could be prevented from spreading among the people. However, the implementation of the MCO has not only stopped within the period set by the government due to increasing cases that have undermined the safety of the people and the country. The 8th Prime Minister of Malaysia, Tan Sri Dato '(Dr) Haji Muiyiddin bin Haji Muhammad Yassin has taken a proactive step by announcing an extension of the CPP period from April 1, 2020, to April 14, 2020.

From April 15, 2020, to June 9, 2020, the government implemented the Conditional Movement Control Order (CMCO). Relaxation has been given to the people to continue their daily activities with new norms. Several sectors of the economy have resumed under the SOP set by the government after several months of closing due to the Covid-19 case. On June 9, 2020, the government reported no Covid-19 spread cases among locals. As such, the government has again announced the relaxation of the people's daily activities and allowed more economic sectors to operate, including tourism. This shows the government's success in ensuring people's and the country's safety is always preserved. Therefore, the government needs to focus on the country's economic recovery. Furthermore, Latip et al. (2021) emphasise that tourism is the faster contribution towards economic growth from human mobility and movement base activity, as well as hoteliers, mainly homestays.

From June 10, 2020, to August 31, 2020, the government announced the Recovery Movement Control Order (RMCO) that focused on the country's full recovery due to the Covid-19 pandemic. The Malaysian Homestay Experience Program has issued instructions that entrepreneurs must provide protocols on homestay premises that include disease surveillance and prevention of infection according to the standards set by the Ministry of Health Malaysia. Several activities are not allowed by the government. Among them are activities involving mass-gathering and physical contact, indoor accommodation room owners of homestay operators, sports and recreational activities in the pool, restaurants, and cafe buffets (Sektor Kesenian dan Kebudayaan, 2020).

Homestays have been identified as a program that enhances the country's income while benefiting the community directly. To develop the tourism sector in a country, the local community should be involved because, without the involvement of the local community, tourism development in the area is considered unsuccessful (Hussin & Tunjuraman, 2015). Homestay in Kundasang is increasingly popular and has the potential to attract more tourists to visit Sabah. With the arrival of many tourists, its local community, especially homestay operators, benefits the economy and has a positive view of the homestay program (Tunjuraman, 2019).

However, various challenges in implementing community-based and homestay travel and tourism strategies need to be resolved immediately. Hussin et al. (2022) indicate that a homestay recovery plan and strategy must be explored, especially in the Kundasang area. The community, especially homestay entrepreneurs, must address the challenges to ensure a safe and comfortable tourism environment to attract tourists.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Most countries in the world have taken the tourism sector seriously as it has the potential to compete with other sectors. After manufacturing, the tourism industry is Malaysia's second largest major contributor (Bujang, 2017). Through the Ministry of Tourism, Arts and Culture Malaysia in the Malaysian Homestay Experience Statistics Report February 2023 recorded 2022 showed RM 8,113,591.87 with a 31% increase in five years compared to 7% with RM 1,940,289.68 in 2020 during Covid-19 outbreaks occurred. However, it can be seen that homestay revenue performance in Sabah before the Covid-19 spread in 2019 showed a 6% increase with a total income of RM 7,950,954.46 compared to the previous year.

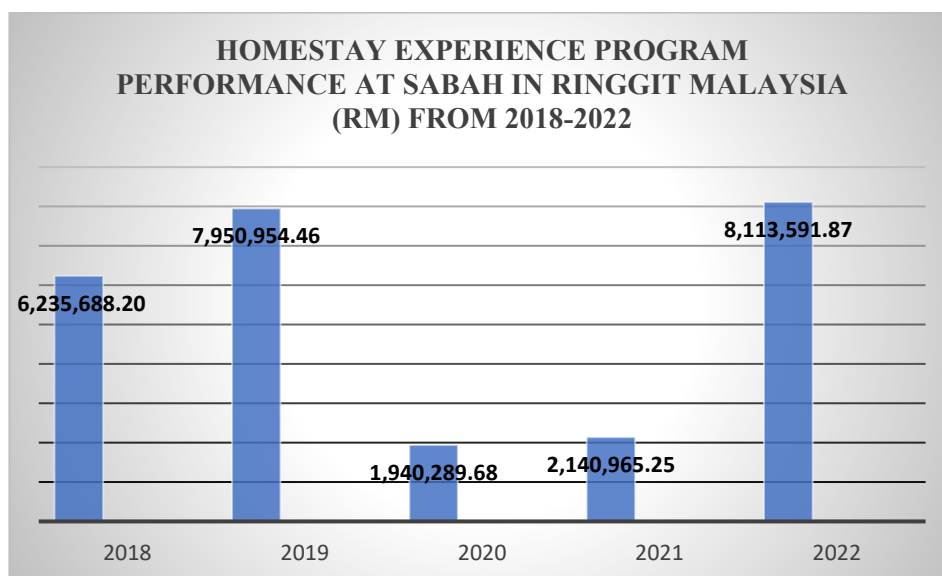


Figure 1: Homestay Experience Program Performance at Sabah in Ringgit Malaysia (RM) from 2018 to 2022 (MOTAC, 2023)

By 2021, it showed an increase of 1% from 2020. This is due to the cross-country permission of Malaysia. However, it is still by the government's Standard Operation Procedure (SOP). Among the SOP to be followed is the homeroom owner of the homestay owner, the individual or family must complete 2 doses, homestay operators need to provide a QR code to customers, ensure a 1-meter physical imprisonment during counter or office and homestay operators must provide hand sanitizer facilities and ensure its use by guests at the entrance of the premises. (Pelan Pemulihan Negara-FASA 2, 2021)

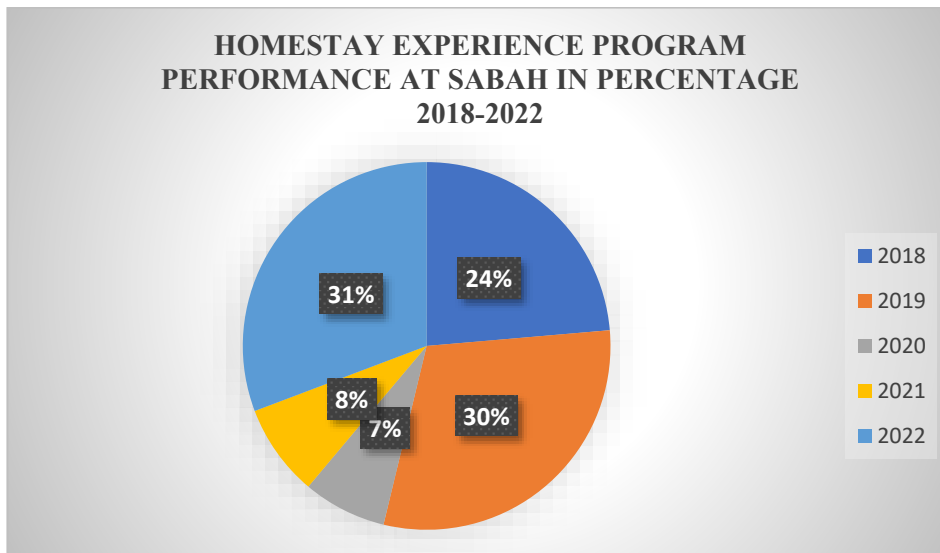


Figure 2: Homestay Experience Program Performance at Sabah in Percentage from 2018 to 2022 (MOTAC, 2023)

The study by Siti et al. (20220) entitled Setup Tourism Agency in offering services during the Covid-19 Pandemic Period aimed at researching strategies used by agencies Tourism in Malaysia during the post-Pandemic Covid-19 period. The approach used in this study was a qualitative approach using the interview method for four travel agencies that have been operating for ten years in Malaysia. In addition, secondary data from various sources published is used as the basis of research data. The study found that travel agencies made five preparations to offer services during the post-Pandemic Covid-19 period. Among them is the preparedness to offer the government's current directive service with the reopening of the tourist destination of Langkawi after the announcement was made by the Ministry of Tourism, Art and Culture (MOTAC) in September 2021. Meanwhile, the provision of new packages and services according to current needs by promoting domestic tourism, especially to islands such as Langkawi Island, as there is no permission to cross the state while promoting e-voucher service packages in the country as its focus is on domestic tourism only. Other initiatives to ensure the survival of travel agencies in the industry where travel companies have permission to run other businesses on the premises effective March 18, 2020, to 30 June 2021 (Motac, 2021). Many agencies have taken the opportunity, and the government has begun introducing reskilling and upskilling programs to reduce unemployment in the country. According to the Department of Statistics Malaysia (2021), 100,000 individuals

in the tourism sector lost their jobs by 2020 due to a 2.9 % tourism depreciation of 3.6 million people in 2019 compared to 3.5 million employers by 2020. Not just there, relationships Continued among agencies involved in other industries but still used the agency's name to attract more customers. The industry's transition began to change towards digitalisation during the COVID-19 pandemic using Facebook, Instagram, Twitter, Website and TikTok. However, once the tourism industry has fully reopened, the use of digital platforms to 50-50 combines traditional and digital platforms in promoting their services. Therefore, travel agencies should have preparations and strategies for dealing with all possible disasters or changes.

A study of the Emergency Planning Disaster Recovery in Malaysia's Hospitality Industry studied by Al-Battat and Ahmad Puan Mat Som in 2014 to identify some disasters and emergency planning that could reduce the impact of disasters and research how to restore the industry after a disaster. It focuses on the crisis and disasters in Malaysia's hospitality and tourism industry. In the meantime, through the economy in Malaysia, this study evaluates the contribution of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP), which discusses its impact on tourist arrivals from overseas to Malaysia. It also analyses the rates of occupancy during disasters. This shows that this study is more touching on strategies to take before the disaster. Furthermore, some of the natural disasters in Malaysia whether natural disasters have affected the hospitality enjoyed by the community and the tourism sector. Existing preparations are just reactive, according to the reports of most industrial businesses. This has caused the industry's business to rely on government planning to restore the sector as a result of natural disasters. Existing plans should be organised in the form of a proactive. Therefore, there are several strategies designed to withdraw tourist arrivals, such as cheap tourism packages, tax reductions, improvement in service quality, hotel renovations, and promotions through mass media that play an essential role in post-disaster recovery purposes.

Subsequently, in the study of Covid-19 and the Recovery of the Tourism Industry by Albert Assaf and Raffaele Scuderi in 2020, the need for recovery strategies for the domestic and international tourism industry. The tourism industry is experiencing a new scenario. To ensure that the writing of this article is successful, the author has contacted several people and collected their feedback on the two issues raised in this writing. First, examine how the tourism industry can move as usual. Second, what is the role of the government in helping entrepreneurs in a business that can last longer? Several strategies experts provide, namely cleaning and sanitation, should be emphasized using adequate hygiene equipment and PPE facilities for tourist safety. In the meantime, reducing the rate of hotels and restaurants can improve customer safety perceptions. The facility can limit access by stipulating that social activities must be limited depending on the inventory rather than relying on third parties. In addition,

several other hotels and travel firms can agree with government institutions to provide individual facilities infected with the Covid-19 virus. The best hotel selection at a higher price also allows tourists to feel their safety.

The government also plays an essential role in restoring tourism. Among the government strategies are:

- Offering interest-free loans, loan guarantees, flexible mortgage agreements, creative financing options and non-refundable subsidies.
- Provide funds to promote tourist destinations.
- The relaxation of visa regulations for foreign countries when the pandemic is recovered to enhance international tourism flow.
- Enables local governments to implement lighter rules than the central government.
- Introduction of Pigouvia taxes to deal with some outbreaks, such as Covid Recovery Taxes
- Controlling the possibility of a predator investor to protect the weak business is critical.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Study Area

Mesilou Village is one of the villages located in the Ranau district. The Ranau District is located in the central part of Sabah (Ramzah & Buang, 2008). The area has experienced the strongest earthquake and has significantly impacted the tremor. However, the Kundasang area is still the focus of both local and overseas tourists on the beauty of nature, and Kundasang is one of the districts in Ranau district. It is located on the outskirts of Mount Kinabalu, which is used as a study site. Kundasang small town, known as a "vegetable town", is 15 kilometres from the Ranau area. In Sabah, the Kundasang region has several unique features on a sizeable geographical scale (Ramzah, 2010).

One of the unique features of the Kundasang geographical scale is to show Mount Kinabalu is the highest mountain in Southeast Asia. The highest peak of the range is 4095m, with a height of 13,435 feet from the sea level, the most prominent area in Sabah (Sabah State Government website). Therefore, it is known as "The Highest and Coldest Village in Malaysia". In addition, the Kundasang area located on the hillside has made the area a highland vegetable producer in the country (Fujimoto & Miyaura, 2002).

ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

Demographic profile

All variables are analysed using frequency and percentage, as shown in the table. Table 1 shows 167 people responding, of which 84 are men and 83 are women. Most of those who answered the questionnaire were men, 50.3 per cent. The percentage of women, on the other hand, is 49.7 per cent.

Table 2: Respondents by gender

Demographic	Respondents profile	Frequency	Percentage
Gender	Male	84	50.3
	Female	83	49.7

Respondents' age in this study showed a high percentage of young people aged 18-29 years, 44.3 per cent, followed by 30-39 years old, made up 28.1 per cent.

Table 3: Respondents by age

Demographic	Respondents profile	Frequency	Percentage
Age	18-29 years	74	44.3
	30-39 years	47	28.1
	40- 49 years	25	15.0
	50-59 years	17	10.2
	60 years and above	4	2.4

Most of the Dusun tribes participating in this study were 122 individuals, representing 73.1 per cent. Among the Kadazan people, there were 9 or 5.4%. The Bajau tribe with 6.0%, first person and others, there were 25 or 15.0%.

Table 4: Respondents by race

Demographic	Respondents profile	Frequency	Percentage
Race	Dusun	122	73.1
	Kadazan	9	5.4
	Bajau	10	6.0
	Rungus	1	0.5
	Others	25	15.0

In addition, the level of eligibility or education showed that SPM had the highest percentage of 47.3, with 79, followed by SPM, with 47 people, 28.1 %. The bachelor's degree, 13 people, 7.8 %, UPSR by 12 people, 7.2 %, PMR by ten people, 6.0 %. No formal education of 5 by 3.0 % and the other, and only one person attended this study, namely 0.6 %.

Table 5: Respondents by education

Demographic	Respondents profile	Frequency	Percentage
Education	Non-formal education	5	3.0
	UPSR	12	7.2
	SRP/LCE/PMR	10	6.0
	SPM/MCE/SPAM	79	47.3
	STPM/Diploma/STAM	47	28.1
	Bachelor Degree	13	7.8
	Others	1	0.6

The highest number of people participating in this study was working in the private sector, with 90 people matching 53.9 per cent, followed by self-employed, matching 30.5 per cent. A total of 10 people working in the public sector participated in this study, 6.0 per cent, another 7 with 4.2 per cent, five students with 3.0 and one housewife with 2.4 per cent.

Table 6: Respondents by Working Status

Demographic	Respondents profile	Frequency	Percentage
Working status	Working in the public sector	10	6.0
	Working in the private sector	90	53.9
	Self-Employed	51	30.5
	Housewife	4	2.4
	Students	5	3.0
	Others	7	4.2

The study found that the RM 1000 and below respondents' income category was 22.2 per cent, 37 people. Meanwhile, the highest monthly income of the respondents was RM1001-RM2000 showing the highest number of 95, 56.9 per cent. This was followed by 15 people with an income of RM 2001-RM3000, 9.0 per cent, RM3001-RM4000 income of 4.2 per cent, RM4001-RM5000 with 3.0 per cent and those with RM5001 and above, eight people, 4.8, 4.8. per cent.

Table 7: Respondents by Income

Demographic	Respondents profile	Frequency	Percentage
Income	RM 1000 and below	37	22.2
	RM 1001- RM 2000	95	56.9
	RM 2001- RM 3000	15	9.0
	RM 3001- RM 4000	7	4.2
	RM 4001- RM 5000	5	3.0
	RM 5001 and above	8	4.8

Strategies Post-MCO in Kampung Mesilou

This study analyses community-based tourism recovery strategies and post-MCO post-homestays. As shown in Table 7, the strategy involving the government has the highest average of 4.49. This was followed in second place with a homestay entrepreneur strategy with an average of 4.46 and a community strategy in Kampung Mesilou with a mean of 4.43. With the advanced technology, it is necessary to cooperate with all parties, especially the government to help promote new tourism products.

This study divides the strategy into three groups: the community itself, honest men, and the authorities. The analysis of the overall strategies showed that the community strategy itself, by adding the parking lot, has a high mean score of 4.44, compared to the strategy of improving the 4.42 signboard. Therefore, the need for parking areas to curb the shortage of parking. Excessive offerings in this tourist area have led to high parking demand for tourists.

In addition, in this study, a strategy conducted by homestay entrepreneurs to attract domestic and international tourists came to Mesilou Village, including the addition of new tourism products, sources of income and increasing working with MOTAC for the promotion of new tourism products, promotion through media mass and cooperate with the private sector. Studies have found that the source of revenue has the highest mean score of 4.75, compared to the addition of a consistent new tourism product 4.43, partnering with MOTAC 4.44, promotion via Mass Media 4.48 and working with the private sector 4.22. Therefore, the cooperation and promotions made by homestay operators in various applications allow tourists to know about new tourism products either at a set price, promotional price or price according to the package taken by the tourist.

In addition, the strategies emphasised that the government together implement strategies to meet the needs of homestay and community operators in Kampung Mesilou post-MCO for two years. Post-MCO tourism recovery strategies that need the role of the government involve repairing roads, improving the tap water system and providing cleaning and clean water storage plants. The results show that the highest mean value of the road, which is 4.90, shows a narrow and hollow road condition. The next item is to improve the tap water system and provide a clean filter and water storage plant with a 4.29. This shows that water requirements are equally important in implementing recovery strategies.

Table 8: Strategies Post MCO in Kampung Mesilou

Strategies	Variable	Mean	Overall mean
Communities	Adding parking lot	4.44	4.43
	Improve signboard	4.42	
Owner Homestay	The addition of tourism products	4.43	4.46
	Source of income increases	4.75	
	Collaborate with Motac for the promotion of tourism products	4.44	
	Promotion through the mass media	4.48	
	Collaborate with the private sector	4.22	
Government	Repair the road	4.90	4.49
	Improve tap water system	4.29	
	Provide cleaning and clean water storage plant	4.29	

Roads play an essential role in the development of a place. Road construction must be well-planned from the beginning. The introduction of domestic and international tourists is happening in the village every holiday, causing the town to suffer congestion. Therefore, to ensure the safety of all parties, the village community is working to repair the damage to the hollow road by pasting the village road for community and tourist facilities. With the initiative of the village community, the repaired roads can be used as usual. Although the village road conditions are still crowded during peak hours or school holidays. The congestion can cause pressure and anxiety to tourists who come to visit as tourists have to take a long time and waste their energy to reach their destination. When the MCO implemented was replaced by the RMCO, adding new tourism products could attract domestic tourists to Mesilou Village. Among the new tourism products open is 360 Peak, where tourists can enjoy a 360-degree view. Second, the Mesilou Swing, the highest cradle in Sabah, reaches up to 32 feet in height. Mesilou Swing is also built by an experienced engineer so that the swing building is safe for all tourists to use. This new product indirectly opens up employment opportunities for the village community who are looking for jobs or losing their jobs due to the implementation of the MCO. It also increases the country's income through the flow of foreign money to our country and can introduce tourism products either in Kampung Mesilou itself or Malaysia to international tourists.

The condition of the irregular signage and overlapping of each other has made it difficult for tourists to identify the destination. Thus, one of the village organisations, the Entertainment Bureau Committee, aims to create guidance and convenience for the village community and tourists.

Last night I brought him to this story about this signboard. I asked what he was planning because it was not appropriate for such a trick. However, he said he had made a skeleton in a large signboard and then just put the name of the homestay to go anywhere with the houses being hit, according to him having a Bureau Committee planning.

(Informant 1, Head of Village, 5 November 2021)

Water is an essential element of daily life. Inefficient pipe maintenance has made this issue more serious. Although the Mesilou Village is a tourist attraction due to its unique natural scenery, it still depends on the gravity water pipe system or hill water. Increasing water filtering and water storage plants are one of the strategies for the recovery plans for homestay tourism activities. In the meantime, the government has allocated a total of RM7000-RM8000 to improve leaked pipes. The committee is responsible for ensuring that the supply of clean water is always as smooth as possible at the village level in case of leaking pipe damage. In addition, the strategy created by the committee operating the filtration and water storage plant is to provide clean water to a homestay registered with the Water Department. Meanwhile, homestays that are not registered with the Water Department or MOTAC need to find their initiative to obtain a clean water supply while waiting to construct a pure water plant in Ranau.

The use of information technology, such as the Internet, is one of the tourist recovery strategies in Kampung Mesilou. Various initiatives to promote tourism through Facebook, WhatsApp, website, travel agents and oral ads. All tourists will find accurate information and precise details related to tourism conducted in Kampung Mesilou. A prominent promotion can ensure the effective dissemination of all tour information and attract tourists to Kundasang.

Challenges in Implementing Strategies Community-Based-Tourism and Homestay

This study also examines the challenges of tourism recovery among communities, tourism operators and support. In addition, the results show that communities, tourism operators and support have challenges. The highest mean score was 4.32; compared to the community, there was no cooperation to restore homestay (3.03), and the community had no cooperation to restore ecotourism (3.05). Therefore, it can be classified by traffic congestion is the most crucial challenge in the study area.

In the context of the challenge, this study explores the challenge of tourism operators implementing the post-MCO post strategy. After conducting the analysis, studies have found that the lack of homestay rooms, with an average of 4.22, has the most significant challenge due to the arrival of tourists after MCO

has been implemented for a long time. Followed by the challenge of travellers' difficulty in obtaining homestay recovery capital with a mean of 3.84, it is challenging to obtain ecotourism rehabilitation capital with 3.66, slow financial assistance received by homestay operators 3.30, slow financial assistance received by ecotourism operators 3.32, insufficient net water supply 3.63, lack of good equipment 3.46 and 3.33 are the mean of the lack of ecotourism repair equipment.

In addition to the community and tourism operators, this study also evaluates the challenge of tourism recovery based on the support of particular parties, either through the government or the private sector. The highest mean score was 3.35 for associations and participants who did not receive the support of the private sector. The associations and participants did not receive the support of the government, with a mean of 3.15, the association and participants did not receive the support of the village chief 2.89, and the association and participants did not receive the support of the JPKK 2.89. This indirectly indicates that support has influenced the challenge of recovery of post-MCO tourism.

Table 9: Challenges in Implementing Strategies Community-Based-Tourism and Homestay

	Item	Mean	Overall mean
Community	No cooperation to restore homestay.	3.03	3.46
	No cooperation to restore ecotourism	3.05	
	Traffic jam	4.32	
Operator	Hard to get homestay recovery capital.	3.84	3.60
	Difficult to obtain ecotourism recovery capital	3.66	
	Slow financial assistance received by homestay operators.	3.30	
	Slow financial assistance received by ecotourism entrepreneurs	3.32	
	Insufficient clean water supply	3.63	
	Lack of Homestay repair equipment	3.46	
	Lack of ecotourism repair equipment	3.33	
Lack of homestay room	4.22		
Supporter	Associations and participants do not receive government support and cooperation.	3.15	3.09
	Associations and participants do not receive private support and cooperation	3.35	
	Associations and participants do not receive the support and cooperation of the village head	2.89	
	Associations and participants do not receive the support and cooperation of JPKK	2.96	

The study showed that all items show challenges in implementing a tourism recovery plan. However, the highest mean score reported was a mean value of 4.32. The narrow and one-way road conditions have made it difficult for

tourists to reach their destination in a planned period. This is also the same as the hilly road conditions causing the drivers to press the brake pedal so hard to wear the safety of passengers. The influx of post-MCO tourists has proven that the road conditions are too crowded. In addition, the state of the hollow road structure makes the vehicle difficult to move. If left untreated, this problem will lead to prolonged traffic congestion in the future.

Besides that, parking in every homestay or tourist area in Kampung Mesilou is challenging. The absence of this parking lot causes tourists to park in a small place due to full parking or a narrow area. Some tourists carry more than one vehicle for one family, not more than five people, according to the sedan's size. This makes it difficult for homestay operators because of the lack of specific vehicles that lack comfort to the tourists themselves. Therefore, homestay operators or those managing the tourist area should warn tourists to carry only one vehicle according to the number of tourists present and the capacity of the vehicle to save space in the Mesilou Village.

In addition to the challenges of village regulations and traffic congestion, lack of financial aid is also a challenge in implementing tourism recovery strategies. The authorities do not provide sufficient provisions to the village community for tourism recovery. In this regard, the community has to find its initiative for tourism recovery, especially the community that wants to establish a homestay for their income.

Therefore, an adequate clean water supply allows the community to carry out daily activities quickly. However, collecting clean water sources is a problem for the community, especially homestay operators, as the demand for clean water is increasing in line with increasing tourist arrivals. In addition, the construction of homestays every day, like mushrooms, has caused the problem of clean water supply to be a severe issue during peak hours. Therefore, the construction of a clean water plant was implemented to curb this problem from continuing to continue. External homestay operators must take early initiatives by registering a homestay with the water department so that tourists can enjoy a clean water supply.

CONCLUSION

The implementation of the MCO has caused all sectors to stop operating temporarily. However, the community in Kampung Mesilou has provided strategies and recovery plans for post-MCO implementation. The emergence of new tourism products is one of the strategies for recovery and is classified as an experience from the passage of the earthquake. New tourism products must be promoted to attract domestic and international tourists. Assistance and support from the authorities should also be given more intensely to help communities who want to build tourism while opening up employment opportunities to the

community itself and increasing the country's income. Therefore, all parties must contribute to developing the tourism sector despite various challenges in implementing the post-MCO strategy and recovery plan.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The authors would like to acknowledge Universiti Malaysia Sabah (UMS) and Borneo Institute for Indigenous Studies (BorIIS) for providing financial support to conduct this research.

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Received: 18th May 2023. Accepted: 20th July 2023