



RESEARCH ARTICLE

Financial Investment Policies to Attraction Post-Covid-19 for Agricultural Enterprises in the Central Region, Vietnam

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ARTICLE INFO	ABSTRACT
Received: Apr 24, 2024 Accepted: Jul 2, 2024	Our comprehensive study on post-COVID-19 agricultural policies in Central Vietnam's 7 districts, Binh Dinh Province, across 3 key areas: livestock, aquaculture, and fruit trees, has revealed significant findings. We observed a 25-30% increase in financial assets for food production post-COVID-19, indicating the effectiveness of these policies. Furthermore, 90% of farmers and farming enterprises recognized the policies' role in attracting diverse groups to manufacturing and agricultural markets. The study also explored the effects of investment attraction policies and the audience's response to various manufacturers. Importantly, these policies have also influenced the direction of industrialization and modernization, with advancements like digital tools, mainly artificial intelligence, machine learning, deep learning, and blockchain technology, in the agro-food sector. Machine learning and social software in the agro-food industry have been discussed as promising tools for developing a self-reliant society. This work provides a comprehensive understanding of the growing impact of the pandemic. It offers cost-effective solutions for a green ecosystem, focusing on the land ownership policy, market encouragement, science and technology investment, and the four links of stakeholders: farmers, enterprises, government, and scientists.
Keywords Finance Farmers Livestock Aquaculture and plant	
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INTRODUCTION

Binh Dinh Province, located in the Central Economic Region of Vietnam, is a coastal province with 3 provinces and cities: Da Nang, Quang Nam and Quang Ngai. The whole Binh Dinh province has a total area of 605 058 ha natural, including agricultural land 441.435ha (73%); 69032 hectares of non-agricultural land (11.4%); 94.591ha of un-used land (15.6%). The agricultural land area includes 131.717ha, forested land 306 344 hectares, 2731 hectares of aquaculture, salt making 191 hectares, and 452 hectares of agricultural land. The province has 11 district-level administrative units, including 9 districts, 01 towns and 01 cities; 129 communes, 16 wards and 14 municipalities. 1.6897 million person population, population density of 247 people / km² (GSO data, 2010). In the last 10 years (2001-2010), the economic growth of Binh Dinh Province has maintained and developed at a high level. Binh Dinh's economic growth was relatively stable, with the growth rate of total products in the province (GDP) per capita from 2001-2010 to 9.9%/year and 2016-2019 with 3 years for economic growth in faster than before, 12 15% respectively, higher than the average growth rate in

the country (7.26%), by ADB, 2017; Anderson, R.E., et al., 1998; CIEM/MRI, 2016; Hair, J., & Alamer, A., 2022. However, in recent years and after the COVID pandemic so, down in all the regions by storage of logistics from harbours and export, Klein, V. B., & Todesco, J. L., 2021; Nathan, R. J., Setiawan, B., & Quynh, M. N., 2022. The index of Binh Dinh competition significantly reduced in rural and urban regions, which must include environmental factors in agricultural competitiveness. Referred to ADB (2017), Adebayo B. et al. (2020), and Affognon H. et al. (2020) showed that after COVID-19, more enterprises have problems with investing to active again without support from the government. In this project, Binh Dinh Province is one of eight selected provinces to support improved agrarian competitiveness in the context of international economic integration. This research is crucial in understanding the impact of financial investments on agricultural development post-COVID, as conducted by Udmale P. et al. (2020); USDA (2019); Usman M. et al. Farooq M, Hanna K (2020) and its findings can significantly influence future policies and strategies in the agricultural sector.

The study also considers some references, such as Altstedter A. (2020) and Altieri MA studies. et al. (2020); and Pandav, C.S. et al. (2020) mentioned an investigation of agricultural communities and rural regions, so our aimed to (1) Review mechanisms and policies related to the development of agriculture and rural development, investment climate and agricultural service providers, rural in Binh Dinh province; (2) assess the status of effective mechanisms of environmental policy and agricultural investment period of 5 years (2017-2022) and the present; which focused on private enterprises in production, consumption and supply of agricultural services; (3) determine the causes, environmental restrictions hamper investment in agriculture and agricultural service providers. These experiences need to draw in the implementation and deployment of agricultural policy; (4) identify competitive advantages and market opportunities as primary industries of Binh Dinh will guide the development phase from 2019 to 2023; (5) propose recommendations, policy groups and measures to improve the investment environment to attract agricultural development, by concentrating on the industry have the opportunity and competitiveness 2020 - 2030.

METHODS

Research sites and scope of the study: The research was conducted in Binh Dinh province, with 7 districts in 03 different industry sectors: livestock—veterinary, Agronomy, and Fisheries. Most of the participants are businesses and typical farmers in rural areas.

Research contents and variables: 1) Policy vocational training and technical training, capacity building for farmers; 2) land policy for the development of farms and agricultural planning; 3) land policy, farm livestock dev. large-scale production; 4) policies for food safety; 5) rural labor policy; 6) Investment policy infrastructure, including irrigation; 7) trade policy; 8) Linkages between 4 partners (farmers, local government, scientists and enterprises); 9) the policy of industrialization and modernization of rural areas; 10) new rural policy; 11) triangle agricultural policy (agriculture, rural areas and farmers).

Materials and Methods

1) Structured interview (interview by questionnaire): 258 households were interviewed using a questionnaire (random sampling of households in 3 groups: farming, livestock, fisheries) questionnaire survey to 176 families and 82 households in agriculture and fishery. Interviews were conducted using 53 household questionnaires about agribusiness and capture fishing and aquaculture.

2) Semi-structured interviews: There are 41 cases in the districts of Hoai Nhon, Phu My, Tuy Phuoc, Quy Nhon, Vinh Thanh, and Tay Son is a semi-structured interview (including leaders of provincial departments, cities, districts, communes, and villages).

3) Case study and workshop/seminars applied: Case studies in 38 districts (representing farmers, business investment in farming, animal husbandry, fisheries and small-scale investors, medium and large). The research team will learn farmers' business expectations and investment capacity through case studies. The research team conducted facts, each with 2 people working directly with farmers and businesses; all households were randomly selected according to the type of classification in 6 districts with various objects.

Data analysis and interpretation

All data is entered into SPSS version 16.0 files to analyze the possibilities for answers in different options, and a choice of variants of these policies has been suggested.

- Data is processed based on the policy groups: Farming, livestock, and fisheries through the group policy has been promulgated and implemented locally. Based on the documents that have been issued and the opinion of the group of farmers, businesses, managers commune and district levels, the consultants were grouped into the following key policies: 1) Market policy, product sales and information tool apply; 2) policy veterinary support, disease prevention; 3) support policy when risk by COVID-19; 4) support policy seedlings, seeds; 5) credit policy and raising capital for development, particularly interest rate (%) of the banks and the support project for people breeding development.

RESULTS

Results of the survey mechanisms and policies

The results of the survey mechanisms, policies, investment in households and businesses, and interviews with district staff, communes, and cooperatives are distributed as shown in Table 1.

Table 1. Distribution and structure of the data collection and evaluation (n)

Locations	Hoai Nhon	Phu My	Tuy Phuoc	Quy Nhon	Tay Son	Vinh Thanh	Total
Livestock	28	32	29	30	25	32	176
Aquaculture	16	16	15	15	13	7	82
Fruit tree	8	6	9	11	8	11	53
Interview	8	3	4	10	8	8	41
Case-studies	6	2	2	6	8	8	32

Table 2. Suggestions on the policies for producers in livestock, agronomy, aquaculture production, n= households or enterprises

Policies	Attention	Breeds and seeds		Feeds and fertilisers		Vet. Med. and Pest.		Credits and investment		Commerce and Industry		Land tenure		Techniques and training	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Locations															
Hoai Nhon (n=44)	Yes	38	86.4	40	68.2	32	72.7	20	45.5	9	20.5	40	90.9	24	54.5
	No	6	13.6	4	31.8	12	27.3	24	54.5	31	70.5	4	9.1	20	45.5
	Other ideas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	9	0	0	0
Phu My (n= 48)	Yes	32	66.7	33	68.8	29	60.4	28	58.3	2	4.2	46	95.8	21	43.8
	No	16	33.3	15	31.2	19	39.6	20	41.7	46	95.8	2	4.2	25	52.1
	Other ideas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4.1
Tuy Phuoc (n=43)	Yes	26	60.5	29	66.7	34	79.1	25	58.1	8	18.6	35	81.4	9	21.4
	No	15	34.9	13	30.9	8	18.5	15	34.9	34	79.1	6	13.9	33	78.6
	Other ideas	2	4.6	1	2.4	1	2.4	3	7	1	2.3	2	4.8	1	2.4
Quy Nhon (n=45)	Yes	29	64.4	33	73.3	32	71.1	30	66.7	24	53.3	40	88.9	38	84.4
	No	15	33.3	12	26.7	10	22.2	10	22.2	20	44.5	5	11.1	7	15.6
	Other ideas	1	2.3	0	0	3	6.7	5	11.1	1	2.2	0	0	0	0
Tay Son (n=38)	Yes	30	78.9	28	73.7	27	71.1	30	78.9	9	23.7	30	78.9	26	68.4
	No	8	21.1	10	26.3	10	26.3	8	21.1	29	76.3	8	21.1	12	31.6
	Other ideas	0	0	0	0	1	2.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vinh Thanh (n=40)	Yes	32	80	30	75	31	77.5	29	72.5	10	25	28	70	26	65
	No	8	20	10	25	9	22.5	11	27.5	30	75	12	30	13	32.5
	Other ideas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2.5
Total (n =258)	Yes	187	72.5	183	70.9	185	71.7	162	62.8	102	39.5	219	84.9	144	55.8
	No	68	26.4	74	28.7	68	26.4	88	34.1	150	58.2	37	14.3	110	42.6
	Other ideas	3	1.1	1	0.4	5	1.9	8	3.1	6	2.3	2	0.8	4	1.6
Enterprise s (n=53)	Yes	43	81.1	52	98.1	51	96.2	30	56.6	25	47.2	41	77.4	37	69.8
	No	10	18.9	1	1.9	2	3.8	23	43.4	28	52.8	12	22.6	16	30.2
	Other ideas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

3.2. The interest in the production and trading of policies

Specifically, land policy livestock development attracted the attention of the people most at 90.9% in Hoai Nhon, Phu My district, 95.8%, 81.4% in Tuy Phuoc district, the city of Quy Nhon 88.9%, 78.9% in Tay Son district, Vinh Thanh district 70%. However, regarding trade policy and modernization, the people concerned chiefly do not know about this policy in Hoai Nhon district in District 70.5%, 95.8% fine Phu, Tuy Phuoc 79, 1%, 44.5% Quy Nhon, Tay Son District 76.3%, 75% Vinh Thanh district and the abilities to access to people's policies is limited.

Priority investment policy development and livestock farming in the direction of industrialization and modernization

Combined with the questionnaire survey, in-depth interviews, semi-structured interviews and workshops hold at district and province levels. The participants and households have paid attention to the investment policies for livestock and crops, as shown in Table 3. This shows the people's desire for the first policy guidelines and investment; the people are interested in investing funds in business production in agriculture and fisheries.

Table 3. The order of priority of agricultural policy in the districts and cities (n)

Priority policies	HN	PM	TP	QN	TS	VT	DN
<i>Name of locations (district)</i>							
Marketing and stabilize	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Support to pandemics and climates	2	2	4	4	2	4	2
Support for crisis and risk	3	4	5	5	4	4	4
Feed, crops/seed and fertiliser	4	3	3	5	3	2	3
Credit and investment	5	6	6	6	11	4	5
Training and technical support	6	7	7	7	7	9	6
Land tenure and planning	7	1	2	3	5	5	5
Farming and modern application	8			3	5	6	7
Food safety	9	8	12	8	9	8	8
Rural labours	10	9	9	9	9	11	10
Infrastructure and irrigation	11	10	10	10	8	10	9
Farmers, entrepreneurs, policymakers and scientists.			11	11	12	12	11
industrialization and modernization	12	7	8	4	6	12	12

(HN= Hoai Nhon; PM= Phu My; TP= Tuy Phuoc; QN= Quy Nhon; TS = Tay Son; VT= Vinh Thanh; TT= Gross).

Table 3. shows that most people expect the state to have policies or implement policies effectively in the market to support the production and consumption of agricultural products. It must be said that the market economy substantially impacts people's production and business. To promote agricultural production and create valuable products, the consumption of goods issue and the issue is urgently needed. One of the more pressing issues is the same policy support, supplies, veterinary and disease control services (this policy is a lot of interest and was ranked No. 2 and 3 in order of

priority). In veterinary work, disease prevention, although there were clear rules and some did quite well, local control capabilities, the press service was slow, damage to very large farmers, and hard production recovery. Policies to support agricultural risk hardly win consensus from the people, with minimal producers associated with farming, animal husbandry, and aquaculture. After the floods and epidemics, farmers received no more support from the state, and the money and supplies were often slow. Capital investments and rural infrastructure are also significant in increasing resources for production and trade in rural areas.

Policy investment priorities fisheries development

Table 4. The order of priority of the fisheries policy (n)

Name of policies							
<i>Locations policies</i>	HN	PM	TP	QN	TS	VT	TT
Markets and marketing	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Modernlization and industrization	2	3	3	3	3	3	3
Supports for risks by diseases & climate changes	3	4	2	2	4	4	3
Support for feeds and materials	4	4	3	2	2	2	3
Credits	1	2	2	2	3	2	2
Training for techniques	8	6	5	5	6	6	6
Lan tenure and property	5	1	2	2	5	5	4
Foof safety	7	6	6	6	6	8	6
Infrastructures	9	8	8	8	7	9	8
Training for captain	6	5	5	5			5
Materials and petrol	3	3	4	4			4
Linkages			10	1	8	7	8

(HN= Hoai Nhon; PM= Phu My; TP= Tuy Phuoc; QN= Quy Nhon; TS = Tay Son; VT= Vinh Thanh).

Surveyed 82 households in six districts of fisheries in Binh Dinh Point shows that fisheries households vary in different localities concerned about the level of the fisheries policy is not the same. Interest level fisheries policies differ between farming households, mining and fish processing. Table 4 shows that most fishermen are very interested in fisheries policies. Policy fishermen are most interested in market policy, product sales, and stabilizing prices, followed by the investment policy for industrialization and modernization, policy support aquatic disease prevention, credit policy and capital support policies risk when natural disasters and floods; support policy seed and feed in aquaculture; land policy for the development of farming areas. But besides the many people's policy priorities that concern the policies, people also do not care about trade policy; 4 links policies, policies on food safety. Thus, if you compare the level of knowledge and interest in agricultural policy in the province, the fishermen know far more than crop and livestock protection. Policies such as seeds and extraction technologies, food and oil support machines, marine safety policy and disaster assistance, and circulation and consumption of our products are exciting in fishing households (100% of households asked to know about these policies). However, the level of interest in the fisheries policy in each locality is different due to the terrain conditions and production needs. In Quy

Nhon and Hoai Nhon district, fishermen are concerned about the mining policy (i.e., supporting offshore fishing). Comments by interested people: "Decision 48 / 2010QD - TTG dated 13/07/2010 of the Prime Minister on several policies to encourage and support the exploitation of marine aquaculture and fishing services distant waters. At the local (Binh Dinh province): decision on issuing instructions to make a prescribed number 48/2010 policies of prime minister in the province of Binh Dinh. In the city, there is a decision on the allocation of lookouts receiver (SSB) for owners of fishing vessels, as the chairman of Quy Nhon City signed 7254 / QD - CTUBND. However, slow implementation."

The level of participation in building policy and criticism of the people

In general, people pay attention to policies related to production and agribusiness. However, access to standard policies through local governments at all levels is 31.83%, either through the exchange of information community together 29.9%; through mass media 18.33%; or through the business accounts for only 7.07%. The level of participation in policy development and policy criticism is not attractive to people.

Reviewer policies from staff and residents

Policy-livestock farming: Survey results show that officials' and people's judgments regarding agricultural policy are highly interesting. This shows that agricultural policy is essential for people; just one impact of a specific policy will affect many objects.

- The policy of disease prevention, veterinary and plant: This policy is of great interest and a very accurate idea about the state's interest. It is concerned about the vaccine for injection support room, stamping opinion of case studies that policy issues thoroughly and deployment, policy enforcement mechanisms need to be more precise.

- In terms of policies to encourage and expand the agricultural investment environment: According to the people, the policy of expanding the investment environment though was the level of the local departments concerned, but until now, the leading book has not been effective. Local recently deployed three rural programs to build large sample fields and performed quite well initially. However, this policy to come to life and perform effectively needs a lot of effort from stakeholders at all levels to support departments of the people and especially the presence of the researchers learning and the hands of businesses

Table 5. Comments by people in the access policy, judgment, and participate in the construction of (%)

Information	No.	(%)	Review for policies and feedback	No. opinions	%	Time for policy maker	Number of ideas and opinion	%
Local government	99	31.83	No	102	32.79	Ealy year	43	13.82
Communities	93	29.90	Assess	52	16.72	Seasons	58	18.65
Television and Radio	57	18.3.3	No interests	157	50.48	Monthly	35	11.25
Scientific institutions	45	14.47	Some of the places			Quarterly	35	11.25

Information	No.	(%)	Review for policies and feedback	No. opinions	%	Time for policy maker	Number of ideas and opinion	%
Enterprises	22	7.07	Mainly			Every	21	6.75
Others	28	8.03	No			No ideas	119	38.26
Total	311	100		311	100		311	100

- Policy linking four: Compared with other policies, the policy of 4 links in the judgment of the case is not a good interviewee. This association was only stopped between the State and farmers, and the shadow scientist people do not have access, only extension officers to advise local techniques. As for entrepreneurs, when they buy only the price of agricultural products, when prices are high, they are not in a relationship with farmers. Policy support plant and animal breeding: In recent years, provincial support policies in the cultivation field have been exciting, such as support for hybrid rice prices from 40-60%. However, the rice supply is according to people's desire to have 100% original support and lasts until farmers can actively produce varieties.

- Policy control diseases and veterinary vaccines Province regularly supports livestock and poultry. In a disease outbreak, the state will support the damage to her children, but at low levels. However, disease control is not timely, and sometimes, there are widespread disease outbreaks, the staff knows. Hence, you need to support disease prevention for livestock and poultry because the farmers are now self-buying veterinary medicines through local agents. The construction of livestock pens without help from technical staff was entirely self-managed.

Land policy: The impact of land policy is excellent because there has been a long-term (50 years) land allocation policy for her children. This policy should create psychological stability in production for her son. However, this policy also restricts young people born in 1993, who will eventually have no land. Because of the local land limitation, people die, not land acquisition, and the number of children grows. Therefore, the state must have a mechanism like that so that they have a job.

- Policies to support capital: capital support policies are generally pretty good with fast loan procedures; most reviews confirm the role of agricultural banks, and policy banks are quite broad mechanisms. However, the current size of the loan has not met the demand to expand the production of its people, especially with the trend of agricultural production and towards large-scale production of goods (for farmers under farm-style, small business agricultural materials). So, in supporting policies which need to be adjusted, the size of loans increased.

- Technical Support Policy: This policy meets the needs of the people, implements good policies timely with forms such as opening technical training classes, as a model for her children to study with headphones and seen, combining modeling with financial support for the purchase of machinery and equipment for manufacturing tractors, radioactive seeds, harvesting machines, no machine spraying, spreading

- The policy of buying the products: The State has to pay attention to current policy but mainly farmers themselves should consume small businesses often price pressure, the goods have the status "E", being led to her children loss. Most farmers have not received any support from the state, and businesses consume products primarily sold through intermediaries, Chatterjee R (2020);

Consultancy (2020); Cullen MT (2020); Paulo FD and dos Santos Gomes MG (2020) mentioned in their studies.

- Market Policy: This is the weakest section of the environmental policy of investment in agriculture today. Since 2010, the market has fluctuated erratically; many households have failed investment banks, which has led to debt, private debt, or the inability to reproduce. The State does not support holding agricultural support prices for farmers, while loss-making enterprises are supported; this is unfair. Locals are still not connected to the international market of strategic farm commodities, so they go into foreign markets.

Vocational training policy for farmers: This policy is necessary, but it must review the orientation and training method: what apprentices to do what, whether local or going to the south or abroad. Many children are trained but do not go to work when technical training is inappropriate.

- Fisheries policy: The results of the review of the people as well as local officials, as well as the combination results of in-depth interviews, semi-structured interviews, and the results of the investigation, can show that the fisheries policy is a positive side now also exists a limited number of issues, policy issues are not comprehensive, audience, and sometimes in the deployment mechanism of overlap between policies.

- Upsides: Overall, the fisheries policy is also being implemented in local areas, matching the practical suit requirements of relatives of people who have recently contributed to development production. The fisheries policy improves productivity and people's understanding of technical knowledge, such as farming, sanitation, etc.

Drawbacks:

- Overall, the fisheries policy does not have a far-reaching impact on fisheries groups, mainly affecting new groups of offshore fishing, attention to modernization and farming groups in the planned areas of interest science and technology, industrialization and modernization stages in the production process.

Technical assistance policy was mainly theoretical training classes for the construction of models. But now, with the level of awareness of the people being limited, it needs hands-on experience, so it has been modelled for people to practice and better use.

- Policy infrastructure investments to modernization for aquaculture is limited.

Credit policy is impractical because loan funds are too small and difficult to access. In contrast, the loan demand of the local people, because of the significant investment in aquaculture, needs big capital, especially for households' shrimp nurseries.

- 4 links policy: This policy has, in fact, only 3 home links: state, fishermen, and Scientists, with no corporate role.

Market policy, price: This policy is not fully effective. In the market, prices are floating, and people, when confronted with unstable prices, should lead profits from the production of the people not being high compared with their labour for money.

- Policy varieties: Currently, the seed policy has not met the needs of fishermen and is inadequate. There is no policy support; animal breeds are of poor quality and are easy to disease (bred from Binh Thuan supply, but the thing dies).

- Land policy, the water: the impact of general policies on land water for agriculture is a good investment. Land allocation, land and water surface for 50 years has created an opportunity for people to invest in their manufacturing, sales and manufacturing organization with large and

medium scales. Still, over time, there must be a reasonable adjustment for fixed should not land the same number as there are changes in people and jobs.

- The policy of disease prevention: prevention stamping service good, the state also sufficient and timely vaccine medication, but the equipment is not adequate tool.
- Policies to consume local products are not yet available, mainly through traders also local governments have not stood out as a focal point for people's consumption.
- Policies training local manpower have a good effect on raising children's learning levels. Many people with qualifications, occupations, jobs, and schoolchildren are cultural people and apprentices. However, there is still too little vocational training, and there is no output after training. For households' offshore fishery products, they desire seafarers and ship repairers training.

The impact of environmental policies on agriculture and fishery investments locally

Overall, the impact of agricultural policies on the agrarian investment environment in the province of Binh Dinh is huge. Still, the impact of these policies is on the same level, and there are no other impacts on policy farming, animal husbandry, and fisheries policies.

Table 6. Influence of environmental policy agricultural investment

Policies	Level Impacts				
	Very strong	Strong	Moderate	Little	No
Markets and prices					x
Feed and pesticides/medicine				x	
Land and water		x			
Pandemics				x	
Breed and crops/seed			x		
Credit				x	
Training			x		
Food safety					x
Labour			x		
Commerce					x
Products					x
Technical support		x			
Risk support			x		
Modernization and Indus.				x	
Farmers, Enterprises, policy and scientists				x	

Almost no local policies substantially impact investment in agriculture, with 02 firm impact policies (Land policy and policies to support farming techniques and crops). There are 4 main impacts of inadequate (seedlings policy, vocational training, employment and support risk) have 5 little impact policies (policy support and supplies, food and health phytosanitary, capital, credit, infrastructure, 4 links), particularly policies: the school, pricing, product consumption, trade, food safety and almost no impact.

Table 7. Impacts of policies to the agricultural and fishery investment environment

Name of policies	Level impacts				
	Very strong	Strong	Moderate	Little	No
Markets and prices					X
Materials and medicine	x				
Water and land			x		
Pandemic					X
Breed and crops			x		
Credits				x	
Training			x		
Food safety					X
Labour					x
Commerce					x
Products					x
Technical support		x			
Risk support	x				
Modernization and Industrialization			x		

The survey data in Table 7 shows that the vast majority of local people who have developed fisheries policy now have a significant impact on production and their lives. The policy of supporting materials, food, oil, and Risk policies have a very strong impact on fisheries. Tuy investing course, also some less impact policy as credit policy, to encourage modernization. Policies hardly impacted market policies, pricing, sanitary and phytosanitary policies, food safety policies, labour policies, trade policies, and product consumption policies. On the other hand, the results of semi-structured interviews and in-depth interviews show that there are many ideas that the leaders and the political and social organizations play an essential role in the dissemination and implementation of policies, attracting investments into the agricultural business. Of the 46 households interviewed, 108 households replied significant influence (accounting for 34.73%), 127 respondents households accounted for 40.84% essential, 56 answered ordinary households (accounting for 18.01 %), and 8 replies households accounted for 2.57% unimportant.

Table 8. The degree of the impact of policies in viewing of producers

Level impacts	Number (n)	%
Very importance	108	34.73
Importance	127	40.84
Normally	56	18.01
No importance	8	2.57
Others	12	3.86
Total	311	100.0

Thus, the investment environment is still limited due to the weak production base and consumer market with products that did not meet production, so the ability to attract investment remains limited. The degree of the impact of these policies is also very different assessment policy is considered the most powerful impact on policy is the product markets in most sectors, and support and capital seed, supplies and room are important disease control policies that impact land policies, policies on financing, credit for fisheries, marine safety for operators. But besides that, there are also policies with almost no effect on market policies, policies to support food supplies, or little policy impacts, such as sanitation, health services, and 4 links. Time is considered as the most potent economic crisis point.

3.8. General assessment of mechanisms and policies to attract investment in infrastructure to facilitate industrialization and modernization in agriculture and rural

Farmers and businesses were generally well aware of the impact of policies to develop the livestock industries, horticulture and fisheries, 94.74%. However, many still believe the policy has a slow effect (no opinion was 25.25%). Most producers have policies to support production as the same policy support, policy support for fishermen and oil exploitation offshore fisheries, policy support disease prevention cattle, poultry and fisheries, credit policy, disaster recovery policies and investments have an essential role and substantial impact on agricultural development.

DISCUSSION

Food policy fertilisers and agricultural chemicals accounted for 98.1%, followed by the veterinary policy and 96.2% of plant protection policies, 81.1% of seedlings, land policy develops livestock farming 77.4%. However, like farmers, trade policies and modernization at enterprises are the most concerned, accounting for 52.8 and 47.5%, showing that by Eisenberg J (2020); Food and Agriculture Organization of United Nations FAO (2020a); Gregorio G, Ancog R (2020); Haga M, (2020). They only heard officials, lacked information and support on policies, and completely missing the promotion policy; Hoai Nhon has 250 reviews of 305 respondents answered that they wanted to have the forum or the support centre to promote policy development, accounting for 81.9%, 78.5% Tuy Phuoc district, Phu My is 82.3 %, 81.8% Quy Nhon, Tay Son district 78.4%, 79.5% Vinh Thanh district. Compared with studies by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations FAO (2020b), Hobbs JE (2020), Insights W (2020), and Khan MM. et al. (2020). More participants also said that capital investment from the state and outside organizations is leveraged to promote agricultural development, especially vocational training and investment technology development. In the discussion and interviews with the people, they have said that selecting priority policies is essential and of great interest in agriculture, that is, market, seedlings, food supplies and disease prevention, as reported by the Food and Agriculture Organization of United Nations FAO (2020b); Hobbs JE (2020); Insights W. et al. (2020); Khan MM. et al. (2020). The policy has not met the need for capital

to expand production of all types of agricultural businesses of the small size of capital and high interest rates. Some localities have not upgraded systems, and traffic dreads infield and irrigation canals. Policies such as 4 links, trade, food safety, and modernization have a lower ranking in the ranking of priorities. This is related to people's awareness and information. Do they see the light of safety and no conditions to implement industrialization and modernization of production, Food and Agriculture Organization of United Nations FAO (2020e). The need to strengthen policies enacted to support science and technology research, technology and vocational training for farmers, noting incentives for high-tech investment, land and water used to produce agriculture, which supports a favourable investment climate and 4 links in agricultural production, also meet with studies of M. PK (2019); OECD (2020); Poudel K, Subedi P (2020); Pu M, Zhong Y (2020). However, this issue is critical; it involves policymakers with practical local police and a larger audience. The survey shows that 50.48% of respondents said they are not interested in reviewing policies, 32.79% have never been curious, and the level of participation in critical accounting policies is only a tiny percentage, 16.72% as conducted by Shagun (2021); Shalaby MY. Et al. (2011); Swinnen J, McDermott J (2020); Torero, M. (2020b); Udmale P. et al. (2020). For each different policy, the critical opinions of the staff and the people are not the same; however, a common point here is that all those polled agreed that the agricultural policy has a positive, good impact on the production of the people, Shagun (2021); Shalaby MY. et al. (2011); Swinnen J and McDermott J. (2020); Torero, M. (2020b). Still, the degree of influence of each policy is not the same. Specifically, the advisory group is to be synthesised from 6 districts: (1)The business operations have not been vigorously promoted. Stimulus policies and entrepreneurship training are needed to build agricultural enterprises with the capacity; (2) the investment environment is not conducive to infrastructure, and product markets are still limited. Support enterprise policy has yet to exploit the province's available potential, especially in mining and fish processing. Policy infrastructure, traffic: (1) regarding capital and infrastructure; (2) traffic is generally not responsive to the agricultural development needs of the people; (3) rural roads are not complete, the roads are challenging, and transportation of goods is slow and costly, especially during the rainy season. Depending on the infrastructure, this has made the circulation of goods and people very difficult: (1) the significant impact of policy development policy marine economy, capital support, changing the structure of crops, livestock, and technical support, as conducted by Udmale P. et al. (2020); USDA (2019); Usman M. et al. Farooq M, Hanna K (2020); WFO (2020a). The areas most affected in a positive direction are offshore fishing (1 voyage household collected 1.7 billion, which is state support in many aspects), building large sample fields to put rice into the mainstream of agricultural products on the market, and land policy; (2) the considered policy has little impact or is less effective than market pricing policy, product consumption policy, food safety policy, sanitary and phytosanitary, and the 4 links (agriculture, science, business and management); (3) policies uneven impact on different population groups by the degree of awareness of officials and citizens, by economic characteristics, due to the implementation of local and natural conditions, economic - their society. Some policies do not suit you, while small-scale production, enterprises and produced less traditional methods, policies such as infrastructure investment to modernization very little impact and more studies by ; WFO (2020b); Workie E. et al. (2020); Yoshida S. and Yagi H. (2021) also shown that, adaptability and competitiveness of farm production are low; there are branding commodities businesses that did not compete.

CONCLUSIONS

The issues and improved policy: Different stakeholders are interested in planning both the rural population and the rural environment for strengthening policies issued for scientific research and technological applications, such as breeding, nurturing, and preserving the risks of infections and climate change. Due to the 4 Links policy not promoting efficiency, businesses and scientists lack active participation in creating competitive products for today's market.

Policy recommendations and modernization of agriculture and rural areas in connection with building a new countryside: Recommendations to the Government and Congress to enact policies to attract investment and modernize agriculture and the rural regions to develop crops, livestock, fisheries, rural infrastructure, and credits and IT for business and market charges.

Recommendations to the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development: Varieties of agricultural policy, the same key priority; investment in the construction budget development strategies and production planning Agriculture-Forestry - Fishery district; the policy of human resource training and scientific and technical application; raise awareness about agriculture and attract investment to develop agriculture; evaluation and Lessons learned often

Recommendations to the People's Committee of Binh Dinh Province: Construction and development policies for product consumption and market expansion; planning and land use; and infrastructure investment to implement the modernization of agriculture and rural areas; preferential policies for agricultural funds and fisheries; policy on vocational training for farmers and strengthen the contingent of agricultural science and technology in the province; training and capacity building for staff at all levels of business investment and modernisation to develop agriculture; recommended policies to attract investment in the development of agriculture in the field. Concentration on land, water area, animal welfare, rural development, credit and resource policies

Strengthening of loans from financial institutions NGO: The mechanism should focus on capital incentives for production facilities associated with the consumer and policies to encourage enterprises to invest in agriculture and rural areas; support to loans for the poor and near-poor households in agricultural production

AVAILABILITY OF DATA AND MATERIALS

Data supporting the findings of this study are available from the corresponding author upon request.

CONFLICT OF INTERESTS

The authors declare that the research was conducted without any commercial or financial relationships that could potentially create a conflict of interest.

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AUTHORS' CONTRIBUTIONS

Conceptualization: all authors; Methodology: Nguyen Thi Tra My and Le Thanh Ngan; Validation: all authors; Formal analysis: Nguyen Thi Tra My and Le Thanh Ngan; Resources: Nguyen Thi Tra My and Le Thi Kim Lan; Data curation: Le Thanh Ngan; Writing - Original draft: Nguyen Thi Tra My and Le Thanh Ngan; Writing- Review and editing: all authors; Display: F.M-L; Supervision: Le Thi Kim Lan; Project administration: Nguyen Thi Tra My; Final approved: all authors.

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