

The Impacts of the Covid 19 Pandemic on the Lives of “Vulnerable” People in the Mekong Delta

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Abstract

Since its emergence, the Covid-19 pandemic has severely affected Vietnam and other countries worldwide. It has caused certain economic consequences as well as the people's health. In the context of the “new normal” in the post-Covid period, the areas with a high agricultural economic density like the Mekong Delta face many difficulties in the “recovery” period. In addition, the region in particular and the whole country, in general, face new risks and challenges, especially in ensuring human rights, first and foremost vulnerable groups. Under the scope of the article, the author will analyze the impacts of the Covid 19 pandemic on the lives of “vulnerable” people in the Mekong Delta, thereby proposing solutions to improve this problem.

Keywords— vulnerable people, the impacts of the Covid 19 pandemic, support policies, human rights, domestic violence

I. INTRODUCTION

Currently, to develop the economy and social life of the people in the “new normal” period, the Government must focus on exploiting the domestic market in combination with measures to prevent pandemics and respond to external unrest to maintain macroeconomic stability control inflation, and ensure social security¹. Therefore, one of the most important issues at this time is the protection of human rights, especially for the “vulnerable” people. This concept is not entirely similar to the term “Vulnerable groups” in the human rights category of international law.

Indeed, although no common official definition has been given to vulnerable groups, it is possible, however, from literature and practice

on human rights, to define this concept as only those groups and communities of people with lower political, social, or economic standing, thereby putting them at higher risk of human rights vulnerability. Therefore, special attention and protection than other groups and communities of people.

Some groups of people considered vulnerable in international human rights law include women, children, people with disabilities, people living with HIV, evacuees/refugees, stateless people, migrant workers, minorities (ethnic, racial, religious, etc.), indigenous people, war victims, people deprived of their liberty, older adults, etc. According to the timeline, this list may also be supplemented, including groups of people at high risk of human rights in various contexts (whether internationally, regionally, nationally,

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¹Bui Thi Huyen, The impact of the Covid - 19 pandemic on the economic growth of Vietnam, Department of Fundamental Theory - School of Politics of Phu Tho Province, General Introduction (truongchinhtrinhphuho.gov.vn), [accessed on 09-Dec-2021].

within the family, workplace, or socially)². In the complicated context of the Covid 19 pandemic, in addition to the above subjects, which are “obvious” to the vulnerable group, in the author's view, the scope is extended to include those who are “severely” affected in economics due to the effects of the pandemic. Of course, “severe” means that they do not normally guarantee benefits, including social insurance, except the State issues regulations to support during this time. Therefore, from the above concept, we can classify the vulnerable people in the context of the Covid 19 pandemic, including:

- *Firstly*, vulnerable groups due to their nature: As mentioned above, the issue of the rights of vulnerable groups constitutes an important part of international human rights law. The system of international documents on this issue currently has hundreds of papers accepted not only by the United Nations but also by many international intergovernmental organizations members of the United Nations, especially UNESCO and ILO. However, this chapter only introduces and analyzes the main international norms on the rights of some of the most vulnerable groups, including women, children, people with disabilities, people living with HIV/AIDS, and minorities.
- *Secondly*, the vulnerable groups due to the economic and financial impacts. As mentioned, this group is mostly affected by the main cause of job loss, losing the major source of income. One of the typical cases for this target group is residents who are stuck and lose their jobs in large cities. Mostly, they are farmers or people working without labor elements prescribed by the labor law. According to the provisions of Clause 6, Article 3 of the current Labor Code, it can be understood that *a person*

working without an employment relationship is a person who works without an employment contract.

1. The impacts of the Covid 19 pandemic on the lives of “vulnerable” people in the Mekong Delta

1.1. In terms of social life aspect

It can be said that Covid 19 has a heavy impact on the health of people not only in the Mekong Delta but also across the country and the world. In the case of infected people, the prolonged manifestation of Covid-19 symptoms is dependent on whether the infected people are seriously ill or not and the type of symptoms. Fever, for example, usually disappears quite quickly, while breathing difficulties and fatigue persist. At this time, after rehabilitation, up to 8-15% of the positive people with persistent Covid-19 symptoms disrupted work, social life, or family life compared to 4% in the group without Covid-19 infection³. These are disturbing numbers that the persistent Covid-19 symptoms have greatly affected the lives of infected people, especially the “vulnerable” group. Most of them migrate to large cities to set up businesses. Indeed, employment opportunities in large industrial parks concentrated in Binh Duong and Ho Chi Minh City have attracted considerable human resources in the country. Especially in the Mekong Delta, this trend has increased somewhat. Specifically, on April 1, 2019, the Mekong Delta had 17.3 million people, of which 25.1% lived in urban areas. According to the census data, from 2009 to 2019, the Mekong Delta had the lowest urban population growth rate (1.01% compared to 2.64% of the country). During this period, the Mekong Delta also had the lowest rural population growth rate (-0.26%).

2Nguyen Dang Dung – Vu Cong Giao – Lu Khanh Tung: *Course in theory and law on human rights*, School of Law – Vietnam National University, Hanoi, Vietnam National University Press, Hanoi, 2011, p. 229

3The first study published in the journal American Medical Association surveyed over 323 health

workers in Sweden. The survey conducting period is 60 days after being infected with Covid-19. The study population compared SARS-CoV-2 positive patients (n=323) to SARS-CoV-2 negative patients (n=1072) - Chopra, V., et al. (2021), "Sixty-day outcomes among patients hospitalized with COVID-19", *Ann Intern Med.* 174(4), pp. 576-578.

In fact, the rural population decreased, while the increase in the whole country was 0.43%⁴. Migration tends to increase over time, but when the Covid 19 pandemic erupted, this was also a “vulnerable” group due to economic instability. They lost jobs due to a series of businesses that have to go bankrupt due to long time closure. The accompanying consequence is that the accommodation is not guaranteed because most do not have stable housing and reside in boarding houses in large cities. Under the complicated situation of the pandemic at different times, Directives 15, 16, and 19 are all instructions of the Prime Minister on Covid-19 prevention and control measures such as the concentration of people, minimum safety distance, operation of business and transport establishments, etc. In particular, Directive 16 is the most strict document measuring “social distancing.” This also puts the vulnerable group in a “dilemma” situation. They were unable to maintain life in the city and unable to go back home also. The State's policies toward the “vulnerable” people often have difficulties in implementation. During the period of social distancing, the vulnerable group encountered problems accessing essential needs, services, and information connections. In addition, the vulnerable people are often in the informal labor group. Migrants are much more difficult because they cannot ensure the procedures and verification records set by the management authority. Rural migrant workers in cities often do not receive prompt support from their hometowns and destinations⁵. Therefore, what leads to the general tendency is people's concern about “setting up a business” due to the economic crisis that can lead to the reverse migration flow back to the countryside. In addition, concerns in terms of legal aspects during the pandemic that affect the vulnerable people in particular and consumers, in general, are the legal provisions regulating issues of

speculation, price fluctuations, and counterfeiting of SARS-CoV-2 test kits. SARS-CoV-2 medical devices and diagnostic biologicals circulating on the market must be granted a circulation number or import permit in accordance with the provisions of Decree No. 98/2021/ND-CP dated November 8, 2021, of the Government on the management of medical devices. At the same time, the business units must announce the eligibility for purchasing and selling medical devices of categories C and D in accordance with the provisions of this Decree. Violators are often subject to fines and penalties ranging from administrative to criminal, depending on the circumstance. Although there are strict management regulations, they are not tough for small establishments located in remote areas. Especially in online business cases, the question of price control and quality of goods is considered “impossible”.

1.2. In terms of financial-economic aspects

In 2020 – 2021, the Mekong Delta region is currently mainly developed economically based on agriculture with a limited transport system. Hence, it is necessary to have basic studies to orient the development investment focus after the pandemic strategically. Some specific industries affected include:

- *Agricultural industries:* With the forecasts, Vietnam is on the list of 10 countries most likely to be affected by climate change. Climate change scenarios are developed by the Government of Vietnam: the temperature, precipitation, and sea-level increase. The severe potential impacts on agriculture, such as floods and droughts, are projected to occur more frequently. In particular, many large farming areas in the Mekong Delta and Red River Delta may be further affected by salt intrusion due to sea-level rise (ISPONRE, 2009)⁶. In addition, the impacts of the Covid 19 pandemic on

4Annual Economic Report of Mekong Delta 2020, Improving Competitiveness for Sustainable Development, page 66.

5Anh Huy, *Supporting the vulnerable people in Covid-19: A Community-Based Approach*, Portal of Ho Chi Minh City Party, [https://hcmcpv.org.vn/tin-](https://hcmcpv.org.vn/tin-tuc/ho-tro-nguoi-yeu-the-trong-di-covid-19-huong-tiep-can-du)

[tuc/ho-tro-nguoi-yeu-the-trong-di-covid-19-huong-tiep-can-du](https://hcmcpv.org.vn/tin-tuc/ho-tro-nguoi-yeu-the-trong-di-covid-19-huong-tiep-can-du)CC%3a-vao-nang-lu%CC%3c-co%CC%3ng-do%CC%80ng-1491883395, [accessed on 28-Aug-2021].

6OECD Agriculture and Food Review, Vietnam Agricultural Policy, 2015, p. 28.

agricultural areas in the Mekong Delta are not minimal. The order of distancing and the closure of borders led to stopping of international airline flights. The goods input and output did not circulate, typically agricultural products. As a result, businesses and farmers risk losing the consumer market. In the face of the above difficulties, for the “vulnerable” part of farmers, the risk response mechanism of farmers' households still relies mainly on themselves. It cuts household spending in case they do not receive State support.

- *Tourism industries:* Tourism in Vietnam in general and the Mekong Delta, in particular, faces many major difficulties and challenges in recovery. According to the statistical results, in 2019, the Mekong Delta welcomed over 47 million visitors and is planned to include over 50 million visitors in 2020. However, by early 2020, due to the outbreak of Covid-19, tourism was one of the most affected industries. For example, the Western area consists of 7 provinces and cities, including Can Tho, An Giang, Kien Giang, Hau Giang, Soc Trang, Bac Lieu, and Ca Mau. In 2019, the total number of visitors reached more than 33 million, accounting for 73% of the total number of tourists in the Mekong Delta; the revenue reached more than 24 trillion VND. However, by the end of 2021, the number of visitors there reached only 11,700; the revenue decreased to less than VND 10 trillion. In the Eastern area, 1,400 tourism business establishments had to suspend their operations; 6,000 direct workers in tourism lost their jobs or reduced their income. For example, in Tien Giang province, the total number of tourists

decreased by 87%, and the revenue reached only VND 250 billion, which fell by 78%⁷.

- With tourism closure, the vulnerable group working in related occupations, especially technology drivers, is a concern for the Mekong Delta and the whole society in general. In Vietnam, the emergence of app-based booking platforms began in 2014. Starting with about 100 Grabbike drivers, by the end of 2019, a report found that there were about 400,000 tech motorbike taxi drivers and 170,000 tech taxi drivers, with dozens of companies offering platform apps that connect drivers with customers in the areas of passenger transportation and food delivery. Compared to the Covid 19 pandemic, the applicable legal provisions are another cause of the “vulnerableness.” The relationship between tech drivers and companies is not considered an employment relationship. Drivers do not enjoy the guarantees the labor law gives them, such as employment, income, labor safety, and social security regimes. In fact, in terms of work, drivers' incomes are very precarious, while a social security system does not cover them⁸. Although the labor law protects them, they have not been specifically regulated in terms of policies on working time, rest time, or social insurance.

1.3. *In terms of the spiritual aspect*

It can be said that in this aspect, the author mainly wants to refer to the vulnerable group due to its nature. The COVID-19 pandemic has caused heavy losses around the world. Efforts to prevent coronavirus are critical to people's health worldwide, yet also place children and women at increased risk of violence, such as maltreatment, gender-based violence, and sexual assault.

7 Thuy An, *Creating a wind of change in Mekong Delta tourism after Covid-19*, Portal of Vietnam People's Army, <https://www.qdnd.vn/du-lich/tin-tuc/tao-luong-gio-moi-cho-du-lich-dong-bang-song-cuu-long-sau-dich-covid-19-687300>, [accessed on 25-May-2022].

8 Do Hai Ha – Dinh Thi Chien, *Adjusting the law for new forms of employment in the GIG economy: The*

case of tech motorbike taxi drivers, Workshop documents: Sharing international experiences on bottlenecks, inadequacies, and directions to improve the civil law provisions on transactions, contracts, ownership, property rights and dispute resolution mechanisms related to the shared economy model, 2021, page 3.

- *For women:* Several recent reports from countries affected by the COVID-19 pandemic show that travel restrictions, social distancing, and other disease prevention measures, accompanied by increased social and economic pressure on families, are leading to increased violence, especially against women and girls. In many countries, domestic violence has increased from 30% to 300%. In Vietnam, 21 million children have not gone to school and have been quarantined at home in the past time. This new reality directly impacts the care, protection, and safety of children⁹. Many people who live in areas under lockdown or quarantine due to Covid 19 face violence where it should be safest, in their homes. Domestic violence comes from many causes, in all sorts of subjects. Most of the victims were women. Cramped conditions, anxiety about diseases and disasters, job loss, and economic pressure caused psychological stress and increased the risk of domestic violence. They were subjected to sexual, physical, and other forms of mental torture. Before Covid-19, both husband and wife did not meet much, so the number of times of abuse was not much. During the time staying home to avoid the pandemic, it became worse. Many husbands spent their time drinking, beating, cursing, and attacking their wives¹⁰. In the case of households with economic dependence on spouses, the pressure on the family is also higher. Dependent on his wife's income makes, men feel "humiliated" and "useless" with the thought of "I am the breadwinner, but I can not support my wife and children." It also increases the pressure to look for jobs and new sources of income. Meanwhile, women unable to pay for their families, having no income, and asking for money from their husbands also creates pressure they didn't have before the pandemic.
- *For children:* Regarding the mental and psychological health of children in the Mekong Delta and the whole country, the pandemic increases stress, anxiety, and depression in children. This unprecedented pandemic has led to major changes for children in social activities. As a result of social distancing and school closures, children's daily lives were severely disturbed. With confined within the four walls, boredom, lack of motivation, frustration, stress, anxiety, and depression can lead to mental and psychological health crises for children. The teenage children who participated in the interview expressed fear of the outbreak of COVID-19 and fear of infection. They take care of not only themselves but also their family members. In addition, the nutritional aspect of children is a concern. Although the frequency and quality of meals are reduced, the effects of child malnutrition (lean and stunting) can only be determined throughout the year. Many mothers in the qualitative study reported that the frequency of children's meals was reduced compared to before school closed. About 70.4% of research participants in urban areas said their children eat fewer meals during the day, while this rate in rural areas is 29.6%. In addition, the nutrition security of many households is significantly affected by the pandemic, especially vulnerable children such as ethnic minority children, children in poor, near-poor, and disadvantaged families,¹¹ or children in lockdown areas. In addition, the nutritional quality of each family meal has been significantly reduced, limiting the diversity and essential

9Unicef Vietnam, Blue Heart Campaign – Committed to Ending Violence, Protecting Children and Women, <https://www.unicef.org/vietnam/vi/tr%C3%A1i-tim-xanh-0>, [accessed on 26-May-2022].

10Department of Family Affairs, Increasing Domestic Violence during Covid 19, Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism,

<http://giadinh.bvhttdl.gov.csgia-tang-bao-lucaiah-dinh-trong-mua-dich-covid-19/>, [accessed September 26, 2021].

11Unicef, *Rapid assessment of the economic and social impacts of the pandemic on children and families in Vietnam*, Hanoi, 2022, p. 15.

nutrients. This is mainly due to rising food prices, especially pork. This tendency is combined with many parents losing their jobs and having to struggle to maintain a subsistence income, especially for parents who are freelancers or work in industrial parks. About 34.5% of study participants said they had to use lower quality food at a higher price than usual. Many parents lost their jobs or reduced their previous income to a subsistence level. In particular, rising pork prices also lead to a heavier burden. Families living in quarantine areas, where most local markets are closed, and travel restrictions are in place, tend to stockpile food, use home-grown food, or receive support from local authorities such as noodles and eggs. The consequences lead to many families having to respond to difficulties by reducing the variety of meals and food quality. This prevents children from eating enough nutrients for good physical and cognitive development. Furthermore, COVID-19 may have triggered school dropouts when children accompanying their parents seek employment opportunities in new locations. About 3% of rural households surveyed reported that they stopped sending children to school due to a drop in income¹². It is also necessary to consider educational methods for these subjects. In the context of the pandemic, online learning is considered the most optimal measure and has achieved many positive results. Through the difficult period, the Mekong Delta is still considered the “low quality” education in the country. In particular, the budget expenditures for preschool and general education are lower than the national average. In addition, the size of the network of schools and classes at all levels of education is smaller than in the

whole country. According to the report from the Department of Facilities (Ministry of Education and Training), for the Mekong Delta to have the conditions of facilities and teaching equipment to reach the general average of the country, it is necessary to invest in the construction of about 3,300 new classrooms, solidify about 8,550 classrooms, purchase additional 2,191 sets of teaching equipment, invest in 758 new subject classrooms, etc. With the above difficulties and the limited resources invested by the state, the socialization of education in the Mekong Delta is considered to save the field from getting out of the “low quality” education soon¹³.

In short, domestic violence is an alarming issue worldwide, but with the fight against Covid-19, there is nothing that can justify violence. In addition to the above matters, children, especially children in remote areas, need more attention on nutrition and education methods in the coming time.

2. Solutions to overcome the impacts of the post-Covid 19 on the lives of “vulnerable” people in the Mekong Delta

- *Firstly*, it is necessary to improve the policy of economic support and social security for the vulnerable group and enterprises in the Mekong Delta and the whole country during the recovery period. Currently, the Government's support policy includes General Economic Assistance, a Financial Assistance Package of VND 61.58 trillion for the poor and enterprises affected by the Covid -19 pandemic. It has more than VND 52 trillion to support six eligible beneficiaries and VND 9.5 trillion to support enterprises in difficulty. In addition, Directive No. 11/CT-TTg dated March 4, 2020, relates to urgent tasks and measures to reduce the challenges for production and

12United Nations Viet Nam, *UN ANALYSIS ON SOCIAL IMPACTS OF COVID – 19 AND STRATEGIC POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS FOR VIET NAM*, Prepared by: FAO, ILO, IOM, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNESCO, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNODC, UN Women and WHO, p. 15.

13Tuan Quang, *Education Socialization in the Mekong Delta: New attraction needed*, Soc Trang Online – Agency of the Communist Party of Vietnam Soc Trang Province, the voice of the Party, government and people of Soc Trang Province, <https://www.baosoctrang.org.cs>, [accessed on 02-Dec-2022].

business, and ensure social security to cope with Covid -19 pandemic; Official Letter No. 897/TCT-QLN dated March 3, 2020, of General Department of Taxation on extending the time limit for tax payment and exemption from late payment interest or Decree No. 41/2020/ND-CP dated April 8, 2020, of the Government on extending the time limit for payment of value-added tax, corporate income tax, personal income tax, and land rent¹⁴. The above issues are seen as important improvements to help the people become more confident, which is quite similar to the policies being implemented in some countries. For instance, the Thai Government also approved an economic relief package worth 500 billion bath to mitigate the socio-economic impacts of the pandemic and a new economic stimulus package worth 140 billion bath with cash grants, co-payment, and e-vouchers. Households can also access consumer loans without bad credit ratings or high-interest rates or to support the economy through the pandemic¹⁵. However, in the applicable documents, there are no separate regulations to support policies for migrants from rural areas in the provinces of the Mekong Delta to large cities for living. In this “new normal” situation, the Government needs to issue a document to commit to supporting these people in certain difficult times and also to strengthen trust for people to return. This solution also somewhat alleviates the local employment pressure.

- *Secondly*, the implementation of propaganda and other measures to prevent domestic violence, especially in remote areas. Starting from the worrying reality of

domestic violence during the pandemic, it is essential to devise solutions to prevent and deal with these acts. Some proposed solutions to prevent and control domestic violence during the pandemic season in accordance with the situation in Vietnam, as well as the new normal period as follows: Mobilizing the public opinion power of the whole society in domestic violence prevention and control; encouraging people to help and reflect to competent authorities on cases of violence in the living area; Extensively disseminating the Law on Domestic Violence Prevention and Control, communication products on prevention against domestic violence in remote regions of the Mekong Delta so that people can know more about their rights; Introducing and disseminating reliable addresses such as Women's Union in localities in the media such as radio, internet so that victims of domestic violence can find out when they are subjected to violence; Developing a national hotline for domestic violence victims; Promulgating regulations and ensuring the implementation of quarantine measures from the suspect/perpetrator, connecting immediate care and psychotherapy for the domestic violence victims. It can be said that this is one of the urgent issues, so it is necessary to join hands to contribute not only a section of the population but also resources from the whole society, especially the State competent authorities.

Thirdly, promoting the development of infrastructures and policies to ensure children's rights. In addition to the problem of domestic violence, children face many risks in terms of learning conditions and nutrition to ensure

14Tran Cong Thang – Truong Thi Thu Trang, *Impacts of the Covid 19 pandemic on agriculture and rural areas in Vietnam*, Hanoi Institute of Agricultural and Rural Development Policy and Strategy, 10 July 2020.

15Bui Quang Tuan – Ha Huy Ngoc, *Economic recovery after the impact of the COVID 19 pandemic: International experience and lessons for Vietnam*, Communist Journal - Political Theoretical Agency of

the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam,
<https://www.tapchicongsan.org.csweb/guest/kinhte/-/2018/824164/phuc-hoi-kinh-te-sau-tac-dong-cua-dai-dich-covid-19--kinh-nghiem-quoc-te-va-bai-hoc-cho-viet-nam.aspx>, [accessed 12-Oct-2021].

development. In the field of education, so far, the legal corridor on attracting investment in education has been gradually improved, but in reality, it has not been as expected. Some investors in the field of education in the Mekong Delta believe that it is almost difficult to access preferential land for educational development, and most enterprises have to be self-reliant on ground. At the same time, it isn't easy to obtain preferential credit capital for educational investment projects. Therefore, relevant policies should be specific, clear, and transparent for enterprises to easily access and apply in practice, thereby constituting a driving force for social resources to participate in the development of state education. In terms of children's health care, although many policies and programs have been implemented in this regard, Orbis supported Can Tho in particular, the Mekong Delta in general successfully implemented projects on child eye care, and the Bay Hospital Program in 2017, and the Bay Hospital Program in 2023 with 60,000 children expected to participate in the coming time¹⁶. However, the projects and programs only support a small fraction of children in the Mekong Delta, so it is necessary to contribute to the community's efforts, especially in supporting the improvement of nutrition resources for children. Especially for children who do not have the conditions to go to school, this issue needs more attention.

They were fourth, improving the quality of social protection and corporate responsibility. As analyzed, Vietnam's socio-economic development strategy for 2021-2030 confirmed the view of "considering people as the center, the subject, the most important resource and the goal of development". Especially, after the Covid 19 pandemic, social protection issues revolved around the development of the human factor were more important. In the Mekong Delta, dealing with the right to work in a safe environment for the vulnerable group is necessary. It is because they normally participate

in voluntary social insurance, but the labor process risks are very high. Typically, in the case of seafarers or technology drivers, there are only association contracts or service contracts between them and the company. However, they will not be entitled to the benefits of employees at this time. Therefore, although it has been included in the scope of regulation of the Labor Code in 2019, because there are no regulations on the benefits these subjects are entitled to, they cannot be used in practice. In parallel, from the point of view of the author, it is necessary to improve the responsibility of the enterprise because before there are specific provisions of the law, the policies set by the enterprise will be the "life-saving" for people who do not have labor relationships in particular and the vulnerable group in general. Therefore, promoting this issue requires the support of the State in encouraging companies and enterprises to implement or having tax support for enterprises that perform well in this issue.

Fifthly, strengthening and building more organizations suitable for recovery and ensuring the vulnerable's physical and mental development. In the last major outbreaks, the health lines have played a crucial role that we cannot deny. A great contribution is to local officials, such as the residents' association, the commune public security, and the surrounding people. With the role of scanning, detecting, and attacking outbreaks for the community in general, along with the timely detection of cases of signs of infection in their management areas, the models are organized, and hotlines to timely meet the needs of people are considered as "mobile" safety nets. The development and legalization of these organizations are a response to the need for society, especially the vulnerable people, during the post-Covid recovery period. Currently, the authorities have done very well in this role. Still, to achieve high efficiency, it is necessary to rely on the contribution and participation of both the State and private sectors. Typically, the Front Work Departments

16Hong Phuong, *More than 60,000 children in the Mekong Delta supported screening for eye diseases*, VOV – Mekong Delta, <https://vov.csxa-hoi/tin->

24h/hon-60000-tre-em-o-dbscl-se-duoc-ho-tro-kham-sang-loc-cac-benh-ve-mat-post944930.vov, [accessed on 19-05-2022].

in the residential areas have the role of directly mobilizing, gathering, and propagating to raise awareness for all the people, contributing to the good implementation of the Party's and State's guidelines and policies, fulfilling the local socio-economic objectives, organizing visits to families with vulnerable people and timely solving their problems. Through close and engaging visits and propaganda will contribute to the mentality of "no one is left behind" to help vulnerable people reintegrate into the community in the post-Covid period./¹⁷

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