

Agricultural Infrastructure Funding Assessment: Research Opportunities and Trends

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Abstract

At present, in the traditional business process, several funding problems, such as a lack of funds, capitalization issues, limited access to financial institutions, and a lack of access to markets, are experienced, especially by farmers in developing countries. A comprehensive review of agricultural infrastructure funding assessment is attempted in this paper using bibliometric analysis and visualization analysis. The use of VOS viewers and Bibliometric is employed to quantitatively analyze related papers from Scopus, covering documents collected in the last 20 years, including the number of articles, the frequency of related topics, analysis of authors and articles that are widely cited, analysis of the most productive publishers, and analysis of the most productive countries conducting research. An increase in research on funding, especially in agricultural infrastructure studies, has been observed in 2018. Additionally, the current research focuses on funding, investment, agriculture, finance, blockchain, cost, economics, sustainable development, agricultural robots, platforms, business models, and climate change. The challenges and considerations to be integrated into non-high-income countries/regions are examined, as agricultural infrastructure funding plays a critical role in successfully mitigating the impact of food availability needs and ensuring food security. An alternative approach is required to implement a real program of sustainable development.

Keywords: Crowdsourcing; Infrastructure; Agriculture; Swamp; Irrigation

1. Introduction

In recent years, more and more people have become aware that agricultural land is becoming degraded or converted into land use utilization (Li et al., 2020). Demand from the agricultural sector with limited land requires optimizing agricultural land, such as agricultural infrastructure networks and establishing protected areas on agricultural land (Filimonova et al., 2019). The reorganization of wetland crops through the frequent use of chemical fertilizers and harmful pesticides on crops, causing pollution of our food and living environment and potential harm to humans in the future, has reduced our quality of life. In obtaining optimal harvests, people have paid the price of the environment and the quality of agricultural produce (Desabathina et al., 2022). However, with rising living standards, the agricultural infrastructure section has broad development prospects (Farstad & Butli Hårstad, 2022). The current chain of obtaining agricultural infrastructure funding needs to be improved so that the quality of agriculture can be enhanced, including improvements in farming methods and compatibility between agriculture and the environment.

Digital marketplaces have made it possible for actors in the agricultural business process (consumers, suppliers, farmers, investors, distributors, etc.) to communicate and transact in new ways. Smart connectivity is crucial to productivity and sustainability in the agricultural sector (Benna & Benna, 2018). Researching agricultural

economics and management in order to investigate food sustainability and economic development is related to agriculture (Stoknes et al., 2021). Farmers who use traditional business methods, particularly those in developing nations, face a number of finance challenges, including a shortage of money, capitalization concerns, restricted access to financial institutions, and restricted market access. In addition, many layers are involved in the agricultural supply chain from farmer to consumer, which creates additional costs to get the best out of wetland farming. Digital marketplaces have changed many business processes in almost all sectors (Suasih et al., 2022). The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), which is tasked with implementing e-agriculture, has made the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) declaration an action plan. (Chang, 2018) suggests that the e-agriculture platform can be advanced by introducing digital marketplaces that are enabled by Finance Technology (FinTech). Digital agricultural marketplaces are necessary to facilitate the availability of capital for the renovation of high-quality, geographically-adaptable, and structurally sound agricultural infrastructure.

Financial Technology enabled agricultural infrastructure in the digital market can help farmers and policymakers with their financial problems and entice the general public to invest in the sector (Pratiwi, 2023). People will have rapid access to a wealth of information through the digital marketplace, enabling them to perform online transactions from any location at any time and access nearly anything over the internet utilizing smartphones to get the information they require (Xue & Li, 2022). The uncertainty

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of agricultural infrastructure implementation makes it difficult to find funding. Wetland agricultural irrigation research in particular is still in its exploratory stages; few researchers have summarized and assessed it, and there is a lack of a well-established review procedure. Merely 128 review articles have been published in the last 15 years in the field of study, and very few studies have methodically compiled the evaluation of finance for agricultural infrastructure.

Hence, establishing a framework for assessing agricultural infrastructure funding is imperative, and the statistical analysis of articles in this domain holds constructive significance for future research. This study introduces bibliometric analysis and knowledge mapping, providing three key advantages. Firstly, it offers a transparent search process and an intuitive map of scientific knowledge. Secondly, it enables the analysis and reference of the development of a research field from various perspectives, including time, institutions, journals, countries, authors, and more. Thirdly, by using visual mapping, it makes it easier to extract important aspects from study information. Building on these benefits, this work uses VOS Viewer to visualize an examination of financing evaluation documents for wetland agricultural infrastructure found in the Scopus core collection. The limits of the current research are examined in the discussion, along with recommendations for further research.

2. Methodology

The literature search was conducted systematically based on reproducible methods. Table 1 shows the Scopus database (Scopus; <http://www.scopus.com> (accessed on October 28, 2023)) used, search terms, search strategy, and endnotes. Three terms were used to generate search results: term 1 contained Crowdfunding, term 2 contained Infrastructure, and term 3 contained Agriculture. The search strategy included the retrieved articles' title, abstract, and keywords and combining terms 1, 2, and 3 based on the AND operator. The final retrieval date was October 28, 2023, and the records for Scopus were 138 articles.

Table 1
Criteria for Literature Review

Criteria	Requirements
Topic	Crowdfunding Infrastructure Agriculture to Swamp Irrigation
Type Article	Journal, and Review Article
Publication	2000 to 2022
Language	English

This review employs bibliometrics and a systematic analysis process to examine the literature related to agricultural infrastructure funding. The goal is to elucidate the current research status and development trends in agricultural infrastructure funding. High-frequency keyword filtering analysis and keyword frequency statistics were performed using Bibliometrix library and RStudio software. VOS Viewer software was then used to

present the shifts in research on funding for agricultural infrastructure through social network analysis and hierarchical clustering analysis. Essential elements of this analysis include the comparison of research points at various stages, the forecasting of future trends based on keywords, and the investigation of future research directions. Keywords, authors, cited studies, nations, and publishers are all included in the analysis. Keyword clustering, collaboration networks, cited networks, literature sources, global-level distribution, and global collaboration networks can all be visually represented with Bibliometrix.

3. Results and Findings

While analyzing the observational data, we compiled a dataset comprising a list of 138 documents along with their attributes and field descriptions. The 138 documents selected during the screening process were published between 2007 and 2022, demonstrating a steady increase in the number of documents each year (see Figure 1). These findings align with related review papers on agricultural infrastructure funding. Table 2 displays the top twenty productive sources, spanning various disciplines such as management fund economics, civil engineering, agriculture, environment, and geography. The subsequent sections delve into keyword and topic linkage analysis, the analysis of the most cited authors and articles, the most productive publishers, the most prolific authors, and the most productive countries. Throughout the analysis process, conducted using RStudio software with the Bibliometrix library, it was observed that relevant studies began to increase notably from 2012.

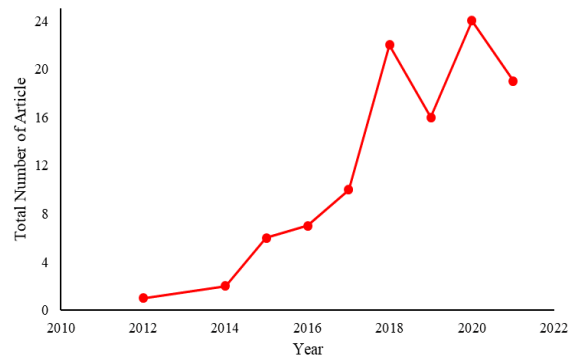


Fig. 1. Number of articles during the observation period.

3.1. Analyze Keywords and Linkages within Topics

Using each year as a time slice, we conducted a literature analysis on the 'Agricultural Infrastructure Funding' design up to 2022. Preliminary keyword analysis was performed on the selected literature using VOS Viewer and RStudio software. A total of 138 articles were analyzed, revealing 603 linked keywords. The top 20 keywords were chosen to construct a knowledge network, and keyword analysis was conducted, as depicted in Figure 2 and Table 2. The keyword analysis highlights terms frequently cited

alongside 'agricultural infrastructure funding,' with the number of occurrences in parentheses, including funding (22), investment (19), agriculture (17), finance (12), blockchain (10), cost (9), economy (8), sustainable development (6), agricultural robots (5), platform (5), business model (4), and climate change (3). These primary keywords provide valuable insights for identifying hot research directions and planning future studies on agricultural infrastructure funding.

Notably, 'funding' emerged as the most frequently cited keyword, indicating the effectiveness of our literature search and analysis, with a concentration of literature

around the term 'funding.' Moreover, the analysis reveals a focus on green funding, agricultural infrastructure, sustainable development, digital platforms, and more in studies related to infrastructure funding. These keywords span various fields, activity subjects, and management aspects in funding, emphasizing the need for a comprehensive review of agricultural infrastructure funding from diverse perspectives. While current research tends to concentrate on fundraising and enhancing investment confidence in society, there needs to be more emphasis on investigating its practical application.

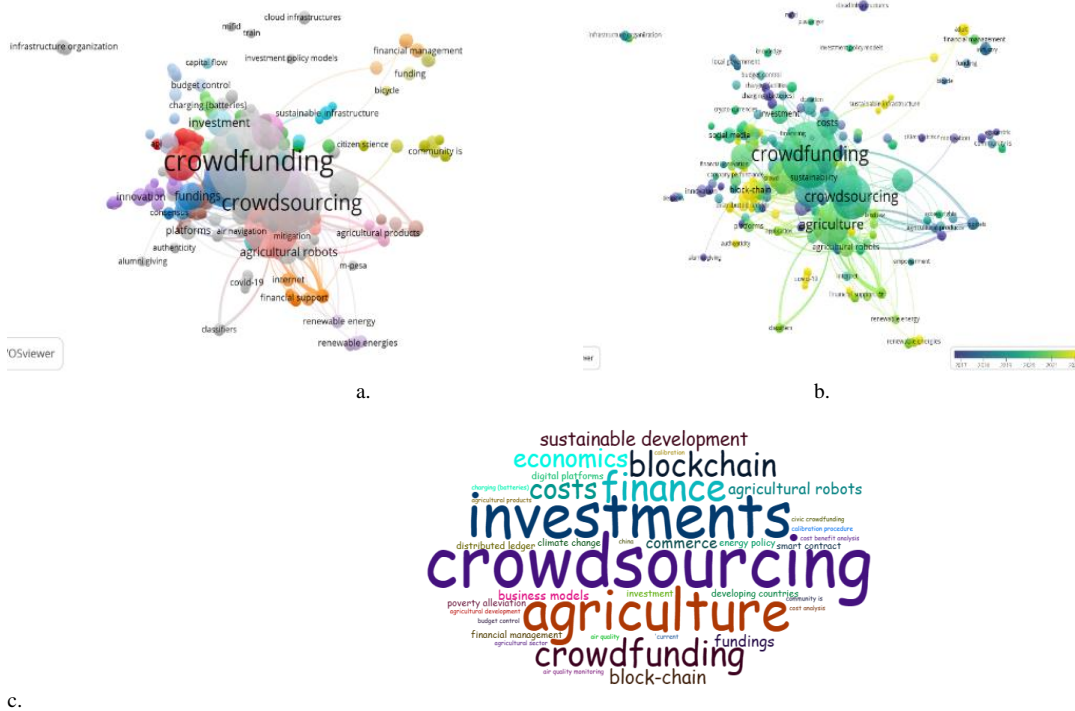


Fig. 2. (a) Keyword structural relationship network, (b) Keyword density, and (c) Keyword frequency diagram.

The keywords reveal a temporal trend in popular keywords (see Figure 2). The number of studies on agricultural infrastructure funding has steadily increased since 2014, with a significant surge in literature related to this topic noted from 2015, when funding became a prominent research focus. Completing the literature citation analysis indicates limited literature with minimal correlation. Conversely, research literature related to infrastructure and agriculture is gradually emerging. Between 2015 and 2018, applied research articles featuring keywords such as funding, investment, agriculture, infrastructure, and finance became hotspots. Notably, the keyword 'funding'

takes center stage, indicating a higher likelihood of targeting research phenomena. Although the keyword relationships are relatively intensive, articles classified by keywords in the other three stages exhibit more apparent distinctions. From 2017 to 2022, literature with the term 'sustainable development' as the primary focus becomes more prevalent. In Figure 2-b, the term appears densely connected with some scattered nodes. All the keywords are intertwined, emphasizing the relationship between financial management, generating profitable contracts through digital platforms, and targeted policy decision-making.

Table 2
Top 20 keywords

Keywords	Frequency	Keywords	Frequency
Crowdsourcing	22	Business models	4
Investments	19	Climate change	3
Agriculture	17	Developing countries	3
Finance	12	Digital platforms	3
Blockchain	10	Distributed ledger	3
Costs	9	Energy policy	3

Economics	8	Financial management	3
Sustainable development	6	Investment	3
Agricultural robots	5	Poverty alleviation	3
Commerce	5	Smart contract	3

Simultaneously, following a more in-depth clustering analysis of the keyword network, 13 clusters were identified as suitable for grouping (see Figure 3). The clustering results reveal that studies on funding, investment, agriculture, finance, cost, economy, sustainable development, business models, developing countries, digital platforms, infrastructure, and decision-making span various fields, demonstrating a specific correlation within the same subject. The clusters exhibiting the most substantial similarity and the highest number of interconnected keywords include funding, investment, agriculture, blockchain, financing, cost analysis, energy policy, air quality monitoring, financial management, renewable energy, and agricultural product websites.

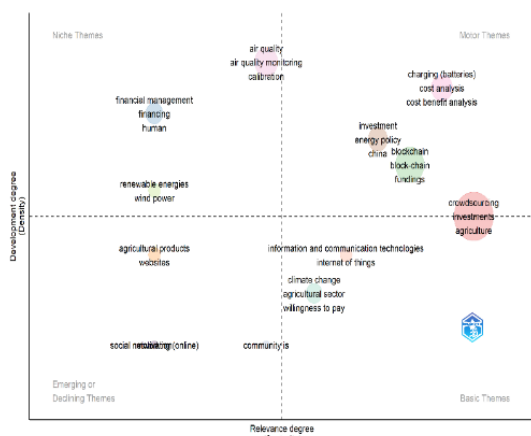


Fig. 3. Relevance of the most frequently discussed topics in research.

3.2. Analysis of Authors and Most Cited Articles

Li Y is one of the most prolific authors, consistently contributing to the theme from 2017 to 2022 (see Figure 4). Demonstrating strong research capabilities, this author has maintained high productivity over five years, surpassing most other authors in output. Gasparro K focused on studying the situation of seeking agricultural infrastructure funding and assessing efficiency with different models from 2018 to 2020. Asahi V dedicated a year, from 2018 to 2019, to research on this theme, while Benna A contributed in 2018. Berawi MA has been actively conducting research in the last two years, starting from 2020 until the present. Additionally, De Vito S researched from 2017 to 2019. Francia G. and Esposito E conducted studies during the same period. Finally, researcher Duansa J concentrated efforts in one year, producing three articles on developing and utilizing digital platforms for accessing agricultural infrastructure funding. This research spans the transition

from previous times to the digital era and the industrial revolution.

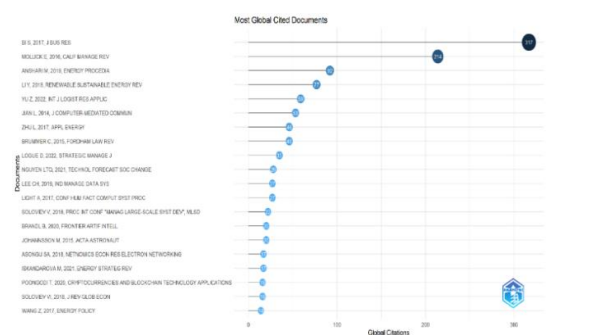


Fig. 4. The 15 most prolific authors.

Moving on to the globally most cited articles, Bi S's 2017 research in the Journal of Business Research, with 317 citations, stands out as the most referenced material on global agricultural infrastructure funding. Following closely is Mollick 2016 research in the California Management Review publisher, accumulating 214 citations, making it the second most cited article. Subsequently, Anshari 2019 research in Energy Procedia, presented in proceedings discussing matters related to agricultural infrastructure while seeking development assistance funds, has gathered 92 citations, securing the third position.

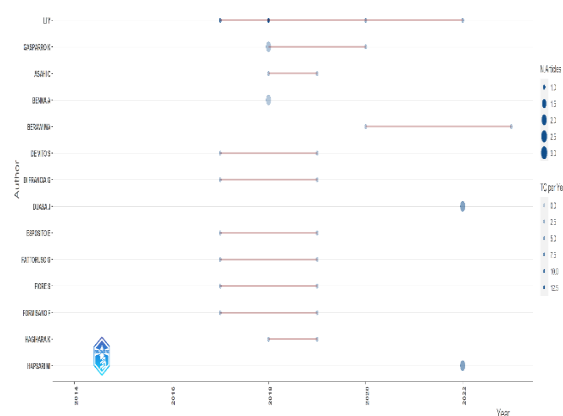


Fig. 5. The 15 most-cited articles globally.

Additionally, Li Y's 2018 research, addressing assumptions crucial in developing the digitization of the agricultural infrastructure funding process, is the fourth most frequently cited, with 77 citations. Notably,

discussions on this topic are more prevalent in China, with several of the most cited articles having Chinese researchers as the principal authors. Notable examples include Yu Z's 2022 research in *International Journal of Logistics Research and Applications* with 59 citations, Jian L's 2014 research in *Journal Computer Mediated Communication* with 53 citations, Lee CH's 2019 research in *Industrial Management & Data Systems* with 27 citations, and Wang Z's 2017 research involving renewable energy policies in *Energy Policy*, which has garnered 14 citations.

3.3. Analysis of the Most Productive Publishers

Table 3 displays the top fifteen journals with the most published papers, serving as focal points for significant research on agricultural infrastructure financing. *Lecture notes in networks and systems* is the journal with the most emphasis on assessing agricultural infrastructure funding, mainly focusing on financial funding and investment. The ACM international conference proceeding series (Association for Computing Machinery), a versatile proceeding that spans finance, management, and engineering sciences, is recognized for its attention to new developments, technologies, and applications of remote

sensing and geographic information systems. The *Journal of Hydrology and Total Environmental Science*, a prominent journal in total engineering science encompassing economics, civil engineering, and agriculture, holds significance. According to SCI's Impact Factor (IF) data, the journal ranks second among the top fifteen publishers in terms of the number of articles published per year, indicating its significant influence. The IOP conference series: earth and environmental science covers multidisciplinary geoscience and environmental science research in depth. *Sustainability (Switzerland)*, an international journal in the field of sustainability, places a high value on article quality and innovation, and has had a significant influence in the field during that time period. Notably, among the fifteen publishers, *Lecture notes in networks and systems* hails from Switzerland, the ACM (Association for Computing Machinery) international conference proceeding series is based in the United States, and the IOP conference series: earth and environmental science originates from the United Kingdom. These affiliations underscore that developed countries with advanced scientific and economic capabilities contribute significantly to the quantity and quality of publications in this field.

Table 3
The top 15 most productive sources

Sources	Number
Lecture notes in networks and systems	5
ACM international conference proceeding series	4
IOP conference series: earth and environmental science	4
Sustainability (Switzerland)	3
Advances in crowdfunding: research and practice	2
Advances in e-business research series	2
Advances in intelligent systems and computing	2
CEUR workshop proceedings	2
CROWDASSET: crowdfunding for policymakers	2
Crowdfunding and sustainable urban development in emerging economies	2
E3S web of conferences	2
Energy Procedia	2
Lecture notes in business information processing	2
Lecture notes in electrical engineering	2
Studies in regional science	2

3.4. Analysis of the Most Productive Countries

Based on the Scopus core collection analysis, (Figure 6) illustrates the number of publications from the countries/regions studied. The United States lead with 49 documents, making the most substantial contribution to the assessment of agricultural infrastructure funding, followed by China (32), India (20), Italy (17), United Kingdom (17), Indonesia (15), Japan (15), Germany (12), Norway (8), and Australia (7). The United States stand out as a country actively addressing agricultural infrastructure finance, with numerous studies focusing on sustainable development, green finance, and related areas. Figure 6 indicates a significantly higher volume of research in developing countries than in developed ones. Agricultural infrastructure financing presents challenges in developing and developed nations, but the hurdles are more pronounced in developing countries due to weaker economies and technology. The limitations in developing countries include difficulties in predicting funding shortfalls and mitigating losses promptly, primarily due to the absence of an official agricultural infrastructure funding digitization system. As a result, developing countries bear a more profound impact from agricultural infrastructure funding shortfalls, prompting increased research into the assessment of efficient digital financial technologies.

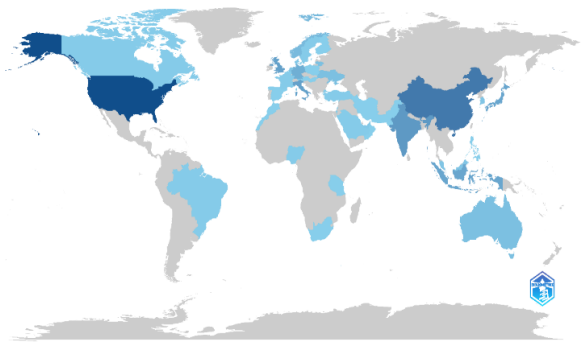


Fig. 6. The most productive countries.

3.5. Multi-Sector Involvement in Decision-Making

Agricultural infrastructure financing involves allocating financial resources to develop essential structures and facilities that support agricultural productivity and sustainability, particularly for irrigation systems. The complexity of project financing is further increased when multiple sectors such as government agencies, private investors, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and local communities are involved (Tambi, 2022). Each sector has different objectives, priorities, and constraints, which can pose managerial challenges in decision-making and resource allocation. One significant managerial issue in this context is the alignment of different stakeholder interests. Government agencies may prioritize long-term regional development and food security, while private investors may focus on short-term profits and profitability (Dinh et al., 2024). NGOs often advocate for sustainable

practices and the well-being of local communities, which may conflict with the efficiency-driven approaches of other stakeholders (Handage et al., 2023). This diversity of objectives can lead to conflicts, delays, and compromises that affect the overall efficiency and effectiveness of agricultural infrastructure projects.

On the one hand, multi-sectoral engagement requires coordinated planning and implementation that provide effective communication and collaboration mechanisms (Usman et al., 2020). Each sector operates within its own regulatory framework, financial constraints, and operational methodologies. Ensuring accountability and transparency in the financing and implementation stages is a critical challenge (Beaulieu et al., 2015). With multiple sectors involved, tracking the flow of funds, monitoring project progress, and evaluating results necessitate a strong governance structure. Managers must implement comprehensive reporting and auditing systems to prevent corruption, administrative errors, and inefficiencies (Block et al., 2018). This includes setting clear performance metrics, conducting regular audits, and maintaining open communication channels to keep all stakeholders informed and involved (Mohd Thas Thaker et al., 2018). Failure to maintain transparency can erode trust among stakeholders and jeopardize project success (Azganin et al., 2021). An effective management strategy must address these challenges to facilitate the successful development and implementation of agricultural infrastructure projects.

3.6. Limitation Study

This systematic review, while informative, has certain limitations attributed to the search tools and databases utilized. The exclusive reliance on the Scopus database presents advantages and disadvantages compared to studies incorporating multiple databases. While using multiple sources can mitigate potential sample bias, the reliance on high-quality databases ensures homogeneity in the research sample, eliminating the need to address duplicate records. Additionally, critiques of Google Scholar or Web of Science databases, along with the criteria for classification, keyword search, and record selection, are necessary to enhance the specificity of the findings. Furthermore, the restriction to documents in the English language might have resulted in the exclusion of other valuable documents in different languages, potentially influencing the main conclusions of this study. The limitation on document types may have also excluded high-quality, impactful documents from alternative media, impacting the study's overall conclusions.

It is crucial to recognize that the outcomes of the systematic analysis may only be complete with the inclusion of gray literature on agricultural infrastructure funding. The exclusion of gray literature, primarily when focusing on the practical application of this research in management and practice, could significantly alter the results. However, the complete integration of all gray literature poses a perpetual challenge, making it impossible to achieve objectivity and homogeneity. Moreover, such inclusion would

compromise the homogeneity associated with using the Scopus database regarding quality, accessibility, and the peer review process by field experts. In future research, we aim to consider additional sources such as Chinese literature, meeting proceedings, gray literature, media, and other databases (Web of Science, etc.). A more inclusive approach, incorporating comprehensive keywords in the search, will be adopted to obtain more detailed and nuanced results.

4. Conclusion

As a crucial foundation for securing agricultural infrastructure funding to enhance the quantity and functionality of drainage, particularly in wetland agriculture, there is a need to plan and manage a comprehensive funding platform for the future. With advancements in research across various fields, there has been a surge in funding-related studies, particularly in agricultural infrastructure, in 2018. This surge has occurred in both theoretical and empirical dimensions. Regarding research content, the study focuses on funding, investment, agriculture, finance, blockchain, cost, economy,

sustainable development, artificial intelligence for the agricultural sector, platforms, business models, and climate change. The methodological approach of the research has gradually shifted from interdisciplinary data analysis based on macroscopic phenomena and trends to achieving more precise evaluation results. Based on these findings, researchers have identified several future research opportunities and categorized these into six figures and four tables containing research findings. We recommend conducting more research in non-high-income countries/regions, as agricultural infrastructure funding plays a pivotal role in effectively addressing food availability needs and ensuring food security. The limited availability of funds and substantial demand necessitate alternative approaches to implementing sustainable development programs. Furthermore, we suggest focusing more research on developing digital platforms that integrate with lesser-known stakeholders, many of whom need to observe the process of implementing real agricultural infrastructure projects.

Table 4
Research representing the Agricultural Infrastructure Assessment Model

Researchers	Aim	Method	Result	Limitation	Future Research
(Bi et al., 2017)	This paper will overview the current status, challenges, and policy recommendations for China's Photovoltaic Poverty Alleviation (PVPA) projects.	The research method is mainly based on a literature review and analysis of existing PVPA projects in China.	Photovoltaic Poverty Alleviation (PVPA) projects in China have made significant progress in recent years, witnessing many implemented projects and a substantial increase in installed capacity.	This paper needs to address the potential social, environmental, and cultural impacts of PVP projects, which are crucial considerations in their implementation and sustainability..	Evaluation of social and environmental impacts of PVPA projects. This may include studies on their impact on local communities, job creation, and reduction of greenhouse gas emissions.
(Mollick & Robb, 2016)	This research also aims to examine potential biases, including geographical and gender biases.	A combination of quantitative analysis and empirical studies was employed.	The study revealed that the decisions made by the crowd in crowdfunding campaigns aligned with expert judgments regarding quality and innovation. Crowds also demonstrated proficiency in identifying and avoiding projects primarily designed for financial gain.	This limited sample selection may not encompass all projects and industries on crowdfunding platforms. The accuracy and reliability of data collected from crowdfunding platforms and other sources may be limited.	Further investigation is necessary to comprehend the long-term effects of crowdfunding on the growth and success of new ventures.
(Anshari et al., 2019)	This study aims to assess the accuracy of heat demand estimation, considering variations in weather conditions and district renovation scenarios.	The researchers created three weather scenarios (low, medium, high) and three district renovation scenarios (shallow, medium, deep) to evaluate the applicability of the heat demand-outdoor temperature function for forecasting.	The article states that if only weather changes are considered, the margin of error in heat demand estimation is acceptable for some applications, with errors in annual demand lower than 20% for all weather scenarios considered.	The current model also illustrates the limited funding sources and access to the market for first-line processors.	Assess the impact of different weather and renovation scenarios on the accuracy of heat demand estimation in district heating networks.
(Li et al., 2018)	This research aims to provide an overview of the current status of Photovoltaic Poverty	The research methods employed in this article include a literature review and qualitative analysis.	Photovoltaic Poverty Alleviation (PVPA) projects in China have made significant progress in recent years, with many projects implemented and	This paper does not address the potential social, environmental, and cultural impacts of PVPA projects, which can be essential	Future research could compare and analyze different business models used in PVPA projects, such as the Special Purpose Vehicle

	Alleviation (PVPA) projects in China.		a substantial increase in installed capacity.	considerations in implementing and sustaining such projects.	(SPV) and crowdfunding models, to identify their strengths, weaknesses, and suitability to different contexts.
(Yu & Rehman Khan, 2022)	This study aims to investigate the (ESS) of the Green Agricultural Product Supply Chain (GAPSC) financing game model.	The research method used in this article is evolutionary game analysis.	The simulations validated the game model and provided insights into the players' strategies and profits under various scenarios. They analyzed the impact of parameters on agricultural food suppliers' profits and urban dwellers' evolution process.	Weaknesses in implementation efficiency require solid cooperation between the government, policy banks, poor communities, PV manufacturers, etc.	Future researchers can investigate the impact of demand uncertainty on the profitability of agricultural product suppliers in the GAPSC financing game model.
(Jian & Usher, 2014)	The study also investigates whether donors prefer to donate to journalists.	A regression analysis examined donor preferences and factors affecting the ability to fund.	The regression analysis results show that donors on the Spot.us platform prefer news that guides daily life compared to news that offers general world awareness.	One area for improvement is that this study only analyzed data from the Spot.us platform, which may not be representative of all crowdfunding platforms or the broader donor population.	Further research could explore the factors that influence the success of crowdfunding campaigns for journalism.
(Zhu et al., 2017)	This study aims to model the interaction between electricity suppliers, charging infrastructure operators, and fundraisers.	This model analyzes the interactions between electricity suppliers, charging infrastructure operators, and crowd funders.	The study found that crowdsourcing has the same effect as providing a 20% subsidy for promoting the construction of electricity poles. Crowdfunding performance is affected by the risk attitude of fundraisers, with less risk-averse fundraisers having a stronger incentive to invest in electricity poles.	This research makes certain assumptions, such as the risk tolerance level of crowdfunders and the probability of payment. This limits the ability to validate the model and generalize the findings.	Future research could investigate alternative crowdsourcing models, such as reward-based or equity-based crowdsourcing, and compare their effectiveness in promoting the development of charging infrastructure.
(Nguyen et al., 2021)	This study aims to explore the factors that influence the social value contribution of blockchain technology-based social crowdfunding platforms.	The research method used in this article is an exploratory qualitative research approach based on three case studies.	The crowdfunding performance is affected by the risk attitude of fundraisers, and fundraisers who are less risk-averse have more substantial incentives for electricity pole investment. Sensitivity analysis was conducted on crowdfunding performance regarding rate of return, unit construction cost, charging volume, and risk tolerance.	This research is based on three case studies, which may only be representative of some social crowdfunding platforms based on blockchain technology.	Future research should explore users' perspectives, such as fundraisers and investors/donors, in different contexts, including developing or developed countries.
(Lee et al., 2019)	Aims to examine the effects of language style and message substance on the persuasive process in crowdfunding platforms.	The research method used in this article is a quantitative analysis of data collected from a crowdfunding campaign.	The results of the article show that affective language, perceptual language, and social language positively impact funding success in crowdfunding campaigns.	This may limit the generalizability of the findings to other crowdfunding platforms or cultural contexts.	Future research could complement this study with experimental research that manipulates language style and message substance to test their causal effects on funding success.

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