

# Tracking CSR Contributions in Agriculture

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#### Background:

- India was the first country to make Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) a legal obligation.
- Under Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013, companies meeting certain financial thresholds are required to spend a portion of their profits on CSR initiatives.
- According to the National CSR Portal, companies spent a total of ₹1.84 lakh crore on CSR activities from 2014 to 2023.
- With such substantial funding, the question arises: how can CSR be used effectively to support agriculture, a sector that plays a vital role in India's economy and employs a large portion of the population?

## **CSR's Current Contribution to Agriculture**

#### 1. Agricultural Employment and Economic Impact:

- Nearly 47% of India's population is employed in agriculture, which is significantly higher than the global average of 25%.
- **Agriculture contributes 16.73%** to India's GDP, highlighting its importance to the economy.

#### 2. Challenges Facing Agriculture:

 While India's food production has stabilized, the sector faces issues like degradation of natural resources, stagnant farmer incomes, and threats from climate change.

# 3. Corporate Interest in Agricultural Sustainability:

- Many companies are beginning to prioritize climate action and sustainability in agriculture within their CSR budgets.
- A report by a CSR platform noted that 23% of surveyed companies listed "environment and sustainability" as their main CSR focus.
- CSR contributions have funded initiatives such as grain banks, farmer schools, livelihood projects, water conservation, and energy-efficient irrigation.

## 4. Opportunities for CSR in Sustainable Agriculture:

As agriculture shifts towards sustainable and modern practices, CSR funds could

play a crucial role in providing **capital** and **infrastructure**, which are key needs for the sector today.

### The Main Challenge: Tracking CSR Funding in Agriculture

#### 1. Lack of Clear Tracking Mechanisms:

- A major obstacle to maximizing CSR's impact in agriculture is the lack of precise tracking mechanisms to measure funds dedicated specifically to agriculture.
- The current CSR reporting system does not distinctly classify **agriculture-focused activities**, making it difficult to assess the actual impact of CSR in this sector.

## 2. Ambiguity in Reporting Categories:

- CSR activities related to agricultural sustainability may fall under 11 out of the 29
  development sectors defined by Schedule VII of the Companies Act, which includes
  categories like:
  - Gender equality
  - Agroforestry
  - Poverty, hunger, and malnutrition
  - Environmental sustainability
  - Rural development
- Since these categories cover a broad range of activities, many of which are unrelated to agriculture, it becomes challenging to isolate and track funds specifically allocated for agricultural initiatives.

### 3. Impact on Sectoral Assessments:

• Without distinct tracking, it's hard to perform sectoral impact assessments on agriculture-focused CSR activities, which limits the ability to measure progress and optimize resource allocation.

#### The Way Forward: Improving CSR Impact in Agriculture

# 1. Designating Agriculture as a Separate CSR Sector:

- Given agriculture's significance to India's economy and its role in sustainable growth, it's crucial to recognize agriculture as a distinct sector within CSR activities.
- By doing so, CSR funds could be more accurately directed toward agriculturespecific needs, leading to greater transparency and a more focused impact.

#### 2. Enhancing Reporting and Tracking Mechanisms:

- Modifying the reporting framework to categorize CSR activities based on sectors receiving funds would streamline resource allocation.
- This approach would allow for **better targeting of funds**, making CSR contributions more meaningful and effective.

#### 3. Aligning CSR Efforts with Agricultural Sustainability Goals:

• Identifying the **key sustainability issues** in agriculture and directing CSR funds

accordingly would support the transformation of agroecosystems.

 CSR funding could help address pressing challenges like soil health, water conservation, and climate resilience in agriculture, driving substantial change in rural communities.

