

ABSTRACT

Tamil Nadu is among one of the highly vulnerable and climate risk prone region with varying topography and climatic conditions. The day-to-day changes caused by varying climatic conditions are a signal to take steps. Climate change caused due to the activities of man, are addressed by the governments, through their action plans. With adaptation and mitigation strategies formulated, adaptation is given an upper hand as it is development oriented and paves way for a sustainable future. In this study, we obtain an in-depth understanding of the definition and structure of climate change adaptation finance and adaptation gap. Analysing these aspects, the budgetary trends of Tamil Nadu are studied over a period of six years 2017-2022 with respect to the second state action plan on climate change. Focusing upon the sustainable agriculture sector, results indicate that there is a need for consistent allocation and spending towards these activities. It is essential to build a transparent and accurate framework to estimate the level of outlays required. It is also necessary to provide a proper base for the information and data regarding these strategies for clarity of the implementation process and for better planning and improvement of these strategies.