We live in the age of climate solutions, both in the mitigation and adaptation arenas. Meanwhile, the people who have least contributed to the anthropogenic climate change are suffering from both the slow onset impacts and acute disasters; and the currently implemented policies only exacerbate the existing inequalities. It is thus crucial that a just approach is pursued, whereby the interests of the socially marginalised groups are made central and integral to all research and policy related to environmental governance. With mounting popularity of *intersectional feminism* and *climate justice* in both academia and activism, it begs further investigation into whether increasing women participation rates in science can have broader positive effects. Contrary to a prejudiced belief that women are inherently more caring and should thus focus their academic efforts on related topics, the hypotheses are supported by the assumption that women are socialised as a minority, and hence more attuned to the needs of other underrepresented groups. Consequently, it is believed that women scholars are more likely to integrate justice concerns in the scholarship relevant to policy making in climate change adaptation. This paper presents a systematic review of the climate change adaptation policy scholarship, which is rooted in machine-assisted methodology for gender estimation and thematic space analysis. By applying a mixed method for gender prediction from the first name and Structural Topic Modelling (STM) approach for identifying topical trends in the text corpus, I investigate the relationship between the gender variables and topic prevalence values for topics related to the conceptual framework of *climate justice*. The results support the argument for higher representation rates and more welcoming conditions for women researchers, especially in climate science, as they reveal a positive effect of author gender being estimated as female and the topic proportion of topics such as *Pathways to Equity, Local Communities, Gender, Food Security,* and *Displacement and Mobility*. This work further highlights the gaps in climate change adaptation policy research associated with underrepresentation of the voices and interests of various minority groups. Finally, the findings presented here confirm previously outlined patterns in gender disparities in academia.