# An evidence map of gendered discourse in climate change adaptation policy scholarship

Keywords: climate change, adaptation policy, gender, climate justice, intersectionality, topic modelling, unsupervised machine learning, Big Data, evidence synthesis

## Authors

Diana Danilenko (MCC)

Anne (Leeds, MCC)

Tarun (UBC, MCC)

Marina ? Sarah ?

## Abstract

Climate science is unanimous on the urgency of action in both mitigation and adaptation arenas. The people who have least contributed to the anthropogenic climate change are already suffering from 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, especially in adaptation efforts. 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. 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 inclusion of 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, 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.

## Introduction

While climate change poses an unprecedented global challenge, it also provides an opportunity to rethink and deconstruct the existing systems and institutions that clearly are not working for anyone apart for the most privileged [references]. Despite the nature and scale of the climate crisis, powerful actors as represented by the economic and political elites are halting meaningful action, while the socially marginalised groups, having contributed the least to the causes of climate change, are suffering from its immediate impacts [references]. Furthermore, in the world we live in today, vulnerable communities are susceptible to multiple emerging and intersecting risks that exacerbate one another and reduce the adaptive capacities [references]. Mitigation and adaptation measures also require large investments, which indicates the need for economic support from the industrialised countries to poorer ones. Once implemented, these measures create multiple reinforcing benefits, such as stimulating innovation, raising education levels, improving health and well-being, among countless others. And these can only be realised through the inclusion of grassroots communities in designing and where feasible in implementing these mitigation and adaptation projects. Hence, in moving forward, climate action must assume a more equitable approach. The *climate justice* framework conceptualises such action as aimed at tackling climate change, while prioritising human rights by explicitly addressing multiple intersecting injustices that are or can be made worse by the absence or delay or misguided implementation of mitigation and adaptation activities, or even by their implementation (Robinson, 2011; Sultana, 2021).

Producing scientific evidence specific to the experiences of the most vulnerable groups is integral to enabling such action (ICRC, 2020; IPCC, 2022). It is thus critical to ensure that the expertise and informing processes are inclusive of the socially marginalised groups; that vulnerable actors are given the chance to speak up, participate, and make their concerns not only heard, but also acted upon. And as different forms of inequality intersect and reinforce one another, tackling them requires an intersectional approach (Hillert, 2023; ICRC, 2020; Liverman et al., 2022).

Historically elitist and exclusively white male endeavour, science has contributed to the spread and persistence of discriminatory ideals (‘How Nature Contributed to Science’s Discriminatory Legacy’, 2022)*.* And even as we see more inclusive policies and higher women’s participation rates, gender bias and other discriminatory biases persist in both natural and social sciences. Among the IPCC’s contributing authors in the 6th assessment cycle, only 33% were female. Of course, this was a significant improvement from 1990, when the number was as low as 8%, or even 2013 with 21% - but is it enough? And why does this matter in the broader context of social justice? (Liverman et al., 2022)

Ensuring women's agency has proven essential in both tackling emerging crises at the grassroots level and changing the course of international climate negotiations (Robinson, 2019). It has become evident that encouraging women’s participation leads to an overall fairer representation of the needs and interests across minority groups. However, while women are becoming more prominent figures in climate negotiations and activism, there is still much work to be done before gender equity can be fully realised in the climate research community, as a recent report from the IPCC Task Group on Gender highlights (Liverman et al., 2022). The survey revealed that both discussions and scientific writing are still dominated by men - even with lower disparity than in previous eras, women still feel less confident in speaking up. After the report was presented at the Panel’s 49th Session in May 2019, a second task group, the Task Group on Gender Policy and Implementation Plan, was commissioned to develop a draft for the IPCC Gender Policy and Implementation Plan, that was reviewed and adopted at the Panel’s 52nd Session in February 2020. The policy institutes the goals of enhancing gender equality in the IPCC processes, creating a gender-inclusive environment, and gender-sensitive training, as well as the stepwise procedures towards achieving them, thus allowing for continuous monitoring and better transparency (IPCC Task Group on Gender, 2020).

Of course, one can argue that women's agency has not always been intersectional and inclusive of all; that, in its early waves, feminism was exclusionary of racial minorities, or that today it often is exclusionary of transgender or other gender non-conforming people. However, many recent feminist authors and public figures like Nancy Fraser, bell hooks and Sara Ahmed, among others, have built a strong argument for intersectional feminism, which this study builds upon in the context of climate science and policy. There are further possible counter arguments to the case that women in climate science can also be agents for other marginalised groups. These include, for instance, possibility of token inclusion of women researchers, or the pressure women experience to comply with dominant scientific practices, or the phenomenon of women researchers being ‘ghettoed’ into certain scientific domains considered ‘more suitable’ for them. 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 are thus 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.

There is a consensus in the literature on the disproportionate effects of climate change and the inadequacy of currently implemented policies to account for the needs of the less powerful. The most inclusive and transparent scientific processes have been shown to provide outcomes that are not only most equitable but that also reflect the best available knowledge. Evidence of male domination in scientific processes is also ample. While geographic and temporal analyses of the topical spaces of related literature have been presented, there have not been a study that would focus on climate justice and discuss the gendered patterns of topic inclusion.

Adaptation policy scholarship is ample and fragmented, making it hard for policymakers to stay well-informed. Machine-assisted systematic evidence reviews allow to identify the main patterns and gaps in the literature. In this study, we implement empirical evidence synthesis methods for testing intersectionality arguments from theoretical feminist literature. Specifically, we focus on the climate justice framework within adaptation policy. As climate adaptation focuses on minimising exposure and building resilience to climate change impacts, an equitable approach is of utmost importance. The specific area of climate science is also selected as one where a researcher could explicitly assume a human-centred approach or rather exclude it from the agenda.

## Methods (1750)

## Results (5000-3200)

The analysis described in this paper consisted essentially of three distinct parts: gender prediction, topic modelling and analysis of the relationship between an author’s gender and the topical output of a research paper. Hence, this section presents the results of the analysis arranged in a similar manner, where I first describe the gender composition of the chosen scientific subfield, then its thematic landscape, and finally, the causal links present between the two.

## 3.1 Gender composition

In line with previous findings from different academic subfields (González-Márquez et al., 2023; Larivière et al., 2013; Nielsen et al., 2017; West et al., 2013), I find climate change adaptation policy scholarship to be male-dominated, as depicted in Figure 4. In reality, the number of female authors could be slightly lower due to the upward bias of the tool used for gender estimation towards prediction of ‘female’ authorship instances as described in the subsection 4.2 of this paper; or slightly better, if names disregarded due to ambiguous gender estimations do indeed more often belong to women researchers, similarly to the records of initials instead of full first names; or rather comparable to the ones captured here if the described effects cancel each other out.

Particularly, I find the last author position to be largely held by men researchers - 70.27%, compared to 29.73% of women. As the last authorship in natural and social sciences usually corresponds to the project supervisor or the head of the working group, this finding illustrates once again the ‘leaky pipeline’ problem, where gender parity is lower in higher career stages. One potential caveat of this judgement is that in some scientific fields such as economics, it is common practice to list the authors in the alphabetical order. However, if the query did in fact match documents from such disciplines, the number 29,73% for women in leading authorship positions would be even lower in reality. Among the first authorship instances, representing the researchers who often contribute most to the conceptualisation and assume most of the work for the project, 39.04% are predicted to be women, and 61.96% men. This is a higher women participation rate than for the majority of the scientific disciplines described before, with the exception of, for instance, the subfields in medical research related to ‘care’ and veterinary medicine or, in sociology, - those related to sociology of the family and gender (González-Márquez et al., 2023; West et al., 2013). It is also higher than the share of women contributing authors in the IPCC AR6, which was equal to 33%. As the IPCC assessment reports synthesise knowledge from 3 major areas (corresponding to the 3 working groups): science, impacts, and mitigation; women are least represented in physical science (27%), most represented in impacts (40%), and quite poorly represented in mitigation (31%) (Liverman et al., 2022). Considering that the field of climate change adaptation policy falls under the umbrella of ‘impacts’, the subset of documents I am working with, and the estimated authors’ genders seem to be in harmony with the levels of women participation in the broader context of climate scholarship. Intuitively, the relative number of papers where most authors are predicted to be female is even lower, at only 23.34%. This is a worrying number as it indicates a possibility of *token participation* of women researchers in a lot of projects. A situation where female researchers are part of the process but are indeed discouraged from expressing their opinions or are facing additional pressure in the form of increased competitiveness is not uncommon in a male-dominated environment as men are reported to be more oblivious to the challenges that women are facing and oftentimes fail to adjust the processes in an appropriate way (Liverman et al., 2022).

These results appear in a more alarming light when one also considers the dominant collaboration patterns. The previous evidence on women participation and collaboration practice in science has been heterogeneous and field-specific (Boschini & Sjögren, 2007; Ghiasi et al., 2015; Holman & Morandin, 2019; Jadidi et al., 2018; Kwiek & Roszka, 2021). A simple investigation of the numbers has revealed that among the women first publishing authors, 41,75% published with a female supervisor. Inversely, 54,09% of female supervisors worked with a female first author, whereas only 32,70% of male supervisors published with a female first author. And among the men first authors, only 22,85% published with a female supervisor. Furthermore, only 7,32% of male supervisors publish with research teams where the majority of authors are women, compared to 58,68% of female supervisors. Of course, these numbers do not necessarily speak of the preference of men to work with men in academia, as they are skewed by the general underrepresentation of women both in the first, and, especially, in the last author positions. However, they do underline discriminatory tendencies ever-present in the academic field.

Previous studies have shown that men do indeed tend to be less mindful of the gender gap and of the implications of a male-dominated working environment on women’s ability to express themselves; and that women academics particularly lack sufficient and healthy supervision from senior colleagues (Gopinathan, 2007; Liverman et al., 2022). With the reality being that men still occupy most of the senior positions in academia, they should be driving positive change rather than reinforcing the implicit bias.

Overall, these results show a slightly more positive picture than those described before and corresponding to different time periods and scientific fields. However, they also provide further evidence of the persistent gender gaps and highlight the importance of further work towards tackling this issue. In other words, these findings are a confirmation of that we are not quite there yet in achieving gender equity in science. The need for continued efforts towards tackling gender-based discrimination is especially pronounced for developing countries, as women there are more likely to experience intersecting discriminating pressures.

**3.2 Topical space description**

Topic modelling is often applied to explore general trends in textual data. Here, I ran topic modelling on titles, abstracts and keywords, which is common for analyses on large corpora (González-Márquez et al., 2023; Sietsma et al., 2021). This could potentially result in omitting more nuanced topics but, at the same time, it allows us to consider specifically the topics dominant in the research agenda of each project. I applied structural topic modelling to investigate dominant themes in the climate change adaptation policy literature, identify topics responsive to one or more of the concepts central to the climate justice approach, and the publications closely associated with these.

In line with previous findings indicating a recent increase in social scientific research within the climate adaptation literature and a lag in ‘solutions’ - oriented research (Sietsma et al.,

2021), I find the thematic landscape of the climate change adaptation policy scholarship is quite

heavily technical and ‘problem’- rather than ‘solution’- focused. However, several prominent topics are formed that can be seen as corresponding to ‘enabling’ responses. These include *Urban Planning, Water Management, Climate Strategy, Resource Management, Pathways to* *Equity, Adaptation, Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS), Climate Finance* and *Green Energy*, as can be seen in the Supplementary Table 5. Social sciences are mostly represented by the following topics: *Socio-Economic Vulnerability, Pathways to Equity, Adaptation, Climate* *Finance, Governance, Decision-Making, Policy, Public Perception, Displacement and* *Mobility, Economic Analysis, Local Communities, Gender, Tourism* and *Culture.* Several topics are harder to classify as they correspond to interdisciplinary areas, such as *Climate Risks,* *Climate Strategy, Resource Management, Mitigation* and *Knowledge.* That being said, I do not analyse temporal or geographic trends in topic prevalence in this work as these are very well summarised in a recent paper on global developments in adaptation research (Sietsma et al., 2021).

add gender parity by region/country

The literature that deals with disproportionate climate vulnerability can potentially be both about climate impacts and how they are currently being distributed or about strategic approaches towards eliminating the systems of oppression or at least avoiding their reinforcement in the climate governance arena. Hence, these aspects can also be brought up in technical literature or literature from natural sciences, and publications describing the ‘problems’ rather than ‘solutions’. However, they largely correspond to the thematic course of social sciences and literature on *enablers*. Overall, I was able to identify 7 and 8 topics depending on the dataset, that were related to distributive, or procedural justice, or recognition, in the light of climate adaptation governance. Topic labels corresponding to these are the following, in the order of their prevalence in the text corpus: *Pathways to Equity, Socio-* *Economic Vulnerability, Local Communities, Food Security, Gender, Displacement and* *Mobility, Developing Countries,* and *Island Territories.* The most frequent terms for each of these topics are captured in the Supplementary Tables 1,3 and 5. As described above, *Displacement and Mobility* was not identified as a separate topic in the dataset with inferred gender of the first author, and the keywords associated with the topic in two other cases were observed as associated with such topics as *Island Territories, Developing Countries, Gender,* and *Local Communities.*

Thus, I observed some of the expected topics in the corpus, but far from all. For instance, there was no topic that would clearly focus on racial injustices in the context of climate change adaptation, which quite possibly indicates a gap in this field of research. While indigenous peoples and grassroots communities have been explicitly covered, alongside general socioeconomic vulnerability topics, this was not the case for specific issues related to racial injustices within developed/developing countries. Another topic that seems to be omitted altogether, at least at this level of granularity, is *intergenerational justice*. Despite the centrality of the concept to climate discourse, it does not appear to hold a steady position among the scientific publications on climate change adaptation governance. Other socially marginalised groups that have not found prominent representation in climate change policy adaptation research were the LGBTQ+ community, differently abled persons and caregivers. It is possibly still unclear how climate adaptation policies could particularly disadvantage these minority groups. Another reason for omission of these topics could be the pursued level of granularity for this work. In other words, this could be an indication that these topics are significantly less prominent, but not necessarily non-existent.

**3.3 Effects of gender on topic prevalence**

The novelty of this work lies primarily in the quantitative analysis of the effects of an author’s gender on the topical output of their research. In a recent work that followed rather similar methods but investigated biomedical scholarship, Gonzàlez-Màrquez et al. have shown that women researchers are more represented in research on nursing, education and psychology, but are severely under-represented in disciplines related to engineering and, for example, surgery (González-Márquez et al., 2023). However, to my current knowledge, a similar investigation into climate literature does not exist up to the present date. Of course, there are multiple factors at play in choosing one’s specialisation or a specific research topic. This means the effects of an author’s gender on the research agenda they pursue could easily be overestimated. Namely, there are varying levels of gender discrimination or the “hostility” of certain academic fields towards women researchers, as well as there are certainly inherent social pressures on women to be involved more in ‘care’ - related domains. However, with the implementation of controls, I believe, I can estimate the specific effects of an author’s gender on the topical content of their publications conceivably accurately. It is important to mention, nevertheless, that this work does not aim to argue that men and women possess any inherent qualities that make them more or less likely to choose any topic. Rather, that the patriarchal structures have made it easier for men to ignore tackling persistent injustices compared to women. Potential limitations to the validity of these findings are discussed in more detail in the subsection 4.5 of this paper.

Here, I applied the built-in functionality of the **R** package for STM to estimate the effects of the author’s gender, the gender inequality index of the country of their affiliation, and the impact factor of the journal where the study was published, on the topic proportions for each of the topics considered relevant for *climate justice*. Hence, this subsection successively presents the results corresponding to each of these variables, as well as to their interactions.

Intuitively, the effects of the author’s gender on topic prevalence in their publication vary in size based on the topic we are investigating and the author’s position. Generally, the topic proportions in the dataset are quite different for each of the topics, hence, the results are presented as relative differences rather than absolute changes in topic proportions. For the first author gender, Figure 5 presents the mean difference in topic proportion, while the Supplementary Figure 2 shows the topical space reduced to 2 dimensions. For most of the topics, I observe statistically significant differences in topic proportions based on the gender of the first author at the level 95% confidence, with higher topic proportions associated with women authorship instances. These include, namely, *Pathways to Equity, Local Communities,* *Gender* and *Island Territories*. Furthermore, topics such as *Socio-Economic Vulnerability* and *Food Security* also appear to be positively correlated with female authorship, but the confidence interval reaches 0, meaning that the effect could be insignificant at the 95% level of confidence; whereas the topic labelled *Developing Countries* does not seem to be affected by the gender of the first author. With the first author usually being the conceptual mind behind the project, these results support the notion of that women initiate more research projects that include *climate justice* topics. The null hypothesis is rejected for 4 of the 7 topics at the confidence level of 95%; and *H1* that female researchers in the position of the first author include *justice* topics in their research on climate change adaptation policy more often than male researchers in the same position is accepted.

If we now turn to the last author gender, Figure 6 and the Supplementary Figure 4 tell a slightly different story. Here, I observe a significant positive effect of the last author’s gender being estimated as female on the topic proportions of the topics labelled *Pathways to Equity, Socio-* *Economic Vulnerability, Local Communities, Gender, Displacement and Mobility*, and *Island* *Territories*. The effects on topics associated with *Food Security* and *Developing Countries* are insignificant at the confidence level of 95%. Notably, the effect on *Pathways to Equity* topic prevalence is even higher for the last author’s gender compared to the first author’s gender. Hence, the null hypothesis is rejected for 6 out of 8 topics at the 95% confidence level; and *H2* that female researchers in the position of the last author tend to include *justice* topics in their research on climate change adaptation policy more often than male researchers in the same position is accepted.

With reference to the gender composition of the full author group, the mean effects on topic proportions of the relevant topics are depicted in Figure 7, whereas the topical space reduced in dimensionality to 2 dimensions is shown in the Supplementary Figure 6. Therein, the mean positive difference in topic proportion for the topic *Pathways to Equity* is even larger compared to the effects of the first or the last author’s genders. Rather similarly to what was described above, I also observe positive significant effects of the majority author gender being predicted as female on the topic prevalence of *Local Communities, Health and Gender, Food Security,* and *Displacement and Mobility* at the 95% confidence interval. On the other hand, *Socio-* *Economic Vulnerability, Developing Countries* and *Island Territories* do not appear to be significantly positively correlated to the gender of the majority of the research group being estimated as female. Thus, the null hypothesis is rejected at the 95% confidence interval for 5 out of 8 topics; and *H3* that research groups predominantly comprised of women researchers pursue *climate justice* topics more often than those comprised predominantly of men is accepted.

From the images of the topical spaces, one can infer that the *climate justice* topics are rather tightly related. In this manner, document clusters associated with *Pathways to Equity, Gender,* *Socio-Economic Vulnerability,* and *Island Territories* appear close to one another in all three visualisations. In the Supplementary Figure 2, the evidently higher saturation of female62 authored articles in the part of the graph covering *climate justice* topics is a visual representation of the quantitative results described above. In the Supplementary Figures 4 and 6, however, the trend is less obvious due to general underrepresentation of women in the last author positions and as majority of the group. Still, where female authorships do occur is more often in the same topical space. The representations of the topical spaces can also be found in a higher resolution in the public repository as described above.

For each of the datasets, I also calculated the effects on topic proportions of the control variables, such as GII and journal impact factor, before analysing their interactions with the gender variables. Both the gender inequality index and the journal impact factor values were split into quartiles and further treated as categorical variables, whereby in the regression calculation each category got a dummy variable, and the effects of each category were measured against the first category, or Q1. As described above, for the GII data, Q1 represented the lowest GII values; and for the journal impact factor data, Q1 represented the highest journal impact factors. The quartiles had been calculated specifically for the values present in the dataset. Across the datasets, lower GII is unanimously associated with a significantly higher topic proportion for *Pathways to Equity*, and lower topic proportions for *Socio-Economic* *Vulnerability, Food Security, Developing Countries* and *Gender*. The effects on other relevant topic proportions are statistically insignificant. By contrast, higher journal impact factor values are associated with lower topic proportions for *Local Communities, Gender* and *Island* *Territories*, which again highlights previous findings on bias against research on gender bias (Cislak et al., 2018). The effects on other topic proportions are negligible. The effects of control variables across the studied datasets are presented in the figures that can be found in the public repository.

In order to isolate the effects of author gender from other interfering factors, such as in this case the gender inequality in the country of the institutional affiliation, and the journal impact factor of the publication, I further examined the interaction coefficients for the gender variables with GII quartiles and journal impact factor quartiles. Here, the patterns I observe are only somewhat similar across the three studied datasets. Generally, introducing interactions with lower GII values (Q3 and Q4) significantly reduced the positive effects of gender variables on representation proportions of topics associated with *climate justice*, and increased the uncertainty intervals. However, for the first author gender, the interaction with the Q4 of the gender inequality index effectively eliminated any positive effects of female authorship, whereas the effect persisted for topics on *Pathways to Equity* and *Gender* for the variables representing the last and majority author genders. The interactions between the gender variables and the highest GII values are depicted in the Supplementary Tables 7-9. Interactions of the gender variables with the journal impact factor values introduce virtually no variability to the results, apart from the increased uncertainty intervals.

Overall, the results, even if not entirely homogenous, indicate a positive statistically significant effect between conceptual and supervising author being a woman, as well as the majority of the research group being women, and the inclusion of climate justice topics into their agenda. The variation in the results is attributed to the level of authority or effective power different authorship positions are associated with.

## Discussion (750-500)

The omnipresence of implicit bias in social structures makes it particularly difficult to disentangle specific causal effects of the author’s gender on topic preference. Hence, as its author, I acknowledge that the results put forward in this paper may inherit the implicit biases present in academia. In other words, one must interpret the results of this analysis with caution, and keep in mind the limitations described above, as well as the precision metrics of the implemented tools.

As has been demonstrated, the rate of women participation in research on climate change adaptation policy at approximately 39% is higher than for other previously analysed scientific areas. However, it drops significantly with a higher status - only roughly 30% of project supervisors in the field are predicted to be female; and the observed collaboration patterns further highlight the gender gap persistent in climate science. Furthermore, with some topic-specific variability, justice considerations appear to dominate the agenda mostly for articles authored by women, as hypotheses suggest. Hence, this analysis supports the centrality of intersectional feminism to the adoption of climate justice framework in related research. I am aware of the possibility that the findings presented here could be misinterpreted and misused to support the argument that the level of scientific expertise somehow varies by gender or that the gender of an author of a scientific article in any way affects its validity. On the other hand, as set out in the beginning of the paper, I firmly believe that encouraging diversity in research teams as well as in policymaking processes ensures higher cognitive ability, inventiveness and fairness of the procedures and outputs. Furthermore, I completely disagree with the idea of evaluating any scholarly work, or any work for that matter, based on the person’s gender.

I would also like to highlight that a qualitative analysis is recommended to assess causal links between author’s gender identity and the topical output of their research. An in-depth review of the articles associated with climate justice topics would be necessary to be able to say to which degree these are representative of the interests of the socially marginalised groups.

Another interesting aspect of this relationship, which is not covered in this analysis, is the funding source and its causality on the topical contents and research group characteristics. Regarding the methods described here, they can be replicated and applied to different datasets, as well as enhanced through implementation of a different gender estimation tool or further machine-assisted topical classification as described in previous literature.

Finally, unless an in-depth qualitative study is conducted, one cannot judge whether the effect on topic proportion does indeed relate to the author’s gender and associated levels of awareness towards the needs of the socially marginalised groups, or to the phenomenon of being ‘ghettoed’ to ‘more’ or ‘less’ scientific subfields based on the scholar’s gender by the dominant practices.

Overall, this study presents a first insight into the topical space of the climate change adaptation policy literature, where links between the author’s gender and prevalence of topics related to the climate justice framework are outlined.