





A simple narrative?





A problematic context?

Male-led climate decision spaces.
Focus on technocratic solutions, limited disciplines.

Predominant knowledge and structures of power become more established



'Playing it safe'; delivering incremental solutions; evading complex social space: our current context

Barriers and exclusion in adaptation research



Section Name					
	Student	Early Career	Mid-Career	Experienced	Retired
Atmospheric Sciences					
Female	44.17%	33.96%	26.61%	13.44%	5.59%
Male	55.18%	65.28%	72.43%	85.77%	94.41%
Global Environmental Change		1345-1345 F. 1814		1 3 1 4 AV 20 · · ·	5.50 - 34 94 95 95
Female	51.16%	38.88%	30.19%	18.57%	12.19%
Male	48.07%	60.15%	69.24%	80.70%	87.81%
Societal Impacts and Policy Sciences					
Female	56.43%	46.19%	43.52%	25.59%	11.94%
Male	42.35%	52.62%	55.07%	73.68%	88.06%

Source: AGU data from 2018

Since covid-19, women researchers (esp. mothers) submit fewer articles (Gewin 2020), work fewer hours (Layne 2020), lost productivity -while men's increased- (Cui et al 2020), are given less visibility (Malisch et al 2020)



At the same time...

Countries where women have higher political representation adopt more rigorous climate change policies (causal relation!) and lead to lower GHG emissions.

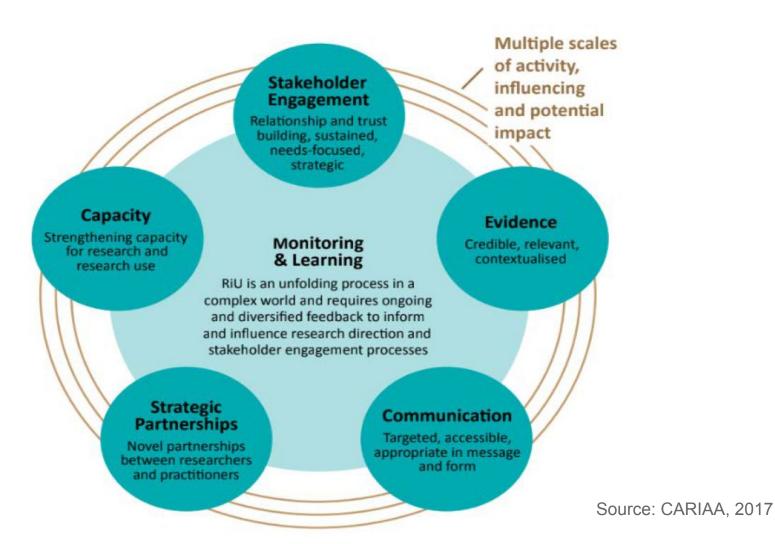
(Mavisakalyan & Tarverdi, 2019)

Exclusion in adaptation research is **not just about gender**: language, race, ethnicity (e.g. Ford et al, 2020) & other intersectional characteristics.

This affects & informs what counts & doesn't count in adaptation.

Key areas to achieve impact in research







A. Adaptation is a complex problem.

B. Research addressing adaptation should be complex, inclusive and messy, too.

A+B= We genuinely advance adaptation knowledge and solutions.



