

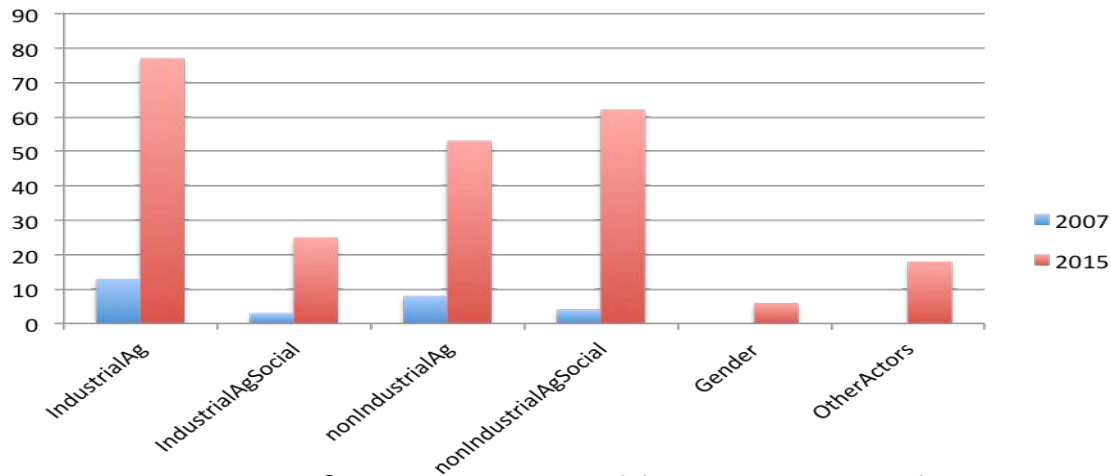


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Comparison of peer-reviewed literature on climate change adaptation in agriculture, 2007 and 2015

Significant increase in research, and in proportion of research in social sciences and non-industrial agriculture.

Key gaps in critical areas of social science: gender, institutions, and other actors in the agri-food chain.

	2007	2015
Total Relevant Articles	39	266
Total Social Science	7 (18%)	112 (42%)
Total NonIndustrial	12 (31%)	125 (47%)
Gender	0	6 (2%)
Instns/Other Actors	0	18 (7%)

# Highlights of Recent Social Science in CC/Ag Research

## **Gender**

- Female farmers have lower AC due to lower resources; lower access social networks, limited participation in decision-making [several studies developing world].
- Women express higher levels of concern for the impacts of climate change [several studies, global].

## **Social Networks**

- Farming Innovators are more likely to have extensive external social networks, and weaker ties to local networks [AUS].
- Community-to-community networks have become sources of climate-adaptive seed exchange [MX].

# Glaring Gap: Consumers

- Consumers make up the largest body of actors in the agri-food chain; their practices matter to adaptation.
- A single study in 2015 literature sample accounted for consumers.
- Social scientists have identified recent shifts in political and consumption practices among consumers/citizens that are relevant to climate adaptation, ex.:
  - Increased meat consumption in urban Asia;
  - Increased demand for foods produced locally and/or in ecologically beneficial ways;
  - Decreased demand for processed and fast foods;
  - Decreased trust; Increased food activism.