

Transnational Governance and Policy Frameworks for Climate-Induced Displacement: A Comparative Analysis of Pakistan and Turkey with a Gender-Inclusive Lens

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Abstract

This paper aims at making a comparative analysis of the nature of transnational governance and policy frameworks that address the issue of climate-induced displacement in Pakistan and Turkey, keeping an eye on gender inclusiveness. The study uses a mixed-methodology to combine a secondary data based on the national policies, climate action plans, and gender-sensitive frameworks and is further complemented with some qualitative and quantitative evidence to explore the nature of how both nations incorporate gender considerations into governance of climate displacement. The foregrounding analysis predicts that the Pakistan Climate Change Gender Action Plan and Turkey gender-equality plans on the green transformation agenda will be instrumental policy tools that promote the involvement and adaptation of women to the climate change and displacement situations. Critical insights help to explain how a high prevalence of gender vulnerabilities are sustained with the support of socio-cultural beliefs and institutional loopholes that hinder the successful execution of policies. The research proposal supports stronger multi-stakeholder cooperation, cross sectoral partnership and capacity building measures in order to operationalize gender responsive climate displacement governance. The study will help to fill the existing knowledge gap in the region on climate governance by promoting intersectional and inclusive policy frameworks that are crucial to sustainable and equitable climate resilience.

Key Words: Pakistan climate, Turkey displacement, Gender governance, Climate policy, Displacement resilience, Transnational frameworks

1-Introduction

Climate-displacement is an increasingly prevalent issue in the world; the estimates say that about 40 million people are displaced every year due to floods, droughts, storms, and other instances (IDMC, 2023). It is especially sharp in South Asia and in the Middle East, where vulnerable groups are faced with harsh socio-economic dangers and infrastructural restrictions. Pakistan has had a rating of the highest level of climate-change- vulnerability index where more than 8 million displacements occurred just as a direct result of disastrous 2022 floods. It is expected to increase significantly the rate of migration due to climate, particularly in the glacial and coastal areas (Shahzar, 2025; IDMC, 2023). Likewise, the number of climatic threats in Turkey continues to increase. Over the past years, there have been higher temperatures than 1.5 C and an increase in

the number of wildfires and droughts; and over 4 million internal displacements due to climate and disaster events have been reported by 2024-25 (Turkish Statistical Institute, 2024; EBRD, 2025). Gender-sensitive governance should be considered a priority in managing climate displacement with women more disadvantaged by existing sociocultural norms, having limited access to resources, and being more susceptible to gender-based violence during displacement and resettlement (IFRC, 2022). In Pakistan, displaced women are also the highest rates, which leads to poor health outcomes, fewer opportunities to get educational access to girls, and economic dependency due to lower wages and labor that is not paid (Abbasi, 2021; IWMI, 2025). On the same note, even though gender equality has been improved in Turkey, there are still gaps in terms of soliciting the specific vulnerabilities of women in the climate governance framework (UNCTAD, 2023; Turkish Ministry of Environment, 2024). The gender lens in the policies of climate displacement will enable more inclusive participation and improved resilience, as well as protecting the unequal needs of people in displacement (UNDP, 2023).

The example of Pakistan and Turkey is interesting, as these countries are geographically vulnerable, have a socio-political focus, and change the policy environment. One of the brightest examples of efforts to incorporate gender, climate adaptation, and displacement is the Climate Change Gender Action Plan of Pakistan that aims to implement institutional reforms (Ministry of Climate Change Pakistan and IUCN, 2023). On the other hand, the active innovation in renewable energy and integration of gender equality in the green change plan of Turkey represent a rather unusual way of balancing climate reduction with the inclusion of social representation (UNCTAD, 2023; Ember Energy, 2025). This comparative study explains the transnational governance dynamics that enable the inclusion of gender inclusivity in the climate displacement policies in the two countries.

The study objectives are to: (1) critically examine gender sensitive climate displacement governance in Pakistan and Turkey; (2) identify gaps in the policy and implementation issues; and (3) suggest an enhanced multi-stakeholder cooperation and gender-sensitive governance models. The following are the most significant research questions: how is the integration of gender inclusiveness in climate displacement management in the two countries, what are the lessons learned and new policy initiatives, and how can transnational governance lead to fair resilience of displaced women and the marginalized populations?

2-Literature Review

2.1 Theoretical Frameworks on Transnational Governance and Climate Displacement

The management of climate-related displacement at the transnational level is increasingly being debated within the parameters of several theoretical orientations that assist in understanding the intricacy of the world-wide and the domestic institutional structure. The majority of scholarly studies on governance tools to address climate displacement are based on the idea of international regime theory which may be defined as a set of norms, decision-making procedures, principles, and anticipations that are convergent in terms of actors (Krasner, 1982; Knill and Tosun, 2020). Even though states are historically the main actors being projected in the regime theory, recent studies are very critical of such state-centredness and emphasize the increasing importance of non-state actors, international organisations (IOs) and transversal institutional complexes (Niederle, 2004).

Displacement governance due to climate is in a complex of regimes in which science focuses on humanitarian, environmental, development, and human-rights domains intersect (Boas et al., 2018). To illustrate, the United Nations High Commissioner of Refugees (UNHCR) at least in most cases views climate displacement as a humanitarian protection issue where the focus is on burden-sharing and loss and damage (Oakes et al., 2023). In comparison, the United Nations Development

Programme (UNDP) is more development-oriented in its frame that acknowledges adaptation, resiliency and prevention (McCarney & Kent, 2020). Such paradigm oppositions applied by critical actors generate an institutional contestation and contest governance and therefore it is difficult to have one global response to climate displacement (Vanhala, 2022).

Hence, any constructivist theories that consider IOs as autonomous agents that have power, discursive power and internal cultures are essential in the formation of governance priorities and policies that are not necessarily based on formal state demands (Barnett and Finnemore, 2004). More so, policy paradigms influence the outcomes of governance by elucidating priorities of various concerns and how solutions should be structured (Hall, 1993). The wording of the problem of climate displacement as a migration crisis that needs protection measures or a development dilemma that needs structural modification influences the consistency in policy and its effectiveness of implementation (Paterson, 2020). This is a body of knowledge that underscores the importance of understanding the multidimensional character of governance in the perspective of finding out any gaps and the possible opportunities to act in response with the integrated policy.

2.2 Gender and Climate Change: Concepts and Recent Developments

The gender aspect is the main axis according to which the analysis of effects of climate change and displacement should be based, because the climatic shocks in question serve to support social inequalities already present in the society. In this context, gender-inclusive governance goes beyond the scope of a simple extrapolation of gender mainstreaming and, to the contrary, includes gender-transformative policies that will restructure power relationships and synthesise substantive equality (CARE, 2020; GGGI, 2024). The limited access to financial resources, increase in exposure to violence, and inadequate representation in the community and decision-making institutions make women disproportionately exposed to displacement caused by climate (IFRC, 2022).

The intersection of gender and climate change is a topic of recent scholarly discussion where intersectionality the interdependence of social categories in the form of class, ethnicity, and gender is emphasized as a key factor in determining vulnerability patterns and adaptive capacities (Crenshaw, 1989; UNDP, 2023). Gender conventions further restrict the mobility of women in such contexts as Pakistan and Turkey, restrict the access of women to health services, and hinder their participation in economic activities during displacement and resettlement (Abbasi, 2021; UNCTAD, 2023). In turn, gender-sensitive and responsive policies and governance systems should be incorporated into policy and governance frameworks so that the members of the community could get fair chances to enjoy climate adaptation plans and displacement policies (Ministry of Climate Change Pakistan & IUCN, 2023).

2.3 Existing Policy and Governance Frameworks in Pakistan and Turkey

The contexts of both Pakistan and Turkey have taken the progressive paths in terms of integrating the gender aspects into the climate governance structures and frameworks of the displacement policy, but the institutional context and the challenges associated with it vary significantly. The national climate policy in Pakistan, which is epitomised by the Climate Change Gender Action Plan (2023) is a tangible mainstreaming of the gender factor; the policy acknowledges that empowerment of women is correlated with climate resilience and exposure to displacement, a matter that is emphasized by the Ministry of Climate Change Pakistan and the IUCN (2023). Furthermore, the National Gender Policy Framework (NCSW Pakistan, 2024) aims to incorporate gender equality in all aspects of the state, but its implementation is still limited by the socio-cultural processes, as well as the lack of resources, as IWMI (2025) remarked.

Gender equality is also reflected in the National Climate Change Strategy and overall green transformation agenda of Turkey, which is consistent with the European Union climate action and inclusion policy (UNCTAD, 2023; Turkish Ministry of Environment, 2024). However, empirical evidence shows that regardless of such structures, climate-induced displacement, which is only exacerbated by the arrival of refugees, has led to increased vulnerability of women thus having a negative impact on their access to basic services and political representation (Turkish Statistical Institute, 2024). There are governance shortcomings in the decentralization of roles among ministries and sub-national authorities, as well as the absence of gender-disaggregated information, which impedes the policy making process (GUAF, 2024).

2.4 Gaps in Gender Mainstreaming and Displacement Policy

Persistent gaps in operationalisation of gender responsive governance in the environment of climate displacement do not yet make the actions of policy advancement on the paper level effective. Gender insensitivity on monitoring and evaluation often undermines accountability and adaptive learning because they are often discreet (McIlwaine and Datta, 2019; UNDP, 2023). Women in both Pakistan and Turkey lack access to the decision-making process related to resource allocation, resettlement planning, and protection, and thus increase their vulnerability and their access to the livelihood restoration and social services (Abbasi, 2021; GUAF, 2024).

Poor transboundary collaboration and institutional dispersion also make governance complicated. Humanitarian, environmental, and development agencies have overlapping mandates, and it is not possible to coordinate their activities, and climate-displaced people cannot get comprehensive protection due to the lack of standardised definitions and legal frameworks (Boas et al., 2019; Oakes et al., 2023). Such gaps highlight the immediate need to develop coherent, gender-disaggregated forms of governance that enable a cross-sectoral and cross-administrative cooperation, which will make the population, displaced by their countries, more resilient and entitled to their rights.

Table 1: Analytical Assessment of Literature on Gender-Inclusive Climate Displacement Governance in Pakistan and Turkey

Research Focus	Methodology	Analytical Insights	Strengths	Limitations
Gender Vulnerabilities in Climate Displacement in Pakistan	Qualitative Case Studies	Reveals Gender-Specific Socio-Economic Hardships and Limited Agency Among Displaced Women in Rural Contexts	Deep, Local Context Analysis	Limited Geographical and Population Scope
Institutional Gender Mainstreaming in Pakistani Climate Policy	Policy Framework Analysis	Shows Frameworks Exist but Face Challenges with Coordination, Funding, And Execution	Comprehensive National Policy Document	Lacks Detailed Implementation and Outcome Data
Gender Equality Strategies in Turkey's Climate Agenda	Document Review	Notes Alignment with EU Standards and Legislative Reforms but Limited Data on Displaced Women	Links National and International Climate Policies	Insufficient Empirical Data on Vulnerable Groups

Impacts Of Climate Change on Women in Pakistan	Mixed Quantitative and Qualitative Methods	Empirically Confirms Disproportionate Health and Economic Impacts on Displaced Women	Solid Mixed Methods Validation	Regional Focus May Affect Generalizability
Governance And Gender Mainstreaming Challenges in Pakistan	Comparative Policy Analysis	Identifies Fragmentation and Incoherent Policy Implementation as Barriers	Multilevel Governance Perspective	Mainly Document-Based, Lacks Field Data
Barriers To Gender Mainstreaming	Survey And Interview-Based	Highlights Socio-Cultural and Institutional Constraints Limiting Women's Participation	Incorporates Stakeholder Perspectives	Small Sample Size; Limited Representative Power
Theoretical Analyses of Global Climate Governance	Literature Review	Frames Displacement Governance as Complex, Fragmented, Multi-Actor Processes	Comprehensive Theoretical Insights	Broad Scope Limits Direct Application to Case Studies

3-Methodology

The research design is a convergent mixed-method one that is used to generate a rigorous comparative study of the governance mechanisms in terms of climate-induced displacement in Pakistan and Turkey with gender inclusivity. A combination between qualitative and quantitative secondary data allows the study to harness the synergy of both methods of analysis and provides more subtle results. Qualitative inquiry explores the policy documents of the official policies, policies of climate action, and gender systems to explain the governance structures and declared commitments and quantitative inquiry synthesizes statistical data related to volumes of displacement, gender vulnerability, implementation indicators, and therefore, places policy analysis in the context of empirical reality (Creswell and Plano Clark, 2017).

The sources of secondary data are national policy documents on climate change, Gender action plan, and national climate change strategies of Pakistan and Turkey, and information of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) and the regional organizations. The necessary theoretical and empirical background is found in academic literature. Statistical data are provided by official national statistics boards and international disaster databases and are included in the review of the policies to provide displacement patterns and gender-disaggregated quantities of vulnerability. This multi-dimensional data composition compiles a full picture of the process and finalization of governance in the two countries, which provides a powerful comparative policy study.

Thematic review of the qualitative data is used to analyze it, with both governance and gender-inclusion frameworks used to identify the main points of the policy and identify gaps. Quantitative side involves basic statistics to determine the change in the number of people who move and the gender influence of moving that can be used to corroborate the findings (Bowen, 2009; Tzagkarakis, 2022). Nonetheless, this has certain limitations since there is no data on genders, and the researchers provide excessive dependence on written materials, which might bias informal government activities. Only publicly available secondary data should be used by ethical rules and representation of vulnerable groups in a respectful and non-stigmatizing way is very important.

4-Contextual Overview

Climate Change Impacts and Displacement Trends in Pakistan

Pakistan is among the climatic countries in the world, and it leads the ranking in the 2025 Climate Risk Index, and a major feature of it is frequent and extreme climatic events, such as floods, droughts, and heat waves (Germanwatch, 2025; Dawn, 2025). The aggregate effect of these occurrences is immense as it leads to serious ecological, economical, and social disequilibrium and, thus, the need to implement universal adaptation actions.

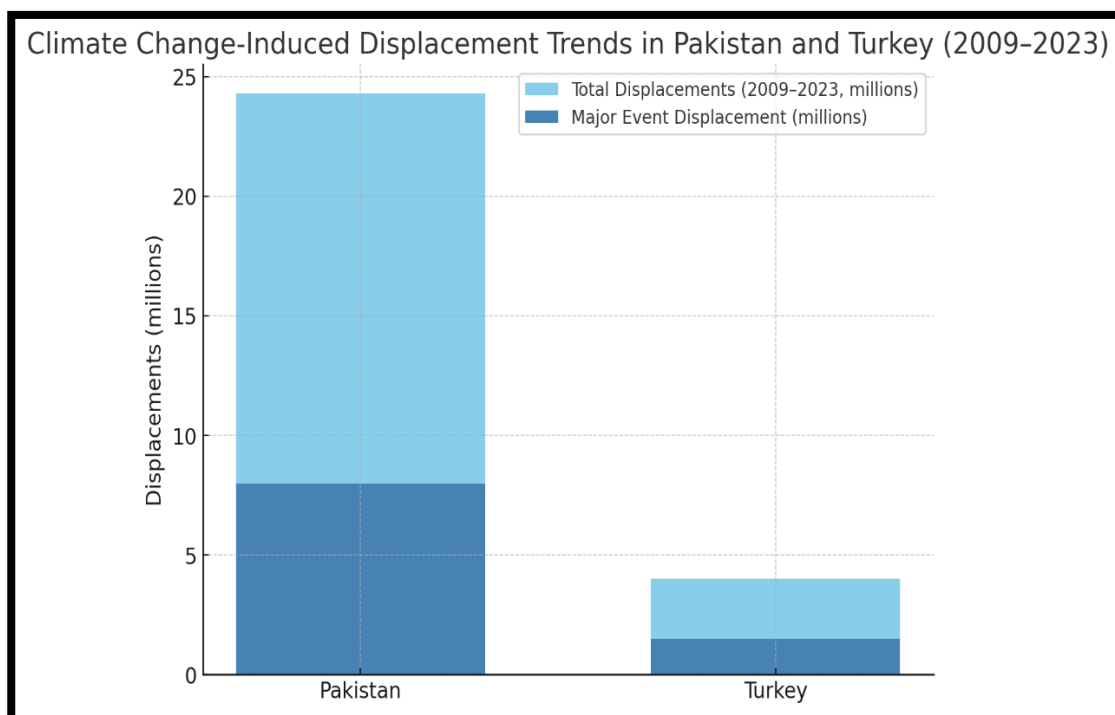
In the period between 2009 and 2023, over 24.3 million people had to be displaced within the country boundaries because of 107 events of disasters, and floods displaced 24.1 million people (IDMC, 2023). In 2022, almost eight million people were displaced, and the total cost of the episode was over US 30 billion, whereas heat waves led to water shortage and increased agricultural losses (Dawn, 2025; Pakistan National Communication, 2025). These have led to massive rural-urban migration especially to metropolitan cities like Karachi, hence increasing infrastructural and socio-economic burden. The poor people are more adversely impacted where there is lack of adaptive capacity in the face of floods, especially in the Sindh, and droughts affected Baluchistan, where increasing urban congestion increases vulnerability.

4.1 Climate Change Impacts and Displacement Dynamics in Turkey

Turkey faces various serious climate risks, which can be characterized by high temperatures, the growing frequency of droughts, and wildfires that impact the inhabitants of cities and peripheral areas (Turkish Ministry of Environment, 2024). The current rise in annual temperature on average is more than 1.5 C, which worsens water shortage and disturbs agricultural systems (Turkish Statistical Institute, 2024). The number of internal displacement events caused by climate-related factors had stemmed past four million cases by 2023, floods and droughts being the most common causes of relocation (EBRD, 2025). An estimated four million registered refugee population also poses an additional burden to the resources allocation and disaster-response systems. The gender-equality goals of the green transformation agenda in Turkey are integrated; however, gendered vulnerabilities are contextualized in the framework of displacement and socioeconomic stresses caused by climatic change. The presence of fragmented governance structures and data pools is one of the critical impediments to the realization of an inclusive resilience and effective displacement management.

4.2 Gendered Vulnerabilities and Social Structures Influencing Displacement

Gender is an important factor that determines the climate displacement in both nations. In Pakistan, women do not have a voice in making decisions, lack access to resources and even a voice in making decisions, which also increases their vulnerability to the effects of climate risks and displacement (Abbasi, 2021; IFRC, 2022). The women refugees have also been highly vulnerable to gender-based violence and economic marginalization due to lack of protective measures (IWMI, 2025). Similarly, despite the fact that the gender equality structures of Turkey are meant to respond to such inequalities, displaced women who face the effects of climate-induced stressors and migration due to refugees' face obstacles in accessing employment, education, and social activities (UNCTAD, 2023). Neither of the two settings has gender-disaggregated statistics available, and the established patriarchal society is a hindrance to implementing inclusivity policy. The solution to these weaknesses would require intersectional forms of governance that include gender-sensitive planning, multi-stakeholder coordination, and empowering interventions.



5-Comparative Analysis

5.1 Examination of Transnational Governance Mechanisms

The differences between the strategies of governing displacement related to climate in Pakistan and Turkey may be explained by the differences in the geopolitical setting of the countries and the institutional capacities of the countries that are manifested in the multilevel multi-actor governance structures. The Ministry of Climate Change (MoCC) is the main entity in the climate governance in Pakistan backed by the Pakistan Climate Change Council and a system of provincial climate departments created under the Pakistan Climate Change Act of 2017. These organizations develop national policies of mitigation and adaptation, as well as act in international climate regimes, including the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), and the Paris Agreement (Wazir et al., 2024). Nevertheless, the problem of governance remains, with such issues as the overlapping of mandates between federal and provincial governments and the absence of inter-agency data exchange in real-time (Mahmood & Hassan, 2022). The decentralization efforts have led to greater participation of the local government in disaster preparedness but there is lack of coordination among the various local government entities, which undermines speedy response. By contrast, the governance model in Turkey includes the Ministry of Environment and Urbanization as a part of regional administrations, which is why it is very similar to the European Union climate policy and the European Green Deal. The Turkish strategy focuses on adaptive governance, especially on the renewable-energy growth and social-inclusion policies. However, there remains disintegration between national disaster agencies and local authorities (Turkish Ministry of Environment, 2024).

5.2 Pakistan’s Climate Change Gender Action Plan: Components and Implementation Status

Climate Change Gender Action Plan (CCGAP) of Pakistan was introduced in 2023 and is a detailed plan that was created in order to integrate gender into the climate policy. This initiative is based on certain pillars, such as gender-responsive risk assessment actions and capacity-building programmes and empowering women in institutions of climate governance (Ministry of Climate

Change Pakistan and IUCN, 2023). By these means, the plan will institutionalize gender-sensitive budgeting and monitoring instruments on the federal and provincial levels with special attention to the outreach to vulnerable and rural communities (IWMI, 2025). The first implementation steps have included training of the climate actors on gender aspects, as well as, introduction of the women headed initiatives in the flood prone areas like Sindh and Punjab. However, the outstanding barriers are still present, such as inadequate institutional financing, the lack of female leadership (especially women representation), and deep-rooted socio-cultural limitations, especially among conservative rural groups (Wazir et al., 2024). Further, decentralization of power between the federal government and the provinces, as it is reflected in the devolved constitutional system, creates problems in terms of compliance and proper responsibility of all stakeholders to the results of the plan.

5.3 Turkey's Gender Equality Strategies within the Green Transformation Agenda

Gender equality is included in the green transformation agenda in Turkey in both National Climate Change Strategy and the Eleventh Development Plan, which puts sustainable development, social inclusion, and climate resilience at the forefront in accordance with the hopes of becoming a member of the European Union (UNCTAD, 2023). Increasing the involvement of females in renewable energy industries, disaster risk management, and agricultural activities resistant to renewable energy are also relevant aspects of the policy (Turkish Ministry of Environment, 2024). Turkey has legislatively reformed to strengthen the upholding of gender mainstreaming within different environmental policy organs, and has been making investments in education that is geared towards changing the socio-cultural norms that economically suppress women. However, the displaced populations and refugees are disproportionately exposed to gender-related obstacles, as they face obstacles to taking advantage of protective opportunities, livelihood opportunities, and representation (Turkish Statistical Institute, 2024). It can be argued that a lack of disaggregated gender data, as well as an uneven policy reach in the region as it relates to climate-induced displacement, is a hindrance to a thorough assessment of the effectiveness of gender approaches.

5.4 Cross-Border Cooperation and Multi-Level Governance Challenges

The necessity of transnational governance implies the internal work on the national borders, but currently Pakistan and Turkey face the threat of confronting the situation caused by geopolitical arrangements and institutional disintegration. Pakistan is limited to the involvement in South Asian regional forums by diplomatic tensions and the lack of the policy alignment between the neighboring states, which hampers the creation of shared disaster-risk reduction and data-sharing systems that are relevant to climate displacement (Mahmood & Hassan, 2022). Located between Europe and Asia, Turkey is required to resolve climate displacement and significant flows of refugees not only in Syria but also in Iraq and other neighboring states, which makes it crucial to integrate climate and migration policy at the national level with the international humanitarian programs (UNCTAD, 2023). The two countries have multi-level governance complexities, where there is overlapping of jurisdictional duties between ministries, local authorities and international organizations, which prevents effective coordination of the response and mobilization of resources.

5.5 Gender Inclusivity in Policy Formulation, Implementation, and Evaluation

Although gender inclusion has been explicitly introduced in the policies of Pakistan and Turkey on climate displacement, there is still ambiguity in terms of the process of real involvement of the stakeholders. The gender mainstreaming rhetoric and the use of stakeholder consultations in the policy drafting process has been introduced; in addition, it has tried to engage women groups and civil societies in the planning and monitoring of activities related with the climate (Ministry of

Climate Change Pakistan & IUCN, 2023; Turkish Ministry of Environment, 2024). Nevertheless, these ideas are hindered by poor institutional capacity, lack of finances, deep patriarchal beliefs and insufficient mechanisms that can allow women to express their issues, particularly on local levels (IWMI, 2025). Current assessments show that there is dearth of gender sensitive data and monitoring instruments which reduces the accountability and responsiveness of the policies. In order to avert these problems, participatory structures that place the voices of marginalized women at the center, training on gender-responsive budgeting, and intersectional measures in evaluation protocols of climate displacement need to be formulated.

6-Key Findings

6.1 Persistent Gender Vulnerabilities Exacerbated by Socio-Cultural Norms and Institutional Gaps

In Pakistan and Turkey, women face a higher rate of climate-induced displacement since the traditions and poor institutions are deeply rooted. The results of the research in Pakistan suggest that the climate disasters force women to spend more time on unpaid work, reduce access to health care, and heighten the vulnerability to violence based on gender, particularly when traveling (IWMI, 2025). An example is the Muzaffargarh and Tharparkar districts where the displaced women face harassment, lack of healthcare, loss of pregnancies by expectant women and suppression of wages that limit movement (Budapest Process, 2021). In 2022, the Pakistani floods left more than 8 million people homeless; a significant portion of them moved to temporary homes without good houses and clean water supply, which creates issues of safety of women and access to medical aid (IDMC, 2023; 2025, Dawn). In Turkey, despite the progressive gender-equity policy that is already adopted, displaced women and refugees still face serious challenges of receiving education, healthcare, and jobs because of a set of established gender norms and a lack of specific support, as reported by UNCTAD (2023) and the Turkish Statistical Institute (2024). The little presence of the gender-disaggregated data further worsens this situation and negates the ability to design and execute the right support interventions.

6.2 Effectiveness of Existing Gender-Inclusive Policies and Frameworks

In fact, Pakistan and Turkey have made a promise to consider gender in climate efforts as indicated by the Climate Change Gender Action Plan of Pakistan and the intention by Turkey to include gender equality to its green transformation (Ministry of Climate Change, Pakistan and IUCN, 2023; Turkish Ministry of Environment, 2024). These policies have managed to create awareness and competence, including training workers on climate in a gender sensitive way and making women heads of flood and drought projects in the disaster-ridden provinces of Pakistan (IWMI, 2025). Turkey has also been inspired by the EU gender regulations and revised its laws to have more women in the high impact climatic positions. However, it has been reported that it is not adequately funded, followed, and record-kept, so the implementation is not effective; as a result, gender is a secondary issue in disaster planning and population displacement, and women still have little say in decision-making rooms (Wazir et al., 2024; UNCTAD, 2023). The realization of equality is just an ideal which requires a radical change in the system.

6.3 Role of Civil Society, NGOs, and International Bodies in Governance

The civil society organizations, non-governmental organizations and international organizations are making tremendous efforts to fill policy gaps, create awareness and provide on-the-ground support to the uprooted women in the two nations. Similar organizations like the Aga Khan Foundation and Women Development Organizations promote the use of gender-sensitive disaster

plans, community involvement and livelihood programmes, especially in the vulnerable rural areas in Pakistan (Abbasi, 2021; IFRC, 2022). The collaborators of the governmental bodies are global organizations such as the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, and the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, which assist in providing technical support in gender mainstreaming and capacity-building efforts (UNDP, 2023). Turkey enjoys the development funds of the European Union, the unofficial organizations that assist refugee women, economic empowerment program, and legal aid (UNCTAD, 2023). Nevertheless, even despite all these wide operations, civil society organizations are facing issues of coordination, funding, and pull in policy decisions at the national level especially when the political and bureaucracy block the way.

6.4 Multi-Stakeholder Collaboration and Capacity-Building Needs

The application of a gender-responsive policy in climate displacement needs to augment multi-stakeholder collaboration, which involves governments, the civil society, academia, and international partners. Pakistan and Turkey have no combined platforms, which would help to adopt a holistic gender lens in the framework of climate displacement, including shared data, co-designed and co-ownership models (Wazir et al., 2024; UNCTAD, 2023).

As a result, capacity-building programmes should focus on the local female leaders, increase gender-sensitive monitoring tools, and provide the level of equal inclusion to decision-making forums (IWMI, 2025). Practices field experience in flood-prone areas of Pakistan show that women inclusion in the above-mentioned disaster-risk reduction committees can be used to strengthen the community response and resilience (Budapest Process, 2021). The system of inclusive climate-displacement governance requires its operationalization by scaling such models on national and transnational levels, political commitment, and resources.

7-Discussion

7.1 Intersection of Gender, Governance, and Displacement Policy Effectiveness

The example of the political management of the displacement, triggered by the climate change in Pakistan and Turkey, is an illustration of a complicated nexus of gendered vulnerabilities and the effectiveness of policy frameworks. Although there are clear commitments towards gender inclusivity, the actual effects of gender inclusivity policies are compromised due to deep-seated sociocultural beliefs and policy loopholes. In Pakistan, women are more unheard-of climate disasters, are at higher risk of gender-based violence, have limited access to their mobility and are marginalized economically when displaced (Abbasi, 2021; IWMI, 2025). The Climate Change Gender Action Plan (CCGAP) is an encouraging project based on the institutionalization of gender mainstreaming, but it does not have the resources and monitoring mechanisms because it is divided in terms of ownership between federal and provincial tiers (Ministry of Climate Change Pakistan & IUCN, 2023; Khan et al., 2023). Similarly, the green transformation agenda in Turkey is in line with the progressive gender-equality policies but has challenges in implementing these policies to displaced women, who are the most vulnerable, as well as refugee women experiencing layered vulnerabilities (UNCTAD, 2023). This narrowness of data collection and use on gender-disaggregation of data in both settings is detrimental to intervention and accountability and explains why gender-sensitive governance indicators are necessary. The success of policy, therefore, is not only related to formal compliance but also flexibility in institutions that can counter intersectional inequalities.

7.2 Lessons Learned from Comparative Policy Approaches

A comparative analysis of Pakistan and Turkey shows that there are a number of lessons that are

obligatory to the work on the development of gender-responsive governance that would face climate-induced displacement. The Pakistani example proves that putting in place the strong legal frameworks and elaborate gender action plans are the key preliminary step, but unless supported with the long-term implementation and comprehensive socio-political support (Wazir et al., 2024), such measures are incomplete. Using climate change and gender action programme (CCGAP) as an example, even though the programme has ambitious goals of gender-sensitive budgeting, the fiscal resources have been insufficient to meet the resilience measures at the community level, which would assist the displaced women (IWMI, 2025). In comparison, the integration of gender equality into the climate and development policies of Turkey by European Union standards can serve as an illustration of how the harmonization of transnational policies can result in a change in legislation and promote the intersectional social inclusion (UNCTAD, 2023). However, the existing gaps in governance manifest through the tendencies to persistence of regional disparity, and the incomplete inclusion of the displaced women in the planning activities.

The two countries enjoy massive involvement of the civil society whereby the non-governmental organizations and international agencies play a central role in creating awareness, institutional capacity and correcting institutional failures. However, such initiatives still need to be more aligned to the national policy agendas to be long-term sustainable and scalable. Effective examples that have been featured include disaster-risk reduction committees in Pakistan that are participatory and use displaced women and which have proven more resilient in the region (Budapest Process, 2021). Evidence-based policy refinement still requires the need to have integrative data systems and gender-sensitive surveillance mechanisms.

7.3 Implications for Enhancing Gender-Responsive Climate Displacement Governance

This discussion outlines a complicated process to transform climate-induced displacement into a gender-responsive one. Power inequities should be eliminated with the help of institutionalizing gender-transformative solutions beyond gender mainstreaming to bring about substantive institutional equality (CARE, 2020; GGGI, 2024). This will demand the strengthening of the active engagement of displaced women on all levels of governance, such as planning, resource distribution and evaluation forums, facilitated through capacity-building initiatives that support local sociocultural settings (IWMI, 2025). It is necessary to strengthen multi-stakeholder platforms, which include state agencies, civil society, academia, and international bodies to help coordinate better, share knowledge, and hold them accountable (Wazir et al., 2024). Besides, there is an ever-present need to improve the gathering and use of sex-and-age disaggregated information, such as intersectional vulnerability indices, to design needs-specific and targeted interventions and perform impact evaluation, which is based on empirical results (UNDP, 2023). There should be a focus on financing mechanisms, either via a specific gender-sensitive budgetary framework or by sponsoring new and community-based adaptation and livelihood programs to displaced women (Ministry of Climate Change Pakistan & IUCN, 2023). Lastly, regional collaboration and policy consistency may strengthen national efforts specifically in South Asia and Eurasia where common climatic risks and migration rates are common. Incorporation of the dimensions in a global undertaking will significantly improve the inclusivity, resilience, and fairness of climate displacement governance, thus reducing the environmental pressures which are overly diverse.

8-Recommendations

8.1 Strengthen Gender Mainstreaming: All policies dealing with climate displacement must be institutionalist gender mainstreaming with all the policies being addressed and adhering to the legally established requirements which require gender sensitive budgeting, planning, and evaluation. Gender indicators should be incorporated in construct frameworks in order to

determine the impact. The gender responsiveness in the Pakistan Climate Change Gender Action Plan is a proper model to consider gender issues despite the need to enhance its implementation by setting up accountability mechanisms. On the international scale, it is important to continue participating in the global gender and climate processes, and climate finance practices should be used to facilitate gender equality in the national and regional climate management (Ministry of Climate Change Pakistan & IUCN, 2023).

8.2 Advance Inclusive Decision-Making: The appropriate institutions should be put in place to ensure full involvement of displaced women in local, provincial, and national governance with regards to climate governance. It should be done through intersectional strategies considerations that take into account the different identities such as age, ethnicity, and disability to eliminate marginalization. The reaction to the floods in Pakistan proves that women-led committees are very helpful to strengthen the resilience of the community. Focus on developing leadership and breaking down socio-cultural obstacles to the influence of women on climate change should be invested so that women can become effective climate adaptation and displacement policy agents (Budapest Process, 2021; IWMI, 2025).

8.3 Strengthen Institutional Capacity: The development of gender responsive climate governance capacity in the government should be done by provision of specialized training, gender focal points in the ministries, setting up special units dealing with gender and displacement. There should be an attempt to mainstream gender in technical departments including water, agriculture, environment, and disaster management. Bureaucratic fragmentation needs to be overcome by ensuring clarity of mandates and encouraging inter-ministerial coordination. The examples of Turkey and Pakistan highlight the importance of the capacity constraints as one of the biggest obstacles to gender-sensitive policies (UNCTAD, 2023; Khan et al., 2023).

8.4 Create Cross-Sector Partnerships: There is a critical need to create integrated multi-stakeholder spaces where government agencies, non-governmental organizations, academia, and other international organizations are able to collaborate, exchange information and marshal resources together. The current mechanisms of partnership between the national policies and the grassroots projects should be developed in order to be inclusive and effective in terms of information circulation. The civil society is essential to the implementation of gender sensitive programmes and awareness-raising, but additional integration into the official governance is expected to make it sustainable and scalable (Ministry of Climate Change Pakistan & IUCN, 2023; UNCTAD, 2023).

8.5 Enhance Data Collection and Utilization: There is a critical need to create integrated multi-stakeholder spaces where government agencies, non-governmental organizations, academia, and other international organizations are able to collaborate, exchange information and marshal resources together. The current mechanisms of partnership between the national policies and the grassroots projects should be developed in order to be inclusive and effective in terms of information circulation. The civil society is essential to the implementation of gender sensitive programmes and awareness-raising, but additional integration into the official governance is expected to make it sustainable and scalable (Ministry of Climate Change Pakistan & IUCN, 2023; UNCTAD, 2023).

8.6 Support Community-led Adaptation Projects: There should be long-term financial assistance on locally initiated climate resilience and livelihood initiatives spearheaded by women.

These programs show a higher level of contextuality and belonging to the community, which consequently increase their effectiveness and viability. The case studies involving flood-related difficulties in Pakistan demonstrate that the community engagement involving all its members enhances effectiveness in addressing the needs of displaced women, increases food security, enhances access to water, and increases economic prospects. The marginalized groups should be prioritized in the financial mechanisms to achieve equitable allocation of the adaptation benefit and scale local derived solutions (Budapest Process, 2021; IWMI, 2025).

9-Conclusion

The existing comparative analysis provides a great amount of information about the interaction between gender, governance, and displacement due to climate-related issues in Pakistan and Turkey. It recognizes high levels of socio-cultural values and institutional weaknesses that increase the vulnerability of displaced women who in most cases face increased risks of violence, economic marginalization and disqualification in decision making processes. Gender-responsive climate policy frameworks have also been introduced by both the states. Pakistan has developed the Climate Change Gender Action Plan which tackles these issues and Turkey has implemented gender factors in its green transformation program, which refers to the strong institutional development. However, these frameworks have been facing long-standing implementation issues such as lack of proper coordination, inadequate funding, lack of gender-disaggregated data, and socio-political barriers that hindered the proper operation of the structures and compromised the effectiveness of the policies. Inclusion of the civil society organizations and collaboration of multi-stakeholder is found to be very helpful and has become mediating processes that eliminate the policy shortfalls and foster an inclusive governance paradigm.

The research contributes to the academic corpus because it has defined the interaction between transnational and national systems of governance and gender-sensitive displacement policies, which makes institutional capacity, participatory governance, and strictly gender-disaggregated data particularly important in effective and inclusive policymaking. Comparative approach makes it clear that regional and sociopolitical contexts have a distinctive impact on the efficacy of governance and thus, global structures have to be adapted to the local regions. The lessons of these case studies suggest that there is a need to have gender mainstreaming that is entrenched which is beyond rhetoric promises, and that community-based governance which is decentralized and puts the displaced women as a force of change. These results have further implications on making policy decisions across other high-risk regions to empirically amplify sensitivity to other areas of policymaking, showing the inseparability of gender and displacement as another climate justice pillar.

In future studies longitudinal studies determining the long-term effects of interventions on climate caused displacement in a gender context are crucial in explaining the long-term effects of the interventions on women and their resilience and empowerment. The question of how the integration of indigenous knowledge and community-based adaptation strategies and formal policy implementation tools can help boost culturally sensitive policy execution is worth pursuing further. It is high time to scrutinize adaptive transboundary governance strategies that can overcome displacement and promote gender equity in areas where there are common climatic risks and demographic flows, including South Asia and Eurasian continent in general. Their further development will help build more transformative, inclusive, and equitable climate resilience systems that can resist the increasing pressure arising due to a warming global climate.

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