The Psychology of International Climate Policy

A Human Operating System for Climate Cooperation

by Janna Hoppmann

ClimateMind

Table of Content

1. Preface — Why Psychology Matters in Climate Diplomacy

Global climate governance has entered the implementation era. The decisive question is no longer only what must be done, but how the world sustains cooperation to do it — amid geopolitical fragmentation, rising climate loss, and growing pressure on multilateral institutions. Technology and finance remain essential, but the determining variable is increasingly human: whether states can trust, coordinate, and act together under strain.

Climate governance is human governance. The Paris system rests on voluntary cooperation, peer legitimacy, perceived fairness, and shared responsibility. These are psychological functions — not procedural ones. When trust, dignity, and agency are strong, ambition accelerates. When they weaken, defensive postures rise, delivery slows, and multilateral legitimacy erodes, even with clear science and available finance.

Definition — Psychologically-Enabled Climate Governance

The institutional ability to build trust, sustain cooperation, navigate conflict, and act under uncertainty through structures, norms, and behaviors grounded in evidence-based psychological principles.

Field observations from Pacific and Caribbean climate frontlines, negotiation rooms in Bonn and Brasília, and climate leaders retreats reveal the same pattern: breakthrough moments are enabled not only by policy design, but by emotional regulation, identity-safe dialogue, psychological safety, and shared purpose. Where these conditions exist, coalitions strengthen and complex decisions become possible. Where they fail, fatigue, mistrust, and zero-sum logic take hold.

Brazil's COP30 Presidency has recognized this reality. By foregrounding cooperation, trust, and human connection — grounded in traditions such as the Mutirão — it opens a rare diplomatic window to institutionalize psychological capability as part of global climate architecture. This moment allows climate diplomacy to evolve from procedural negotiation to collective capacity-building for shared planetary responsibility.

This report argues that psychology is not a "soft" dimension of climate diplomacy; it is a system-level capability. It defines a field, outlines the human operating system for climate cooperation, and proposes practical mechanisms for embedding psychological intelligence into presidencies, delegations, and multilateral finance systems. It draws on applied work across SIDS regions, UNFCCC processes, and frontline community practice.

This agenda aligns with the United Nations' UN 2.0 reform vision, which identifies behavioural science as one of five core transformation skills in the "Quintet of Change." While behavioural science strengthens decision design and communication, psychological capability extends this logic to the human dynamics of cooperation — trust, emotion, and meaning-making under pressure. Together, they mark a cultural modernization of global governance, turning reform principles into lived diplomatic practice.

Behavioural Science, Psychology, and UN 2.0

UN 2.0 — A Modernization Vision for Global Governance

The **United Nations' UN 2.0 agenda** defines a system-wide transformation toward a more *networked, inclusive, and data-informed* UN. It seeks to modernize the culture and skills of multilateral governance to accelerate delivery of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

At its core is the **"Quintet of Change"** — five cross-cutting capabilities identified as decisive for 21st-century governance:

Data · Digital · Innovation · Foresight · Behavioural Science

These capabilities together aim to strengthen how institutions learn, cooperate, and deliver. Behavioural science — the newest and least institutionalized of the five — provides evidence-based insights into how people make decisions, build trust, and act collectively.

Behavioural Science as a System Capability

The UN defines behavioural science as *"the systematic study of how people behave and make decisions, and how this understanding can improve policies, programmes, and communication."*

It connects psychology, social science, and decision theory to real-world governance. Applied well, it helps governments and multilateral institutions:

- design fairer and more human-centred systems,
- strengthen trust and cooperation, and
- close the gap between intention and implementation.

As of 2021, more than 25 UN entities explore or apply behavioural insights, yet most remain at an early, experimental stage[1]. The UN 2.0 reform identifies the need to **institutionalize behavioural expertise**, not as isolated "nudge units," but as a **core governance capability** across leadership, policy, and diplomacy.

From Behavioural Science to Psychological Capability

Behavioural science focuses on decision environments — *how choices are shaped*. **Psychology** goes one layer deeper — to why people cooperate, trust, or withdraw under pressure.

In multilateral climate governance, this means complementing behavioural design with **psychological intelligence**:

- understanding emotions, identities, and meaning-making in negotiations,
- fostering dignity and recognition across power asymmetries, and
- building the inner capacities for trust, clarity, and collective agency.

Together, these approaches expand the UN 2.0 vision from better decisions to better cooperation — aligning behavioural and psychological science as two layers of the same modernization: **the human operating system for global governance.**

"Behavioural science helps us design smarter systems. Psychology helps us sustain human cooperation within them."

Based on UN Policy Briefs on UN 2.0: Skills and Culture for Better UN System Impact (2023) and Behavioural Science at the United Nations (2021).

Why Brazil Matters Now

Brazil's COP30 Presidency centers cooperation, trust, and human connection.
It aligns diplomacy with Mutirão logic — shared work, shared responsibility, shared future.
This creates a unique opportunity to embed psychological capability into global climate governance.

Delivering the Paris Agreement at scale requires more than rules, funds, and instruments. It requires the human ability to cooperate across identity, power, and loss — to sustain trust under pressure, navigate conflict without collapse, and imagine shared futures. Psychology is therefore not peripheral to climate governance. It is foundational to its success.

Purpose of this report

The implementation phase of the Paris Agreement places new demands on global governance. Success now hinges not only on finance and technology, but on the human capacity to sustain cooperation, legitimacy, and shared agency under pressure. This report advances that capability agenda.

It serves three functions — for presidencies, delegations, the UNFCCC Secretariat, climate funds, and frontline alliances — recognizing that psychological capability is a shared system asset.

1. Establish a field
Define psychology as a core governance capability in international climate cooperation — grounded in evidence and directly linked to performance, ambition, and legitimacy.

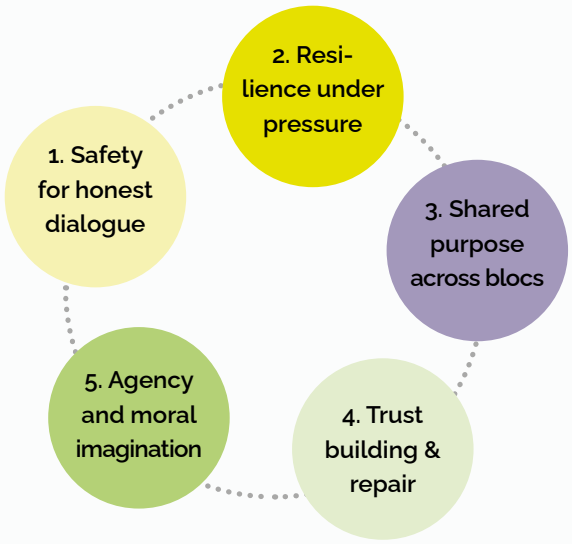
2. Demonstrate proof of concept
Translate research and field observations — from COP negotiations to frontline community dialogues — into an applied operating model for psychological intelligence in climate diplomacy.

3. Enable institutional adoption
Provide mechanisms, tools, and pathways to embed these capabilities in presidencies, delegations, funds, and multilateral systems, supporting durable cooperation and credible delivery.

In short:
This report reframes psychology from a peripheral support function to a structural enabler of effective multilateral climate governance — and offers a scalable pathway for shared capability-building across the system.

[1] United Nations. (2021). Secretary-General's Guidance on Behavioural Science: Behavioural Science Guidance Note. Executive Office of the Secretary-General.

Five Psychological Capacities for the Decisive Decade



Without psychological intelligence:
trust erodes · fragmentation increases · ambition plateaus · delivery slows · legitimacy weakens

With psychological intelligence:
coalitions strengthen · complexity becomes manageable · shared responsibility grows · difficult decisions become possible · implementation accelerates

About ClimateMind

A psychological innovation institute for climate diplomacy and global cooperation.

ClimateMind is a pioneering applied-psychology institution working at the intersection of international diplomacy, climate governance, and community resilience.

As Europe's first dedicated Climate Psychology Academy and advisory practice — and among the first globally — it advances the integration of evidence-based psychological expertise into global climate action.

This report draws on work conducted across the Pacific region, Caribbean region, and Brazil; within multilateral negotiation spaces (SB62, PreCOP, COP30 preparations); and in partnership with frontline leaders and global governance actors.

ClimateMind's mission is to make psychological intelligence a **core system capability** in climate governance — strengthening trust, cooperation, resilience, and delivery across international climate architecture.

The initiative combines four functions:

Academy: professional training and leadership programs for decision-makers

Advisory practice: psychological support for governments, COP presidencies, and international institutions

Research & field learning: applied psychological insights from negotiation arenas and frontline communities

Community & practice network: capacity-building ecosystem for emerging climate-psychology practitioners

2. From Psychology to System-Level Climate Cooperation

International climate governance is entering an implementation era defined not only by technological capability and finance availability, but by the capacity of political systems to sustain cooperation amid volatility, fragmentation, and inequality. Scientific clarity exists; institutional ability to act on it remains uneven. Where cooperation holds, progress accelerates. Where trust erodes, ambition stalls. The variables shaping outcomes are increasingly psychological: identity, legitimacy, emotional resilience, shared meaning, and the ability to navigate conflict without collapse.

Climate governance is human governance.

The Paris system runs on voluntary cooperation, peer confidence, perceived fairness, and shared legitimacy — all psychological functions. **Where trust, dignity, and agency are protected, cooperation holds and ambition rises.** Where they erode, fragmentation, zero-sum behavior, and delivery gaps follow — even when finance and technology are available. **This is not a soft layer of diplomacy; it is the operating logic that determines whether multilateralism works.**

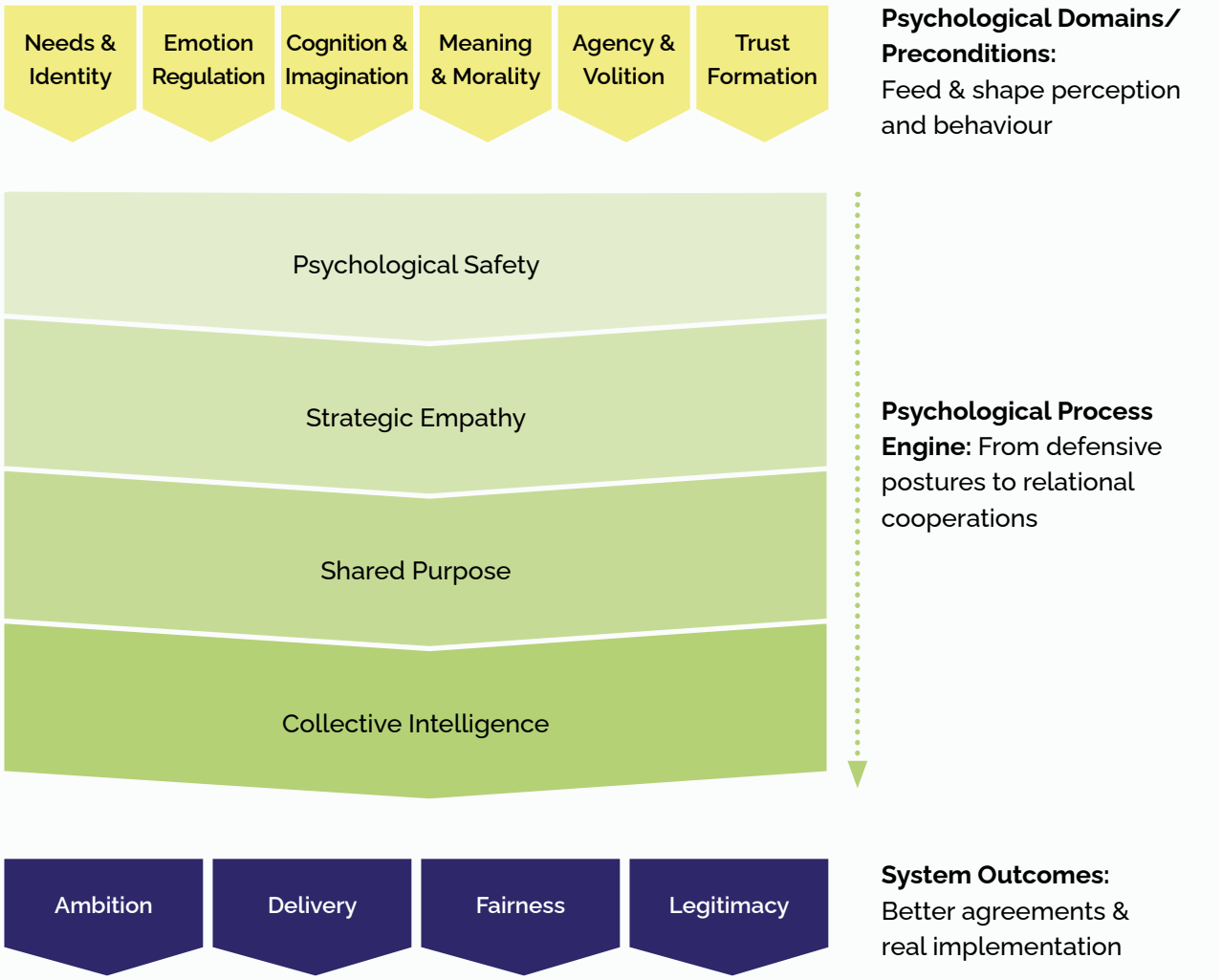
Psychology here is not a wellness dimension. It is a governance capability. The Paris Agreement rests on voluntariness, peer accountability, and collective confidence in a shared future — all psychological functions. Diplomacy advances when actors feel respected, safe enough to speak honestly, confident enough to take risks, and certain that others will reciprocate. It falters when mistrust, perceived injustice, identity threat, or emotional fatigue dominate — among other conditions that shape political judgement, delegation cohesion, and responsiveness to societal pressure. A consensus-based regime will not deliver if the psychological conditions for constructive consensus are weak.

To understand why psychology matters for climate governance, human dynamics must be recognized not as background context but as core determinants of cooperation and delivery. These dynamics are visible in how coalitions are formed, how risk is negotiated, how narratives are constructed, and how leaders manage uncertainty and constraint. They are as central to international climate action as legal design, financial architecture, and technological innovation.

A governance system ever-exposed to geopolitical tension, domestic political cycles, and escalating climate harm requires institutional emotional regulation, identity-aware leadership, procedural fairness, and shared imagination. Psychological intelligence strengthens trust formation, deliberative quality, implementation readiness, and legitimacy under stress. It helps sustain cooperation when fear, polarization, or strategic insecurity threaten progress.

Delivering the next decade's climate goals — and laying the foundations for the decades beyond — therefore requires expanding the understanding of cooperation capacity. Mechanisms and mandates matter — but so do agency, fairness perception, dignity, and collective imagination. This chapter introduces psychology as a systemic enabler for climate governance: the human operating system that underpins trust-based diplomacy, shared responsibility, and credible delivery at scale.

Human Operating System for COPs



Psychological foundations shape perception, motivation and behaviour. Process capabilities such as psychological safety, empathy, and shared purpose enable cooperation. When these conditions are present, negotiation spaces produce ambition, delivery, fairness, and legitimacy. Diplomacy advances at the speed of trust — and trust advances at the speed of psychological safety.

Why Climate Diplomacy Is Psychologically Distinct

Climate diplomacy is not traditional diplomacy. It operates under identity threat, moral accountability, and existential time pressure — with no central authority and shared responsibility for both cause and solution.

PSYCHOLOGICAL DISTINGUISHING FEATURES

1. **Identity & dignity stakes**
   - Climate positions signal moral standing, development identity, and justice claims
   - Collective trauma & frontline risk shape emotional baselines

2. **Moral & emotional charge**
   - Shame, pride, loss, and responsibility animate negotiation behavior
   - Defensive reactions arise under perceived blame or status threat

3. **Future-oriented, abstract harm**
   - Delayed consequences; diffuse causality
   - Requires imagination, not only rational calculation

4. **Super-wicked problem dynamics**
   - Solver = emitter
   - Countdown logic; lock-in risks
   - Fragmented authority

5. **Geopolitical asymmetry & domestic constraints**
   - Operates across unequal vulnerability, responsibility, and capability landscapes
   - Negotiators balance global obligations with domestic political mandates and red lines

5. **System-transformation, not transaction**
   - Shifts in norms, technology, and economic identity
   - Requires trust, shared purpose, and collective agency

Climate diplomacy is the most psychologically demanding form of 21st-century diplomacy — where **identity, justice, existential risk, and geopolitical asymmetry define cooperation capacity.**

2.1 A Human Operating System for Climate Cooperation

International climate governance operates through voluntary cooperation, peer accountability, and fragile political trust. Legal design and finance mechanisms matter, but outcomes hinge on psychological conditions in negotiation rooms:

- **Do actors feel psychologically safe enough to speak honestly — and sufficiently empowered within their delegation to do so?**
- **Do they feel seen, respected, and dignified?**
- **Do they believe cooperation will be reciprocated?**

When these conditions hold, coalitions form and ambition rises. When they erode, systems drift toward defensiveness, zero-sum logic, and paralysis. **Psychology is the operating layer** that determines whether cooperation emerges, stabilizes, and translates into implementation.

The Human Operating System lens explains how cooperation emerges in negotiation spaces – including the informal and pre-COP processes that shape what happens in the room: psychological foundations shape behaviour, enable trustful interaction, and lead to higher ambition, fairness, and delivery in negotiation spaces. Yet strong dynamics within a COP are not enough on their own.

These near-term negotiation outcomes inside COP rooms matter — but they are only part of the system. They are not the final goal. Over time, they accumulate into system-level infrastructure — the deeper capabilities a climate regime must sustain cooperation and implementation.

Evidence — Evidence Gap: Psychology in Climate Governance

A 2023 review[1] shows a clear gap: although thousands of climate governance studies exist, only **52** meaningfully integrate psychology.

Key finding: Most focus on individual behaviour, while group dynamics, institutional processes, trust, and legitimacy remain largely unexamined.

2.2 From Operating System to System-Level Psychological Infrastructure

Short-term cooperation within negotiations is necessary — but not sufficient — for an implementation-era climate regime. Over time, repeated trust-building and relational cooperation accumulate into **institutional capability**.

In contrast to the Human Operating System lens, the System-Level Psychological Infrastructure lens focuses on what accumulates over time when these conditions are consistently present: the long-term ability of the climate regime **to maintain trust, secure legitimacy, and preserve decision-capacity under pressure.**

Taken together, these two layers mark a shift from **psychology as negotiation support** to **psychology as system capability**: not only improving diplomatic performance today, but building a climate governance system capable of sustaining cooperation and delivery across the decisive decade.

2.3 Six Psychological Domains for Climate Cooperation

Cooperation is not only strategic — it is psychological. Psychology plays a pivotal role in combatting the climate crisis[2 3]. **The psychology of international climate policy is an interdisciplinary and emerging theoretical and empirical field.** Foundational work sits at the intersection of environmental and climate, social, and political psychology, as well as behavioral economics. Research identifies foundational psychological domains in (climate) diplomacy that predict whether cooperation is durable[4 5 6].

These domains represent the psychological foundations of durable multilateral cooperation. Each operates simultaneously at **individual** (e.g., single delegates), **team** (e.g., delegation), and **organizational** (institutional; e.g., alliance) level — and at key interfaces with civil society, partners, and other non-negotiator actors — shaping how legitimacy is perceived, how decisions are made under pressure, and how implementation momentum is sustained.

Psychological Infrastructure for Global Climate Cooperation

Human Operating System	System-Level Psychological Infrastructure
Focus: what happens **in rooms**	**Focus:** what systems **become over years**
Process: Safety → empathy → shared purpose → intelligence	**Three pillars:** Trust systems; legitimacy systems; decision-capacity systems
Improves immediate negotiation outcomes	Anchors durable cooperation and implementation

Shift: Psychology moves from negotiation support to governance capability.

Short-term cooperation capacity compounds into long-term system strength: trust architectures, legitimacy and meaning systems, and decision-capacity under stress. When dignity, identity, and agency are protected, resilience and delivery follow; when they are not, fragmentation and implementation gaps emerge.

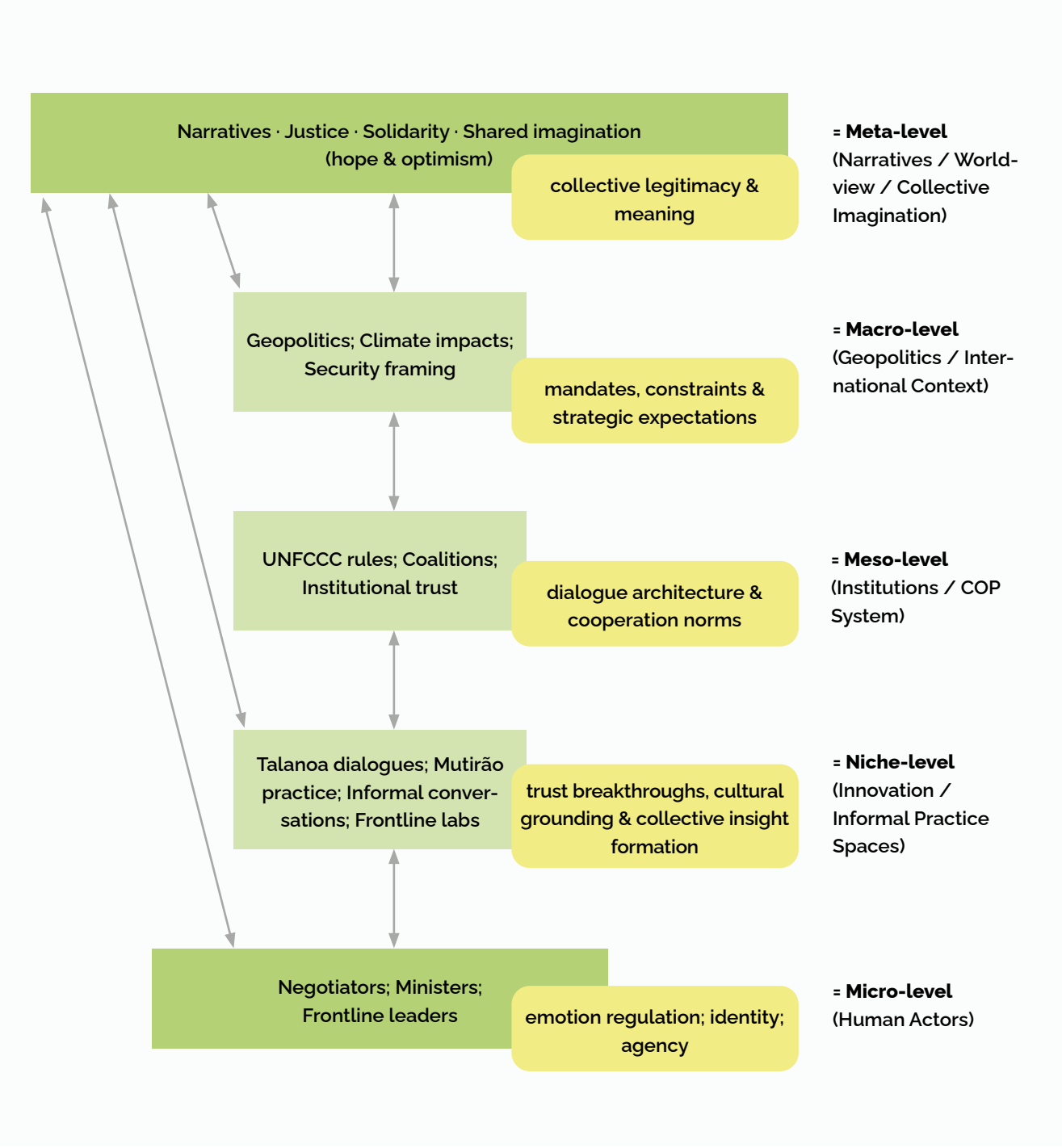
	Psychological domain	System condition it creates	How it shows up in diplomacy (individual → delegation → institution)
1	**Needs & Identity** (security, belonging, dignity)	Status safety & fair role recognition	identity-safety in speech & behaviour → dignity-protective delegation norms → procedures that ensure fair treatment & voice
2	**Emotion Regulation** (affect tolerance, resilience)	Emotional stability under stress	self-regulation in tense moments → calm delegation climate → resilient negotiation culture capable of holding pressure & conflict
3	**Cognition & Imagination** (sense-making, future-thinking, biases/heuristics[7], cognitive clarity)	Shared framing & constructive problem-definition	reframing & perspective-taking → diverse option-generation → mandate cultures that reward long-term imagination & clarity
4	**Meaning & Morality** (purpose, fairness/justice[8], legitimacy)	Shared purpose & legitimacy	moral clarity & fairness signaling → principled coalition cohesion → institutional legitimacy & solidarity norms
5	**Agency & Volition** (self-efficacy, motivation, choice)	Collective agency & delivery orientation	confident problem-solving → proactive delegation behaviour → implementation culture & follow-through norms
6	**Trust Formation** (reciprocity, reliability, predictability)	Institutional trust & cooperative expectations	credible personal signals → relational trust between teams → structures that sustain confidence & reciprocity across cycles

Strong cooperation emerges when identity dignity is protected, emotions are regulated under stress, meaning and fairness are shared, agency is felt, and trust becomes an institutional pattern rather than a personal exception. When foundations weaken: defensive negotiation, zero-sum logic, fragmentation. When foundations strengthen: ambition, reciprocity, delivery momentum.

2.4 Where Psychology Operates in Governance

Psychology shapes identity, agency, urgency, and legitimacy across levels; feedback loops can reinforce cooperation or trigger fragmentation.

These dynamics do not operate in isolation. They interact across governance levels — from individual negotiators to geopolitical narratives — creating feedback loops that either reinforce cooperation or trigger fragmentation.



Psychological forces operate across governance layers — from frontline communities and negotiating teams to global narratives — reinforcing or undermining cooperation depending on whether identity, legitimacy, and agency are aligned. The conceptual map is informed by multilevel thinking, drawing inspiration from Wullenkord and Hamann's integration of psychological perspectives into socio-ecological transformation frameworks from the year 2021[9].

2.5 Eight Psychological Dynamics Observed in Climate Diplomacy

Empirical research identifies eight recurring psychological dynamics in multilateral cooperation. Field observations across SB62, regional dialogues, and COP30 preparations confirmed these mechanisms in practice.

In contrast to the cooperation conditions, the eight dynamics are the practical mechanisms visible in negotiation rooms and diplomatic processes through which these foundations rise or erode. Conditions describe what must exist for cooperation to endure; dynamics show how it functions — or fails — in the real world.

2.6 Field Illustrations

Field observation shows how psychological dynamics unfold under real political and time pressure, and how facilitation quality, tone-setting, emotional regulation, and identity cues shape trust, coalition stability, and problem-solving capacity in practice.

Concept — Eight psychological dynamics

1. Trust & credibility signals (Read more)
2. Emotional regulation & resilience under stress (Read more)
3. Psychological safety (formal & informal) (Read more)
4. Identity, belonging & collective purpose (Read more)
5. Empathy & narrative connection (frontline stories) (Read more)
6. Collective intelligence & tipping dynamics (Read more)
7. Cognitive load & decision architecture (Read more)
8. Implementation motivation & agency pathways (Read more)

Across negotiation cycles, recurring psychological dynamics — trust signals, emotional regulation, identity safety, identity, empathy, collective intelligence, cognitive load and agency pathways — shape whether cooperation stabilizes or collapses under pressure.

SB62 Observations (Bonn):

Progress often accelerated not through new technical arguments, but through precision trust signals, acknowledgment of emotional strain, and clear expectation architecture. At the same time, trust proved uneven: strong rapport existed between individual delegates, yet this interpersonal trust did not always translate into durable coalition- or institution-level confidence. Emotional regulation in the room was frequently challenged — both facilitators and delegates showed signs of stress under heat, time pressure, and political stakes, affecting tone and risk-taking. Identity boundaries, for example between Pacific voices and European actors, remained visible; shared identity frames were not consistently cultivated, and differences were sometimes stretched rather than bridged. Frontline stories appeared only briefly and abstractly, without a structured space for them to shape meaning or direction — limiting their ability to anchor negotiations in lived reality. Delegations also experimented with ways to reduce cognitive load, moving some drafting outside formal rooms to manage time pressure and unlock creativity. Individual chairs acted as psychological multipliers, stabilizing tone, lowering defensiveness, and helping coalitions maintain momentum.

Pacific Community Dialogues (Fiji):

Field observations of Talanoa-style village dialogues showed that collective intelligence emerges when autonomy, dignity, and deep listening are protected. Rather than challenging or correcting contributions, participants add perspectives and build forward together. Trust is cultivated through multiple listening rounds, high psychological safety, uninterrupted speaking time, and a shared commitment to reach understanding as a group. This process enabled communities to surface new insights collaboratively and strengthened legitimacy and ownership of decisions. The Talanoa ethos shaped COP23 under Fiji's Presidency, demonstrating how community-rooted dialogue practices can inform global cooperation systems.

These cases illustrate a central insight: **psychological intelligence already influences outcomes**, but currently depends on single individual actors and role models rather than continuous institutional design. The next step is systematic integration.

2.7 Target State: A Psychologically-Enabled Climate Regime

A psychologically-enabled system therefore requires more than well-intentioned actors. It requires structures that produce trust, legitimacy, and sustained delivery as a matter of design.

A future-ready climate governance system:

- Builds trust under strategic uncertainty
- Navigates conflict without collapse
- Aligns identity with shared planetary purpose
- Embeds agency and fairness to sustain ambition
- Translates agreement into implementation capability

This is not an auxiliary lens — it is a foundation for effective multilateral delivery.

[1] Freschi, G., Menegatto, M., & Zamperini, A. (2023). How can psychology contribute to climate change governance? A systematic review. Sustainability, 15(19), 14273.

[2] Swim, J. K., Stern, P. C., Doherty, T. J., Clayton, S., Reser, J. P., Weber, E. U., ... & Howard, G. S. (2011). Psychology's contributions to understanding and addressing global climate change. American psychologist, 66(4), 241.

[3] Gifford, R. (2011). The dragons of inaction: psychological barriers that limit climate change mitigation and adaptation. American psychologist, 66(4), 290.

[4] Gärling, T., Kristensen, H., Ekehammar, B., Backenroth-Ohsako, G., & Wessells, M. G. (2000). Diplomacy and psychology: psychological contributions to international negotiations, conflict prevention, and world peace. International Journal of Psychology, 35(2), 81-86.

[5] Milkoreit, M. (2017). Mindmade politics: The cognitive roots of international climate governance. MIT Press.

[6] Kertzer, J. D., & Tingley, D. (2018). Political psychology in international relations: Beyond the paradigms. Annual Review of Political Science, 21(1), 319-339.

[7] Chen, J., Liu, J., Wang, Y., & Li, P. (2020). Behavioral psychology analysis of individual decision, strategic interaction and climate governance. Revista Argentina de Clinica Psicologica, 29(1), 423.

[8] Montada, L., & Kals, E. (2000). Political implications of psychological research on ecological justice and proenvironmental behaviour. International Journal of Psychology, 35(2), 168-176.

[9] Wullenkord, M. C., & Hamann, K. R. (2021). We need to change: Integrating psychological perspectives into the multilevel perspective on socio-ecological transformations. Frontiers in Psychology, 12, 655352.

3. Institutionalizing Psychological Capability

Psychological competence in climate diplomacy cannot remain dependent on individual talent, personal disposition, or circumstantial alignment. Today's multilateral system still relies heavily on exceptional chairs, emotionally skilled negotiators, and isolated cultural practices — meaning co-operation quality fluctuates, institutional memory is fragile, and trust collapses when key individuals rotate out.

To shift from occasional breakthroughs to reliable cooperation performance, psychological intelligence must be institutionalized and resourced. That means embedding it in standards, protocols, role expectations, training pipelines, and learning systems across presidencies, delegations, and alliances.

In the implementation era of climate governance, psychological capability is not an optional preference — it is core institutional infrastructure.

3.1 From Individual Skill to System Capability

Current pattern

- Performance depends on exceptional chairs or sherpas
- Gains evaporate when individuals change roles
- Support structures for resilience, deep listening, trust-building, and structured conflict repair remain informal and unevenly distributed
- No common standards or skill pathways exist

Required shift

- Move from heroic actors → institutional muscle
- Codify cooperation skills as part of the diplomatic competency model
- Create repeatable, mandated structures for psychological safety, clarity, dignity protection, and trust repair
- Resource and measure psychological capacity as a core element of negotiation performance

Strategic thesis

Cooperation becomes reliable when psychological competence becomes a system capability — taught, measured, and embedded in process design.

3.2 The ClimateMind Capability Architecture

Psychological intelligence can — and must — be designed into climate governance. Four mutually reinforcing levers build system-level capability:

Psychological Infrastructure for Global Climate Cooperation

Climate delivery improves when trust-building, emotion regulation, shared framing, and agency activation are institutional competencies, not incidental personal strengths.

Pillar	System Function	Examples in practice
Education	Build talent pipelines, shared standards, and leadership capability	Negotiator primers; chair & facilitator micro-training; COP academies; certification pathways
Practice	Embed competence in real time through protocols, facilitation formats, and support systems	Room design templates; Mutirão-inspired dialogue setups; emotional clarity sessions; on-site advisory
Research	Translate evidence into tools	Briefings; observation frameworks; trust & empathy protocols; decision-architecture design
Community	Build legitimacy & practitioner base	Psychologists-for-Climate network; peer learning; field convenings; South–South capacity bridges

System-level psychological intelligence emerges when education, practice, research, and community reinforce each other — making cooperation skills routine rather than exceptional.

3.3 Integration Levers for Presidencies & Delegations

To translate psychological intelligence from insight to institutional capability, it must embed through repeatable structures, not ad-hoc behaviours. Core levers include:

- **Rules & procedural formats**

Codified chair scripts; trust-first agenda sequencing; procedural trust-repair mechanisms; clarity protocols for breaks, reset moments, and emotional de-escalation.

- **Briefing & decision templates**

Identity-aware language; narrative bridges across blocs; empathy and constraint maps; legitimacy-preserving communication norms; committed listening prompts; shared-fate and fairness framing.

- **Learning and reflection cycles**

Pre-session priming; mid-day micro-huddles; structured post-session debriefs; COP-end learning synthesis and handover notes; institutional learning notes for successors.

- **Role expectations & capability profiles**

Chairs as psychological stewards; sherpas as coalition trust architects; negotiators as agency carriers; technical experts as legitimacy builders.

- **Measurement & feedback mechanisms**

Indicators for tone, inclusion, reciprocity cues, perceived fairness, emotional climate, attention

dynamics, and decision clarity; constructive conflict use, and clarity of decision pathways.

Psychological capability becomes durable when these levers are routinised — so the system, not only exceptional individuals, knows how to cooperate under pressure and sustain ambition through complexity.

3.4 How system capability scales in climate governance

Psychological intelligence does not enter institutions through ad-hoc training or inspirational leadership alone. It scales when legitimacy builds talent, talent strengthens performance, and performance creates the political and administrative conditions for formal adoption. In other words, psychological capability becomes a governance capability only when it travels from **individuals → teams → mandates → operating rules.**

This pathway mirrors how other strategic capabilities entered global governance — from gender mainstreaming and conflict-prevention mechanisms to access and inclusion mandates. It is a sequence that moves from social mandate to institutional muscle.

Bridging human dynamics into the core of multilateral practice therefore requires building all four layers. When trust and legitimacy empower psychological talent, when talent improves performance, and when performance enables institutionalisation, diplomacy gains a durable cooperation engine — not dependent on individual champions, but embedded in the system itself.

Capability Escalation Model

Psychological governance capability scales bottom-up: legitimacy → talent → performance → institutionalisation.

3.5 Offer Suite — Applied Psychological Capabilities

COP-relevant capability suite

During the COP30 cycle, four areas were piloted with presidencies, SIDS coalitions, and multilateral partners:

- Strategic psychological advisory for Presidency leadership
- Resilience & clarity sessions for negotiators
- Mutirão-inspired cooperation rooms & frontline dialogue models
- Real-time observation and psychological feedback loops for facilitators and chairs

Objective
Strengthen trust, clarity, inclusion, and shared agency in negotiation environments.

Value
Translate human dynamics into more effective cooperation and delivery capacity — visibly, rapidly, and with systems impact.

This chapter establishes how psychological capability becomes institutional muscle. The next chapter operationalizes these principles — showing how psychological capability functions in negotiation rooms, cultural cooperation settings, and real-time diplomatic environments.

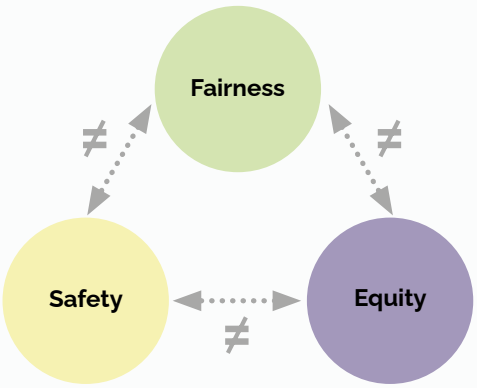
4. Negotiation Psychology in Practice

Psychology determines whether rooms converge or fragment under pressure. Observations from SB62 confirm that identity, trust, cognition, emotion, and agency shape cooperation quality and momentum under pressure. This chapter synthesises field evidence and psychological principles into a diplomatic lens: why some rooms converge, while others fatigue, fragment, or cycle in procedural loops. It also establishes the **ClimateMind architecture** used later at COP30.

4.1 COPs as a Social Cooperation System

Climate negotiations operate as a **consensus-based cooperation and identity system**. Delegates juggle national mandates, coalition belonging, domestic politics, and moral signalling — under conditions of ambiguity, time pressure, and power asymmetry. Progress depends not only on text, but on trust, recognition, and psychological safety. Negotiation rooms are psychological environments — not just procedural containers.

Definition — Safety ≠ Fairness ≠ Equity



Psychological Safety: "I can speak without fear."

Fairness (Respect & Procedure): "I am treated respectfully and given the same formal speaking rights."

Equity (Real Influence): "I have the capacity, preparation, and support to genuinely shape outcomes."

Core idea: One can feel safe and be treated fairly — and still lack power.
Why it matters: Equal rules without equal conditions → persistent asymmetry.

Application — Patterns observed at SB62

- Perceived dignity shaped willingness to compromise
- Trust and emotional tone influenced coalition cohesion
- Shared purpose moments increased ambition; process-dominance reduced it
- Sustained fatigue led to defensive, procedural behaviour
- Room design (screens, seating, visibility) signalled legitimacy and inclusion

4.2 Core Psychological Drivers in Negotiation Rooms

Negotiation performance at SB62 was shaped not only by Parties' positions, but also by the real-time psychological conditions in the room. Six domains consistently determined whether sessions advanced or stalled: identity safety, emotional regulation, cognitive structure, meaning, agency, and trust. When these drivers were supported, rooms moved quickly and constructively; when neglected, cooperation eroded despite technical solutions being available.

Domain	SB62 manifestation	Diplomatic consequence
Needs & Identity	Seating hierarchy; name-use; visible vs. invisible delegates	+ Inclusion → voice & cooperation − Identity threat → defensive posture & reduced openness
Emotion Regulation	Afternoon irritability; emotional appeals from frontline states; stress peaks toward end of sessions	+ Acknowledged & held emotion → clarity, empathy, renewed focus − Unheld emotion → tension, defensiveness, retreat
Cognition & Imagination	No written text or shared notes; long verbal input streams; clear slides only in few rooms	+ Written anchors → faster alignment & fewer misunderstandings − High cognitive demand → fatigue, dropout, slower processing
Meaning & Morality	Stories sharpened attention; abstraction led to disengagement	+ Lived experience grounding → moral clarity & compromise space − Abstraction → disengagement & limited movement
Agency & Volition	Some delegations silent due to capacity gaps; proactive blocs shaped direction & tone	+ Voice access → influence in consensus system − Structural silence → reduced agency & delayed progress
Trust Formation	Micro-recognition and dignifying language built cooperation; unclear framing eroded reciprocity	+ Trust cues → risk-taking, creativity, constructive compromise − Unclear process → guarded behaviour & stalled cooperation

Evidence — Failure signatures

- Process overtakes purpose
- Emotional spill without containment
- "Tired text" cycles + irritability
- Recognition failure → defensive stance
- No visual structure → cognitive dropout

These dynamics confirm: climate diplomacy is a human cooperation system.

4.3 ClimateMind Framework for Negotiations

This chapter builds on the CEMUNE model[1], a post-Copenhagen framework that defines seven pillars of effective multilateral negotiation. While CEMUNE identifies what matters in negotiations, the ClimateMind architecture clarifies how psychological capacities activate these dimensions in real rooms under pressure. In other words:

- **CEMUNE** = Operational categories
- **ClimateMind** = Psychological capabilities that activate them

Diplomacy succeeds not only through institutional design, but through **identity safety, emotional regulation, trust, legitimacy, dignity, and collective agency**. The following mapping shows how each CEMUNE category rests on specific psychological foundations.

7 Dimensions — A Blueprint For Effective Negotiation Management

1) Convergence Strategies
2) Preparing the Ground
3) Teamwork
4) Communication
5) Key Organizers & Facilitators
6) Informal Dialogues
7) Non-Party Stakeholders

1) Convergence Strategies ↔ Identity, Purpose, Fairness, Emotion

CEMUNE asks: How do we come together?
ClimateMind provides the mechanism:

- **Identity & dignity protection** → prevents defensive responses
- **Shared purpose & meaning** → creates collective direction
- **Fairness perception** → enables genuine compromise
- **Emotion regulation** → protects against polarization

Mechanism:
When identity is safe and fairness is visible → convergence becomes possible.

2) Preparing the Ground ⟷ Safety, Trust, Emotional Priming

CEMUNE asks: How do we set the stage for constructive engagement?
ClimateMind creates the prerequisites:

- Psychological safety → openness, risk-taking, innovation
- Trust architecture → predictability & credibility
- Emotional climate setting → constructive energy & tone

Mechanism:
Without safety and trust → no productive starting point exists.

3) Teamwork ⟷ Collective Efficacy, Group Emotion, Dignity

CEMUNE asks: How do we coordinate internally?
ClimateMind explains the social psychology:

- Collective agency & efficacy → teams act coherently
- Group emotion regulation → resilience under pressure
- Internal dignity signals → prevents fragmentation

Mechanism:
Team cohesion emerges through dignity, emotional regulation, and shared agency.

4) Communication ⟷ Affective Framing, Narrative Psychology, Moral Identity

CEMUNE asks: How do we communicate effectively?
ClimateMind enables impact:

- Moral identity alignment → credibility & trust
- Affective framing → resonance & motivation
- Non-reactive emotional tone → avoids defensiveness & reactance

Mechanism:
Communication persuades when it engages identity, emotion, and moral meaning.

5) Key Organizers & Facilitators ⟷ Emotional Stewardship & Fairness Signaling

CEMUNE asks: How do chairs and facilitators lead?
ClimateMind describes psychological leadership:

- Emotional containment & calm authority → holds space under pressure
- Process fairness & clarity → reinforces procedural legitimacy
- Self-regulation under strain → stabilizes the system

Mechanism:
Effective facilitation establishes psychological order → enabling cooperation.

6) Informal Dialogues ⟷ Trust Repair, Identity Work, Rituals

CEMUNE asks: What happens in corridors, coffee lines, and informal spaces?
ClimateMind reveals their function:

- Identity repair & dignity reinforcement → restores trust
- Rituals, humor, shared culture → builds human connection
- Low-stakes emotional release → de-escalation and relational reset

Mechanism:
Informal space functions as a lab for trust, empathy, and conflict diffusion.

7) Non-Party Stakeholders ⟷ Empowerment, Trauma Sensitivity, Legitimacy

CEMUNE asks: How do we integrate civil society and frontline communities?
ClimateMind enables meaningful participation:

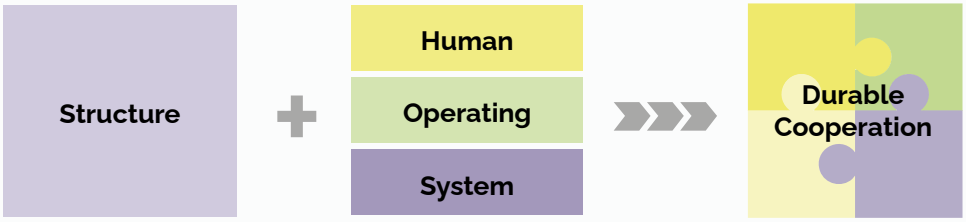
- Moral legitimacy & narrative authority → political traction
- Empowerment & voice → meaningful, not tokenistic participation
- Trauma sensitivity & care → protects vulnerable actors

Mechanism:
When dignity, safety, and structure are present → genuine co-creation becomes possible.

Application – ClimateMind × CEMUNE: Psychological Operating System for Negotiations

CEMUNE Category	ClimateMind Core Capabilities
Convergence	Identity • Purpose • Fairness • Emotion
Ground Preparation	Safety • Trust Architecture • Emotional Climate
Teamwork	Collective Efficacy • Group Emotion • Dignity
Communication	Moral Alignment • Affective Framing • Resonance
Facilitation	Emotional Stewardship • Fairness Signals • Regulation
Informal Spaces	Trust Repair • Identity Work • Rituals
Stakeholders	Empowerment • Legitimacy • Trauma Sensitivity

Formula: Structure + Human Operating System = Durable Cooperation



Diplomacy is not only a system of **procedures and positions** — it is a system of humans **under uncertainty and pressure**. Institutional architecture becomes effective only when paired with psychological capability.

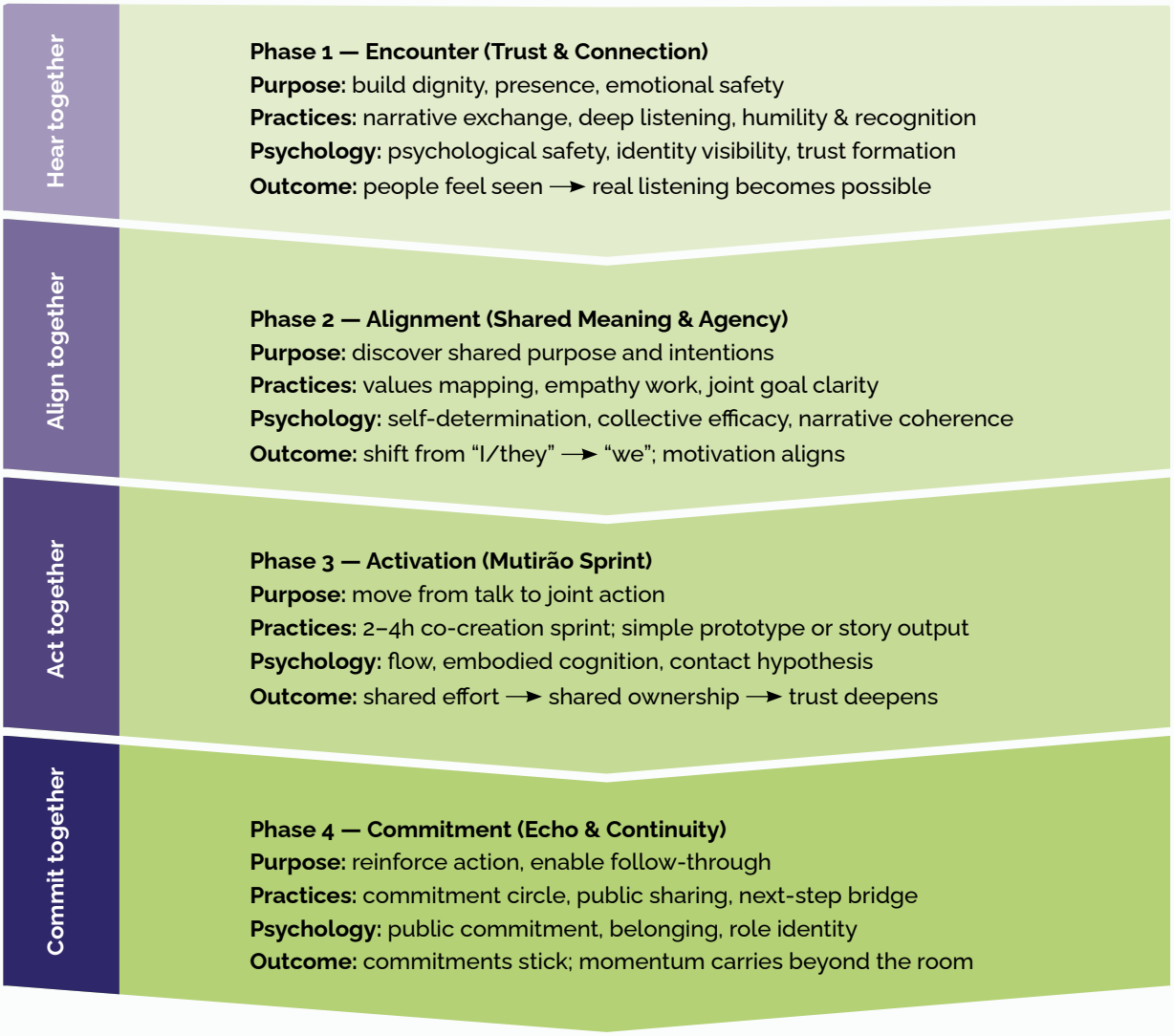
4.4 Talanoa × Mutirão: From Encounter to Collective Action

Climate cooperation strengthens when dialogue builds not only shared understanding *(Talanoa)* but also shared agency *(Mutirão)*. The psychologically informed model shows how diplomatic and community encounters can progress from trust-building to co-creation and delivery.

It combines psychological insights about stages of behavior change, Inner Development Goals (IDGs)[2], and practice learned directly from frontline communities in Fiji (*Talanoa dialogues*) and from *Visão Coop*[3], a leading Brazilian social-enterprise championing *Mutirão*-based collective action. The model intentionally connects to these lived cooperation practices, translating their relational intelligence into a scalable approach for multilateral contexts.

Core logic of cooperation

Not only listening — **building**. Not only emotion — **execution**.



Principle — Relational Intelligence for Diplomacy

This sequence translates Pacific and Brazilian relational intelligence into multilateral cooperation design:

- **Talanoa → meaning, dignity, trust**
- **Mutirão → action, agency, continuation**

Belonging produces courage. Action produces trust.

Applied to negotiation spaces, this logic invites chairs and coalitions to structure moments for **encounter → alignment → joint effort → public reinforcement**, strengthening political will and delivery capacity under pressure.

4.5 Competencies by Negotiation Role

Psychological intelligence in negotiations appears through role-specific behaviours that shape tone, trust, clarity, and collective momentum. At SB62, rooms moved when these capacities were present — and stalled when they were absent.

These roles together form the psychological infrastructure of multilateral cooperation. When chairs hold emotional tone, sherpas align coalitions, delegates model constructive conduct, experts maintain clarity, and civil society anchors lived reality, negotiations move with greater cohesion and pace.

Role	Psychological competencies observed as decisive
Chairs / Facilitators	Tone-setting; emotional containment; structured fairness; repair signalling; energy management
Sherpas / Heads of delegation	Trust architecture; coalition cohesion; narrative alignment; expectation framing
Delegates	Self-regulation; clarity; constructive turn-taking; agency signalling
Technical experts	Cognitive clarity; simplifying complexity; legitimacy through precision
Observers / CSOs	Emotional and narrative connection; capacity-building support; bridging community realities

Principle — Psychology as a Performance Variable

Diplomatic performance rises with psycholo-gical intelligence — without it, process dominates and progress slows.

[1] https://cemune.org/ourservices/sevendimensions

[2] https://innerdevelopmentgoals.org/guide/

[3] https://visao.coop/

5. The Case for Psychology in Climate Action

While Chapter 4 explored the psychology of negotiation dynamics, this chapter widens the lens. Across the four central domains of climate action — mitigation, adaptation, loss and damage, and finance — psychological mechanisms operate as hidden drivers of ambition, cooperation, trust and implementation. Taken together, they form the human operating system of the Paris Agreement.

5.1 Mitigation — Behavioural Drivers of Collective Action

Behavioural dynamics directly shape ambition cycles across NDC updates, the Global Stocktake and the Mitigation Work Programme, where fairness, identity and peer progress determine whether higher ambition becomes politically feasible.

Climate mitigation depends not only on technological pathways and policy targets but on collective willingness to shift entrenched behaviours, social norms, and institutional incentives. Two behavioural arenas matter: the **ambition** of national climate commitments (NDCs) and the **acceptance** of mitigation policies within countries. Across both, the behavioural dimension — how people perceive responsibility, fairness, and feasibility[1] — remains underleveraged in global cooperation.

Psychological foundations

- **Moral agency and responsibility** shape whether actors commit to ambitious mitigation beyond immediate self-interest[2].
- **Identity and social norms** determine whether climate ambition signals shared belonging or perceived threat[3].
- **Fairness perceptions** drive both international ambition and domestic legitimacy: people accept mitigation when burdens feel fairly distributed[4].
- **Future imagination and temporal discounting** influence whether societies prioritise long-term mitigation over short-term comfort[5].

Behavioural science connection

UN 2.0 highlights behavioural insights as essential for designing "choice environments" that make climate-friendly action easier and socially reinforced. Evidence-based levers — such as comparative energy feedback, public transport framing, or social tipping-point campaigns — reliably shift behaviour. At the multilateral level, ambition rises through identity-based leadership, peer accountability, and recognition mechanisms that frame climate action as a shared project rather than unilateral sacrifice.

Empirical insight

Global meta-analyses show that **fairness** is the strongest predictor of public acceptance of mitigation policies, followed by perceived **effectiveness** and **trust in institutions**[6]. For NDCs, research across behavioural economics and negotiation psychology shows that **visible peer progress, shared norms**, and **collective efficacy cues** strengthen ambition ratcheting[7]. At COPs, these dynamics materialise through cooperative framing ("shared effort, shared progress"), inclusive identity signals, and emotional tone-setting that sustains willingness to compromise under distributional tension.

Takeaway

Mitigation succeeds when ambition feels shared, agency is visible, and fairness replaces blame — both between states and within societies.

Applied context

ClimateMind's applied work spans more than 150 projects with corporations, governments, and civil society, supporting behaviour change strategies, leadership development, and communication approaches that increase climate ambition and implementation capacity. **Further case studies and applied examples:** https://go.climatemind.de/en/case-studies

5.2 Adaptation — Psychology of Resilience and Preparedness

Psychological drivers such as efficacy, risk salience and social norms underpin progress under the Global Goal on Adaptation and NAP processes, shaping whether guidance translates into real preparedness.

Adaptation is inherently behavioural: societies can only prepare for climate risks if individuals, institutions, and communities feel both capable and motivated to act before hazards strike. **Psychological readiness** — trust, perceived efficacy, and relevance — often determines adaptation success more profoundly than technical planning. Recent meta-analyses show that the strongest drivers of adaptation behaviour are **self-efficacy, outcome efficacy, negative affect, and social norms**[8]. In parallel, psychological science highlights the importance of collective meaning-making, cultural values, and normative expectations for adaptation engagement[9].

Psychological foundations

- **Risk perception is socially amplified** — emotional proximity, personal relevance, and cultural frames shape whether risks feel urgent enough to prepare for.
- **Self-efficacy and outcome expectancy** strongly influence whether people take protective action; fatalism and perceived helplessness suppress engagement[10].
- **Collective resilience emerges from trust, identity, and shared meaning** — communities act when they believe "people like us" adapt together[11].
- **Negative emotions** (concern, discomfort) can motivate preparation — but only when coupled with a clear sense of effective action[12].

Behavioural science connection

Behavioural insights can strengthen anticipatory governance by framing risk clearly and concretely, reducing psychological distance, and by using narrative and visual storytelling to turn abstract hazards into relatable future selves. Evidence shows that problem knowledge alone rarely motivates preparedness; what matters is actionable guidance, perceived effectiveness, and social proof. Descriptive norms ("others are already preparing") are among the strongest behavioural motivators for adaptation[13]. Simple cues — such as future-self framing, community-level commitments, or visible peer actions — increase readiness and reinforce adaptive norms.

Empirical insight

Evidence from two major syntheses illustrates a consistent pattern: **efficacy beliefs are decisive**. People adapt when they believe their actions will work — and when they see that "people like them" are capable of acting[14]. Global research shows that **psychological factors consistently outperform demographic and informational variables** in predicting adaptation behaviour. **Self-efficacy, outcome expectancy, emotional salience, and social norms** reliably increase preparedness across diverse contexts. Field evidence from Pacific Island communities — including relocation case studies in Fiji and regional adaptation dialogues — shows that emotional safety, reciprocal trust, and recognition of local knowledge sustain adaptation long after external funding cycles end.

Takeaway

Adaptation succeeds when people feel capable, connected, and emotionally grounded — when preparedness becomes a collective expectation and a shared belief that a livable future remains within reach.

Applied context

ClimateMind's work includes public-sector adaptation communication training in Germany (2024) and psychological strategy guidance for climate

Concept – Six Behavioural Barriers to Climate Action *(ClimateMind Framework)*

Despite broad public concern about climate change, behaviour change often lags. ClimateMind's six-barrier framework synthesises core psychological mechanisms — aligned with up-to-date psychological research — into a practical diagnostic tool for climate governance.

1. Psychological Distance & Knowledge
Awareness of climate change is high, but **problem knowledge alone rarely drives action**. What matters is action knowledge ("What can I do?") and **effectiveness knowledge** ("Does it work?"). When impacts feel distant in space, time, or personal relevance, people discount risk and fail to translate concern into behaviour.

→ **Policy implication:** Reduce distance through concrete, locally grounded narratives and provide clear, simple guidance on effective, high-impact actions.

2. Cognitive Dissonance
People experience discomfort when behaviour contradicts values ("I care, but I still fly"). Many resolve this by rationalising rather than changing habits.

→ **Policy implication:** Offer non-judgmental pathways to resolve dissonance, reducing friction for low-carbon choices.

3. Low Self-Efficacy & Climate Anxiety
Overwhelm and perceived helplessness suppress action. Anxiety without efficacy leads to paralysis rather than engagement.

→ **Policy implication:** Build both individual and collective efficacy through visible progress cues and realistic, achievable action steps.

4. Social Belonging & Group Norms
Behaviour is heavily shaped by peers; people avoid actions that threaten group belonging or identity.

→ **Policy implication:** Use positive norms and identity-based messaging that position cli mate-friendly behaviour as socially reinforced and widely shared.

5. Self-Worth & Psychological Needs
Behaviours often protect autonomy, competence, and social status. Climate actions that challenge identity can trigger resistance.

→ **Policy implication:** Frame low-carbon behaviour as autonomy-supporting, competence-enhancing, and aligned with aspirational self-identity.

6. Habit Strength & Planning Gaps
Intentions frequently do not translate into action due to habits, routines, and poor planning.

→ **Policy implication:** Use structural behavioural tools — defaults, reminders, prompts, implementation intentions — to make climate-friendly actions the easier path.

Why this matters for climate governance
The six-barrier framework turns academic insights into **practical design principles** for climate policy. It helps negotiators, governments, and practitioners anticipate resistance, design supportive environments, and accelerate behavioural alignment across climate mitigation, adaptation, finance, and Loss & Damage.

resilience planning with the Ministry of Environment in Dominica (2025). Both streams apply core behavioural levers — efficacy-building, emotional framing, norm activation, and trust-based engagement — to strengthen adaptation capacity. **Further case studies and applied examples:** https://go.climatemind.de/en/case-studies.

5.3 Loss and Damage — Human Experience and Moral Repair

Recognition, dignity and procedural fairness increasingly influence cooperation across the L&D Fund and the Santiago Network, where non-economic harms shape how Parties understand intolerable risk and appropriate responses.

Loss and Damage (L&D) sits at the emotional core of climate politics. It **involves irreversible losses** — of home, identity, culture, and biodiversity — that cannot be solved by compensation alone. Psychological insight reframes L&D not merely as a technical funding issue, but with Non-Economic Loss and Damage (NELD) as a **process of moral repair, dignity, and recognition** that addresses what people value in their lived, place-based realities[15].

Psychological foundations

- **Dignity and recognition** determine whether affected communities feel seen and respected — and which losses count in national and international responses[16].
- **Moral injury and collective grief** can divide or mobilize cooperation; addressing non-economic harms (identity, culture, social cohesion) is central to sustaining agency after shocks[17].

Behavioural science connection

Behavioural framing can reduce defensiveness in donor states and increase legitimacy in funding narratives — shifting discourse from blame and guilt toward shared responsibility and moral purpose. Transparent acknowledgment and emotional containment are practical tools for restoring trust after perceived injustice. Critically, policy designs should recognize non-economic losses explicitly and use process-based assessment rules (not only item checklists) so communities can define what matters in context, avoiding the pitfalls of monetising incommensurable values[18]. Emerging L&D practice benefits from inclusive voice, procedural fairness, and recognition — elements repeatedly identified in the literature as prerequisites for legitimacy and cooperation[19].

Empirical insight

ClimateMind work's Synthesis from Pacific and Caribbean research shows that when **emotional truth and dignity are acknowledged**, negotiations and implementation move faster and more creatively; neglecting these dimensions erodes trust and social cohesion[20]. Reviews of non-economic loss highlight recurring categories — **sense of place, cultural heritage, Indigenous knowledge, social ties, identity, and mental health** — that shape whether recovery is possible and how communities define "intolerable risk" beyond adaptation limits[21]. The evidence base recommends integrating these domains into national frameworks and UNFCCC processes, not as "soft add-ons," but as core to averting, minimising, and addressing L&D[22].

Takeaway

L&D is the psychological conscience of climate diplomacy — a test of the system's ability to hold loss with dignity and act in solidarity. Where place, identity, and culture are at stake, recognition and repair are as essential as finance[23].

Applied context

ClimateMind's work in the Pacific and Caribbean — including Non-Economic Loss and Damage case studies with climate-induced relocated communities in Fiji and strategic communication support for the Government of Vanuatu — directly informs this framing (e.g., dignity in relocation decisions, safeguarding culture and gravesites, women's leadership and community care). These practice insights align with regional evidence on NELD categories and the UNFCCC's process-oriented assessment needs[24 25]. **Further case studies and applied examples:** https://go.climatemind.de/en/case-studies.

5.4 Climate Finance — Trust as Delivery Infrastructure

Trust, fairness and predictability are decisive in NCQG negotiations and finance delivery debates under the SCF, shaping both willingness to commit resources and the ability of countries to access them.

Climate finance is more than a transfer of resources; it is a **visible architecture of trust**. Every disbursement communicates **reliability, fairness, and shared intent**. When these psychological signals weaken, cooperative behaviour deteriorates — even when fiscal volume increases. Evidence from conversations with climate funds and regional development banks as well as the GCF portfolio reinforces that the decisive bottlenecks in climate finance are not only institutional, but behavioural.

Psychological foundations

- **Trust** functions as the core psychological infrastructure of climate finance. Without credible and predictable interactions, funds stall in what the GCF IEU Learning Paper calls the *"last mile gap"*— the space between technical project design and real behavioural uptake[26].
- **Fairness perceptions** determine whether recipients view finance as legitimate and whether contributors view their effort as meaningful — a dynamic documented across Caribbean and Pacific financing dialogues.
- **Reciprocity and moral framing** shape willingness to commit capital. Contributions framed as shared security or mutual investment outperform charity narratives, particularly in SIDS contexts.

Behavioural science connection

UN 2.0 explicitly calls for mainstreaming behavioural science into global governance, and the GCF IEU Learning Paper demonstrates why: awareness and training alone rarely change behaviour. 82% of GCF projects rely on behavioural change but only a minority diagnose motivational or cognitive barriers. This produces "last mile gaps" — where investments supply infrastructure, training or credit lines, but behaviours do not shift accordingly.

Behavioural tools directly target these gaps:

- **Transparency nudges** make finance flows predictable and reduce ambiguity costs.
- **Fairness framing** increases perceived legitimacy—critical for cross-regional partnerships.
- **Reciprocal communication strategies** emphasise mutual benefit and shared resilience, strengthening donor motivation.
- **Choice architecture and simplification** improve access for ministries, MSMEs, and community organisations overwhelmed by complexity — echoing IEU findings on capability and motivation barriers.

When combined, these tools reframe climate finance **from compensation to collective investment** in stability, dignity, and long-term resilience.

Empirical insight

A growing body of evidence points to a simple conclusion: Where **trust and fairness** are perceived to be high, finance moves faster and achieves greater uptake.

- First studies show that fairness, identity alignment, and motivational fit significantly increase contribution willingness and partnership durability.
- The GCF IEU highlights that procedural clarity and relational communication correlate with higher adoption rates of funded technologies and practices. Conversely, missing behavioural design repeatedly leads to stalled implementation and weak community engagement.
- Pacific and Caribbean exchanges underscore that trust-based partnerships outperform transactional grants in both speed and community ownership.

Takeaway

Finance delivery equals trust delivery. Designing for psychological dimensions—fairness, predictability, reciprocity — determines whether climate finance builds solidarity or skepticism. Technical solutions without behavioural architecture will underperform; behavioural design without technical robustness will not scale. Effective climate finance requires both.

Applied context

ClimateMind has not yet executed applied climate-finance projects, but this section draws on substantive exchanges with regional financing institutions — including the Caribbean Development Bank, the Green Climate Fund, and the Global Environment Facility — on the psychological foundations of trust, behaviour change and cooperation in finance delivery. Insights also integrate evidence from the GCF IEU on "last mile" behavioural bottlenecks. **Further case studies and applied examples:** https://go.climatemind.de/en/case-studies.

Closing Reflection

Across all domains, psychology is not an add-on — it is the structural architecture that determines whether climate governance works. It explains how cooperation becomes possible under uncertainty, why ambition rises or stalls, and what enables communities and institutions to act. Behavioural science provides practical tools; psychological intelligence provides the depth. Together, they form the human operating system of the Paris Agreement's decisive decade.

[1] Steg, L. (2023). Psychology of climate change. Annual Review of Psychology, 74(1), 391-421.
[2] Steg, L. (2023). Psychology of climate change. Annual Review of Psychology, 74(1), 391-421.
[3] Gifford, R., Lacroix, K., & Chen, A. (2018). Understanding responses to climate change: Psychological barriers to mitigation and a new theory of behavioral choice. In Psychology and climate change (pp. 161-183). Academic press.
[4] Bergquist, M., Nilsson, A., Harring, N., & Jagers, S. (2021). Determinants for accepting climate change mitigation policies: A meta-analysis.
[5] Gifford, R., Lacroix, K., & Chen, A. (2018). Understanding responses to climate change: Psychological barriers to mitigation and a new theory of behavioral choice. In Psychology and climate change (pp. 161-183). Academic press.
[6] Bergquist, M., Nilsson, A., Harring, N., & Jagers, S. (2021). Determinants for accepting climate change mitigation policies: A meta-analysis.
[7] Bergquist, M., Thiel, M., Goldberg, M. H., & Van Der Linden, S. (2023). Field interventions for climate change mitigation behaviors: A second-order meta-analysis. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, 120(13), e2214851120.
[8] Van Valkengoed, A. M., & Steg, L. (2019). Meta-analyses of factors motivating climate change adaptation behaviour. Nature climate change, 9(2), 158-163.
[9] Bechtoldt, M. N., Götmann, A., Moslener, U., & Pauw, W. P. (2021). Addressing the climate change adaptation puzzle: A psychological science perspective. Climate Policy, 21(2), 186-202.
[10] Van Valkengoed, A. M., & Steg, L. (2019). Meta-analyses of factors motivating climate change adaptation behaviour. Nature climate change, 9(2), 158-163.
[11] Bechtoldt, M. N., Götmann, A., Moslener, U., & Pauw, W. P. (2021). Addressing the climate change adaptation puzzle: A psychological science perspective. Climate Policy, 21(2), 186-202.
[12] Van Valkengoed, A. M., & Steg, L. (2019). Meta-analyses of factors motivating climate change adaptation behaviour. Nature climate change, 9(2), 158-163.
[13] Van Valkengoed, A. M., & Steg, L. (2019). Meta-analyses of factors motivating climate change adaptation behaviour. Nature climate change, 9(2), 158-163.
[14] Van Valkengoed, A. M., & Steg, L. (2019). Meta-analyses of factors motivating climate change adaptation behaviour. Nature climate change, 9(2), 158-163.
[15] Tschakert et al.(2017). Climate change and loss, as if people mattered: values, places, and experiences. Wiley Interdisciplinary Reviews: Climate Change, 8(5), e476.
[16] Serdeczny, O., Waters, E., & Chan, S. (2016). Non-economic loss and damage: addressing the forgotten side of climate change impacts.
[17] McNamara, K. E., Westoby, R., & Chandra, A. (2021). Exploring climate-driven non-economic loss and damage in the Pacific Islands. Current Opinion in Environmental Sustainability, 50, 1-11.
[18] Serdeczny, O., Waters, E., & Chan, S. (2016). Non-economic loss and damage: addressing the forgotten side of climate change impacts.
[19] McNamara, K. E., & Jackson, G. (2019). Loss and damage: A review of the literature and directions for future research. Wiley Interdisciplinary Reviews: Climate Change, 10(2), e564.
[20] McNamara, K. E., Westoby, R., & Chandra, A. (2021). Exploring climate-driven non-economic loss and damage in the Pacific Islands. Current Opinion in Environmental Sustainability, 50, 1-11.
[21] Tschakert et al. (2017). Climate change and loss, as if people mattered: values, places, and experiences. Wiley Interdisciplinary Reviews: Climate Change, 8(5), e476.
[22] Serdeczny, O., Waters, E., & Chan, S. (2016). Non-economic loss and damage: addressing the forgotten side of climate change impacts.
[23] Tschakert et al. (2017). Climate change and loss, as if people mattered: values, places, and experiences. Wiley Interdisciplinary Reviews: Climate Change, 8(5), e476.
[24] McNamara, K. E., & Jackson, G. (2019). Loss and damage: A review of the literature and directions for future research. Wiley Interdisciplinary Reviews: Climate Change, 10(2), e564.
[25] Serdeczny, O., Waters, E., & Chan, S. (2016). Non-economic loss and damage: addressing the forgotten side of climate change impacts.
[26] Krüger, C., & Puri, J. (2020). Going the last mile: Behaviour science and investments in climate change mitigation and adaptation.

6. The Psychology of Implementation

Implementation has become the defining barrier of the Paris Agreement. While negotiation cycles have delivered goals, mechanisms, and plans, countries still struggle to translate commitments into real-world action. Brazil's framing of COP30 as an "Implementation COP" captures this transition: the bottleneck is no longer agreement-making, but the human and institutional dynamics that determine whether policies are enacted, finance is absorbed, communities mobilise, and systems change holds under pressure. Across disciplines, research on the intention-behaviour gap shows that strong commitments rarely lead reliably to action; implementation requires specific psychological conditions that most governance systems do not yet provide[1,2].

Implementation is a human process before it is a technical one. Evidence from behavioural science highlights four recurring barriers.

First, **intention strength does not predict follow-through**: competing priorities, ambiguity, and overload regularly override even ambitious national targets. Second, **missing action architecture** — unclear roles, timelines, and triggers — prevents commitments from becoming routinised behaviour; in psychological terms, governance seldom creates the equivalent of "implementation intentions," which are proven to increase behavioural uptake. Third, **low efficacy and diffuse responsibility** undermine ownership: actors act when they believe their actions matter, when roles are clear, and when progress is visible. Fourth, **weak social and institutional norms** slow delivery: implementation accelerates when actors observe peers acting, when expectations are shared, and when public accountability is meaningful.

Application — Psychological Conditions for Implementation

For implementation to scale, climate governance must design not only *policies* but the *human operating system* that makes policies executable. That means:

- enabling efficacy (clear, feasible steps),
- activating shared norms (regional and sectoral platforms),
- reducing psychological distance (local ownership and subnational engagement),
- and building trust architectures (fairness, reliability, transparent communication).

COP30 can advance this shift by explicitly framing implementation as a behavioural challenge — not only a technical or financial one.

The IDDRI agenda for COP30[3] aligns closely with these mechanisms. Strengthening transparency systems, enhancing peer learning, activating regional cooperation, and embedding parliaments and subnational actors all respond to core psychological drivers: **social proof, accountability, identity, and proximity**. Likewise, proposals to orchestrate international organisations, coordinate finance actors, and reform the Action Agenda address the systemic need for **predictability, legitimacy, and norm alignment** — conditions that behavioural research consistently identifies as prerequisites for sustained action.

Implementation succeeds when human behaviour is enabled, not assumed.
COP30 can mark the transition into a delivery era by embedding the psychological conditions that turn commitments into collective action.

[1] Sheeran, P. (2002). Intention—behavior relations: a conceptual and empirical review. European review of social psychology, 12(1), 1-36.

[2] Conner, M., & Norman, P. (2022). Understanding the intention-behavior gap: The role of intention strength. Frontiers in psychology, 13, 923464.

[3] Kauffmann, C., Torres Gunfaus, M., Folly, M., Sharpe, S., Watkinson, P. (2025). COP30: Addressing implementation. IDDRI, Policy Brief N°04/25.

7. COP30 Proof of Concept: Psychological Support Architecture

This chapter outlines the psychological cooperation support ClimateMind is positioned to provide during COP30. It does not prescribe delivery of every element. Instead, it defines a **capability menu** that can be activated selectively — demonstrating what a psychological operating system for climate diplomacy can look like in practice.

At COP30, this work aims to (1) protect clarity and cooperation under pressure, (2) support chairs and coalitions in maintaining trust and momentum, and (3) prototype formats that translate encounter into shared agency and delivery — aligned with the Presidency's Mutirão ethos.

7.1 Purpose & Design Principles

Purpose

To pilot psychological intelligence as a diplomatic support layer that strengthens cooperation, resilience, and delivery across COP30.

Principles

- Light-touch, invitation-based support
- Confidentiality & trust first
- Zero-burden to negotiators
- Trauma-informed humility
- Cultural anchoring (Talanoa × Mutirão)
- Evidence-based, dignity-first methods

Scope

Advisory → Capacity support → Observation & learning → Prototype spaces

Not a service desk. **A strategic support presence.**

Principle — Light-Touch Support

Support must reduce noise, not add tasks.
All cooperation tools are opt-in, low-burden, and designed to protect clarity and focus — never to increase workload for negotiators or staff.

7.2 On-Demand Micro-Briefings & Advisory Pathways

Formats available

- Issue-specific cooperation cues (e.g., when fatigue escalates, tone shifts, trust wobbles)
- Framing guidance for coalition unity & shared-purpose moments
- Clarity reinforcement tools (anchor questions, synthesis phrases)
- De-escalation & reset cues (repair language, pause structures)

Definition — Micro-briefings

Short, invitation-based psychological cues that help chairs and negotiators stabilise tone, clarify purpose, and navigate pressure moments — without entering content or political positioning.

7.3 Negotiator Clarity & Resilience Micro-Support

Calm, focus, and cognitive clarity under intense load. No therapy, no wellness packaging — **performance psychology for diplomacy**..

Application — Illustrative micro-tools (on demand)

- 60–90-min reset cue
- Purpose anchor questions
- "Pause & clarify" line
- Repair language prompt
- Shared-focus synthesis phrase
- 30–60 sec grounding technique

Used only in moments of strain — not for continuous facilitation.

7.4 Talanoa × Mutirão Dialogue Prototypes

Purpose: translate encounter → alignment → joint agency.

Grounded in learning from:

- **Pacific communities (Talanoa)**
- **Brazilian practice via Visão Coop (Mutirão)**

Four-phase model

1. Encounter — presence, dignity, visibility
2. Alignment — shared intent & meaning
3. Activation — short co-creation sprint
4. Commitment — public reinforcement & continuity bridge

Applied as optional micro-formats for:

- Coalition off-sites
- Youth–negotiator tandems
- SIDS community exchange moments
- Presidency-aligned civil society touchpoints

Prototype scale: **pilot moments, not full programs**.

7.5 Mutirão Rooms & Relational Anchors (if invited)

Definition — Mutirão Rooms

Small, structured reset spaces to restore dignity, calm, clarity, and shared purpose during high-pressure phases — inspired by grassroots Brazilian cooperation practice (via Visão Coop) and adapted for diplomatic settings.

Possible activations:

- Quiet clarity room for chairs / sherpas
- "Reset round" facilitation moments
- Guided listening micro-circles during crunch phases

Principle: **lowest-friction, maximum dignity**.

7.6 Turning Points Observation & Learning

Structured, lightweight observation of negotiation dynamics to identify cooperation inflection points — feeding back into long-term diplomatic learning.

Components:

- Observation sheet
- Daily synthesis note (internal only)
- Post-COP reflections for institutions

Outputs come **after the COP**, not during.

7.7 Resource Layer: Light-Touch Practitioner Toolkit

A light-touch resource layer exists in draft form and will be refined iteratively throughout the COP cycle. Resources will be offered passively — only if useful — and are not positioned as a formal support package.

Includes:

- 8-part "Psychology of COPs" series
- Micro-tools for emotional regulation & clarity
- Repair language cues
- Chair fairness signals checklist
- Short guide: "Purpose resets when rooms stall"

7.8 Boundaries & What This Is Not

- No therapy or emotional-processing spaces
- No trauma protocols or clinical support promises
- No mandatory formats — everything opt-in
- No role confusion with presidency negotiators or UN staff

This is **strategic psychological scaffolding**, not behavioural engineering.

Principle — I explain systems, not people.

Public communication focuses on structures and cooperation insights — not on individuals, delegations, or real-time room dynamics.

Closing Reflection

COP30 is the first global climate summit to explicitly embrace the psychology of cooperation. This chapter outlines how such intelligence can complement institutional mechanisms — quietly, respectfully, and only where invited — to help negotiators sustain clarity, trust, and shared agency in the decisive delivery phase of the Paris Agreement.

This work does not add pressure to the system; it **reduces noise and strengthens collective focus**. The post-COP report will document what was piloted and what should scale.

8. Outlook: Psychological Capability for the Decisive Decade

Climate diplomacy is entering a delivery era. Ambition now depends not only on mandates and finance, but on the human capabilities that sustain cooperation under pressure: trust formation, emotional regulation, dignity protection, cognitive clarity, and collective agency. The field is early, but the direction is clear. Psychological intelligence will move from individual skill to institutional capacity, shaping how presidencies lead, how delegations prepare, and how coalitions navigate complexity.

This chapter outlines a forward agenda. It is not a commitment to activities; it is a roadmap for where the field can grow — collaboratively and pragmatically.

8.1 Institutional Pathways

The next phase is system integration.

Psychological capability can be embedded in:

- **COP Presidencies:** chair protocols, tone-setting norms, relational leadership
- **Negotiator Training Systems:** diplomatic academies, UN modules, regional hubs
- **Delegations (esp. SIDS & climate-vulnerable states):** mental clarity tools, coalition cohesion support
- **UNFCCC Processes:** informal practice guides, turning-point learning loops
- **Climate Funds & MDBs:** trust architecture, fairness signalling, community dignity practices
- **Multilateral Alliances:** shared narrative framing, mutual recognition culture

Principle — Institutionalizing Psychological Capability

- Focus on **process quality**, not persuasion
- Build **structures**, not personalities
- Strengthen **dignity & inclusion**, not performance pressure
- Enable **opt-in pathways**, not mandates
- Advance **system clarity**, not behavioural control

Psychology here is infrastructure for cooperation — not interpersonal influence.

8.2 Standards & Protocols

Emerging norms that can strengthen cooperation architecture:

- **Chairing norms:** fairness visibility, turn-taking respect, repair language
- **Psychological safety signals:** voice protection, recognition practices

- **Fatigue & clarity protocols:** realistic pacing, text anchoring, reset cues
- **Frontline dignity safeguards:** participation without extraction; protection from emotional burden
- **Learning loops:** structured reflection after key negotiation moments

None of these require heavy mechanisms. Small behavioural signals and design choices shift psychological climate at scale.

8.3 Research & Learning Agenda

Further work can build evidence and capability:

- Ethnographic observation across COP cycles
- Turning-Points data across rooms and tracks
- Comparative insights across Pacific, Caribbean, Latin America cooperation cultures
- Mechanisms connecting legitimacy, fairness, and delivery
- Impact assessment architecture for psychological interventions (light-touch, qualitative-first)

Principle: Rigor without intrusion; insight without surveillance.

8.4 Community & Capability Development

- **Peer learning networks** for chairs, sherpas, and facilitators
- **SIDS-led knowledge ecosystem** for lived-experience sovereignty
- **Global training partners** (academies, think tanks, regional institutes)
- **Practitioner exchange** across peace, mediation, and climate sectors

This is a field-building effort grounded in humility and co-development with frontline and diplomatic leaders.

8.5 Invitation to Collaboration

Psychological capability is emerging as a shared diplomatic asset. Progress will be collective, iterative, and context-sensitive. Partners interested in co-developing this agenda — from presidencies, alliances, and UN bodies to academic and philanthropic institutions — are invited to engage.

Principle: The field advances through inclusion, not ownership.

Closing Reflection

Climate diplomacy succeeds at the pace of trust and clarity. As the stakes rise, integrating psychological intelligence is not a luxury — it is infrastructure for durable cooperation. This report has mapped foundations and early practice. The decisive decade ahead will define how deeply they take root.

The work continues — in partnership, with humility, and in service of collective progress.

9. Annex

This annex provides context, acknowledgements, and reference points. It supports orientation and transparency — without creating operational commitments.

9.1 Fellowship Context & Support

This report was developed independently during my year as a **Mercator Fellow on International Affairs** (2025 cohort; on the Fellowship program), supported by **Mercator Foundation** and **Academic Scholarship Foundation**. It is not an official Fellowship requirement but an autonomous synthesis of insights gathered throughout the year.

As part of the Fellowship, I conducted working placements and collaborations across the Pacific (Fiji, Tuvalu, Kiribati), Caribbean (Dominica, St. Lucia, Barbados, Guyana), and Brazil, alongside observation of the UNFCCC negotiation cycle (including SB62 in Bonn) and bilateral work with governments, COP30 ecosystem actors, and community-led organisations.

The analysis and perspectives reflect independent work. Responsibility for interpretation rests solely with the author.

9.2 Acknowledgements

With deep gratitude to diplomatic peers, Pacific and Caribbean partners, Brazilian collaborators, frontline leaders, and civil society colleagues who shared experience and trust across this year.

Special appreciation to **Veronica Cabe** (portrait), a community organiser working with some of the most climate-vulnerable communities in the Philippines, whose guidance in 2023 helped shape the direction of this Fellowship. Our conversations illuminated a core truth: **the wellbeing and self-determination of those on the frontlines of climate change depend on international climate governance and finance.** Witnessing her work — and the stakes for the communities she serves — underscored my responsibility, as a young psychologist from Germany with privilege and access, to contribute meaningfully to this global effort.

Heartfelt thanks also go to my **ClimateMind team** (portrait), especially my colleague **Fabian Hirt**, whose remarkable work and unwavering support made it possible for me to dedicate much of this year to the Fellowship. Their understanding, reliability, and ability to hold the organisational ground at home gave me the freedom to focus fully on this research and international collaboration.

With gratitude to **Brigitte Günther** (portfolio), whose (partly pro bono) design work gave this report its visual structure and accessibility.

This project stands on collective wisdom, not individual effort.

9.3 Resource Access & Learning Paths

To avoid pressure or expectation, only selected public resources are listed. These are reference materials, not required to use the insights in this report.

Key resources

- ClimateMind COP30 website (resources, events, methods, context, updates) https://go.climatemind.de/en/cop30
- 8-part Psychology of COPs series https://go.climatemind.de/en/blog/psychology-cops
- Glossary explainer blog https://go.climatemind.de/en/blog/cop-glossary

Further learning & engagement

- ClimateMind Academy (courses, leadership programs) https://academy.climatemind.de
- ClimateMind newsletter (reflections & insights) https://climatemind.de/en/#newsletter

These are **opt-in reference points**, not operational toolkits.

9.4 Methodology & Evidence Base

The analysis is grounded in two complementary sources:

1. **Psychological research and theory**
Identity, emotion regulation, collective action, legitimacy, moral psychology, agency, trauma sensitivity, and cooperation science.

2. **Field observation & practitioner dialogue**
Learning from:
- Observation of UNFCCC negotiation dynamics (incl. SB62)
- Embedded placements with governments and COP30-aligned organisations
- Conversations with negotiators, chairs, advisers, SIDS leaders, and civil society actors with deep diplomatic experience

Approach: Rigor without intrusion — system-level patterns, not individual evaluation.

9.5 Ethical Commitments & Boundaries

This work prioritises dignity, agency, and respect for diplomatic process.

- No clinical framing or therapeutic function
- No psychological evaluation of individuals or delegations
- No analysis of confidential negotiation content
- No public commentary on real-time rooms or personalities
- Structures and cooperation conditions — **not behavioural control**

Principle: *Strategic psychological scaffolding, not behavioural engineering.*

Goal: illuminate system dynamics, protect actors, and widen capability — not shape behaviour.

Glossary — Key Concepts

Psychological Safety
Perception that one can speak and act in negotiation and governance settings without fear of humiliation, sanction, or reputational harm.

Collective Agency
Shared belief that actors can influence outcomes together; a cornerstone of coalition effectiveness and SIDS diplomacy.

Identity Framing
Design of messages and processes that shape group belonging, self-perception, and perceptions of others — a core lever for cooperation and dignity.

Trust-Building / Trust Repair
Relational and procedural practices that create, maintain, or restore credibility, reliability, and goodwill in multilateral contexts.

Strategic Empathy
Ability to understand and anticipate the perspectives, constraints, and motivations of others — without needing to agree with them.

Moral Imagination
Capacity to envision fair and future-oriented solutions beyond immediate interests and existing power structures.

Ambition Cycle
Psychological mechanisms through which trust, fairness, shared purpose, and social proof can raise collective climate ambition (linked to NDC ratcheting logic).

Relational Diplomacy
Diplomatic practice that centers relationships, dignity, and trust as core levers for cooperation — complementing technical and legal negotiation.

Narrative Shift
Redesign of dominant frames and meaning-making in climate governance (e.g., from burden-sharing to shared opportunity; from security to care).

Implementation Mindset
Orientation toward delivery, continuity, and shared responsibility — shifting from agreement-seeking to real-world outcomes.

Environmental Psychology
Field studying how environments influence human behaviour and wellbeing — informing climate engagement, adaptation, and resilience practices.

Organizational Psychology
Study of human behaviour in institutions; relevant for delegation culture, leadership, stress management, and collective performance in negotiation settings.

Climate Psychology
Application of psychological science to climate action, including communication, coping, agency, collective mobilisation, and justice considerations.

Political Psychology
Study of identity, power, legitimacy, ideology, and perception in political decision-making — central to understanding climate diplomacy dynamics.

Behavioural Science
Research on human decision-making and behaviour, including heuristics, norms, motivation, and cooperation — informing climate policy and finance design.

UN 2.0
Reform vision for a more networked, inclusive, and data-informed United Nations. Built around the "Quintet of Change" — data, innovation, digital, foresight, and behavioural science — it positions behavioural science as a core skill for modern multilateralism, aligning closely with psychological capability and trust-building in global governance.
A fuller glossary is available online: Glossary.

9.6 Contact & Collaboration

Author
Janna Hoppmann — MSc Psychology, Founder and director of ClimateMind
Email: mail@climatemind.de
LinkedIn: https://www.linkedin.com/in/janna-hoppmann

Join the learning community
Newsletter: https://climatemind.de/en/#newsletter
Academy: https://academy.climatemind.de
Online community: https://chat.whatsapp.com/D9SOLeJkZoW1C5cy3wGV0U
Your next steps: https://go.climatemind.de/en/next-steps

Post-COP collaboration pathways
Government partners, presidencies, regional alliances, research institutions, and SIDS-led knowledge networks are invited for dialogue.

Graphic Design
Brigitte Günther — Tapetenwechsel
Email: bg@tapetenwechsel-muenchen.de
LinkedIn: https://www.linkedin.com/in/brigitte-günther-tapetenwechsel
Website: https://www.tapetenwechsel-muenchen.de

Closing Reflection

This report is a beginning — a contribution to a field emerging in real time.

Psychological capability is not a soft accessory to climate diplomacy; it is **cooperation infrastructure**.

May this serve those building fairer, safer, more courageous multilateral systems.

"Psychology is not a 'soft' dimension of climate diplomacy; it is a system-level capability."

Janna Hoppmann, ClimateMind

ClimateMind