

FROM CLIMATE CACOPHONY TO DEMOGRAPHIC AND ECONOMIC DEGROWTH GOALS: IN 200
DAYS
March 31, 2023



JOURS

DAYS

ECONOMIC & DEMOGRAPHIC GROWTH WORLD 2050-60
DEGDs AS MEGATRENDS OR RADICAL WILD CARDS ?

	POPULATION 2060 Millions	POPULATION 2022-2060 % GROWTH	65 YEARS OR OVER 2050 %	GDP 2030* GROWTH %	GDP 2050* DISTRIBUTION
WORLD	9 687	18	16.4	+2.4	
SB-SAHARAN AFRICA	2 094	50	4.7	4.7	
EUROPE AND NORTHERN AMERICA	1 125	0	18.7		
CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN ASIA	2 575	19	13.4		
EASTERN AND SOUTH-EASTERN ASIA	2 317	-1	25.7		
LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES	1 914	42	3.6		
Source : UN DESA, Population Division (2022) <i>World Population Prospects medium scenario</i>					
OECD				+2	1/3
NON-OECD				+2.7	
EMERGING ECONOMIES					2/3
Source: OECD Science, Technology And Innovation Outlook 2016 * No data available on GDP growth and distribution outside of the « <i>Disruptive Hotbed of Earth and Nature</i> » and Major Emitter of Greenhouse Gas since 1850, i.e. nearly 99.99% of the 2,500 billion tons of CO2					

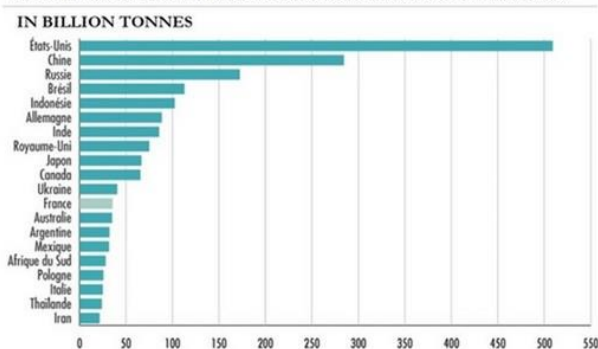
DEMOGRAPHIC AND ECONOMIC DEGROWTH GOALS:
THE EQUATION

EQUATION	CONCILIER	RECONCILIER
OBJECTIF	DECD & REDUCTION DES EMISSIONS DE GES	FOYER PERTURBATEUR AVEC LA TERRE GRANDS EMETTEURS AVEC NATURE
Effets non recherchés	Croissance de la population vieillissante	Grands Pollueurs au dessus de la loi <i>Sentence non applicable</i>
	Croissance de la richesse accumulée par les 0,1% les plus riches	Cour de justice climatique sans loi sur la responsabilité internationale des politiques nationales
	Réduire les émissions de GES a un « Gain de Fonction (GOF) »	Réduire la pauvreté à un « Double Usage »
Risques	Biais de sélection <i>Passager clandestin</i>	Biais de statu quo <i>Effet d'éviction</i>
	Incitation à la Resquille	Biais de sélection
PIEGES A EVITER	<i>ODECD en tant que cour de justice climatique pour "faire la paix avec la nature" GCAO - HDE - GOSPLAN - MSF - SYSTEM MODELE - CLIODYNAMIQUE CLIMATIQUE</i>	
REVISITER	ATITUDE PROSPECTIVE PAR LA THEORIE DE LA DISTANCE	PREDICATS DE RESSEMBLANCE FAMILIALES (FRP) PAR LES 3 PARADIGMES D'ENQUETES NATURALISTES (3PEGN ou ex-PCGL)
LECONS	ODECD EN TANT QUE TRIBUNAL DU FUTUR ET THEORIE DE LA DISTANCE	
CAPACITER	Disposer d'une capacité cyclique de projection pour effectuer une transformation par intégration de cycles S'inscrire dans l'EcoSystème Fédéral (ESF) Scalable, Assortatif, Défixateur Développer la <u>Capacité d'Absorption</u> de la <u>Méthodologie de Prospective Exploratoire</u>	

Introduction

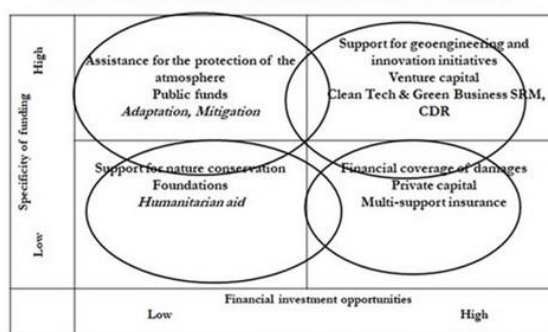
The IPCC Synthesis Report AR6SYR of 20 March 2023 has just made public the terms of reference of the Demographic and Economic Degrowth Goals (DEDGs), exposing the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) to a double challenge: to put an end to the climate cacophony that reached its peak at COP27 (Sharm El Sheik 2022) and to render useless its backdrop, the paradigms war which become hybrid since 1988. By COP28 (Dubai 2023), they have 200 days to learn from experience in war planning and the implementation of international initiatives, with the understanding that the consensus around the DEDGs also implies a conceptual revolution. It is a little and a lot at the same time to operationalize this metaphor intended to reconcile the big emitters with nature, once dragged before the court of the future as long as they believe themselves "TPol-TP" (Too Polluters-To Pay) when others are "TP-TPol" (Too Payers-To Pollute).

VOLUME OF CUMULATIVE CO2 EMISSIONS BETWEEN 1850 AND 2021



Too Polluters -To Pay

AREAS OF INTERVENTION OF POSSIBLE FINANCING SYSTEMS



Developing Resilience to Respond to Shocks: Financing in Africa : Climate Change and Climate Sams Dine SY 2010

Too Payers To Pollute

FEW

The climate cacophony stems from a cumulative chain of confusion and error maintained since the creation of the IPCC. The confusion between certain and uncertain, inscribed from the outset in the format chosen in 1988 to institutionalize the fight against climate change, is amplified since COP6 (2000) when the physical science of climate occupies all the place with the "Emission Scenarios" designed by a "climate cliodynamics" as a transition between cliometrics and the model system.

This approach anticipates global warming and attributes it to environmental degradation as a result of a double socio-economic and demographic megatrend shift that occurred since the end of the nineteenth century for the first and in the twentieth century for the second. Despite their over-mediatization, these "Emission Scenarios" remain at most factors breaking a megatrend among others arbitrarily reduced to adjustment variables. This approach creates confusion and moves away from the [exploratory methodology](#), the only one capable of distinguishing between the certain and the uncertain and within the latter between the radical, the conflictual and the consensual to build

global scenarios, a vision and options for climate transformation according to the modalities of articulation to the [policy cycle](#).

Confusion between certain and uncertain

Global climate change is a long process involving physical science and other disciplines that contribute to putting climate on the international agenda. Climate Cliodynamics defines it, in turn as a mega warming trend, a trend scenario of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by 2050, a vision of the fight against climate change from the reduction of these emissions, a single choice in the absence of an option and an urgent problem that requires the mobilization of a whole arsenal for the imperative implementation of a global initiative such as the DEDGs. This was not always the case because at the very beginning, scientific research was reduced to "concerted action" within the selective [climate club](#) serving as a private agenda interest group of [large emitters](#) whose logistical and financial support goes to modeling centers as illustrated in this [map](#) drawn up by [Carbon Brief](#).

For half a century, the environmental trend has become synonymous with degradation, associated with climate change and the multiplication of extreme events. The disruption of the carbon, oxygen and water cycle caused now dictates the global agenda through an unprecedented mechanism for managing interactions between scientists, international institutions, political decision-makers and interest groups. Its emblematic figures make climate a triple science: physics, the future and policy analysis. The first is enshrined in the brief and no less fundamental intervention of the Inter-Academy Panel when - at the request of the United Nations in 2010 - the IPA defines it as such. The second - highly publicized - is at the heart of the IPCC's mandate, whose work covers an increasingly long, broad, deep, extensive, concentrated and specific spectrum through Representative Concentration Trajectories (RCPs), then the Special Report on Scenarios (SRES) and Shared Socio-Economic Pathways (SSP). The third - more discreet - is materialized by the succession of COP which organizes anarchy in a garbage can model with windows of opportunity that close as soon as open, in reference to the various theoretical currents precursors since the time of the American New Deal.

The link between these three disciplines or approaches is becoming increasingly complex. Everything happens as if each of them encompasses the other two while putting itself at their service. Thus, the physical science of climate anticipates the evolution of the environmental trend through climate change, their impacts on other megatrends both socio-economic and demographic. But it remains helpless in the face of the impacts on radical uncertainties concerning, for example, the evolution of possible forms of globalization, the game of major polluters and their ability to anticipate. The science of the future naturally invites itself with the help of projections and scenarios that extend the past or present without really exploring this habitat and building narratives. Thus, it in turn remains helpless in the face of the impacts on the policy process and the cyclical capacity essential to structure the agenda and guard against mistakes or other attempts at capture. The policy analysis science takes over around evolutionary approaches of sequential, network or matrix type, the first so-called positive being at the origin of so many misunderstandings including with nature.

It should also be remembered that the media coverage of climate change has its source in two reports and two summits that have gone almost unnoticed today. The two reports in question were produced at the initiative of MIT but independently by C. L. [Wilson](#). They concern the study of Critical Environmental Problems. CEP, 1971. Study of Man's Impact on Climate SMIC, 1972). The Stockholm Summit (1972) took up the theme before it was on the agenda of the "Earth Summit" (1992, Rio de Janeiro). Meanwhile, the US Federal State is placing it on the international agenda

with the support of the G7 and the United Nations behind the notion of climate change. A hybrid structure called COP (Conference of Parties) bringing together scientists and policy makers is responsible for this agenda fueled by the work of the IPCC of which SCEP is ultimately the precursor. The reason given for this choice was to limit the risks inherent in the scientification of policies in a UN rightly or wrongly qualified as an ecological or even "carbocentrist" tendency, to use B. Rittaud's term (Le Mythe Climatique, Seuil 2010.).

How to navigate when the answers are formulated as injunctions to "an intellectual revolution as to the very conception of the State" (J.J. Laffont: Steps towards a modern State: an economic analysis in State and public management. CAE. 1999), a "systemic transformation" (UNEP 2022) or "making peace with nature"(UN Secretary-General). This will always be the case as long as this field of investigation remains reserved for this centuries-old disruptive hotbed of the world and atmosphere in which the major polluters compete for first place. Their activities increase the global temperature by about 1.2° by impacting the natural carbon cycle through forest clearing, land use change and the extraction of fossil fuels, which have released nearly 2,500 billion tons of CO2 into the atmosphere since 1850. Not to mention indirect emissions by importing products after relocating polluting industries. Of this global total, 509 billion tons of cumulative CO2 or 20% are emitted by a single country that proclaims itself Hegemon, embodies the most intensive form of globalization in the name of its "Manifest Destiny" and sets itself up as a rating agency that owns the criterion of entry into the climate club reserved for ultra-rich polluters. It does not take more for other members of the family of the Great Emitters to pretend to embody another without knowing what the wing brings more to the paper tiger, the hedge fund to the bionic bull, the glaci to the depressed bear, the rooster to the cicada ... The application of L. Wittgenstein's family resemblance predicates (FRP) facilitates - in a classificatory and attributive approach - their location in time and space the trajectory of this disruptive focus for nearly a millennium from a series of [maps](#) taken from "World Anthology of Strategy" (G. Chaliand. Laffont, 1990) and "Blood and Ruins. The Last Imperial War, 1931–1945" (R. Overy. Viking. 2022) R.Overy Viking. 2022).

To make matters worse, the permanent reference to "making peace with nature" (UN) shifts the problem to the extent that this last remunerative target of hunters becomes the main enemy of this climate-disruptive hotbed and the major obstacle to the great acceleration since the last imperial war that left only "blood and ruins".

With this appeal, the UN finally names an enemy all the more fictitious because there is no question of equating the break in trend that causes environmental degradation with a "war against nature". The main effect of this rhetoric was to shield big polluters from the court of the future and prosecution for crimes against the earth in all its forms. On the other hand, human development is gradually becoming the main enemy of nature, with which peace is won at the cost of demographic and economic decline. The whole thing, expressed in the language of "climate diplomacy", ends up producing cacophony.

The confusion between certain and uncertain amplifies a succession of errors. It is part of the paradigms war that dates back to the Great Depression and has just crossed a new threshold at COP27 when the frantic race of research laboratories within the climate club gives "Monsoon" (IPCC_AR6_WGI_AnnexV Monsoon) or produces in 2022 several independent contributions to the work of the IPCC.

Accumulation of errors

Since its inclusion in the international agenda in 1988, the climate cacophony has been amplified under the cumulative effect of two series of errors whose typology distinguishes the refusal or denial of reality that locks the major emitters in bad decisions and the monopolistic relationship to the truth or certainty of holding it that excludes them from good decisions. Will history repeat itself as a farce or a tragedy? The first set of mistakes had already plunged the world into the Great Depression and then into World War 2. The selective Marshall Plan, which is supposed to limit its effects, excludes any feedback from a federal state model. On the contrary, it promotes its foil or "union of nation states", causes the collapse of the competing project by containment in the hope of keeping Heartland and its Ukrainian strategic target, now at the heart of the news.

The second set of errors establishes a causal link between world population growth, improved living conditions and environmental degradation through the concepts of the Anthropocene, climate change, biodiversity loss and pollution. The planet is exposed to geocide as a result of the multiple damages caused to the environment and health which, once elevated to the rank of resource - more precisely a non-market public good for private use - precludes any possibility of making it a "common good" under the responsibility of the United Nations. The war of attrition reinforces the legitimacy of major emitters in holding a monopoly on the truth, polarizes the world in order to absolve any responsibility for the failure of collective action, externalizes by locking-in effect the damages and costs of stabilizing greenhouse gas emissions. They take advantage of multiple biases: status quo bias and crowding-out effect, selection bias, free-rider and picking losers. The rest of the world, transformed into a "strategic target", is part of the "garbage-can" and "organized anarchy" theory.

A Relationship To Reality That Locks In Bad Decisions: Monsoons

The Monsoon topic is part of the COP27 agenda (2022) behind Annex V of "IPCC, 2021: Summary for Policymakers. In: Climate Change 2021: The Physical Science Basis. Contribution of Working Group I to the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change " under the title "Monsoons [Cherchi, A., A. Turner (eds.)]. Yet it has been completely marginalized in favor of debates on the climate and financial emergency when it should have been at the heart of the discussions. A detailed analysis of the available work, in particular that carried out by the US National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) partly taken up by the authors as well as that of the data, sources and models suggest an unbalanced or even strange treatment that makes the subject hermetic and several questions.

Because Africa is at the heart of the global monsoon ahead of Asia and America, especially West and Central Africa and Southern Africa and at this stage there is nothing to favor a hypothesis put forward by NOAA: "This is a region that have experienced rapid devastating droughts from the late 1960s through the 1980s. Climate change and a global mean warming of three to five degrees Celsius could cause a collapse of the West African monsoon. This could lead either to drying of the Sahel or to wetting due to increased inflow from the West. The latter could imply a greening of the region in what would be a rare example of a positive tipping point". As a reminder, the documents produced by this agency are classified as "highly influential scientific assessment" (HISA). Section 515

Instead of refining the research to better document this changeover, which can be positive, the

over-mediatization of other issues reinforces the negative aspect. This obviously comes at the right time to make the most vulnerable continent the main cause of climate change and justify developing capacities to adapt to both demographic and economic decline. One last point adds to the cacophony: most of the sources cited in the appendix come from the Global Monsoon Model Intercomparison Project (GMMIP) research program, based in China, which is in line with NOAA's logic while this agency withdraws any information on both hypotheses without any explanation. A typical case of collusion that discredits all this propaganda around the "systemic rival" in the "Indo-Pacific".

A Relationship To The Truth That Rules Out Good Decisions: Damage Coverage

COP27 was the seat of a drift that exacerbates the cacophony by the over-mediatization of the financial issue and that of fossil fuels to better demonstrate that the fight against climate change is only a matter of concerted action between research programs. Mobilized in this context, a complementary independent global expertise consolidates this perspective behind five reports all published in 2022 as an independent contribution to IPCC meetings respectively on the financial issue (climate finance, Multilateral Development Banks, opportunities), public diplomacy (Africa Europe) and the trajectory of greenhouse gas emissions.

The first (Independent High-Level Expert Group on Climate Finance. Finance for climate action: scaling up investment for climate and development, November 2022) castigates the poor choices of rich countries to rely on the market on the basis of estimates of tail risks, losses and damages by "Integrated Assessment Models IAM" (N. Stern, J. Stiglitz, C. Taylor. The economics of immense risk, urgent action and radical change: towards new approaches to the economics of climate change. The Journal of Economic Methodology. 2022) not to invest in climate action until the temperature rise exceeds 3.5 to 4 degrees Celsius (Nordhaus, 2018a).

This means blaming emerging and developing countries dependent on fossil fuels and emissions for climate change and thus for the destruction of billions of lives and livelihoods in rich and poor countries alike. The report confirms the need to guard against both types of errors (wrongly accept and/or wrongly reject) especially in the presence of uncertainties. This message is not new, one of the authors has already stated it (N. Stern. Managing climate change. College de France. 2010) after presenting climate change as the biggest market failure ever known (Stern Review).

However, this observation is not sufficient since the root causes of these errors are not identified. In fact, it refers to the 2nd principle of J.J. Laffont (1999) according to which making bad decisions and/or dismissing good decisions stem from mediocrity and corruption, two scourges to be stopped by an intellectual revolution in the conception of the State. However, this perspective is receding as interest groups with a private agenda strengthen their grip, as the other two reports confirm.

The second report (Boosting MDBs' investing capacity. (2022). An Independent Review of Multilateral Development Banks' Capital Adequacy Frameworks, 2022) prepared for the G20 aims to accelerate the greening of the multilateral development banks' portfolios under the watchful eye of rating agencies invited to a better risk weighting and the watchful eye of majority shareholders whose preferred creditor status is preserved as well as the current mode of governance. The report provides the keys to the financialization of the fight against climate change through the use of a

whole series of innovations: relaxation of capital adequacy frameworks (CAF), private insurance, securitization, hybrid capital, shareholder lending power...

While these innovations make it possible to maintain the strategic interest of major GHG emitters, they cannot, in the absence of financial scenarios, be part of a vision that allows Africa to integrate globalized financial markets where financial concepts, instruments and assets are developed. This vision is not new either since it was already developed in the 2010 climate financial foresight exercise (S.D. Sy). The instruments and investments necessary to be a financial actor are clearly defined. Also, making CAF the key deliverable is the best way to assign Africa in the analycentric model and thus to make the continent a biodiversity to be protected from its population, a provider of ecosystem service while its resources remain open access for the benefit of large emitters.

The third (BCG. Better Climate Financing Depends on Better Data challenges the position adopted by financial expertise in the previous two by sounding the alarm on the availability of data and its quantification as a source of opportunities. Climate Finance Funding Flows and Opportunities. "What Gets Measured Gets Financed" (The Rockefeller Foundation, Boston Consulting Group. November 2022) estimates the financial needs of climate action at nearly \$ 3.8 trillion, a sum beyond the reach of public financial institutions whether multi or bilateral, especially in the absence of data. With the postulate "Better Climate Financing Depends on Better Data" that holds the data holds the power of lender and market essential to exercise the monopoly on the truth reducing the rest to an adjustment variable, a sample to conduct Test-Bed or Randomized Controlled Trials (RCT). The recommendations of the report submitted to the G20, which the Foundation has supported, are thus obsolete.

The fourth report is a plea for "erga omnes development" that is not compatible with the constraints of public diplomacy (MIF. The Road to COP27: Making Africa's Case in the Global Climate Debate, July 2022), reprinted in "AEF. The Africa-Europe Foundation Report October 2022) ». In addition, he popularized the "Notre Dame Global Adaptation Initiative (ND-GAIN)" by referring thirty times to one of those research laboratories in the physical sciences of the climate, whose number has exploded since the Paris Agreement and which continuously convey the message "Common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities (CBDR-RC)" which no one believes anymore. This report mediates the confusion between resilience and capacity following all this work pronatalist trend but full of empathy for a continent that in any case does not have it, therefore condemned to both demographic and economic decline. The prevailing view that only these capacities are to be developed in Africa could not be better supported, whether through the massive multiplication of randomized controlled clinical trials (RCTs) or through voluntary burial in exchange for mystical promises. This report also serves as a new milestone for an unlikely "Marshall Plan with Africa" launched in 2017 by a G7 partner whose activism at the 2007 G8 Summit, Heiligendamm, Germany empties the NEPAD Action Plan for Africa of all its content. Failing to master the underlying paradigmatic of the Plan, the prospect of a New Partnership for Development, Peace and the Future is undoubtedly emerging behind the project to build the African Opera Village ([Operndorf Afrika](#)) that it sponsors. However, this village would have to be a real source of inspiration and innovation.

The fifth report on the trajectory of greenhouse gas emissions (UNEP. Emissions Gap Report 2022) delivers a clear sentence: the window is closing since Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) do not prevent a temperature rise of up to 2.6°C in 2100. The scenario of COP21 (1.5°) being discredited, the wrong decision would be to remain attached to the stages heuristic and the right one to embark on a systemic transformation during this decade without specifying its content

because the recommended approach only sketches the political nature of this transformation reduced to its structural dimension (electricity, industry, transport, construction, finance). This ignores the fact that transformation becomes systemic when it relies globally on the currency, the central bank and the platform to guide public policies and behaviors for ultimate impact on living conditions.

Lessons

International experience in crisis management, development financing and lessons learned are not reflected in any of these five reports. Their main interest is to support the hypothesis of massive government intervention to avoid the collapse of a global financial system unable to cope with extreme events and risks.

Their common point is to illustrate the reactive or even passive attitude and duplicity of major emitters faced with the loss of credibility of the IPCC's work. They simply repeat the "damage cover" scenario outlined in the climate financial foresight exercise (S D SY 2010), subsequently supported by a whole series of studies that apply network policy analysis in the wake of TBTG (Too Big Too Fall), this concept invented during the last financial crisis to preserve the status quo. After TITF (Too-Interconnected-To-Fail) or TCTF (Too Central To Fail), it will be TPol-TP (Too Polluters-Too Pay) as long as others are "TP-TPol" (Too Payers-To Pollute) to mitigate the contagion effect by transferring the load to all those who are not sufficiently connected and therefore more vulnerable. Even central banks are getting into it by celebrating in the Jackson Hole monetary temple the TIFT slogan and rough scenarios produced by the Network for Greening the Financial System (NFGS), a climate monetary macroeconomics club. The key is to shift the costs of climate change onto the most vulnerable, exposed and underprivileged.

In terms of financing for development, the experience of UNDP (Jackson Report, 1970), its transformation (Jansson Report, 1989) and its integration within the undg in the perspective of "Delivering as One" provides other avenues such as the refocusing of the IPCC on its initial mandate by redesigning UNEP with the option of merging with UNDP around the DEDGs with a substantial budget to achieve them. Such a step implies the reform of the Bretton Woods institutions to end their exceptional status within the United Nations system. Preserving their status adds confusion if not precipitates the complete overhaul of the United Nations system, including the outright dissolution of the Security Council. This body, entirely occupied by the major emitters, still remains a powerful lever in their hands even when its members engage in rearguard battles obsessed with their status as powerless. Interesting, all these reports confirm that the ambition of the IPCC and successive COPs does not go beyond the concerted action reserved for actors in countries with research capacity and funding of both technological and political innovation systems

A LOT

At the next COP (Dubai 2023), the DEDGs will be in the 28th draft, the first dating back to the First Assessment Report (FAR, 1990). A laborious and chaotic process until the publication of the first SRES (Special Report on Emissions Scenarios - Nakicenovic et al., 2000) which constitutes the starting point of scenario planning. This approach draws on the resource planning widely used for a century, in turn to get out of the Great Depression, bring down the Nazi regime, reduce "barbaric Europe" to a shoreless Overseas (P. Kennedy. The rise and fall of great powers. Unwin, 1988) stripped of all its colonies in exchange for the Marshall Plan, disqualify in the middle of the Cold War the Soviet Gosplan in the hope of holding Heartland and beyond all the space that the

application of family resemblance predicates (FRP) suggest to qualify "Hundoeuropean". But until 2010, the DEDGs were not explicitly included in the COP agenda given that GHG emissions were unintended effects of the Great Acceleration following the last imperial war 1931-1945. However, the approach is reduced to the methodological aspects of managing the uncertainties of anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions before switching to that of extreme risks and disasters (SREX, 2011 Durban). Once validated by the Inter Academy Panel, IAP in 2010 which confirms its physical science base, climate scenarios planning switches to eco-planning with the creation of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBS) which recovers the know-how accumulated by the IPCC after having registered in the demo-resourcing agenda. Consciously or not? The response will not be long especially if COP28 condemns the Big Polluters for "Crime Against Nature" (CCN) while inviting them to the reconciliation table that are the DEDGs. Well beyond the injunctions made in March 2023 by COP15 ("Kunming-Montreal Agreement") to protect 30% of the planet by 2030 and to increase to 30 billion dollars the annual aid for biodiversity in developing countries or "peace pact with nature".

The profile of the DEDGs becomes clearer when its financial implications are addressed, particularly at COP15 (Copenhagen) and COP21 (Paris) without making it a priority. The Major Emitters take the opportunity to first support aid for the protection of the atmosphere through concerted action. Supporting nature conservation through the provision of ecosystem services remains an option. The same applies, but to a lesser extent, to financial coverage of damages under CBDR-RC. It was only at COP27 (Sharm el-Sheikh 2022) that the creation of a "loss and damage" fund included the DEDGs in the objective of keeping global warming to 1.5 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels. There are now some editorial changes to be made to facilitate the early adoption of the initiative. It is therefore up to each participant to be transparent and to project themselves into systemic transformation.

This innovative approach refers the Major Polluters to the Court of the Future whose final judgment condemns them for crimes against nature. The effort designed to reconcile them with the latter will encourage them to learn from global planning initiatives in light of their impact (New Deal, Marshall Plan) and international development experience (UN, SDGs). These experiences - all rich in lessons - highlight the role played by foresight and policy analysis, two intellectual movements whose almost simultaneous eruption disrupted the academic field and public action throughout the second half of the twentieth century. Revisited by the Distance Theory, they provide a framework for DEDGs.

Sams Dine SY, March 31 2023

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<https://samsdinesy.org/>

P.S. This article is a non-technical introductory summary of the current publication entitled:

CLIMATE CACOPHONY ON THE BACKGROUND OF HYBRID PARADIGMS WARS

Sams Dine Sy; 2023

Summary

Introduction

1. Disruptive Home of the Earth and Nature: the Family Predicates Resemblance (FRP)
2. Climate Cliodynamics and cacophony
3. Hybrid Paradigms War : Backdrop to Climate Cacophony
4. Dragging the big polluters before the Tribunal of the Future
5. Reconciling Big Polluters with Nature: Planning Lessons in Times of Crisis or War
6. DEDGs Outline

Conclusion

PLANNING : EXPERIENCES & LESSONS FOR DEDGS IN 200 DAYS

	PLANNING IN TIMES OF CRISIS WITH GLOBAL IMPACT	PLANNING IN TIME OF GLOBAL AND COLD WAR	INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING	SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT PLANNING
EXPERIENCES AND PERIOD IN XXe	NEW DEAL 20-40	39-45 & MARSHALL PLAN NATO GOSPLAN 40-70	BRETTON WOODS INSTITUTIONS / UN 60-90	UN /IPCC/ G7/ G20 90-
CRISIS BREAKS	Great Depression	Guerre & Reconstruction	War & Reconstruction	Globalization
APPROACHES	Garbage Can Organized Anarchy (GCAO)	Id	Id	Id
POLICY PROCESS Focus on	Sequential Steps	Network Mesh	Sequential Phases/Steps & Management	Network Implementation
POLICY CYCLE	Transformation by Addition of Cycles	Transformation by Cycle Multiplication	Id	Id
CYCLIC CAPACITY PROJECTION CAPACITY	Federal State Empty shell in the face of the Great Depression WEAK	« Manifest Destiny» Stages of Regional Integration (Europe) STRONG	Growth Stages Decades of Development AFSAP/Shock Therapy Overcoming Poverty WEAK	MDG SDGs Delivering As One (DAO) AVERAGE
POLICY ANALYSIS CAPACITY ADOPTION	Experiment Stage Heuristic (SH) WEAK	Experiment Multiple Stream Framework (MSF) AVERAGE	Capacity Bulding CARPAS (EAC) WEAK	Climate Cliodynamics Program Theory Change Theory (DAO) AVERAGE
FORESIGHT CAPACITY ABSORPTION	ZERO	Scenario Planning Experiment WEAK	Model System WEAK	Emission Scenarios IAM WEAK
TRAP TO AVOID GCAO HDE GOSPLAN MSF MODEL SYSTEM CLIMATE CLIODYNAMICS		LESSONS FOR THE DEDGs AS A COURT OF THE FUTURE AND DISTANCE THEORY		
		-Have a cyclic projection capacity to perform a transformation by integrating cycles -Be part of the Federal Ecosystem FES; Scalable Assortative Defixator -Develop the Absorption Capacity of the Exploratory Foresight methodology		
		Sams Dine Sy		

TRAP TO AVOID :

**DEDGs AS A COURT OF CLIMAT JUSTICE TO "MAKE PEACE WITH NATURE"
GCAO - HDE - GOSPLAN - MSF - MODEL SYSTEM - CLIMATE CLIODYNAMICS**

POLICY ANALYSIS APPROACH: STRENGTH & WEAKNESS; DEEP CORE & ROYAL WAY

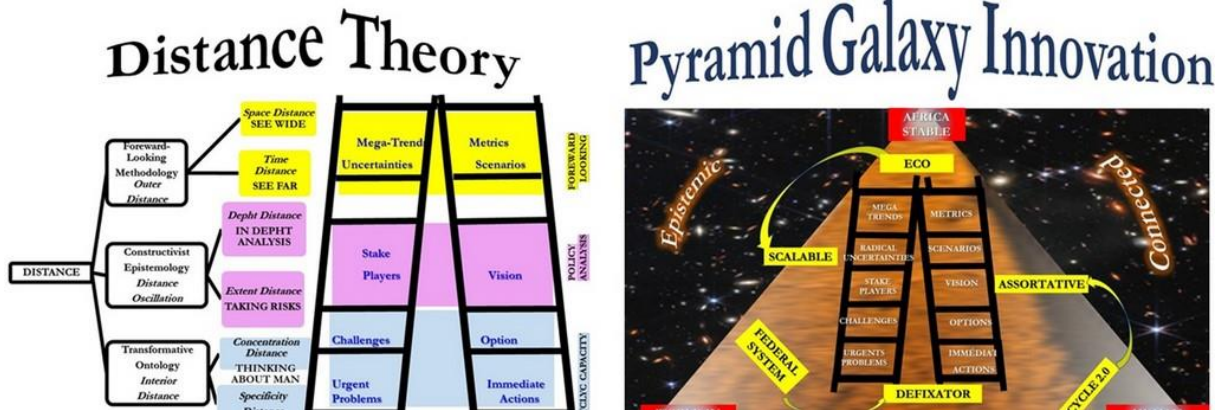
APPROACH	VOLITIVE Deep Core XXIst Century « Africa Lab »	NORMATIVE Protective Crown	POSITIVE Deep Core XXth « American Century »
PARADIGMS EMFG Scenarios Crafting & Story Telling CEPA Policy Process TOCI Cyclic Capacity	The habitat of the future is being built Matrix Policy Cycle Transformation by Cycles integration	The present is pregnant of the future Network Policy Cycle Transformation by Cycles multiplication	History is pregnant of the future Sequential Policy Cycle Transformation by Cycles addition
Royal Way	Large Scale Architecture Forward-looking Modeling	Systems Dynamics Program Theory	Multiple Streams Framework Stages Heuristic

EMFG: Exploration Methodology - Global Foresight
CEPA: Constructivist Epistemology - Policy Analysis
TOCI: Transformative Ontology - Capacity Transformation

LESSONS :

DEDGs AS A COURT OF THE FUTURE AND DISTANCE THEORY

- Have a cyclic projection capacity to perform a transformation by integrating cycles
- Be part of the Federal Ecosystem FES: Scalable Assortative Defixator -Develop the Absorption Capacity of the Exploratory Foresight Methodology

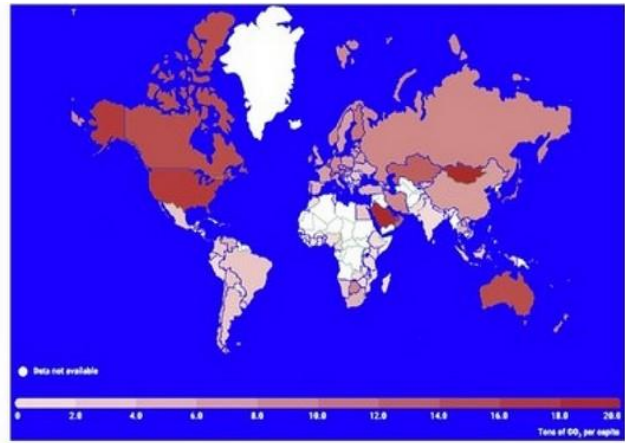
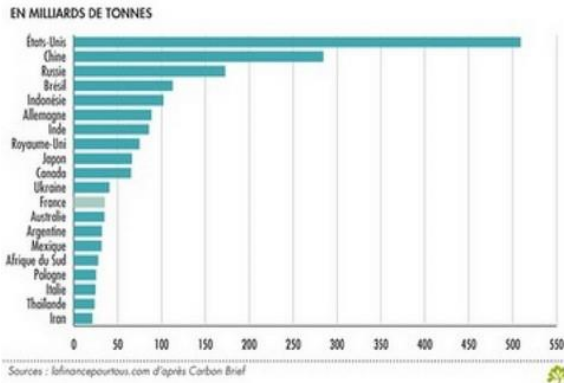


Disruptive hotbed of earth...

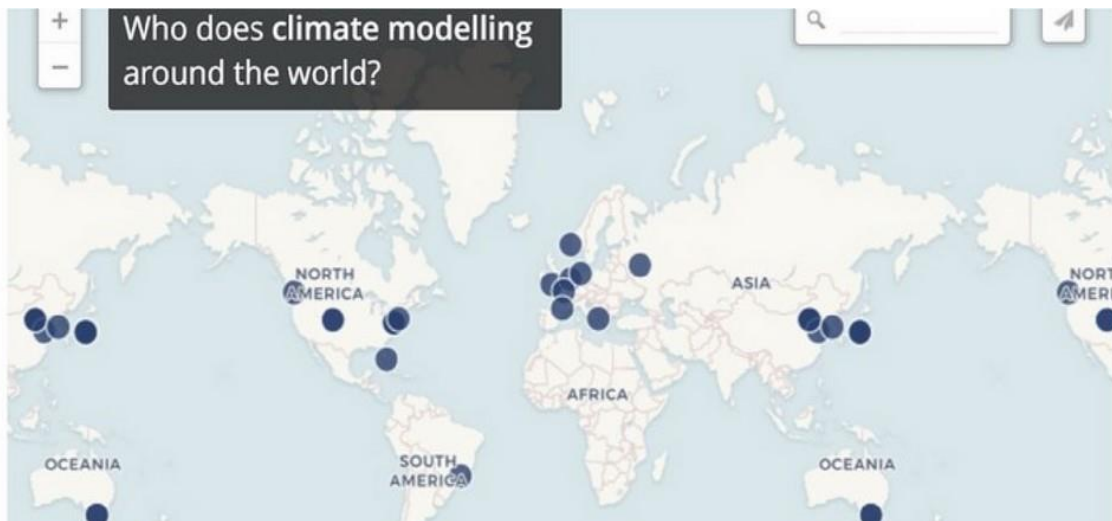


...and nature

VOLUME OF CUMULATED CO2 EMISSION 1850-2021
 HABITANT IN
 DIFFERENT COUNTRIES 2019
 CO2 EMISSIONS CONSUMPTION BY



Carbon Club



200 DAYS

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