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Yet at the same time the international climate community faces an even greater challenge: Governments already submitted reduction targets in the form of intended nationally determined contributions INDCs in the run up to the Paris summit. An initial revision of these proposed targets is expected in , with the expectation that countries will increase their ambition to underscore the seriousness of global efforts. The financial framework for implementing the climate agreement has also been staked out: But what might sound all set is actually just the opposite. As climate action takes centre stage in international discussions, climate politics moves out of its comfort zone. Up until now, long unresolved international frameworks and stalled negotiations have served as a useful alibi to excuse the implementation deficits relating to previously agreed measures, mainly in the climate finance arena. In the international climate financing waiting room Scrutiny of the progress on global climate finance to date provides ample grounds for scepticism. Many climate action measures approved for financial support by the Global Environment Facility GEF are taking over a year to reach the implementation phase. Reviewing the large-scale projects that have been approved and where implementation is currently underway, it took over 18 months on average to pass from approval to implementation. As the GEF is currently the central financing instrument for global climate action, it is important to ask why this process is taking so long. In there were climate-change-related projects worth over half a billion dollars that had been approved by the GEF but not yet started. This USD million is just a very small fraction of the billion that the international community has pledged to distribute each year - it is therefore crucial to consider what will happen when we actually reach that number and are unable to start implementing. Significant delays become apparent if we take a closer look at how long it actually takes for programmes aimed at reducing greenhouse gases or adapting to a changing climate to actually start. As stated already, there is on average a year between the funding decision on the part of the donor and the start of implementation. This also does not factor in the considerable amount of time that developing countries spend preparing proposals, given the multitude of requirements established by each fund. These delays show that the financial infrastructure of both the donor bodies and recipient countries is already overloaded. With the number and complexity of project applications set to grow significantly in future, so too will the challenges these overstretched institutions face. The Green Climate Fund to the rescue? Many donors, like the German federal government, have already pledged further funding. However, since only 27 projects have been given the green light, due to the complicated and burdensome approval process. Even though some kind of learning curve is to be expected, it is impossible not to worry about the pace at which the whole process is moving forward. In addition, so far only ten national institutions worldwide have been accredited for direct access to the climate funding. Other countries remain dependent on the support of international partners, and the example of the Adaptation Fund proves that such channels are often not capable of expediting the process. In the last three fiscal years, the average time from first cash transfer to project start has taken much longer when multilateral actors rather than national institutions have served as the implementing entities. This single fact has already led to significant displeasure on the part of many developing countries, as recently demonstrated when the GCF Board last met at its headquarters in Songdo, South Korea, in late October. A strategy to improve the integration of those countries was discussed, but nothing was agreed. These discussions are certain to be continued. To summarise, climate financing, a key factor in successfully implementing international climate efforts, is moving at a crawl when it should be sprinting. The barriers to implementation could quickly lead to new problems with credibility. There is therefore a need for an honest and unsparing appraisal of current implementation deficits right at the start of the COP22 in Marrakesh, followed by measures to usher in truly transformative climate action. This post is part of a series produced by The Huffington Post, in conjunction with the U. The series will put a spotlight on climate-change issues and the

conference itself. To view the entire series, visit [here](#).

Chapter 2 : Dennis Rodman, North Korean leader Kim Jong-un, friendship

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In Love With the Dead July 7, The bizarre true life story of Carl Tanzler validates the saying that truth is stranger than fiction. Carl Tanzler, circa Flickr, Florida Keys Public Library. There are few details about his parents, but he had one sibling, a sister. Carl was a bright and curious youngster. His childhood was unremarkable, with one notable exception. Later in life, he would refer to an incident in which he claimed that a long-deceased relative visited him. She revealed to him the face of a dark-haired girl whom he interpreted as being his one true love. As a young man, Carl Tanzler displayed an ability to impress others. He projected a confidence which helped to gain him access into situations and opportunities that he would otherwise never have. For example, he boasted that his resume included nine advanced degrees. This was a dubious claim. He held a variety of jobs, such as boatbuilding and as an engineer. Additionally, he had traveled frequently. Australia, India, Italy, the South Seas were some of his past destinations. While he was in Australia, World War I broke out. Because he was a German citizen, the government forced him into a concentration camp. When Carl was in his 40s, he married a woman named Doris Shafer. Two daughters resulted, but the marriage was far from ideal, primarily due to his frequent travels. He settled in Zephyrhills, Florida, where his family joined him. But within a year, he left them again and relocated to Key West, Florida. At this point, he adopted the name, von Cosel. He found employment as a radiological technician at a U. Although he was not popular among colleagues who found him highly opinionated and excessively egotistical, his eccentricities were largely overlooked due to his relative competency – a quality in short supply at the time. She attracted a fair share of admirers. Early marriage was customary among the Cuban-American community, and Elena married Luis Mesa in at 16 years of age. Florida Keys Public Library. Unfortunately, the marriage proved to be ill-fated. It was determined that the year old was afflicted with tuberculosis, a disease generally considered incurable at the time. As fate would have it, Tanzler or von Cosel was present. After he laid his eyes on Elena, he convinced himself that she was the vision he had seen decades earlier. In his mind, this was his true love. He proceeded to administer a series of specialty treatments, consisting of homemade elixirs, herbs, and tonics. The doctor also showered Elena with expensive gifts, and even though she did not reciprocate his feelings, he constantly declared his undying love and devotion for her. Despite relentless efforts, Elena died on October 25, Carl Tanzler insisted on paying for all funeral expenses, even hiring a mortician to embalm Elena. He also persuaded her family to allow him to purchase a costly stone mausoleum for her. For two years his visits continued, and when locals took notice, rumors began to spread. This caused the hospital to terminate his employment. Using wire to fortify her skeleton Replacing her eyes with glass orbs Mixing plaster and waxed fabric to replace her decaying skin Filling her body cavities with rags Fashioning a wig from her salvaged hair Applied disinfectant, formaldehyde and perfume to mask her rotting flesh Dressed her in both salvaged clothes and newly purchased clothing Carefully placed her in his own bed. This behavior continued for nearly 7 years. Meanwhile, disturbing rumors continued throughout the community. People had observed the doctor dancing with a giant doll. An airship to take Elena Hoyos to her rejuvenation. After this sideshow, her family buried her in an unmarked grave, and Elena finally receiving the peace she deserved. Carl Tanzler retreated into anonymity before dying in July In what was a fittingly ironic twist, he had reportedly been dead for three days before his body was discovered, and among his remaining possessions was a life-sized replica dummy of Elena de Hoyos. You May Also Like:

Chapter 3 : Dennis Tãnzler | adelphi

Director International Climate Policy. About Mr. Dennis Tãnzler. SIWI World Water Week. 26 Aug - 31 Aug Stockholm, Sweden. Upcoming events. Stay updated.

Intransigence February 15, An interview by Dennis J. Bernstein with writer, activist and regional expert, Kay Jay Noh, about the big-power politics swirling around the Olympic Games now being held in South Korea. Bernstein By many accounts, the Koreans “ North and South ” have prevailed over the disruptive desires of the United States, coming together in a series of very public actions, clearly meant to turn down the political heat generated by President Donald Trump and the U. In this regard, there does indeed seem to be a new and genuine desire on the part of the president of South Korea to forge a more peaceful and cooperative relationship with the North, even though U. In congressional hearings this week, the moves toward North-South de-escalation were dismissed by a leading Republican, Sen. Noh is a special correspondent for Flashpoints show on Pacifica Radio. Welcome back Kay Jay Noh. The history is that Korea was brutally colonized and subjugated by Japan for three and a half decades. What do you think was the significance in terms of diplomacy between the North and the South? You have the United States swearing up and down that this is a ploy by the North to get in the way of our tight relationship with the South Koreans. As you know, the Winter Olympics are usually not as well attended as the summer games and not as much a source of interest for the general global audience. And the North Koreans have responded. In fact, they responded very rapidly, sending over of their citizens, including a cheerleading squad, an orchestra, a Taekwondo demo team, the head of the North Korean assembly, 22 athletes, and most surprisingly, Kim Yo Jong. Just the fact of the North Koreans defying expectations and showing up was a propaganda coup. The allegation was that the North Koreans were going to use the Olympics as a propaganda offensive. Actually, that battle was lost before it even started, because so much of the Western media has gone overboard to portray the North Koreans as brainwashed zombies or belligerent monsters. So when these representatives of North Korea show up and they are not cowed zombies or desperate monsters, but rather vivacious, congenial, and self-possessed women, that shattered a lot of received stereotypes. It does seem that there is a strong spiritual push by the new leadership in the south to bring the two countries together. The letter of that agreement has not always been observed and, especially during conservative administrations, the hostilities have escalated. What is notable is the congeniality with which the hand was extended toward North Korea. For example, when the North Korean and South Korean athletes entered the stadium as one team, under a single flag, a standing ovation erupted as 35, people rose to their feet in a celebration of this very powerful coming together. Just watching on my TV, I was totally moved. The other thing that was notable was that Vice President Pence was the only person who did not stand up. These Olympics come in the context of some pretty crazy policy on the part of the United States government. The permanent war government wants this kind of policy because it helps the weapons industry. Can these meetings at the Olympics mean anything in this context? There seems to have been a bit of an about-face on the part of Pence, some have said because the enormous criticism he has received. He has now said that he is willing meet and talk with the North Koreans without preconditions. At the same time, he has said that he intends to maintain maximal pressure and that there are even more extreme sanctions in the pipeline. Voices from a Hidden Classroom.

Chapter 4 : Dennis Rodman: I didn't know I'd talk to Kim Jong-un when I went to North Korea

These interrelations between adaptation and peace and security are subject of a project adelphi is carrying out on behalf of the German environment Agency (UBA).

Byzantine diplomacy The key challenge to the Byzantine Empire was to maintain a set of relations between itself and its sundry neighbors, including the Georgians , Iberians , the Germanic peoples , the Bulgars , the Slavs , the Armenians , the Huns , the Avars , the Franks , the Lombards , and the Arabs , that embodied and so maintained its imperial status. All these neighbors lacked a key resource that Byzantium had taken over from Rome, namely a formalized legal structure. When they set about forging formal political institutions, they were dependent on the empire. Whereas classical writers are fond of making a sharp distinction between peace and war, for the Byzantines diplomacy was a form of war by other means. On Strategy, from the 6th century, offers advice about foreign embassies: Their attendants, however, should be kept under surveillance to keep them from obtaining any information by asking questions of our people. Milan played a leading role, especially under Francesco Sforza who established permanent embassies to the other city states of Northern Italy. Tuscany and Venice were also flourishing centres of diplomacy from the 14th century onwards. From Italy the practice was spread across Europe. Milan was the first to send a representative to the court of France in 1489. However, Milan refused to host French representatives fearing espionage and that the French representatives would intervene in its internal affairs. As foreign powers such as France and Spain became increasingly involved in Italian politics the need to accept emissaries was recognized. Soon the major European powers were exchanging representatives. Spain was the first to send a permanent representative; it appointed an ambassador to the Court of St. James. By the late 16th century, permanent missions became customary. The Holy Roman Emperor , however, did not regularly send permanent legates, as they could not represent the interests of all the German princes who were in theory all subordinate to the Emperor, but in practice each independent. In rules of modern diplomacy were further developed. The top rank of representatives was an ambassador. At that time an ambassador was a nobleman, the rank of the noble assigned varying with the prestige of the country he was delegated to. Strict standards developed for ambassadors, requiring they have large residences, host lavish parties, and play an important role in the court life of their host nation. In Rome, the most prized posting for a Catholic ambassador, the French and Spanish representatives would have a retinue of up to a hundred. Even in smaller posts, ambassadors were very expensive. Smaller states would send and receive envoys , who were a rung below ambassador. Somewhere between the two was the position of minister plenipotentiary. Diplomacy was a complex affair, even more so than now. The ambassadors from each state were ranked by complex levels of precedence that were much disputed. States were normally ranked by the title of the sovereign; for Catholic nations the emissary from the Vatican was paramount, then those from the kingdoms , then those from duchies and principalities. Representatives from republics were ranked the lowest which often angered the leaders of the numerous German, Scandinavian and Italian republics. Determining precedence between two kingdoms depended on a number of factors that often fluctuated, leading to near-constant squabbling. Ambassadors were often nobles with little foreign experience and no expectation of a career in diplomacy. They were supported by their embassy staff. These professionals would be sent on longer assignments and would be far more knowledgeable than the higher-ranking officials about the host country. Embassy staff would include a wide range of employees, including some dedicated to espionage. The need for skilled individuals to staff embassies was met by the graduates of universities, and this led to a great increase in the study of international law , French, and history at universities throughout Europe. Frontispiece of the Acts of the Congress of Vienna. At the same time, permanent foreign ministries began to be established in almost all European states to coordinate embassies and their staffs. These ministries were still far from their modern form, and many of them had extraneous internal responsibilities. Britain had two departments with frequently overlapping powers until 1792. They were also far smaller than they are currently. France, which boasted the largest foreign affairs department, had only some 70 full-time employees in the 1790s. The elements of modern diplomacy slowly spread to Eastern Europe and Russia , arriving by the early 18th

century. The entire edifice would be greatly disrupted by the French Revolution and the subsequent years of warfare. The revolution would see commoners take over the diplomacy of the French state, and of those conquered by revolutionary armies. Ranks of precedence were abolished. Napoleon also refused to acknowledge diplomatic immunity, imprisoning several British diplomats accused of scheming against France. After the fall of Napoleon, the Congress of Vienna established an international system of diplomatic rank. Disputes on precedence among nations and therefore the appropriate diplomatic ranks used were first addressed at the Congress of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1793, but persisted for over a century until after World War II, when the rank of ambassador became the norm. In between that time, figures such as the German Chancellor Otto von Bismarck were renowned for international diplomacy. Diplomats themselves and historians often refer to the foreign ministry by its address: The "Consulta" referred to the Italian ministry of Foreign Affairs, based in the Palazzo della Consulta from 1871 to 1947. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. July Main article: Diplomatic immunity The sanctity of diplomats has long been observed. This sanctity has come to be known as diplomatic immunity. While there have been a number of cases where diplomats have been killed, this is normally viewed as a great breach of honour. Genghis Khan and the Mongols were well known for strongly insisting on the rights of diplomats, and they would often wreak horrific vengeance against any state that violated these rights. Diplomatic rights were established in the mid-th century in Europe and have spread throughout the world. These rights were formalized by the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations, which protects diplomats from being persecuted or prosecuted while on a diplomatic mission. If a diplomat does commit a serious crime while in a host country he may be declared as *persona non grata* unwanted person. Such diplomats are then often tried for the crime in their homeland. Diplomatic communications are also viewed as sacrosanct, and diplomats have long been allowed to carry documents across borders without being searched. The mechanism for this is the so-called "diplomatic bag" or, in some countries, the "diplomatic pouch". While radio and digital communication have become more standard for embassies, diplomatic pouches are still quite common and some countries, including the United States, declare entire shipping containers as diplomatic pouches to bring sensitive material often building supplies into a country. Ambassadors and other diplomats are sometimes recalled temporarily by their home countries as a way to express displeasure with the host country. In both cases, lower-level employees still remain to actually do the business of diplomacy. This section does not cite any sources. Please help improve this section by adding citations to reliable sources. April Learn how and when to remove this template message Diplomacy is closely linked to espionage or gathering of intelligence. Embassies are bases for both diplomats and spies, and some diplomats are essentially openly acknowledged spies. They do not try to hide this role and, as such, are only invited to events allowed by their hosts, such as military parades or air shows. There are also deep-cover spies operating in many embassies. These individuals are given fake positions at the embassy, but their main task is to illegally gather intelligence, usually by coordinating spy rings of locals or other spies. For the most part, spies operating out of embassies gather little intelligence themselves and their identities tend to be known by the opposition. If discovered, these diplomats can be expelled from an embassy, but for the most part counter-intelligence agencies prefer to keep these agents in situ and under close monitoring. The information gathered by spies plays an increasingly important role in diplomacy. Arms-control treaties would be impossible without the power of reconnaissance satellites and agents to monitor compliance. Information gleaned from espionage is useful in almost all forms of diplomacy, everything from trade agreements to border disputes. Diplomatic resolution of problems[edit] This section does not cite any sources. April Various processes and procedures have evolved over time for handling diplomatic issues and disputes. Arbitration and mediation[edit] Brazilian President Prudente de Morais shakes hands with King Carlos I of Portugal during the re-establishment of diplomatic relations between Brazil and Portugal after talks mediated by Queen Victoria, 16 March Nations sometimes resort to international arbitration when faced with a specific question or point of contention in need of resolution. For most of history, there were no official or formal procedures for such proceedings. They were generally accepted to abide by general principles and protocols related to international law and justice. Sometimes these took the form of formal arbitrations and mediations. In such

cases a commission of diplomats might be convened to hear all sides of an issue, and to come some sort of ruling based on international law. Below are some examples. Conferences[edit] Anton von Werner , Congress of Berlin Final meeting at the Reich Chancellery on 13 July Other times, resolutions were sought through the convening of international conferences. In such cases, there are fewer ground rules, and fewer formal applications of international law. However, participants are expected to guide themselves through principles of international fairness, logic, and protocol. This included the shape of the map of Europe , the disposition of political and nationalist claims of various ethnic groups and nationalities wishing to have some political autonomy, and the resolution of various claims by various European powers. Celebrating the signing of the Camp David Accords: Menachem Begin , Jimmy Carter , Anwar El Sadat Sometimes nations convene official negotiation processes to settle a specific dispute or specific issue between several nations which are parties to a dispute. These are similar to the conferences mentioned above, as there are technically no established rules or procedures. However, there are general principles and precedents which help define a course for such proceedings. After weeks of negotiation, agreement was reached and the accords were signed, later leading directly to the Egyptâ€”Israel Peace Treaty of

Chapter 5 : Korean Olympic Diplomacy Moves Forward Despite U.S. Intransigence â€” Consortiumnews

By any standard, however, the foray by Dennis Rodman to North Korea (the Democratic People's Republic of Korea) stretches the notion of maverick behavior by celebrities in international relations.

Chapter 6 : Covenant Presbyterian Church | Dennis

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Chapter 7 : New approaches to climate diplomacy | adelphi

Stephan Wolters, Dennis Tanzler, Gianna Gayle Herrera Amul and Alistair D.B. Cook, Perspectives for Climate Diplomacy in Southeast Asia (Berlin: adelphi,) Last updated on 19/12/ Back to top.

Chapter 8 : Detailed Agenda | Innovate4Climate

This research attempts to examine China's climate change diplomacy. This paper also observes how China strengthens its interest in line with the speed of climate change impact.

Chapter 9 : Carl Tanzler: In Love With the Dead | Historic Mysteries

Diplomacy is the art and practice of conducting negotiations between representatives of calendrierdelascience.com usually refers to international diplomacy, the conduct of international relations through the intercession of professional diplomats with regard to a full range of topical issues.