



January 2012

₹ 40/-

# PEOPLE AND UN

Published by The Indian Federation of United Nations Associations



## WFUNA executive committee meets at Delhi

## INDO-RUSSIA relation

Prime Minister  
Dr. Manmohan Singh  
announces voting right to  
Pravasi Bhartiya  
(Indians Abroad)



## CLIMATE CHANGE IFUNA HOSTS International conference





## IFUNA hosts round table on Counter Climate Change through enhanced International Cooperation



Sitting L- R : Seshadri Chari, IFUNA Vice President, Suresh Srivastava, Secretary General (host), Dr. Suresh Prabhu, Former Union Minister for Environment, (Govt. of India), Chief Guest Ms. Zhang Xiaolan, Vice President and Director General of the UNA, China and Linda Nordin Thorslund, Secretary General, UNA, Sweden.

### (A report from IFUNA bureau)

A round table conference on "Counter climate change through enhanced international cooperation" was hosted and organized by the Indian Federation of United Nations Associations (IFUNA) on 2nd November 2011 at Delhi. While welcoming the visiting guests members and distinguished speakers Suresh Srivastava, Secretary General IFUNA, said, this roundtable conference is in the series of an earlier conference held in Beijing, China where many distinguished participants were of the view that we must carry on and carry forward the

outcome of the conference so that the cooperation between the countries continues. As on date, we know that the cooperation between India and China and European Union, of course, is of paramount importance for going forward with regard to climate change.

We are fortunate today to have many distinguished speakers in this conference. We welcome Ms. Kiran Mehra-Kerpelman, UN Resident Coordinator & Director UNIC for India and Bhutan, who is with us to deliver her Keynote address. Prior to her appointment on February 1, 2011 as the Director of the UNIC, she had served as the Chief of the Web, Information Production and Dissemina-





Sitting L- R: Seshadri Chari, Suresh Srivastava, Ms. Kiran Mehra-Kerpelman, UN Resident Coordinator & Director UNIC for India and Bhutan, Ms. Zhang Xiaolan, and Ms. Linda Nordin Thorslund

tion Unit for the International Labour Organization. She was also the Managing Editor and Senior Public Information Officer at ILO and was instrumental in building the first public web pages for ILO. A national of the United States, she has a Master of Arts degree in Public Information from the St. George University International, Oxford, United Kingdom and B.A. from Delhi University.

We have another distinguished speaker from China, Ms. Zhang Xiaolan. She is the Vice President and Director General of the United Nations Association of China. She has also served as a Counsellor in Chinese Embassy in Israel for five years and was also Permanent Mission of PRC to the United Nations. I have been meeting her quite often during the meetings of the Executive Committee of WFUNA. I have always found her very warm, hospitable and at the same time, very much concerned about the affairs of the climate change as well as the work of WFUNA. Above all, she is a very good friend of India and IFUNA. We welcome her in India.

We have with us another distinguished personality, Ms. Linda Nordin Thorslund, Secretary General of UNA, Sweden. We welcome her in India. She is the guiding spirit behind this conference. I met her in Beijing. She was the first one to suggest holding of such a conference in India. She was the Deputy Director General, Swedish Red Cross, Regional Coordinator, International Programme, Swedish National Board for Civil Emergency Planning Consultant; in 1998, the Stockholm Branch of the office of the United Nations, Sweden, Project Coordinator, Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, OSCE; election supervisor, United Nations Secretariat, New York, Department of Political Affairs. She was the Swedish Minister of Foreign Affairs in 1996-97, Department for Central and Eastern Europe, Desk Officer, Balkan Section. She has several publications to her credit; NATO strike over Bosnia-Herzegovina

on 13th August 1995.

Dr. Suresh Prabhu our Chief Guest does not need much of an introduction. Everyone knows that he is a very, very prominent parliamentarian. He has been in parliament perhaps much longer than anybody in today's parliament. He was a Member of Parliament of 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th Lok Sabha. He was a Union Cabinet Minister for Chemicals and Fertilizers and also for Environment and Forests, Industry, Power, Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises. Everyone here is aware of his contribution particularly towards Climate Change as the Minister of Environment and Forests. Not only that, he has been involved with the United Nations too as deeply as he is involved in Indian politics

We are having this conference in the backdrop of two important reasons. As we all are aware, climate change conference is going to take place in Rio de Janeiro in 2012. I very vividly remember Mr. Seshadri Chari Vice President, IFUNA who was also with us in Beijing, made a very valuable contribution in the conference. As most of the members are aware, tomorrow on November 3 and 4, we are



Chief guest Suresh Prabhu responding to questions of delegates. Also in the picture are Suresh Srivastava, Sitaram Sharma, Ms. Zhang Xiaolan, and Linda Nordin Thorslund

also going to have the Executive Committee Meeting of WFUNA here. WFUNA also has given a call to go beyond the climate change programme. It aims to bring the civil society and the corporate sector together. This is one of very important issues which we are going to discuss on November 3-4 with WFUNA.

Mr. Seshadri Chari, Vice President, IFUNA in his introductory remarks said the Climate Change conference and inter-governmental dialogue on the issues of climate change began a long time ago with the Kyoto Protocol. From Kyoto, the world progressed to Bali Conference which actually laid the foundations or the roadmap for all the world governments to sit up and take notice of its situation and come to some sort of an arrangement which would probably mitigate the problems. After Bali, when the world leaders and the governments met at Copenhagen; it was in





**Sitting L- R :** Suresh Srivastava Seshadri Chari, Dr. Preeti Soni of UNDP, Ms. Justice Rekha Kumari, President of Bihar-Jardkhand UNA (Chair Person), Satya Narain Sharma, President of Chhattisgarh UNA

Copenhagen that people realized that every country has something to contribute towards this and that a global problem of this enormity has to have a local solution besides what we all do at the international level.

With that idea, some countries came together; the most important aspect was Sweden, China and India coming together on some issues or the other. And here is where, the World Federation of UN Associations and the Indian Federation of Indian Associations, UNA of China and the UNA of Sweden came together. They all said that they had something in common and they could contribute. We may think globally but we have to act locally.

Ms. Kiran Mehra-Kerpelman, UN Resident Coordinator a.i. & Director UNIC for India and Bhutan in her Keynote Address said, I am the Director of the United Nations Information Centre but today I am delighted to be here with you all on behalf of the UN in India representing the Resident Coordinator Patrice Coeur-Bizot and the UN country team. Climate change is a global phenomenon and this roundtable discussion on enhancing international cooperation is extremely relevant, building partnerships around the world to counter climate change is imperative, especially as the impact of climate change is evidenced in uncertain weather pattern and adverse effects on development. Global mean temperature is now 0.75°C higher than what it was in the beginning of the Twentieth Century. As per the current trends, the average global temperature could rise by 2-3°C within the next 50 years. That will substantially escalate the climate risks and uncertainties. Since pre-industrial times, carbon dioxide concentrations have increased by around one-third rising more than 2 parts per million (ppm) each year. There is broad agreement that greenhouse gas levels in the atmosphere need to be stabilized between 450 and 550 ppm; carbon dioxide equivalent to preserve life as we know it.

International collaboration on climate change must take into consideration, the current historical and per capita emissions of greenhouse gases and the varied develop-

mental context of developed and developing countries. Even now, leading developed nations contribute to around 73 per cent of greenhouse gas emission.

India is particularly vulnerable to climate change due to the country's economic dependence on climate-sensitive sectors and its physical exposure to climate-related disasters. Climate-sensitive sectors include agriculture, forests, tourism, animal husbandry and fisheries, which are the key sectors of the Indian economy. Around 65 per cent of India's land mass is drought-prone; 12 per cent is flood-prone and 8 per cent susceptible to cyclones.

The UN system supports the Indian government in policy areas, key to sustainable development including the national and sub-national plans for climate change, biodiversity conservation, food security, energy access and natural resource governance. The UN agencies in India also work in the area of energy efficiency and renewable with private sector investors in small industrial units, the buildings and transportation sectors and energy services. We support the government in working with poor and vulnerable communities on adaptation, disaster risk reduction, sustainable management of natural resources, improving biodiversity-based livelihoods and food and livelihood security.

**Session I :** "On New Challenges Facing the United Nations Climate Change Conference and the Solutions" was chaired by Mr. Sita Ram Sharma, Vice President, IFUNA. In his opening remark he said, Climate change, is a scientific



**L- R :** Sunil Sharma and Aswini Kr. Sharma of Assam UNA, IFUNA Vice-Presidents Sagar Ahluwalia and Sitaram Sharma, Secy. General Suresh Srivastava, Ms. Kusum Massaddi and Rajendra Khandelwal of West Bengal UNA

subject, a subject concerning the global community, the United Nations. I think Dr. Suresh Prabhu has mentioned a very important point in his brief introductory remarks that we will have to build pressure. I think today's conference is basically to find out ways involving the non-government agencies and building pressure so that our governments can create a situation whereby an agreement can be





Sitting L- R : Ms. Kussum Massadi of West Bengal UNA, A.A. Syed, Secretary General, Maharashtra UN Association and Manoranjan Patnaik of UTKAL, UNA



L- R : Sagar Ahluwalia, Ms Zhang Xiaolan of UNA China, J P Chawla, (IFUNA Ex.Co. member), Manoranjan Patnaik, Orrissa UNA, Ms. Linda Nordin Thorslund, Secretary General, UNA Sweden, Aswini Sharma (Secretary General, UNA Assam) and Parvesh Khanna, Secretary, IFUNA

reached.

Chief Guest Mr. Suresh Prabhu, Former Union Minister of Environment and Forests, Power and Fertilizers, Government of India observed, Exactly 20 years ago, since we signed UNSCC in Rio, since then the risk of climate change has multiplied manifold. On the contrary, the action that should have been taken had declined in much larger proportions than what it could have been done had it been if a token action would have been taken. The time has now come, as also mentioned by Mr. Suresh Srivastava earlier, to integrate all these environmental issues into one. One good thing has happened over a period of time; the world community has realized that we really need to act together; we can either swim or sink together, we have talked a lot about climate change in the last twenty years. We have been talking about climate change thinking that talk is action. Unfortunately, we have confused rhetoric for whatever is required to be done on the ground. As a result of which, since we really realized the real danger of climate change. Exactly 20 years ago when we signed UNSCC in Rio, since then the risk of climate change has multiplied manifolds. On the contrary, the action that should have been taken had declined in much larger proportions than what it could have been done, had it been if a token action would. As a result of this, climate change now has become a political issue. People think that we must meet annually



Sitting L- R : Sunil Sharma & Aswin Sharma (ASSAM UNA ), V. Narayanan, Tamil Nadu UNA

for the talk that place; talk about it and forget about it. Then you meet next time to blame somebody else and consequently, there has been no action taken on climate change for the last several years. Unfortunately, at a time when we are really realizing the adverse consequences of climate change on ground at a level and at a scale which we have never experienced in any history of mankind. It is true that we have always suffered from some effect of climate change. The climate keeps changing. But there is a natural phenomenon which changes climate change. Here is a phenomenon which is caused by human action. It is a very serious issue when man interferes with nature at a level, at a scale which we have, that means we really have no idea what it would really mean in terms of the changes that would occur as a result of it. Therefore, we really need to take action on

this very quickly.

Mr. Suresh Srivastava and his colleagues need to be complimented because it is happening at the right time because in fact, later this month, we are going to start negotiations again in Durban.

When we were talking about climate change two years ago, everybody hoped that something would happen in Copenhagen. And so everybody wanted to go to Copenhagen. In fact, all the presidents and prime ministers took almost 20 to 40 photographers with them and landed in





# INTERNATIONAL INTERACTION

Copenhagen. There were many photographs of their presence which appeared in Copenhagen but besides that, there was no outcome from Copenhagen.

I am very happy that you have organized this round-table to find out what could be the solutions because now we know that the governments will not find any solutions. It is also true that a multilateral mechanism that is really required in my opinion. I am fully convinced that we need only a multilateral mechanism. But if it is not going to happen very soon because there is nothing going to happen in Durban, I don't see anything happening next year either; in that case, what could be done outside the governments, outside these official negotiations and what type of pressure we could build on that is something which I think was the purpose of bringing these people together.

Climate Change (IPCC) have already concluded that not more than 350ppm is a desirable level. The efforts on to really bring it down to that level which is a great challenge.

Linda Nordin Thorslund, Secretary General, UNA Sweden co-partner said, In May 2012, Brazil will play host to what many expect to be the most decisive international conference of our time, the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, also known as Rio+20, in Rio de Janeiro.

Rio+ 20 will build on previous conferences on sustainable development that addressed major environmental and development challenges and led to key international environmental agreements, including the Stockholm Declaration (1972), Agenda 21 (1992), the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development (1992) and the Johannesburg Plan Of Implementation (2002). Rio+20 will mark the 20th anniversary of the 1992 Rio Earth Summit, which set the stage for serious sustainable development actions by the international community.

The world's largest polluters, China and US have so far refused to back binding emission targets as part of any new commitment period, while Japan and Russia have said they will not support an extension of the Kyoto agreement and want to see a completely new treaty agreed. The efforts of China, which plans to reduce carbon intensity by up to 45 percent and is increasing its lead over the US in clean energy investment, and India, which has targeted ramping up clean energy investment by more 350 percent over this decade, could encour-



Sudhanshu Srivastava, Secretary General, UP UNA, Ashraf, Secretary, Maharashtra UNA and Ms. Berith Granath from Sweden UNA

age a breakthrough in the upcoming negotiations.

The facts are clear - global greenhouse gas emissions continue to rise. Millions of people are suffering today from climate impacts. Climate change is very real. The United Nations system rests upon three pillars: peace and security, development and human rights. None of them can exist without the other two.

A few years ago the Swedish government established an International Commission on Climate and Development in order to guide on how added challenge of adaptation can be linked to and integrated into development efforts. Its findings and recommendations were presented to the Swedish government and the international community in May 2009. In its final report, the commissions proposes, among other things, more resources through an increase of ODA that goes beyond the UN goal of 0.7 percent of GNI, priority for Africa and small island states and readiness on a local level to allocate new resources

with a minimum of transaction costs.

As a citizen from a developed country, I am in a fortunate position. My country, Sweden, is not threatened by cyclones, floods or draughts. Nationally we may be well off, but the climate issue is global and it transcends across borders. That is why this meeting is important and that is why



L- R : Bonian Gulmohammadi, Secretary General, WFUNA, A.A.Syed, Secretary General, Maharashtra UNA and P.C.Sinha, MLA, President, West Bengal UNA





Additional Secretary General Bharat Babbar and Vice President S.P. Kalra of IFUNA



IFUNA Additional Secretary Generals A.S. Talwar and P.M. Parvatiyar

we should continue our discussions between United Nations Associations, both bilaterally and within the WFUNA.

Delivering her address Ms Zhang Xiaolan of China said, the UN Climate Change Conference in Durban is approaching. People are asking what would be the common concern of the conference and what will be its outcome. This Round Table gives us a good and timely opportunity to exchange views on those questions prior to Durban.

Here I would like to brief you the position of the Chinese government on climate change. The position is clear and the main points are the following: 1) Climate Change should be addressed according to the principles of equity and "common but differentiated responsibilities" in the context of sustainable development.

2) We must pay equal attention to mitigation and adaptation, rely on the innovation of science and technology as well as the technological advancement, and encourage a whole-of-society approach and the broadest possible international cooperation.

3) The Durban Conference cannot be successful without securing an agreement on the second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol; The Durban Conference should continue to adhere to the UNFCCC and its Kyoto Protocol as the main channel of negotiation, and follow the mandate of the Bali Roadmap.

4) China hopes that developed countries could provide financial and technical support and help the developing

countries to tackle climate change, and push the negotiation process in the right direction.

Now I would like to take this opportunity to say a few words about what China has done and will do domestically in tackling climate change. China, as the biggest developing country, has taken climate change very seriously in the course of its development.

China was the first developing country to adopt and implement a National Climate Change Program. China was also the first developing country to adopt and implement National Agenda 21 following the Rio Conference on Environment and Development in 1992. Since then, sustainable development has become our national policy. China has made the most intensive efforts in energy conservation and pollution reduction, especially in recent years. We have introduced 10 major energy conservation projects and launched an energy conservation campaign involving 1000 enterprises, bringing energy-saving action to industry, transportation, construction and other key sectors.

We have worked hard to phase out backward production facilities that are energy intensive and heavily polluting. By the end of the first half of 2009, China's energy consumption per unit of GDP had dropped by 13% from the 2005 level; equivalent to reducing 800 million tons of carbon dioxide. China has enjoyed the fastest growth of new and renewable energy. We have developed hydro power and nuclear power on the basis of protecting eco-environment. We have developed biomass, solar and geothermal energy and wind power, especially in the rural areas. Between 2005 and 2008, China's renewable energy



Ms. Zhang Xiaolan, Vice President and Director General of the UNA, China addressing the National News Media of India on Climate Change





L- R : Rajendra Khandelwal, Amlesh Das Gupta, Secretary General West Bengal UNA , S.P.Kalra, Bharat Babbar, and Ashok Sharma, of IFUNA

increased by 51%, representing an annual growth rate of 14.7%. China has the largest area of man-made forest in the world. The total area of man-made forest in China has reached 45 million hectares. Between 1990 and 2005, China's carbon dioxide emissions per unit of GDP were reduced by 46%. Building on that, we have set the new target of cutting carbon dioxide emissions per unit of GDP by 40-45% by 2020 from the 2005 level. In addition to the above measures and actions taken by the government, the Chinese public, NGOs and enterprises are also taking action.

Chairperson Session II Justice (Rtd.) Ms. Rekha Kumari, President, UNA Bihar before inviting Satya Narayan Sharma, Former Minister CG & M, and President Chhattisgarh, UNA and Dr. Ms. Preeti Soni, Climate Change Adviser, UNDP, India for their views observed: Early in the 18th century and then in 1959 and 1996, scientists had already detected or noticed that gases in the atmosphere prevented the sun's radiation from skipping entirely back into space. Carbon dioxide was opaque to infrared radiation and the potential effect on the average global temperature of changing the level of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere. The estimate of the effect of doubling of carbon dioxide and increase in global temperature was not far off from today's estimates. Some attention was paid here and there, but not seriously pursued. Now, as all of us know, the precautionary period to climate change is over and we should begin to discuss

instead, in terms of post cautionary approach.

Satya Narayan Sharma, Former Minister CG & M, and President Chhattisgarh, UNA said, In my view, we can make much progress through sharing of knowledge. Unless we have dialogues and deliberate with each other on this important issue, it will be difficult to create an environment to spread awareness and we can effectively do this only with exchange of information. It can also be effectively done through skill enhancement and thorough discussions on a social scale, through workshops and seminars, debates and discussions, expertise of the workers can be improved. We should use more and more of eco-friendly and environment-friendly products and we must see to it that less and less of wood is used.

Dr. Ms. Preeti Soni, Climate Change Adviser, UNDP, India, said Technologies play a central role in addressing climate change and this has been recognized by the international community. It is embedded in the very text of the UNFCCC and the framework it presents. The UNFCCC in its Article 4.5 has stated all parties shall promote and cooperate in development, application, and diffusion including transfer of technologies, practices and processes. The countries will so that in line with their own capacities as well as their common and differentiated responsibilities. Typically, the developed countries will take a lead and shall take all steps to facilitate transfer technologies to the developing countries. Similar articles have been included in the Kyoto Protocol. Technology transfer is a broad set of



processes that cover flows of know-how, experiences and equipment for mitigating and adopting climate change for various stakeholders. It is a broader term and encompasses both diffusion and cooperation within and across countries to develop better ones in the future.

There are a number of financing sources. First, of course, is the Global Environment Facility facilitating technology transfer and financing lot of mitigation and adaptation needs. Funding has been coming from multilateral and bilateral donors, ODA Funds but it has been considered that ODA funds are not for climate additional funding, but business as usual. Special climate funds have also been set up, Least Developed Country Fund, Adaptation Fund, the Clean Development Mechanism we have already talked about and the Green Climate Fund

## **Closing remarks by Justice (Retd.) Shambu Nath Srivastava**

We have discussed the new challenges facing the entire human society and its solutions. The suggestions given by three countries - China, Sweden and India and the members of the IFUNA are very important and I think the suggestions and the documents prepared by IFUNA on the basis of the deliberations and discussions made here will help the next summit to be held in Durban. Thoughts are the most powerful weapon by which the entire human society can be changed. We have held discussions here on how to save the entire human race. the thoughts, the problems identified and the solutions given by Dr. Prabhu and other dignitaries who participated in the panel are very important. I think that in the near future, we will arrive at a solution by Global Environment Governance in which all the governments will participate and we can work out a solution to this problem.

### **Vote of Thanks.**

While proposing a vote of thanks Mr. P.M. Parvatiyar, Addl. Secretary General IFUNA said, Once Sir Winston Churchill jokingly said that if you don't want to pay back any obligation, just say thanks. I am not telling you in that way; We thank you all from the core of our heart. It is a coincidence this three countries conference today has been dominated by three great women of the world representing three countries. I specially thank Ms. Linda and Ms. Zhang two great ladies who have travelled all the way from Sweden and China to participate in this conference and to enlighten us about climate change. We are also thankful to Ms. Linda for co-sponsoring this conference.

IFUNA is also thankful to Dr. Suresh Prabhu, Ms. Kiran Mehra-Kerpelman Ms. Dr. Subhakanta Mahapatra, Dr. Preeti Soni, , Justice Shambu Nath Srivastava for sparing



**L to R : Shudhanshu Srivastava, UP UNA, Ms. Versha Rokede A A Syed, Maharashtra UNA, Sitaram Sharma, West Bengal UNA, Ashraf, Maharashtra UNA and Ms. Moti Kumari, Andhra Pradesh UNA**

their valuable time to participate in this conference. I thank my friends from the state branches Ms. Justice Rekha Kumari, President, Bihar-Jharkhand UNA, Mr. Satya Narayan Sharma and Mr. Sanat Jain of Chhattisgarh UNA,; Mr.P.C.Sinha,M.L.A, Mr.Sita Ram Sharma, Mr. A. Das Gupta, Secretary General, Mr. Rajendra Khandwal, Kusum Mussadi, of West Bengal UNA, Mr.C.P. Mahajan of Himachal Pradesh UNA, Mr.A.A Syed and Mr. Ashraf of Maharashtra UNA, Mr. M.Patnaik of Utkal UNA, Ms. Moti Kumar of A.P.UNA, Mr. Bharat Babbar of Haryana UNA, Mr. Aswin Kumar sharma and Mr. Sunil Sharma of AssamUNA, Mr. Narayanan of Tamil Nadu UNA, Sudhanshu Srivastava of U.P.UNA, and other friends and members of our Branches for coming all the way from far-off places of the country to make the function a grand and meaningful success. I shall be failing in my duty if I do not thank and express our gratitude to Mr. Seshadri Chari,Mr. Sagar Ahluwalia and Mr.S.P.Kalra our Vice President for their guidance and participation . It is said that behind every man's success, is his woman and I thank Ms. Meena Srivastava for coming here and motivating and supporting Mr. Suresh Srivastava for making this conference a grand success.

I also thank my friends in media for their support.

Last but not the least, I take the privilege to thank our Secretary general Mr. Suresh Srivastava for taking so much pain on behalf of IFUNA to host and steward this conference successfully. I also thank the staff members of IFUNA for their tireless service for the success of this conference.





## Dy. Speaker of Lok Sabha, Hon'ble Shri Karia Munda



L to R : Pravesh Khanna, C.P.Mahajan, Michalis Michale, Ambassador Park Soo Gil, Ms.Kiran Mehra Kerpleman, Director, UNIC, Ms.Xiaoan Zhang, Jay Jethwa, Ms. Linda Nordin Thorslund, Suresh Srivastava, Ashok Sharma, Dy. Speaker Lok Sabha Hon'ble Karia Munda, Philip Mulligan, Mayur, Aswini Sarma, Ms.Helga Hjetland, P.C.Sinha, Jain, Sudipta Narayan Das, Cho Chang-Beom, Keum Jung-ho, K.L.Malhotra



Ms.Irene Martinetti, reciving momento from Hon'ble Dy. Speaker Lok Sabha Shri Karia Munda



Mr. Allen Abi Yaghi receiving momento from Hon'ble Dy. Speaker Lok Sabha, Shri Karia Munda



Ms. Kari Solholm reciving momento from Hon'ble Dy. Speaker of Lok Sabha Shri Karia Munda



Mr. Cho-Chang Beom receiving Momento from Hon'ble Dy. Speaker of Lok Sabha Shri Karia Munda to a WFUNA delegate



Michalis Michale and Ms. Tlrene Ekberg, receiving momento from Hon'ble Dy. Speaker of Lok Sabha Shri Karia Munda



P.M. Parvatiyar, Shri Karia Munda, Aswini Sharma, Sudipto Narayan Das and Pravesh Khanna



Suresh Srivastava giving momento to P.C.Sinha Ms. Meena Srivastava looks on



## Munda greets members of WFUNA and IFUNA



Ambassador Park Soo-gil, President WFUNA responding to Dy. Speaker of Lok Sabha Shri Karia Munda. Also seen L-R are : Suresh Srivastava Bonian Golmohammadi, Secretary-General WFUNA, Shri Karia Munda and Moti Kumari of Andhra Pradesh, UNA



Suresh Srivastava greeting former IFUNA Vice President Ms. Usha Malhotra, Ex M.P. and her husband Mr. Malhotra



Ms. Moti Kumari discussing with Sudipto, Khandelwal, Animesh Dasgupta and Sitaram Sharama of West Bengal UNA, Manoranjan Pathnaik of Orissa, UNA and Sunil Sharma of Assam, UNA



Ambassador Park Soo-gil, President WFUNA with Shri Kariya Munda, Suresh Srivastava and Ms. Meena Srivastava (R)



Ms. Moti Kumari and C.P. Mahajan with memento

Ms. Swati, Deepak Parvatiyar, Hon'ble Dy. Speaker of Lok Sabha Shri Karia Munda and J.P. Chawla



L-R: P.C. Sinha, Sita Ram Sharma, Ashraf, Ashok Sharma, Ms. Vertika, Mayur, Vinod Srivastava, Manish and Amalesh Dasgupta



Ashish Khanna, Ms. Usha Khanna, Ms. Kiran Mehra Kerpelman, Seshadri Chari and Pravesh Khanna



Ms. Kiran Mehra-Kerpelman, UN Resident Coordinator & Director UNIC, P.M. Parvatiyar, Ms. Veena Parvatiyar, Ms. Moti Kumari