



3. **Umed Paoni Karhandla Wildlife Sanctuary** | Nagpur, Maharashtra | has a connection with Tadoba Andhari Tiger Reserve through forest along Wainganga river (a tributary of Godavari) | home to resident breeding tigers, herds of Gaur, wild dogs and also rare animals like flying squirrels, pangolins and honey badgers.
4. **Deepor Beel** | located to the south-west of Guwahati city, in Kamrup district of Assam, India | is a permanent freshwater lake, in a former channel of the Brahmaputra River, to the south of the main river | is a wetland under the Ramsar Convention which has listed since November 2002, for undertaking conservation measures on the basis of its biological and environmental importance | also an important bird sanctuary | Fauna: Siberian Crane (CR), Lesser Adjutant Stork, Asian elephants, etc.
5. **Asian Waterbird Census** | is an integral part of the global waterbird monitoring programme known as the International Waterbird Census (IWC) coordinated by Wetlands International | runs in parallel with other regional programmes of the International Waterbird Census in Africa, Europe, West Asia, the Neotropics and the Caribbean | In India, the AWC is annually coordinated by the Bombay Natural history Society (BNHS) and Wetlands International | To obtain information on an annual basis of waterbird populations at wetlands in the region during the non-breeding period of most species.
6. **Caracal** | is a medium-sized wild cat that roams the savannas, deserts, and forests of much of Africa and parts of the Middle East. They are also found in Central Asia and India.
Caracals in India → hunting is prohibited | is a rare species in India | sub-species Caracal caracal schmitzi is found in India and this sub-species are presumed to be distributed from Arabia to Central India | caracals are mostly found in the tropical dry deciduous and tropical thorn and shrub forests of Central and Western India.
7. **Natural Capital Accounting and Valuation of the Ecosystem Services (NCAVES) India Forum-2021** | seeks to advance the theory and practice of environmental and ecosystem accounting in Brazil, China, India, Mexico and South Africa | Jointly implemented by the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the Secretariat of the Convention of Biological Diversity (CBD) | aims to assist the five participating partner countries, to advance the knowledge agenda on environmental-economic accounting, in particular ecosystem accounting | duration until the end of 2021 | funded by the European Union through its Partnership Instrument (PI).
NCAVES India Forum 2021 → implemented by the MoSPI with collaboration of Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) and the National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC) | aims to build a stronger awareness about the different perspective to Environment and to show a way forward towards realizing the contribution of the natural capital to achieve a “better environment, better tomorrow”.