

# GLOBAL AND NATIONAL POLICY MECHANISMS IN BIODIVERSITY GOVERNANCE

Sadashiv Waghmare<sup>1\*</sup>, Asha Kadam<sup>2</sup>, Zeenat Surve<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Zoology, Arts, Commerce and Science College, Tal- Dharangaon, Dist-Jalgaon, 425105

<sup>2</sup>Chetana's H. S. College of Commerce and Economics, Smt.Kusumtai Chaudhari College of Arts, Bandra (E) Mumbai 51.

<sup>3</sup>Department of Zoology, Maharashtra college of Arts, Science and Commerce, 246-A, Mumbai 400 008

## Keywords

*Biodiversity governance,  
CBD,  
CITES,  
India,  
Conservation,  
Protected areas*

Received -  
28<sup>th</sup> August 2025

Online Published -  
02<sup>nd</sup> October 2025

## Abstract

Biodiversity governance integrates international agreements, national policies, and scientific tools to address biodiversity loss. Key frameworks like the CBD, CITES, and Nagoya Protocol guide conservation, while instruments such as the IUCN Red List and protected area networks inform priorities. Using India as a case study, this chapter highlights successes like Project Tiger and Olive Ridley conservation, alongside challenges such as funding gaps, enforcement issues, and policy fragmentation. Recommendations include strengthening science-policy links, securing finance, promoting participatory governance, and leveraging technology. Effective biodiversity governance requires inclusive, adaptive, and well-resourced approaches to counter accelerating species decline.

## 1. Introduction

Biodiversity governance encompasses an intricate framework of international treaties, national laws, institutional mechanisms, scientific assessment tools, and multi-stakeholder engagement strategies designed to conserve biological diversity, promote its sustainable use, and ensure equitable benefit-sharing (SCBD, 2022). The accelerating loss of biodiversity—driven by land-use change, overexploitation, pollution, invasive species, and climate change—has necessitated the development of multi-level governance responses to mitigate ecological degradation (IPBES, 2019). The Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), adopted in 1992, serves as the cornerstone of global biodiversity governance, supported by protocols such as the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety (2003) and the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit-Sharing (2014) (CBD, 2023).

Scientific tools such as the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species and Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) play a critical role in guiding conservation

priorities by assessing species extinction risks and identifying ecologically significant zones (IUCN, 2023). Despite these frameworks, global progress remains uneven, with only 6 out of 20 Aichi Biodiversity Targets partially met by 2020 (CBD, 2020). The Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KMGBF, 2022) now sets ambitious new targets, including the protection of 30% of terrestrial and marine areas by 2030 (30x30 target), requiring robust national implementation (CBD, 2022).

This chapter examines the evolution of biodiversity governance mechanisms at global and national levels, with a focus on India's policy responses, including its Biological Diversity Act (2002, amended 2023) and National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP, 2024) (MoEFCC, 2024). Through comparative case studies and policy analysis, the chapter evaluates implementation challenges, highlights best practices, and provides recommendations to strengthen biodiversity governance in an era of escalating ecological crises.

