A satellite map of Azerbaijan, showing the Caspian Sea to the east, the Black Sea to the south, and the Caucasus Mountains to the west. The land is a mix of green (forests) and brown (arid/semi-arid).

Konul Ahmadova

Ministry of Ecology and Natural
Resources

<http://www.eco.gov.az/en/>

The Caspian Sea

- ❖ The Caspian Sea is the **largest enclosed body** of water on the Earth;
- ❖ Containing some 44 percent of all inland waters on the globe, with a surface area of **436,000 km²**;
- ❖ It is approximately **1,200 km** long and its width ranges from a maximum of **466 km** to a minimum of **204 km**;
- ❖ It has no connection to the world's oceans and its surface level at the moment is around **26.5 m** below mean sea level;
- ❖ At this level, its total coastline is some **7,000 km** in length with its water volume being approximately **78,700 km³**.
- ❖ The existing **canal** between the **Don and Volga** rivers provides connection for the Caspian Sea to the Mediterranean Sea/Black Sea and the Baltic.

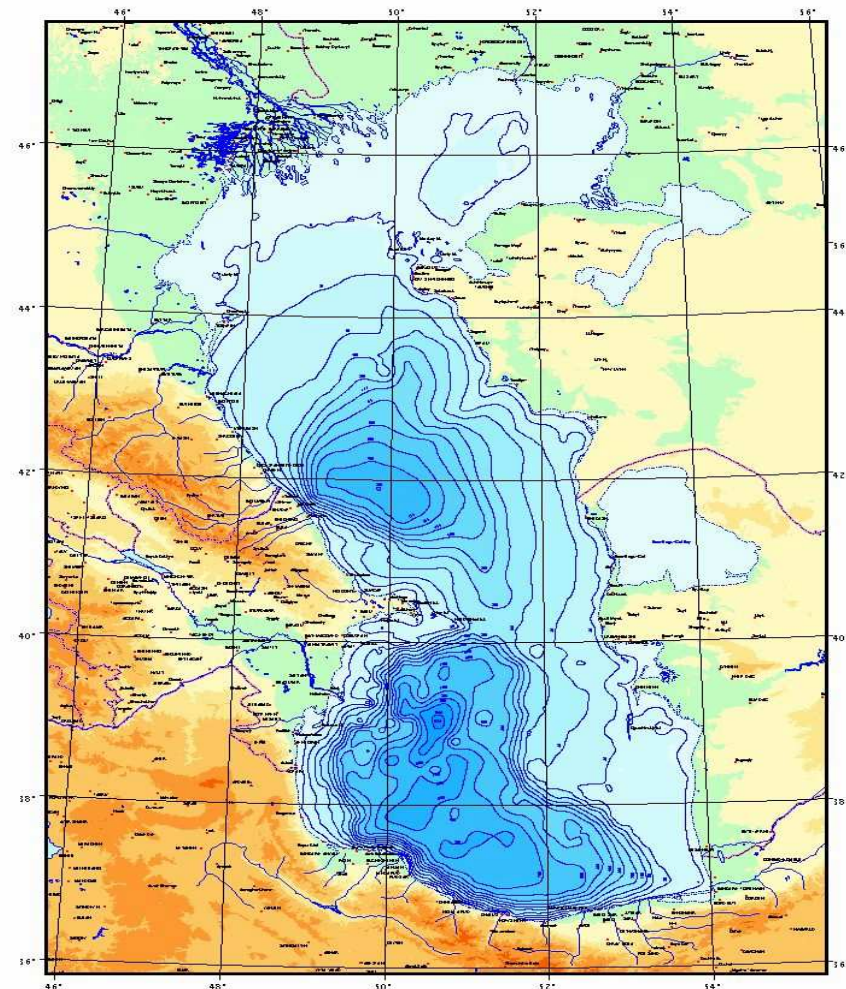




Connection to
the world seas and the oceans

The Sea is divided morphologically into three parts:

- ❖ the **northern** shallow part (average depth: 6 m);
- ❖ the **middle** section with an average depth of 190 m (maximum depth: 788 m);
- ❖ the **southern** Caspian with a maximum depth of 1025 m.



❖ **Challenges:** fisheries decline, biodiversity erosion, coastal degradation, invasive species, pollution, water level fluctuations

❖ **Opportunities:** oil and gas, fish, eco- tourism, transport corridor





Cooperation in the Caspian Sea

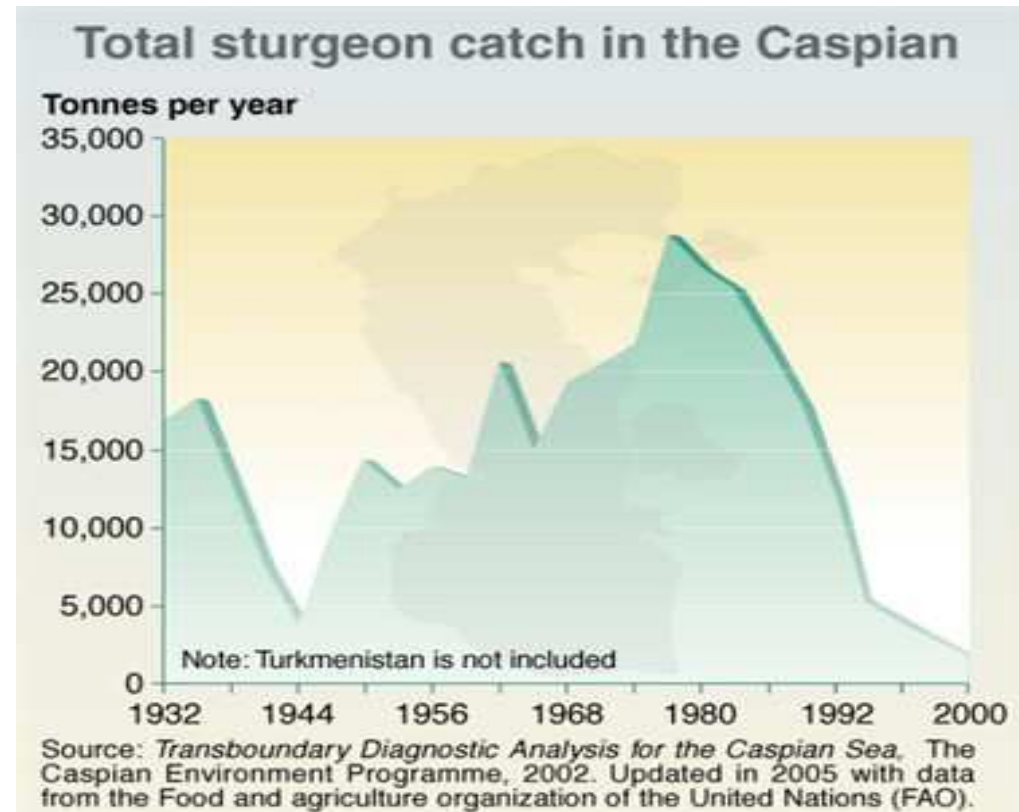
- ❖ In June 1995, an international meeting in Tehran confirmed the five countries' willingness to cooperate in environmental matters, regardless of the legal status of the Caspian Sea.
- ❖ In May, 1998, at Ramsar, the first Steering Committee launched the Caspian Environment Programme, with assistance from the EU/Tacis, UN agencies, and the Global Environmental Facility.
- ❖ One of the main Outcome of the CEP was development of a Frame work Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the Caspian Sea
- ❖ During the ensuing years, eight working meetings were held to discuss and amend the text of the Framework Convention on the Protection of the Marine Environment of the Caspian Sea, which was signed in November, 2003.
- ❖ Tehran Convention entered into force on 12th August 2006, after ratification of the Convention by all Caspian Littoral States this day is announced as the "Caspian Day".



Framework Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the Caspian Sea

❖ The first legally binding agreement signed by all five nations surrounding the Caspian Sea, laying down the general requirements and the institutional mechanism for environmental protection in the Caspian region.

❖ The goal of this Convention is the protection of the Caspian environment from all sources of pollution including the protection, preservation, restoration and sustainable and rational use of the biological resources of the Caspian Sea.





Framework Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the Caspian Sea

Four Protocols of the Convention:

- ❖ Protocol on Biodiversity Conservation
- ❖ Protocol on Regional Preparedness, Response and Co-operation in Combating Oil Pollution Incidents
- ❖ Combating Pollution from Land-based Sources and Activities;
- ❖ Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context;

Other Protocols envisaged in the Convention:

- ❖ Damping From Vessels
- ❖ Sea Water Level Fluctuation
- ❖ Fisheries Management
- ❖ Monitoring

The legislative base for management of the marine environment in the Azerbaijan sector of the Caspian Sea

"Law On Environmental Protection"

"Law on Environmental Safety"

"Law on commercial and industrial waste"

"Law on Water Code"

"Fisheries law"

"Law on Water and Wastewater"

and a number of mechanism in order to regulate these laws.

EQO: Conservation of biodiversity

- Law "On Environmental Agriculture" (2008)
- "On Adoption of Rules Regulating International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora" (2009)

Improve the water quality of the Caspian

- Administrative Order "On Additional Measures for the Protection of the Caspian Sea from Pollution" (2008)
- Law "On Accession to the International Convention "On Civil Liability for Bunker Oil Pollution Damage", of March 23, 2001" (2010)

EQO: Sustainable development of the coastal zones

- Administrative Order "On Measures to Improve the Greenery Management in the Republic of Azerbaijan" (2008)
- Presidential Decree "On Approval of the Standards for Vibration and Noise Pollution Generating a Negative Impact on the Environment and Human Health" (2008)
- "On Adoption the Rules for Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes" (2008)
- Degree "On Certain Measures for Improving Provision of the Population with Ecologically Clean Potable Water" (2008)
- Administrative Order "On Additional Greenery Measures in Baku city" (2009)
- Administrative order "On Additional Measures to Ensure Water Supply to Population" (2009)
- Administrative Order "On Improvement of Household Waste Management in Baku City" (2008)

EQO: Strengthen civil society participation in Caspian environmental stewardship

Others items

- Administrative Order "On Additional Measures to Ensure Water Supply to Population" (2009)

Structure of the Ministry

	National monitoring Department		Ecology and Nature Protection Division	
	Caspian Complex Environmental Monitoring Agency		Investment, Innovation and Ecological Projects Division	
	Department of Conservation of Biodiversity and Development of Special Protected Natural Areas		International Cooperation Division	
	State Environmental Impact Assessment Agency		Low Department	
	National Hydrometeorological Department		Finance Division	
	Information Center		Division on Awareness Promoting	
	Environment Conservation Division		Production Policy Division	
	Department of Forest Development		Division of Human Resources and Science	
	State Fond of Information-Archive		General Division	
	Department of Reproduction and Protection of Bio-resources		Protocol	
	Measures Center on Emergency Situation		Special Division	
	National Geological Exploration service			

Environmental Policy Division

The main objective of environmental policy implemented in the Republic of Azerbaijan is **to ensure sustainable development** through protection of available ecological systems and economic capacity and **efficient use of natural resources** in order to meet the needs of existing and future generations.



*Təbiətin işinə qarışmayaq, təbiət abidəsi olan
palçıq vulkanlarına müdaxilə etməyək!*



Abşeron yarımadasının təbii landşaftını özünə qaytararaq!



*Su bataqlıq ərazilərini olduğu kimi qoruyub saxlayaq, burada məskunlaşan
nadir quş və faunanın digər növlərinin məhv olmasına imkan verməyək!*



Palçıq vulkanlarının mövcud olduğu yerlərə yaxın getmək, vulkan ərazilərində iz qoymaq və kraterə müdaxilə etmək qanunla qadağandır.

Azərbaycan Respublikasının Prezidenti İlham Əliyevin 28 sentyabr 2006-cı il tarixli sərəncamı ilə təsdiq edilmiş "Azərbaycan Respublikasında ekoloji vəziyyətin yaxşılaşdırılmasına dair 2006-2010-cu illər üçün Kompleks Tədbirlər Planı"na uyğun olaraq nəşr edilir.

Ekologiya və Təbii Sərvətlər Nazirliyi



Ölkəmizin təbii landşaftına (dağ çəmənlikləri, kolluqlar, dənizkənarı ərazilər) müdaxilə etmək, kolluqları yandırmaq, dənizkənarı ərazilərdən qum daşımaq, ərazidə qazıntı işləri aparmaq və həmin ərazilərə sənaye və bərk məişət tullantıları tökmək qanunla qəti qadağandır.

Azərbaycan Respublikasının Prezidenti İlham Əliyevin 28 sentyabr 2006-cı il tarixli sərəncamı ilə təsdiq edilmiş "Azərbaycan Respublikasında ekoloji vəziyyətin yaxşılaşdırılmasına dair 2006-2010-cu illər üçün Kompleks Tədbirlər Planı"na uyğun olaraq nəşr edilir.

Ekologiya və Təbii Sərvətlər Nazirliyi



Azərbaycanda 200 min ha-dan çox sahəni su-bataqlıq əraziləri tutur. Burada 258 növdən çox quş və faunanın 69 digər növü yaşayır. Bu ərazilərdə təbii landşaftı olduğu kimi qorumaq ekosistemin təbii şəkildə saxlanılmasına xidmət edir!

Azərbaycan Respublikasının Prezidenti İlham Əliyevin 28 sentyabr 2006-cı il tarixli sərəncamı ilə təsdiq edilmiş "Azərbaycan Respublikasında ekoloji vəziyyətin yaxşılaşdırılmasına dair 2006-2010-cu illər üçün Kompleks Tədbirlər Planı"na uyğun olaraq nəşr edilir.

Ekologiya və Təbii Sərvətlər Nazirliyi

Bioresources Management



- ❖ Bioresources management is the responsibility of the **Department of Reproduction and Protection of Aquatic Bioresources** at the MENR. The department, in cooperation with border troops and police, coordinates the protection of resources and has its own fleet division as well as seven regional offices.
- ❖ The department represents Azerbaijan in the International **Commission on Aquatic Resources of the Caspian Sea** and prepares and approves quotas for sturgeon and other resources.
- ❖ Scientific support is provided by the **Azerbaijan Fishery Scientific Research Institute**.

Pollution Control

- ❖ The Department of Environmental Protection (MENP) is responsible for pollution control, including solid and liquid wastes monitoring. MENP focuses on nine sectors, which include dangerous wastes, protection of surface water resources, Protection of atmospheric conditions plus other ecological issues.
- ❖ The Caspian Complex Environment Monitoring Agency (CCEMA) is responsible for monitoring the environmental status of the Caspian marine environment and has its own fleet, regional divisions and ground laboratories.



Thank you!

