

**Technical Workshop on Selecting Indicators for the State of  
Regional Seas  
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**Tehran Convention**

**Nina A. Schneider  
Tehran Convention (interim) Secretariat  
United Nations Environment Programme**



# The Caspian Sea: “Pearl of the Planet”

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- Largest inland water body on earth
- One of the world’s most **valuable ecosystems**
- Over **400 endemic** species
- Diverse range of **habitats** from vast river systems to extensive wetlands



## Imminent Threats



- Pollution from **oil spills, nuclear** and other **hazardous waste**;
- **Severe decline** in unique **biodiversity**
- Biological threats brought by **invasive species**
- Inputs of **POPs/OPs** from agricultural activities and pollution of the Caspian tributaries.

## The Tehran Convention



- Recognition that **safeguarding** the health of the Caspian Sea for present and future generations requires **regional cooperation**
- Caspian Environment Program (CEP), established in 1998, supported by WB, UNDP, UNEP, financially supported by GEF, EU
- Major outcome: the **Framework Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the Caspian Sea**, Tehran Convention



- First legally binding treaty between all 5 Caspian littoral states
- Entered into force on 12 August 2006 («Caspian Day»)

**“The Tehran Convention will benefit the health and livelihoods of millions of people”**

(UN Secretary General, Kofi Annan)

## The Tehran Convention II

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- Convention Secretariat ad interim hosted by UNEP in Geneva
- COP5, 30 May 2014, celebrated outstanding success: Ministers signed «**Ashgabat Decision**» on the location and arrangements of Convention Secretariat and requested UNEP to administer the Secretariat
- Secretariat to be located in Caspian region on 4-year rotation basis, starting in **Baku, Azerbaijan from 2015**



After one decade of regional cooperation:  
Convention on the brink of **becoming operational**

The **oil and gas industry** to become **key partner** in implementation process:

## The Tehran Convention: Key Achievements

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- Strategic Action Plan and finalized **National Convention Action Plans** (including Public Participation Strategies)
- **Protocols developed, concerning:**
  - Regional Preparedness, Response and Cooperation in **Combating Oil Pollution Incidents** (“Aktau” Protocol, 2011)
  - Protection of the Caspian Sea against **Pollution from Land-based Sources and Activities** (“Moscow” Protocol, 2012)
  - Conservation of **Biological Diversity** (“Ashgabat” Protocol, adopted 2014)
  - **EIA in a Trans-boundary Context** (expected to be adopted at COP6, 2015)



## The Tehran Convention: Key Achievements II

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- **Caspian Environmental Information Centre (GRID/Arendal)**
- **Unified Convention reporting format (3 years reporting)**
- **First Caspian “State of the Environment” Report (2011)**
- **Caspian Environmental Monitoring Program:**  
(conventional and biological monitoring)
  - Regional environmental monitoring capacity with lead institutions assessed
  - EMP action agenda agreed
  - Collaboration with CaspCom established (2013)
  - Request to initiate negotiations on legal agreement for environmental information sharing



# Environmental Monitoring in the Caspian Sea

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Vast number of monitoring activities and projects under the CEP and in the Caspian region, including:

- EU-TACIS “MAP” project;
- Monitoring activities undertaken by **Hydromet systems** in CIS countries
- Extensive monitoring activities carried out **by oil and gas companies**, such as BP or NCOC



**Yet,  
no environmental  
baseline  
established  
up until today!**

## Next Steps for EMP implementation

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- Establish institutional and operational basis
- Develop and agree on harmonized environmental indicators
- Negotiate regional legal agreement
- Fully operationalize Caspian Environmental Information Center
- Establish procedures for regular State of the Caspian Environment reporting
- Capacity-building
- Seeking alignment with EEA Shared Environmental Information System (SEIS)

**Sustainable management of the Caspian Sea requires cooperation between sectors and states through a coordinated ecosystem-wide approach**







**Thank you**

Nina.Schneider@unep.org  
www.tehranconvention.org