AZERBAIJANI FORESTS: PROBLEMS AND PERSPECTIVES

**World Bank**
The World Bank is one of the world's largest sources of funding for the developing world. It is one of the pioneers in pushing for the promotion of sustainable forest management and the private sector's role in forest finance. In addition, it supports sustainable forest management, forest carbon finance, and the development of forest-based industries. It also supports forest carbon finance and the development of forest-based industries.

**EMF-6**
EMF-6 is an International Union of Geometers of Forests (IUFRO) project that brings together forest scientists and policymakers to share knowledge and practices on forest management and sustainability. It focuses on the role of forests in the global climate system and the impacts of climate change on forests.

**ENPI FLEG**
ENPI FLEG is an initiative that supports the development of forest-friendly policies and practices in the European Union and the countries of the Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) and the Agreements on the Accession Process (AAP). It is funded by the European Union and its goal is to promote sustainable forest management and forest-related policies and practices in the countries covered by the EPA and AAP.

**ENPI FLEG Project Partners**
**European Commission**
The European Commission is the executive body of the European Union. It has been responsible for the implementation of the EU's policies and programs, including those related to forest management and sustainability. It has been working closely with ENPI FLEG to ensure that the project's goals are met.

**World Bank**
The World Bank is a global institution that provides financial and technical assistance to develop sustainable forest management practices. It has been supporting ENPI FLEG in developing and implementing forest management policies and practices that are sustainable and environmentally sound.

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**About the ENPI FLEG Project**
The EU-funded ENPI FLEG Project is a pan-European initiative that aims to promote sustainable forest management practices and policies in the countries covered by the Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) and the Agreements on the Accession Process (AAP). It focuses on the role of forests in the global climate system and the impacts of climate change on forests.

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Azerbaijan Forests

State Forest Fund of Azerbaijan

According to the State Forest Fund, the total area of State Forest Fund is 121,742 ha out of which 121,312 ha is covered by forest. State Forest Fund resources are divided into three categories: forest reserves, especially valuable forest areas, and state protective forest reserves.

Forests of Azerbaijan

The total area of the forest cover in Azerbaijan is 121,312 ha, which is 36.5% of the total territory of Azerbaijan. This is the highest percentage of forest area in the Caucasian region. However, the share of forested areas in the territory of Azerbaijan is not very high.

Currently only 11.6% of the country’s territory is forest land of which 19% is located in the mountainous regions and 13% in the plains. Forest area varies from 10-15% to 15-20% in the plains and from 20-30% to 30-40% in the mountains.

Forest cover in the mountainous region is primarily composed of coniferous forests, while in the plains it is comprised of broad-leaved forests.

State Forest Reserve of Azerbaijan

State Forest Reserve of Azerbaijan is one of the most extensive and valuable forest reserves in the country. It covers an area of 1,000,000 ha and is located in the mountains of the northern and eastern parts of the country.

The main types of vegetation in the State Forest Reserve of Azerbaijan are coniferous forests of the mountainous region, including pine, spruce, fir, and larch forests. Broad-leaved forests, such as oak, elm, and lime, are also present.

Azerbaijan’s forests have significant economic, social, and environmental benefits. They provide timber and non-timber forest products, regulate climate and water resources, and support various wildlife habitats.

However, the country’s forests are facing a number of challenges, including deforestation, illegal logging, and forest fires.

Forest management and conservation efforts are essential to preserve these valuable resources and ensure their sustainability.