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**Relation between restoration public policies and human
development at the global level**

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Abstract

Development is a necessary process for the advancement of society. However, this advance causes the use of natural resources to increase in ever greater proportions, generating impacts on ecosystems. In the last 30 years, more than 400 million hectares of forests have been deforested due to anthropic activities, mainly agriculture. In this sense, there is a need for public policies that determine the appropriate use of these resources and their restoration through sustainable productions, especially agroforestry systems. Hence, the objective of this study was to review public policies aimed at restoration in several countries and evaluate their relationship with HDI and forest cover loss in these countries. We created a structural equation model to determine the effect of HDI on the number of public policies and rates of forest cover loss (based on the annual losses between 2000 and 2020). We found a total of 414 public policies. The number of public policies focused on restoration has increased over the years and this could be related to some international commitment frameworks. The model reveals a direct positive effect between HDI and the number of public policies, showing that the level of development of a country can affect the design of public policies aimed at restoration. We expected that more developed countries would have the lowest deforestation rates, since poverty and income inequality are correlated with higher pollution and usually with deforestation, but this was not observed in our model. Our data showed that only 22% of all public policies presented monitoring plans for restoration actions, 7% intended to implement agroforestry systems as a restoration strategy, and only 5% mentioned the use of native species. Finally, the level of development of a country can influence the development of public policies aimed at restoration, but, to achieve greater success in reversing the loss of vegetation cover, adequate planning, monitoring, and engagement of all stakeholders is necessary, whether they are public governance, private governance, and the community in general.

Resumo

O desenvolvimento é um processo necessário para o avanço da sociedade. Entretanto este avanço faz com que o uso dos recursos naturais aumente em proporções cada vez maiores gerando impactos para os ecossistemas. Nos últimos 30 anos, mais de 400 milhões de hectares de florestas foram desmatadas em razão de atividades antrópicas, principalmente a agricultura. Nesse sentido, há uma necessidade de políticas públicas que determinem o uso adequado desses recursos e sua restauração através de produções sustentáveis, em especial sistemas agroflorestais. Assim, o objetivo deste estudo foi revisar políticas públicas voltadas para a restauração em diversos países e avaliar sua relação com IDH e a perda de cobertura florestal desses países. Criamos um modelo de equação estrutural para determinar o efeito do IDH sobre o número de políticas públicas e as taxas de perda de cobertura florestal. Encontramos um total de 414 políticas públicas. O número de políticas públicas voltadas à restauração aumentou ao longo dos anos e isto pode ser relacionado a alguns marcos de compromissos internacionais. O modelo revela um efeito direto positivo entre o IDH e o número de políticas públicas, demonstrando que o nível de desenvolvimento de um país pode afetar a elaboração de políticas públicas voltadas à restauração. Esperávamos que países mais desenvolvidos apresentariam as menores taxas de desmatamento, visto que a pobreza e a desigualdade de renda estão correlacionadas com maior poluição e geralmente maior desmatamento, porém, isso não foi observado em nosso modelo. Nossos dados mostraram que apenas 22% de todas as políticas públicas apresentaram planos de monitoramento para ações de restauração, 7% pretendiam implementar sistemas agroflorestais como estratégia de restauração, e apenas 5% mencionaram o uso de espécies nativas. Por fim, o nível de desenvolvimento de um país pode influenciar o desenvolvimento de políticas públicas voltadas para a restauração, mas, para alcançar maior sucesso na reversão da perda da cobertura vegetal, é necessário um planejamento adequado, monitoramento e engajamento de todas as partes interessadas, sejam elas de governança pública, privada e da comunidade em geral.

Introduction

Development is a necessary process for the advancement of society. In 1990 the United Nations created a way to measure global development levels by taking into consideration three sub-indices: life expectancy, education, and gross national income. Through these it has become possible to calculate, for example, the Human Development Index, HDI (UNDP 1990), which has been used, among other things, to investigate its relationship with land cover conversion and natural regeneration (Latawiec et al. 2016, Espírito-Santo et al. 2020). However, uncontrolled development can have impacts on the environment. With the progressive increase in population, the demand for food and economic development tends to grow. As a result, the unrestrained use of natural resources has occurred in increasing proportions, creating impacts for the ecosystems (Song et al. 2018). One of the main problems of this exploitation is the loss of vegetation cover, which negatively affects native vegetation (Coe et al. 2011, Ometto et al. 2011). In the last 30 years, it is estimated that 4.200.000 km² of forest, an area equivalent to half of the extension of Brazil, have been lost worldwide to anthropic activities such as mining, cattle ranching, road construction, logging, and especially agriculture (Jusys 2016, Austin et al. 2019, FAO & UNEP 2020). These activities result in degradation processes such as reduction of the quality and quantity of water resources, loss of biodiversity, fragmentation, atmospheric pollution, and others (Gutti et al. 2012, Tiwari & Josh 2012, Zipperrer et al. 2012, Tapia-Armijos et al. 2015).

To reverse this scenario, it is necessary to use techniques aimed at the ecological restoration of these areas, which can be key to the conservation and restoration of their biodiversity and ecosystem services (Benayas et al. 2009, Feng et al. 2013). Ecological restoration is defined as an action that initiates or accelerates the recovery of an ecosystem degraded by human activities to its integrity and sustainability (SER 2004). Although there are several restoration techniques, this process still presents a high cost and needs an

economic return to guarantee that the owner invests resources for its maintenance and management (Brancalion et al. 2019).

A solution to these problems can be the implementation of Agroforestry systems (SAF's), a technique that can fulfill environmental and economic demands, adding profit to restoration, and has currently been highlighted and stimulated. It consists of the integration between agricultural crops and/or livestock in the same land management unit of woody and perennial plants (Somarriba 1992). Its advantage over conventional systems of land use and environmental restoration is the better use of natural resources, such as nutrient recycling, soil protection against erosion and leaching, and the optimization of sustainable agricultural production (Nair 2011, Alao & Shuaibu 2013). It is known that this type of production system can help in the restoration of degraded lands, however it is necessary to combine it with economic, social, ecological, and political factors to establish norms about the adequate use of resources, as well as to encourage and train the agents involved (Bonnieux et al. 1998, Mercer 2004, Latawiec et al. 2016).

For this, there is a need for public policies to regulate and monitor the conservation and restoration of these areas, since these instruments are an important tool for environmental protection integrated with sustainable development (Juntti et al. 2009). Besides, public policies and economic condition may directly influence forest regeneration increasing vegetation and decreasing of deforestation and this is usually addressed through some theories such of the environmental Kuznets curve, which can be related to the stages of countries development and environmental degradation/deforestation (Saraiva et al. 2020). For instance, in Amazon, relative standards of life expectancy, living, and literacy enhance as deforestation begins; however after a while it decrease as deforestation is consolidated, as boom-and-bust patter (Rodrigues et al 2009). Particularly, forest loss and development can be analyzed

throughout human welfare indicators such as Human Development Index (HDI), which may have effects on land cover changes (LCCs) (Espírito-Santo 2020).

In this context, we conducted a global review of restoration-related public policies, with the following objectives: (i) To investigate restoration-related public policies in a quantitative and qualitative way (number and actions) in several countries across the world; ii) Classify the public policies that aim to meet international commitments, promote agroforestry systems, include monitoring plans and define the use of native species in restoration; (iii) Evaluate the relationship between HDI and the number of public policies focused on restoration; and (iv) Evaluate the relation between the rates of forest cover loss and the Human Development Index. We expected that more developed countries would present more public policies and lower rates of forest cover loss because they have gone through processes of degradation for their economic growth.

Methods

Data Collection

Human development index (HDI)

We obtained the HDI values for the countries from the 2020 Human Development Report (UNDP 1990). The HDI is based on the average performance of key dimensions related to human development: long and healthy life, knowledge, and living standard. The geometric mean of the normalized indices for each of the three dimensions results in the HDI value. From the index, countries are included in HDI categories: Low (< 0.550); Medium ($0.550 - 0.699$); High ($0.700 - 0.799$); and Very high (≥ 0.800). We selected 21 countries from each category, of which had available data on tree cover (Appendix I). We used 21 because this was the number of low HDI countries that presented data on forest cover. Hence, we assessed 84 countries in total.

Forest cover loss (FCL)

To obtain the data on forest cover loss, we used the Global Forest Watch platform, whose tree cover data were produced by the Global Land Analysis and Discovery lab at the University of Maryland in partnership with Google (GFW 2014). "Forest cover" is defined as all vegetation over 5 meters high and can take the form of natural forests or plantations across a range of canopy densities. "Loss" indicates the removal or mortality of tree cover and can be due to a variety of factors, including mechanical harvesting, fire, disease, or storm damage. To determine a country's forest cover loss, we add up the annual losses between 2000 and 2020 and subtract the value of the tree cover extent in the year 2000, so we get the 2020 extent. Finally, we determine the percent forest cover loss by the ratio of the 2020 cover over the 2000 cover.

Restoration public policies (RPP)

Laws act as action's regulation and in the case of conservation and restoration the way it operates is through global agreements, which become national regulations, it is important to understand this action track as a general context of national implementation of laws. To search the public policies related to restoration in each country, we conducted a review through the FAOLEX database platform (Yang et al. 2022) that includes national legislation, policies, and bilateral agreements on food, agriculture, and natural resource management for more than 200 countries, territories, and regional economic integration organizations and more than 40 languages (FAO 1998).

We created filters to delimit our review. We only selected documents related to policies and legislation related to the following themes: "Rural and Agricultural Development", "Environment", "Forestry", "Land and Soil", and "Wild Species and Ecosystems". To determine which documents to select, we used the following key words: "rehabilitation", "reclamation", "afforestation", "forestation", and "revegetation". After the review, we classified the public policies into the following: International agreements when

that the policy or legislation was created to meet demands of international commitments; Monitoring when there was a plan to monitor the policy or restoration; Agroforestry Systems when it was used as a restoration strategy; and Native Species when it was mention in the restoration actions.

Data analysis

We elaborated maps with data on forest cover loss related to the number of public policies per country by using ArcGis 10.4.1.

For the analyses, we built a structural equation model to determine the effect of HDI (predictor variable) on the number of public policies and the rates of forest cover loss (response variables), using the *piecewiseSEM* package of the R software. In the same model, we also analyze the relationship between public policies and forest cover loss. Through this analysis, it was possible to relate multiple predictor and response variables in a causality network, testing for direct and indirect relationships between variables (Lefcheck 2016).

Results

Public policies

Our review resulted in a total of 414 public policies and legislation (Appendix 1), of which 284 were public policy and 130 were legislation (Figure 1). The year with the most legislation (n=8) and policies (n=35) were 2003 and 2016, respectively. The oldest legislation found was the 1911 Law for the Conservation of Landscape Beauty in Belgium, which is 60 years older than the oldest policy, the Malaysia's 1978 National Forest Policy. The countries with the largest number of public policies were Guatemala (n = 15), Mexico (n = 13), and Brazil (n = 13). According with this database, we found no public policy in Bhutan, Tanzania, Haiti, and Mozambique.

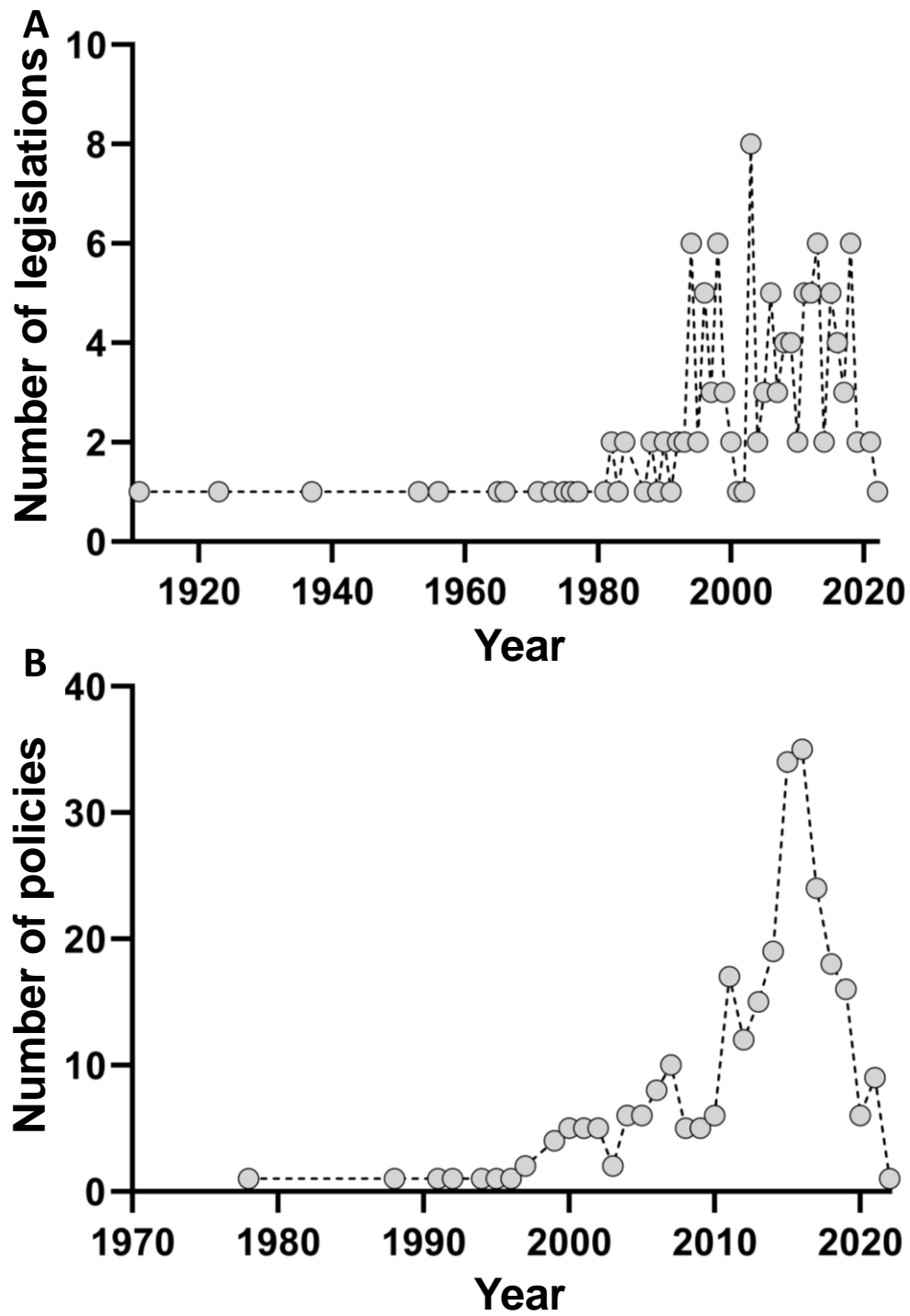


Figure 1 - Number of public policies over time: A) Legislations; B) Policies.

Among the public policies, 27% (n=110) mentioned intentions to meet international commitments. Among them, the most mentioned was the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD -11%), followed by the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC - 7%), and Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+ - 4%) (Figure 2A). However, we did not find any legislation linked to those international commitments. The results also showed that 22% (n = 92) of all public policies included monitoring plans for restoration actions, 7% (n = 29) intended to implement agroforestry systems as a restoration strategy, and only 5% (n = 19) mentioned the use of native species (Figure 2B).

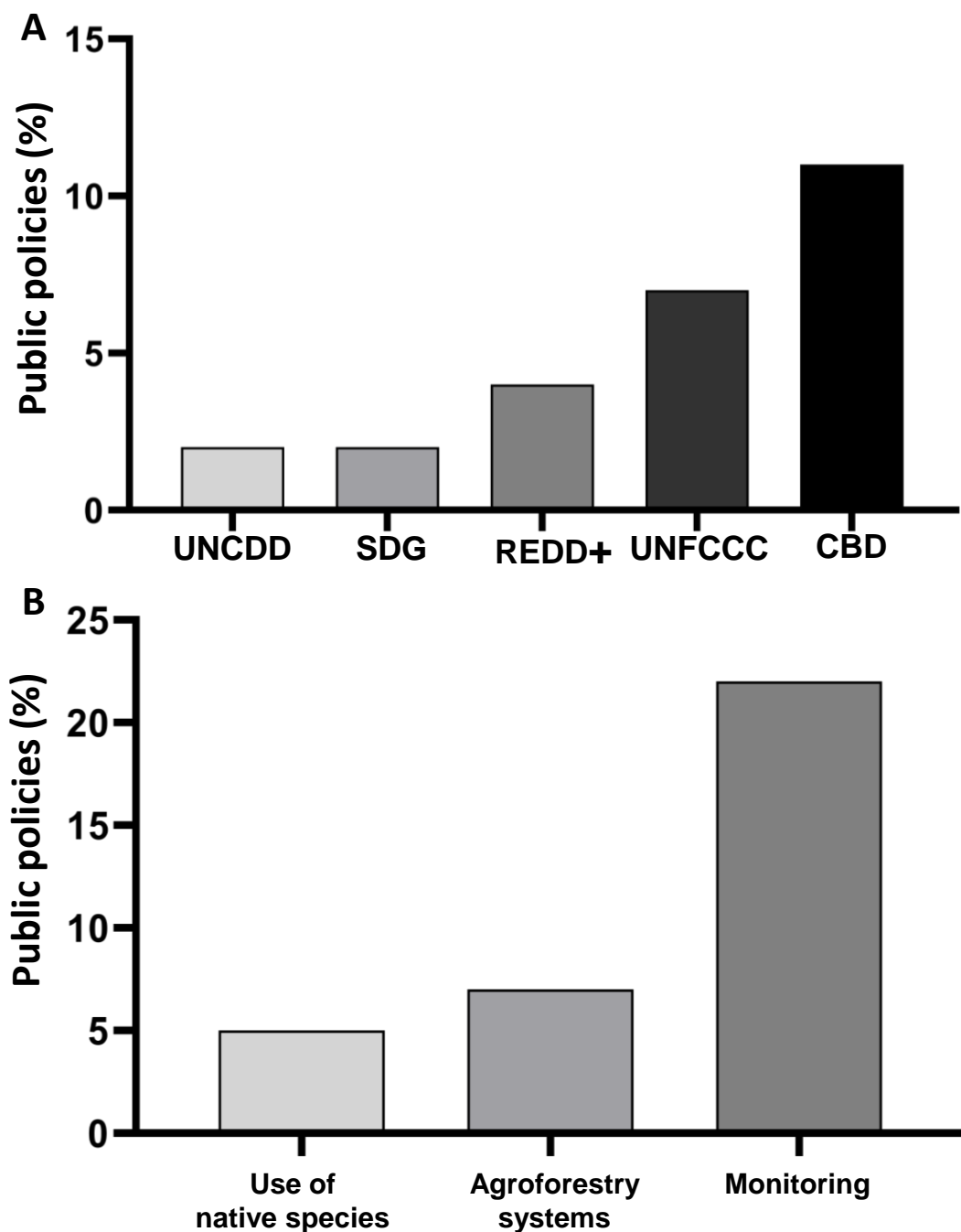


Figure 2 - A: Percentage of the main public policies intended to meet international commitments – UNCCD – United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification, SDG – Sustainable Development Goals, REDD+ - Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation, UNFCCC - United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, CBD – Convention on Biological Diversity; B: Percentage of public policies that mention monitoring, agroforestry systems, and use of native species.

Forest cover loss

The rate of forest cover loss for the past 20 years ranged from ≤ 1 to 30%. South Africa, Cambodia, and Sierra Leone had the highest rate of forest with 25%, 28%, and 30%, respectively (Figure 3). Suriname, Guyana, Bhutan, and South Sudan had the lowest rates ($\leq 1\%$).

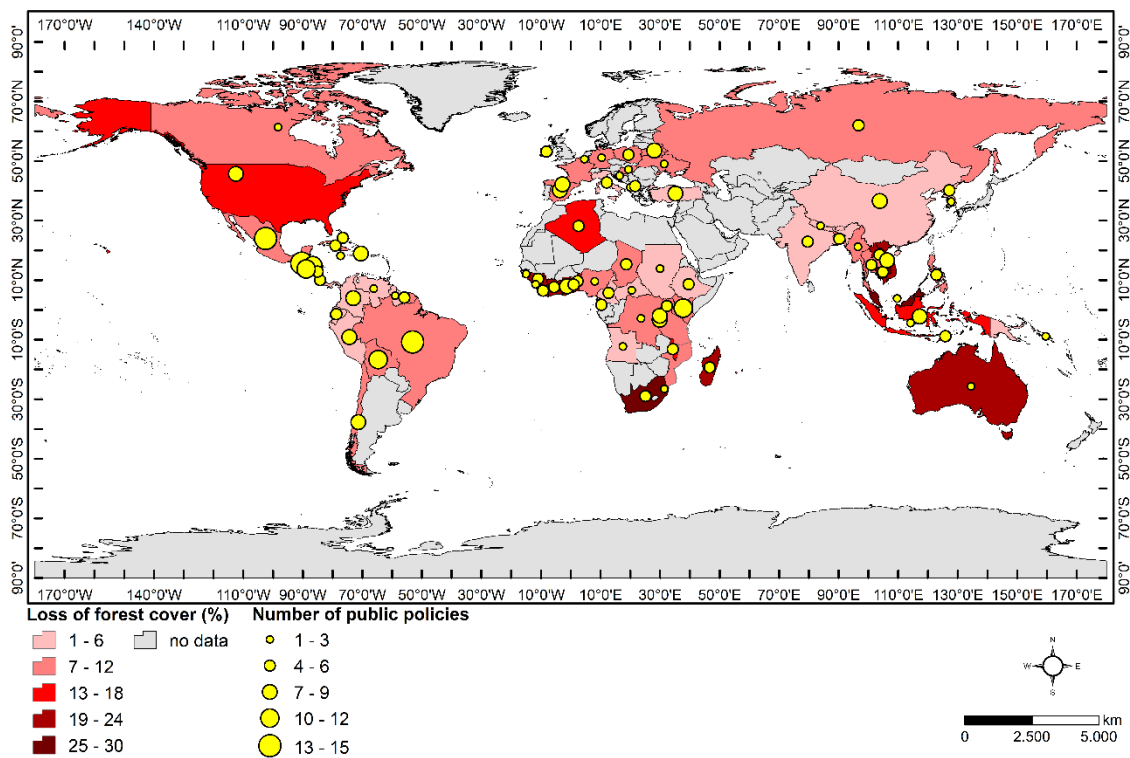


Figure 3 - Global map showing the rates of forest cover loss (on the scale of shades of red).

Yellow circles represent the number of public policies per country.

Relationship between HDI and the number of public policies and forest cover loss

The data on public policies and forest cover loss (Appendix 1), showed little variation across HDI categories (Figure 4A-B). However, our model demonstrated a significant positive relationship ($p = 0.0313$) between HDI and the number of public policies. In the analysis between forest cover loss and HDI and public policies and forest cover loss, the relationship was not significant.

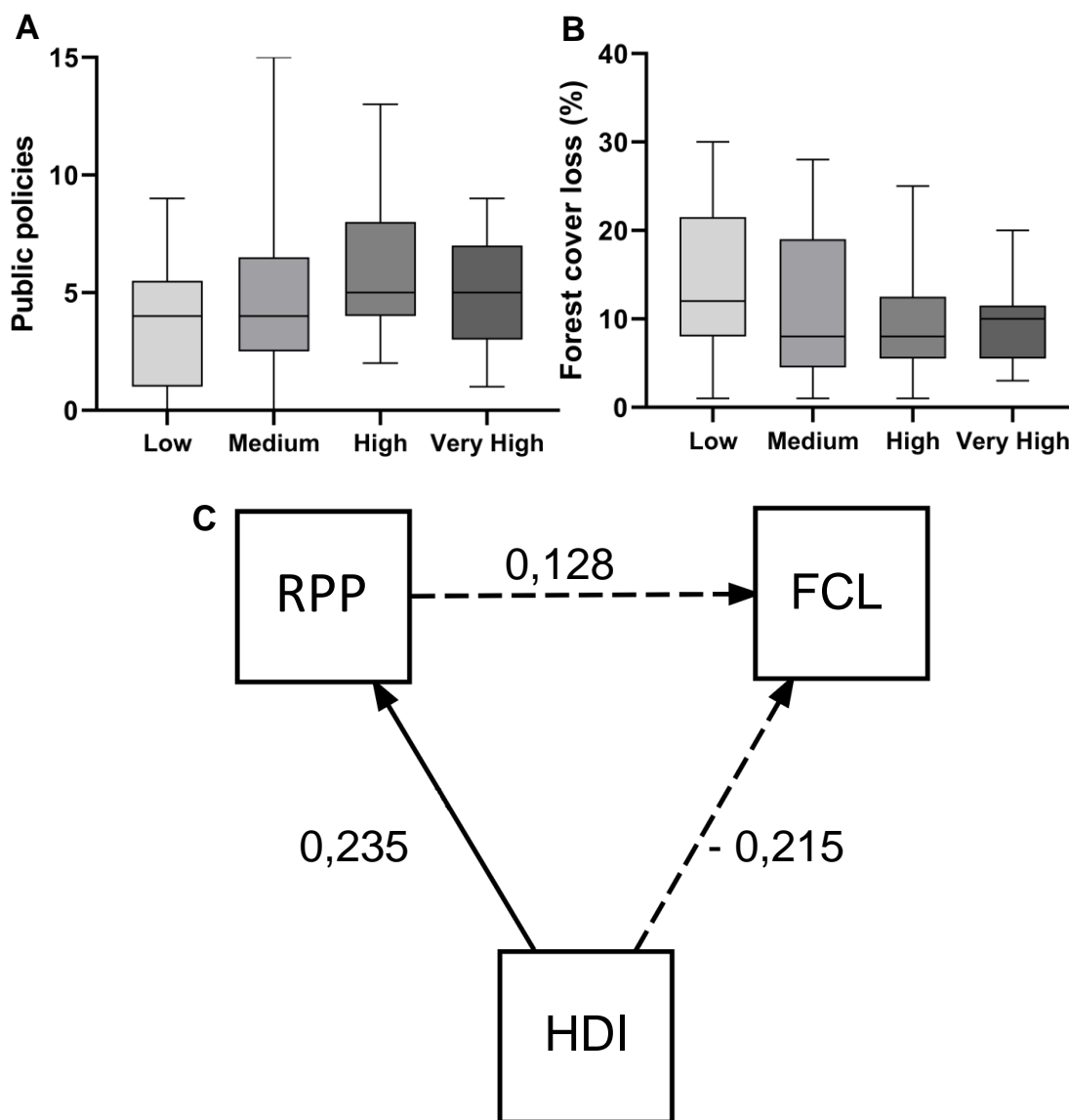


Figure 4 - A: Boxplot representing human development index (HDI) categories and number of public policies; B: Boxplot representing HDI categories and loss of forest cover; C: Structural equation model (SEM), RPP - Restoration public policies; FCL: Forest cover loss. Continuous arrow indicates significant relationship and dotted arrows indicate non-significant relationships. Values following the arrows represent factorial loadings.

Discussion

Our data showed that as of 1994 we observed a great advance in the promulgation of laws related to restoration, which was probably a reflection of ECO-92 that was the first United Nations Conference on Environment and Development. During the ECO-92, 27 principles on global sustainable development were published, and its seventh principle is specific about the responsibility of states with restoration. Moreover, for example, at the ECO-92 they launched (i) the Agenda 21 document, (ii) created the Climate Convention and the Convention for Biodiversity, (iii) launched the Earth Charter and negotiated the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification and Mitigate the Effects of Drought, which, for example, already provided call for the restoration of degraded lands (Article 1, line iii). These documents probably influenced new legislations worldwide. Thirty years after the ECO-92 landmark, these global negotiations reflected in the various countries of the world and added to the framework of international commitments, such as The Aichi Targets, agreed in 2010 during the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), also resulted in the increase in public policies in 2010-2011 as our data showed. One of the main targets related to restoration was Target 15, which had a goal to restore at least 15% of degraded ecosystems by 2020, helping to mitigate and adapt to climate change and to combat desertification. According to the CBD's Global Biodiversity Outlook (GBO-5) report, 50% of countries have set national restoration targets, but only 17% of these countries have achieved or exceeded the goal of 15% (CBD 2020). Followed by the Bonn Challenge, a global initiative to restore 150 million hectares of deforested and degraded land in the world by 2020 and 350 million hectares by 2030, aiming help climate changes mitigation. Currently about 210 million hectares have already been committed, with 140 million remaining to reach the 2030 target (GPFLR 2019).

Even though the results showed that only 27% of public policies were intended to meet international commitments, it seems that the agreements established as a result of those policies influenced world leaders to meet their requirements and achieve restoration goals. We

also found that 22% of the public policies presented plans to monitor restoration. Monitoring is important for measuring the effectiveness of restoration and how actions are impacting ecosystems directly and indirectly, as well as ensuring the provision of their multiple benefits, managing adaptively, and serving as guidance to avoid failure in future restoration activities (Hagger et al. 2017, Mazón 2019, Zhang 2019).

We observed that only 7% of the public policies included the use of agroforestry systems as a restoration strategy. Considering that this system reconciles agricultural production with biodiversity conservation and the provision of ecosystem services and contributes to the ecological restoration of degraded landscapes (Santos et al. 2019), we considered 7% a very low rate. Moreover, when compared to traditional land use practices the agroecological practices may also aid in the return of biodiversity (Torralba et al. 2016, Santos et al. 2019). Although it is important to strengthen public policies that support agroforestry systems, it is necessary to transform legal provisions into real actions and procedures by creating better conditions and incentives (Urruth & Bassi 2022).

Even though it is well-known that the use of native species can increase the success and sustainability of ecological restoration (Ammond & Litton 2011), we were surprised that only 5% ($n = 19$) of the public policies mentioned the use of native species. Moreover, the use of exotic species in restoration can be a problem when they are invasive and may compromise the permanence of native species competing for the same resources (Dodet & Collet 2012). Therefore, caution should be exercised in relation to effectiveness of large-scale afforestation programs that use exotic species (D'antonio & Meyerson 2002, Weidlich et al. 2020).

One of cases that attracted more attention was the Bhutan were one of the countries without public policies and a very low vegetation loss (<1%). Conversely, the number of public policies and forest cover loss data could show a negative relationship because countries with more policies would be expected promote more actions to reverse or reduce forest cover

loss (Nepstad et al. 2014). Although we observed this result in some cases, such as Mexico, which has a total of 13 restoration public policies and a relatively low forest cover loss of 8%, and Malaysia, that has only 1 public policy and a forest loss rate of almost 29%, the results in general showed no significant relationship ($p = 0.2559$). This shows that governmental and non-governmental incentives to promote tree planting without local engagement and proper planning, often fail. Hence, integration of law enforcement, management, monitoring, and involvement of all stakeholders are needed for the realization of the benefits from tree planting initiatives (Holl & Brancalion 2020). On the other hand, restoration policies tied to conservation can have positive results in increasing vegetation cover (Vina et al. 2016). One example is the low forest cover loss of 6.35% in China that has a significant number of public policies ($n = 9$).

Our model reveals a direct positive effect between HDI and the number of public policies, with more developed countries having a greater number of public policies. Therefore, the level of development of a country can affect the creation of public policies aimed at restoration. Although this effect was expected, some exceptions were observed. Guatemala, a country with medium HDI (0.663), presented the highest number of public policies ($n = 15$). Germany, which has a HDI very high (0.947), has only 2 public policies. Studies indicate that most ecological restoration initiatives occurred in developed countries, which may be a result of the use of a greater scientific basis in the development of public policies (Weidlich et al. 2020). Hence, since the HDI is based on long and healthy life, knowledge, and living standard, these key dimensions related to human development should globally be enhanced to indirectly help ecological restoration.

In the case of forest cover loss, we expected to observe developed countries with the lowest rates because poverty and income inequality are correlated with higher pollution and higher deforestation (Andrée et al. 2019). Even though our model showed this negative direct

effect, the analysis did not show to be significant ($p = 0.0572$). This was observed in Australia, a country with high HDI (0.944), and Sierra Leone, a country with low HDI (0.452). Both had forest cover loss of 20% and 30%, respectively, which is considered high. Finally, despite in our model the relationship between forest cover loss (which reflect recent losses) and HDI was not significant, it is possible that countries with high development index tend to have less forest cover, since deforestation already happened in the past. However, there is no database of original forest vegetation coverage of each country available to test this hypothesis.

Conclusions

International agreements are important for global restoration movement because they encourage decision makers to achieve restoration goals. The level of development of a country based on HDI can positively influence the number of public policies promoting restoration, as our model showed. Despite of the number of public policies, only a few of them are effective, which are the ones that combine the use of native species, agroforest systems and monitoring. To achieve greater success in reversing the loss of vegetation cover, proper planning, monitoring, and engagement of all stakeholders are necessary. Incentive of policies to encourage the use of native species and more diversity in restoration initiatives are required to reduce risk of invasive species that can harm the restoration process. The relationship between public policies and human development needs to be further explored to increase the success of ecological restoration and help climate change mitigation.

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Appendix 1

Country	HDI	Forest Cover Loss	Number of laws	Title	Policy or Legislation	Year	No. Faolex	Reference to restoration
Albania	0,795	6,19%	3	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (BSAP)	Policy	1999	LEX-FAOC164784	<p>Priority measures proposed for the agricultural sector include: forestry of abandoned land; creating soil protection barriers to reduce the impacts of erosion; planting shrubs and trees in coastal lowlands; restoration of natural vegetation on the banks of rivers; re-creation of wetlands in some salt lands and ancient marshes; forestry of river basins to avoid the creation of floods and landslides; agro-forestry development; rehabilitation of polyphyte pastures through the evaluation of the stages of degradation and succession vegeta.</p>
				Strategy for the Development of the Forest and Pasture Sector in Albania	Policy	2005	LEX-FAOC149567	<p>Forests will be protected and their conservation will be ensured by prohibiting commercial slaughter and illegal logging. Measures are established for the restoration and rehabilitation of degraded forests and damaged pastoral ecosystems.</p>

Country	HDI	Forest Cover Loss	Number of laws	Title	Policy or Legislation	Year	No. Faolex	Reference to restoration
				Forest Policy Document in Albania - 2030	Policy	2018	LEX-FAOC204065	Disaster risk reduction and management will be incorporated into forest management to prevent forest losses and deforestation due to erosion, floods, diseases, pests and fires. Forestry will be promoted with regard to the carbon sequestration potential of forests. In addition, forest areas will be expanded to prevent erosion and flooding in cases of heavy rains, especially along riverbeds.
Algeria	0,748	14,00%	4	Law No 84-12 of 23 June 1984 on the general system of forests Law No 03-10 on environmental protection in the framework of sustainable development.	Legislation Legislation	1984 2003	LEX-FAOC002005 LEX-FAOC041657	It prohibits grazing in areas of youthful reforestation, in burned areas, of natural regeneration and in natural areas. The development of land for forest purposes is carried out under a national reforestation plan, including reforestation for production and protection purposes. Establishes the fundamental principles and rules of environmental management: the protection, restructuring and valorization of natural resources; the recovery of damaged areas, the prevention and fight against all forms of pollution; improving the environment and quality of life; and promoting the rational use of available natural resources.

Country	HDI	Forest Cover Loss	Number of laws	Title	Policy or Legislation	Year	No. Faolex	Reference to restoration
				Intended Contribution Determined at National LEVEL CPDN, 2015	Policy	2015	LEX-FAOC189669	<p>The aim of this plan is to: strengthen ecosystem resilience (floods and droughts) in order to minimise the risks of natural disasters linked to climate change; combat erosion and rehabilitate degraded land as part of the fight against desertification.</p>
				National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan 2016-2030	Policy	2016	LEX-FAOC169063	<p>In the sense of inclusive and efficient agricultural systems, the document aims to integrate the population in the management, conservation, restoration and enhancement of biodiversity, capitalizing on good co-management practices in order to encourage ownership and responsibility for biodiversity preservation.</p>
Angola	0,581	5,63%	2	Basic Environmental Law No. 5/98	Legislation	1998	LEX-FAOC018069	<p>Some of the objectives and measures are: to establish clear and applicable standards that protect the country's natural, cultural and social heritage; recover degraded areas; coordinate with countries bordering environmental protection and improving the quality of life of border populations.</p>

Country	HDI	Forest Cover Loss	Number of laws	Title	Policy or Legislation	Year	No. Faolex	Reference to restoration
				Presidential Decree No. 26/20 approving the National Strategy and the Biodiversity Action Plan (2019-2025)	Policy	2020	LEX-FAOC192831	It aims to ensure the sustainable use of biodiversity components, as well as actions for the conservation, preservation, protection and restoration of biodiversity in Angola. By 2025, the country's biodiversity should be valued, converted, restored and wisely used, maintaining ecosystem services, maintaining a healthy and unpolluted environment, and sharing essential benefits for all people.
Australia	0,944	20,03%	3	National Forest Policy Declaration - A New Focus for Australia's Forests.	Policy	1992	LEX-FAOC120165	This vision has some important goals such as: increasing the total forest area; increase plantations to rehabilitate deforested agricultural land, improve water quality and meet other environmental, economic or aesthetic objectives.
				National Environmental Protection Measures Act 1998	Legislation	1998	LEX-FAOC016159	The objectives of this Act are to protect, restore and improve the quality of the environment in Australia, taking into account the need to maintain ecologically sustainable development.

Country	HDI	Forest Cover Loss	Number of laws	Title	Policy or Legislation	Year	No. Faolex	Reference to restoration
				Australian Native Vegetation Framework 2012	Policy	2012	LEX-FAOC197982	This structure sets five goals to meet its vision, being Goal 1: Increasing the national extent and connectivity of native vegetation. These goals are designed to build ecosystem resilience and improve the productive capacity of the landscape.
Bahamas	0,814	8,17%	5	Recovery and Drainage Act (Chapter 259)	Legislation	1937	LEX-FAOC078623	This law provides for the recovery and drainage of land ordered by the State. The Minister may order landowners in a recovery area to carry out land recovery work and in the event of negligence or refusal in relation to that order, the Minister may order a recovery official to carry out the work.
				Bahamas Physical Landscape Conservation and Protection Act, 1997 (Chapter 260).	Legislation	1997	LEX-FAOC078519	Extraction or mining operations require a license to be granted by the Director. License conditions include restoration of surface and vegetation. The Minister may declare trees protected for the purposes of this Law and such trees may not be extracted without a licence to be obtained from the Director.

Country	HDI	Forest Cover Loss	Number of laws	Title	Policy or Legislation	Year	No. Faolex	Reference to restoration
				National Climate Change Adaptation Policy	Policy	2005	LEX-FAOC175201	The efficient management, use and protection of all forest resources will be ensured to reduce the adverse impacts of climate change and human hazards. Tree planting initiatives to protect soil and freshwater resources and animal habitats will be encouraged.
				Bahamas National Policy for Wetlands	Policy	2007	LEX-FAOC175035	The objective of the Policy is the conservation, restoration and management of wetlands in conjunction with sustainable development practices. The adverse impacts of activities on wetlands will be monitored through environmental impact assessments. Practices will be conducted to restore and rehabilitated degraded wetlands to restore their ecosystem structure, composition and natural processes.
				Bahamas National Fund Strategic Plan 2018 - 2022	Policy	2018	LEX-FAOC184828	This Plan will continue to conserve the unique biodiversity found within and outside the boundaries of national parks, regularly monitoring and restoring these critical habitats. Implement the removal of invasive species and pollution control in national parks, preventing the commitment of development, regulating the activities of parks, and restoring critical ecosystems.

Country	HDI	Forest Cover Loss	Number of laws	Title	Policy or Legislation	Year	No. Faolex	Reference to restoration
Bangladesh	0,632	10,14%	4	National Forestry Policy	Policy	1994	LEX-FAOC169546	<p>This policy presents the following objectives: about 20% of the total area of the country will be forested through the adoption of various forestry programs; government-sponsored forestry programs will be implemented. In addition, appropriate measures will be taken to encourage forestry on private land, and technical support and services for forest crop production should be provided.</p> <p>Importance will be given to maintaining the ecological balance and for forest conservation. Tree planting and forestry programs will be launched. Other measures concern soil fertility, sustainable use of fishing and livestock resources, rehabilitation measures will be taken to protect the natural habitats of fish.</p> <p>Strategies to overcome the challenges in water resources should be the restoration of surface water systems, establishing strategies for river management and water scarcity in the dry season, increasing water efficiency and reducing waste. It also focuses on protecting and expanding forests and forest resources, increasing forest biodiversity and wildlife conservation</p>
				National Environmental Management Action Plan (NEMAP)	Policy	1995	LEX-FAOC150751	
				National Sustainable Development Strategy 2010 - 2021	Policy	2013	LEX-FAOC146948	

Country	HDI	Forest Cover Loss	Number of laws	Title	Policy or Legislation	Year	No. Faolex	Reference to restoration
				Determined National Contributions (NDCs) 2021	Policy	2021	LEX-FAOC207420	<p>through the expansion of the protected area, restoring ecosystems and rehabilitating endangered species, ensuring the sensible use of wetland resources, and the ownership of people in social forestry.</p> <p>This policy requires a number of mitigation actions, including: Reducing deforestation; Reforestation/ Afforestation; Forest restoration; Increase tree cover.</p>
Belarus	0,823	10,02%	8	National Strategy for sustainable development of the Republic of Belarus 2020	Policy	2004	LEX-FAOC177451	<p>The main areas of work for the sustainable environment will be: A) Improving environmental policy and better economic mechanism for the use of nature that will be achieved by mitigating the negative effects of the environment and restoring disturbed ecosystems; B) Conservation and Wise Management of Natural Resources: For land resources, important activities will be the recovery of radioactively contaminated land, the protection of soils</p>

Country	HDI	Forest Cover Loss	Number of laws	Title	Policy or Legislation	Year	No. Faolex	Reference to restoration
				Law No. 423-Z "On land recovery".	Legislation	2008	LEX-FAOC107402	<p>against water and wind erosion, the conservation of drained land, the forestry of unproductive agricultural land, the recovery of degraded land.</p> <p>This law establishes legal bases for land recovery and aims to maintain optimal soil conditions for crops, forests, vegetation and water systems, and also to ensure efficient management of land recovery systems and hydraulic works</p>
				Strategy for Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity for 2011-2020.	Policy	2010	LEX-FAOC158237	<p>The objectives of this Strategy are: 1) To prevent population decrease and diversity of wildlife species, plants and ecosystems; (2) restore rare and endangered species of wild animals and plants, their populations and genetic diversity, sustaining their number necessary for their sustainable existence.</p>

Country	HDI	Forest Cover Loss	Number of laws	Title	Policy or Legislation	Year	No. Faolex	Reference to restoration
				Forest Code (Law No. 332-Z)	Legislation	2015	LEX-FAOC159387	The basic principles of management, protection and reforestation are as follows: sustainable use of forest resources; conservation and strengthening of the protection of recreational forests; conservation of the forest ecosystem; priority of reforestation over forest management practices;
				Law No. 150-Z "On Protected Areas".	Legislation	2015	LEX-FAOC195936	This Law defines the legal basis for the proclamation, operation, transformation, cessation of operation, protection and management of protected areas and aims at the conservation and restoration of valuable natural complexes and species.
				Concept of the National Strategy for sustainable development of the Republic of Belarus for the period up to 2035	Policy	2018	LEX-FAOC189944	The priority areas for the development of forestry are as follows: (a) increased productivity and quality of forests by increasing the percentage of reforestation and forestry on a genetic and selection basis; (b) ensuring climate change mitigation by increasing carbon sequestration by forests and replacing non-renewable materials and fuels with wood-based renewable materials and fuels.

Country	HDI	Forest Cover Loss	Number of laws	Title	Policy or Legislation	Year	No. Faolex	Reference to restoration
				Decree No. 09 of the Council of Ministers that validates the state program "Environmental protection and sustainable use of natural resources" for 2021-2025.	Policy	2021	LEX-FAOC201666	<p>Some objectives of the State Programme are: conservation, restoration and sustainable use of ecological systems; conservation, restoration and sustainable use of native fauna and plants, their habitat and growth; ensuring the functioning and development of environmental monitoring, evaluation and forecasting of environmental changes under the impact of natural and anthropogenic factors;</p> <p>It makes it possible to implement the principle of sustainable forest management. Expected results: the forest cover of the national territory will reach 40.3%; the number of moose will reach 100% of the optimal number of this species, red deer - 37%, doe - 80%.</p>
				Decree No. 52 of the Council of Ministers validating the State Program "Belarusian Forest" for 2021-2025.	Policy	2021	LEX-FAOC201621	
Belgium	0,931	10,99%	3	Law for the Conservation of landscape beauty	Legislation	1911	LEX-FAOC027061	<p>Article 1 states that all operators of mines, wells or quarries, and all public works concessionaires, are obliged to restore, as far as possible, the appearance of the soil, arborizing or planting with vegetation excavations, piles or landfills intended to remain permanently.</p>

Country	HDI	Forest Cover Loss	Number of laws	Title	Policy or Legislation	Year	No. Faolex	Reference to restoration
				Nature Conservation Act	Legislation	1973	LEX-FAOC004104	Among the objectives of the various measures to protect forests and the countryside are: the restoration of degraded populations, the maintenance of deciduous forests, the reintroduction of deciduous trees into coniferous forests, the forestry of marginal lands or lands abandoned by agriculture and the maintenance of herbaceous valleys in forest massifs or in the countryside
				Biodiversity Belgium 2020, Update of the National Strategy of Belgium	Policy	2013	LEX-FAOC163030	The Strategy will seek ecosystems, their resilience and their services to be maintained and improved by establishing a green infrastructure and restoring at least 15% of degraded ecosystems.
Benin	0,545	24,10%	4	Law No. 98-030 on the framework law of the environment in the Republic of Benin	Legislation	1999	LEX-FAOC016685	The general principles defined by this law aim to restore degraded areas and sites to ensure a balance between the environment and development.

Country	HDI	Forest Cover Loss	Number of laws	Title	Policy or Legislation	Year	No. Faolex	Reference to restoration
				National Strategy and Action Plan for the Conservation of Biological Diversity, 2002-2010	Policy	2002	LEX-FAOC189674	The specific objectives are to restore natural biological resources and their support to a level that exceeds the needs of the population and allows a significant contribution to economic development.
				Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan 2011-2020	Policy	2011	LEX-FAOC157322	With regard to reducing rural poverty, they propose strengthening the contribution of biodiversity to well-being and revenue formation by restoring ecosystems that provide essential services to basic communities, poor and vulnerable populations, while contributing to carbon stocks.
				National Action Plan for Sustainable Land Management (PAN-GDT) 2018-2027	Policy	2019	LEX-FAOC197393	The priority ambitions are: to achieve the neutrality of soil degradation by 2030 by restoring at least 50% (1.25 million ha) of degraded land during the reference period 2000-2010, in order to preserve terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems with a net improvement in vegetation cover of 12% (1,364,604 ha). The Plan also aims to promote assisted natural regeneration; promoting the forest economy; restore degraded and abandoned land (protected areas, degraded natural

Country	HDI	Forest Cover Loss	Number of laws	Title	Policy or Legislation	Year	No. Faolex	Reference to restoration
								forests, mangroves and bodies of water margins).
Bolivia	0,718	9,48%	11	Law No. 1,122 - Law on the protection, rehabilitation and consequent conservation of eroded land.	Legislation	1989	LEX-FAOC003500	The protection and rehabilitation of eroded land and its subsequent conservation is an imperative obligation of the inhabitants, without prejudice to the provisions of the Government. The lands of those who do not comply with this fundamental obligation will return to the domain of the State without payment of any compensation. After its rehabilitation by the Government, the reversed land will be transferred to suitable candidates for the farm.
				Law No. 1,700 - Forest Law	Legislation	1996	LEX-FAOC006960	Sustainable forest development objectives include: protecting and rehabilitating river basins, preventing and halting erosion and degradation of forests, pastures, soil and water, and promoting forestry and reforestation.

Country	HDI	Forest Cover Loss	Number of laws	Title	Policy or Legislation	Year	No. Faolex	Reference to restoration
				National Quinoa Policy	Policy	2009	LEX-FAOC145057	The Policy promotes quinoa production with a sustainable approach with the following specific objectives: to promote quinoa production in the country through the recovery and preservation of the sustainable use of natural resources and the environment; A Program for Forestry and Reforestation is established in Quinoa producing areas, including the creation of nurseries for seedling production; and Quinoa Germplasm Banks for the population that directly depends on natural resources through agricultural production.
				Law No. 174 - Declares the preservation, afforestation and reforestation of the Serra de San Pedro of the Department of Cochabamba as a national and departmental priority	Legislation	2011	LEX-FAOC124399	By virtue of this Law, the preservation, afforestation and reforestation of the Serranía de San Pedro in the Department of Cochabamba is declared a national and departmental priority.

Country	HDI	Forest Cover Loss	Number of laws	Title	Policy or Legislation	Year	No. Faolex	Reference to restoration
				Law No. 143 - The reforestation of the desert and semi-desert areas of the Department of Chuquisaca will be declared a national priority and departmental need and social interest	Legislation	2011	LEX-FAOC124282	By virtue of this Law, the reforestation of the desert and semi-desert areas of the Department of Chuquisaca is declared a national priority and departmental need and social interest.
				Law No. 208 - The afforestation and reforestation of the river banks of the Department of Santa Cruz takes priority.	Legislation	2011	LEX-FAOC124392	Under this Law, the afforestation and reforestation of the river banks of the Department of Santa Cruz is prioritized through short, medium and long-term projects
				Law No. 153 - Declares as a national priority the forestry and reforestation for the conservation of the Tunari National Park of the Department of Cochabamba	Legislation	2011	LEX-FAOC124397	The objective of this Law is to promote forestry, reforestation, protection and conservation of native species, as well as biodiversity throughout the Tunari National Park.

Country	HDI	Forest Cover Loss	Number of laws	Title	Policy or Legislation	Year	No. Faolex	Reference to restoration
				<p>Law No. 383 – Declares reforestation as a priority for the conservation of the National Park and Integrated Management Natural Area "Serranía del Iñao", of the Department of Chuquisaca</p> <p>Law No. 404 - Declares priority the recovery, conservation, use and sustainable use of bofedais</p>	<p>Legislation</p> <p>Legislation</p>	<p>2013</p> <p>2013</p>	<p>LEX-FAOC125262</p> <p>LEX-FAOC127763</p>	<p>Due to this Law, reforestation is declared a priority for the conservation of the Serranía del Iñao National Park and integrated management natural area. Reforestation and priority use of native species will be promoted, according to the characteristics of the area and according to the existing biodiversity within the said national park.</p> <p>By this Law, the recovery, conservation, sustainable use of bofedais is declared a priority, with the aim of protecting the life systems dependent on this special resource. The bofedais constitute wetlands and correspond to a type of native prairie with permanent or temporary humidity, composed of a community of native species of the flora with high productive potential that sustains the wild fauna, domesticated and related communities (art. 2º).</p>

Country	HDI	Forest Cover Loss	Number of laws	Title	Policy or Legislation	Year	No. Faolex	Reference to restoration
				Intended Contribution Determined at National Level	Policy	2015	LEX-FAOC187220	With regard to the sustainable management of forests and agricultural, agroforestry and forestry production systems, the following measures and actions will be implemented: strengthening environmental functions and their agricultural and agroforestry production capacities; restoration and restoration of degraded soils and decayed forests; strengthening the regeneration capacities of forests and forest systems; implementation of control systems, monitoring and monitoring of the proper use of forest life areas; restoration of vegetation cover (trees, pastures, swamps and others) to prevent erosion and reduce damage caused by adverse weather events.
				Integrated Development Sector Plan of the Ministry of Environment and Water - PSDI-MMAA	Policy	2016	LEX-FAOC180899	The objective is to ensure the conservation of forests, which allows the sustainability of co-benefits of environmental functions. The main strategies include: afforestation, reforestation, recovery and protection of forest cover with high social participation and articulation between the different levels of the State.

Country	HDI	Forest Cover Loss	Number of laws	Title	Policy or Legislation	Year	No. Faolex	Reference to restoration
Brazil	0,765	11,52%	13	Law No. 5,106 establishing financial incentives to be granted to reforestation projects.	Legislation	1966	LEX-FAOC015488	This Law establishes amounts of financial incentives to be granted by the competent authorities of the Ministry of Agriculture for reforestation projects.
				Environmental Policy Law No. 6,938	Legislation	1981	LEX-FAOC012932	It aims to preserve, improve and recover the environmental quality conducive to a healthy life, with a view to ensuring socioeconomic development, the interests of national security and the protection of human life.
				CONAMA Resolution No. 249 establishing Guidelines for the Conservation and Sustainable Development Policy of the Atlantic Forest	Policy	1999	LEX-FAOC173497	This Policy considers the following principles: Use of the Atlantic Forest under conditions that ensure the preservation of the environment and the multiple use of its natural resources; Recovery of degraded areas and restoration of forest formations.

Country	HDI	Forest Cover Loss	Number of laws	Title	Policy or Legislation	Year	No. Faolex	Reference to restoration
				Law No. 11,428 on the use and protection of the Atlantic Forest Biome	Legislation	2006	LEX-FAOC069483	<p>It creates a Fund for the Restoration of the Atlantic Forest Biome and regulates economic incentives for forest protection measures. The protection and use of the Atlantic Forest Biome will be carried out under conditions that guarantee: the maintenance and recovery of biodiversity, vegetation, fauna and water regime of the Atlantic Forest Biome for present and future generations.</p> <p>It deals with the mitigation actions of greenhouse gases for each sector. In the agricultural sector - Adequate management to increase carbon storage in the soil, recovery of degraded areas, livestock, improvements in cultivation and fertilization to reduce emissions of CH₄ and N₂O and establishment of energy crops. Reduction of deforestation, promoting sustainable forest management and reforestation, and encouraging the use of forest products and by-products, obtained in a sustainable way, for energy generation.</p>
				National Climate Change Plan (PNMC)	Policy	2008	LEX-FAOC166971	

Country	HDI	Forest Cover Loss	Number of laws	Title	Policy or Legislation	Year	No. Faolex	Reference to restoration
				Law No. 12,651 on the protection of Native Forests	Legislation	2012	LEX-FAOC113357	This Law regulates the protection, use and sustainable exploitation of native forests and other indigenous plants. The Law aims to recognize the strategic role of rural production in the recovery and protection of natural forests and sustainable agroforestry production; including private forests at the same level as public ones.
				Law No. 12,854 that promotes forest rehabilitation actions and the settlement of agroforestry systems in rural areas	Legislation	2013	LEX-FAOC128965	This Law promotes actions of forest rehabilitation and settlement of agroforestry systems in degraded rural areas. It establishes requirements to promote actions of the federal government aiming at the above mentioned objective, especially for those degraded areas, owned by quilombolas and indigenous farmers.
				Intended Contribution Determined at National Level to achieve the Objective of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change	Policy	2015	LEX-FAOC185490	Brazil intends to adopt measures that are consistent with the 2°C temperature objective, in particular: to restore and reforest 12 million hectares of forests by 2030; sustainable native forest management systems.

Country	HDI	Forest Cover Loss	Number of laws	Title	Policy or Legislation	Year	No. Faolex	Reference to restoration
				National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan - EPANB	Policy	2015	LEX-FAOC161828	Objective 15 establishes that by 2020, the resilience of ecosystems and the contribution of biodiversity to carbon stocks will have increased through conservation and recovery actions, including the recovery of at least 15% of degraded ecosystems, giving priority to the most devastated biomes, river basins and eco-regions, contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation and the fight against desertification.
				Law No. 13,153 of July 30, 2015 that approves the National Policy to Combat Desertification and Mitigation of the Effects of Drought (CNDC) and creates the National Committee to Combat Desertification.	Policy	2015	LEX-FAOC147180	It aims to carry out the following activities: preventing and combating desertification and recovering degraded areas within the national territory; prevent, adapt and mitigate the effects of drought across the country; mechanisms for the protection, preservation, conservation and restoration of natural resources.

Country	HDI	Forest Cover Loss	Number of laws	Title	Policy or Legislation	Year	No. Faolex	Reference to restoration
				REDD+ National Strategy	Policy	2016	LEX-FAOC172762	Promoting environmental regularization of private rural areas is crucial to improving land use practices in the country and a key component of Brazil's strategy to keep deforestation under control. Rural properties with environmental liabilities related to the insufficiency of Permanent Preservation Area and Legal Reserve must submit a Project for the Recovery of Degraded Areas.
				Decree No. 8,972 that creates the National Policy for the Recovery of Native Vegetation	Policy	2017	LEX-FAOC168667	Creates the National Policy for The Recovery of Native Vegetation -Proveg that aims to: I - articulate, integrate and promote policies, programs and actions that encourage the recovery of forests and other forms of native vegetation; and II - promote the environmental regularization of Brazilian rural properties, in a total area of at least twelve million hectares, until December 31, 2030.

Country	HDI	Forest Cover Loss	Number of laws	Title	Policy or Legislation	Year	No. Faolex	Reference to restoration
				Law No. 14,119 that creates the National Payment Policy for Environmental Services	Legislation	2021	LEX-FAOC205023	It has the following objectives: to guide the actions of the public authorities, civil society organizations and private agents in relation to the payment for environmental services; promote the maintenance, recovery or improvement of ecosystem services.
Burundi	0,433	5,49%	7	Strategic Plan for Investment and Mobilization of Financial Resources in the field of Biodiversity, 2013-2020.	Policy	2013	LEX-FAOC182107	The strategy has the following vision: By 2018, the country and its partners, including technical and financial partners, local communities and the private sector, are committed to investing and financing programs and projects for the conservation, restoration and enhancement of biodiversity while ensuring its sustainable and equitable use for the well-being of current and future generations.
				National Biodiversity Action Plan (SNPAB), 2013-2020	Policy	2013	LEX-FAOC182106	The vision of the strategy is: By 2030, biological diversity will be restored, conserved and used wisely by all stakeholders, ensuring the maintenance of ecosystem services and ensuring essential benefits for current and future generations.

Country	HDI	Forest Cover Loss	Number of laws	Title	Policy or Legislation	Year	No. Faolex	Reference to restoration
				Strategic Development and Biodiversity Capacity Building Plan 2013-2020	Policy	2014	LEX-FAOC203519	The Plan aims to identify how all segments of the population, institutions and organisations can - by 2020 - acquire, strengthen, adapt and maintain skills to ensure the restoration, conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.
				Biodiversity integration plan for the agricultural and livestock sector.	Policy	2014	LEX-FAOC170200	A national vision is defined that: By 2030, biological diversity will be restored, conserved and used rationally by all stakeholders, ensuring the maintenance of ecosystem services and ensuring essential benefits for present and future generations.
				Nationally Determined Contribution	Policy	2015	LEX-FAOC188808	The country is committed to increasing carbon sinks by reforestation of 4,000 hectares per year for 15 years, starting in 2016 for mitigation purposes.

Country	HDI	Forest Cover Loss	Number of laws	Title	Policy or Legislation	Year	No. Faolex	Reference to restoration
				Law No. 1/07 of 15 July 2016, which reviews the forest code	Legislation	2016	LEX-FAOC163753	The law aims to: halt the loss of forest cover through sustainable forest management, including forest protection, forest regeneration, reforestation; significantly increase the area of protected forests, the area of sustainably managed forests and the proportion of forest products from sustainably managed forests.
				Burundi's National Drought Control Plan (PNS Burundi).	Policy	2020	LEX-FAOC205079	One of the objectives of the plans is to preserve and restore terrestrial ecosystems and combat desertification.
Cambodia	0,594	0,85%	4	Climate Change Priority Action Plan for the Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Sector 2014-2018.	Policy	2014	LEX-FAOC190197	It seeks to make agriculture and forestry more productive and sustainable by promoting reforestation and afforestation to increase carbon stock.

Country	HDI	Forest Cover Loss	Number of laws	Title	Policy or Legislation	Year	No. Faolex	Reference to restoration
				Intended Contribution of Cambodia Determined at National Level	Policy	2015	LEX-FAOC187053	For land use, land use change and forestry, the country intends to undertake voluntary and conditional actions to achieve the goal of increasing forest cover to 60% of the national land surface by 2030 and maintaining this level from 2030.
				National Plan for Strategic Management of Protected Areas 2017-2031	Policy	2017	LEX-FAOC203237	Identifies some priorities such as: ensuring boundaries, zones and management plans for protected areas; Investing in law enforcement and threat reduction; Promote the conservation and restoration of biodiversity; Expand international cooperation.
				Earth Degradation Neutrality Goals	Policy	2018	LEX-FAOC205632	Objectives are defined as: Goal 1. By 2030, forest cover will be increased from 45% to 47% of the total land surface; Goal four. By 2030, ecosystems and their services will be maintained and improved by establishing 23,500 km ² of protected forest and 3,900 km ² of production forest; and the restoration of at least 8% of degraded and depressed protected areas, conservation areas, agroecosystems and forest ecosystems, including mangroves.

Country	HDI	Forest Cover Loss	Number of laws	Title	Policy or Legislation	Year	No. Faolex	Reference to restoration
Cameroon	0,563	27,90%	4	Law No. 94/01 on the Forestry, Wildlife and Fisheries Regime	Legislation	1994	LEX-FAOC004845	Forest management is designed including inventory, reforestation, regeneration, sustained exploration and infrastructure development. Funding for these activities is provided by the Special Forest Development Fund.
				National Action Plan for the Management of the Marine and Coastal Zone, 2010	Policy	2010	LEX-FAOC184780	The plan has as its specific objective: the integrated and sustainable management of vegetation cover and agricultural land, fight and control of coastal erosion, regeneration of mangrove ecosystems.
				National Strategy and Biodiversity Action Plan (NBSAP II).	Policy	2012	LEX-FAOC158091	In the context of more productive and sustainable agriculture and forestry, the strategy aims to reintroduce and/or restore local species extinct in-situ and ex-situ at a conservation level that ensures long-term sustainability; rehabilitate degraded ecosystems/habitats. In order to improve the resistance of livelihoods this strategy proposes to rehabilitate degraded sites due to drought and floods; and restore

Country	HDI	Forest Cover Loss	Number of laws	Title	Policy or Legislation	Year	No. Faolex	Reference to restoration
				National Strategy for Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation, Sustainable Forest Management, Forest Conservation and Improvement of Carbon Stocks, REDD+ 2018.	Policy	2018	LEX-FAOC186285	and protect degraded freshwater catchment areas. The implemented programs deal with the recovery and management of the landscape for resilience and adaptation to climate change in the far north.
Canada	0,929	10,55%	1	A Healthy Environment and a Healthy Economy.	Policy	2020	LEX-FAOC206303	Its fifth pillar: Embracing the Power of Nature to Support Healthier Families and More Resilient Communities: Just as nature is threatened by climate change, it is also an ally in the fight against it. By planting trees and protecting their land and oceans, the Plan aims to reduce pollution, make communities more resilient to extreme weather conditions and create thousands of jobs.

Country	HDI	Forest Cover Loss	Number of laws	Title	Policy or Legislation	Year	No. Faolex	Reference to restoration
Central African Republic	0,397	1,79%	3	Law No. 08-22 on the Forest Code of the Central African Republic.	Legislation	2008	LEX-FAOC107432	<p>Its objective is to: reconcile the exploitation of forest products with the requirements of forest heritage conservation and biological diversity with a view to sustainable development; ensure the conservation and protection of plant formations in order to enable their regeneration; sustainable management of forest ecosystems.</p> <p>In the context of more productive and sustainable agriculture and forestry, this strategy aims to encourage integrated management of natural capital (biodiversity, water, soil, forests, agricultural land and agroforestry). In addition, it will implement good practices of planting and management of trees and green spaces of the city (reforestation).</p> <p>In relation to adaptation to the adverse effects of climate change, it aims to create a seed bank, to promote agroforestry systems for sustainable soil management; recover degraded forest landscapes, sustainably manage transhumance corridors and conflicts between farmers and herders.</p>
				Strategy and development plan for the promotion of urban and peri-urban forests in the city of Bangui.	Policy	2009	LEX-FAOC165013	
				Nationally Determined Intended Contribution (INDC)	Policy	2015	LEX-FAOC188159	

Country	HDI	Forest Cover Loss	Number of laws	Title	Policy or Legislation	Year	No. Faolex	Reference to restoration
Chad	0,398	12,18%	4	National Strategy and Action Plan for Biological Diversity of Chad 1999	Policy	1999	LEX-FAOC177019	The strategy aims to: improve knowledge and monitoring of biological diversity; Ecosystems and endangered species are inventoried, conserved and restored.
				National Action Programme to Combat Desertification (PAN/LCD)	Policy	2000	LEX-FAOC173485	The central objective is to contribute to the fight against desertification and the mitigation of the effects of drought on sustainable production. Specifically, it aims to protect, restore and increase potential production; protect and rescue critical and threatened ecosystems; conserve and restore soil, conserve water, conserve, restore and enhance flora and fauna.
				National Food Security Programme (PNSA, 2011-2015)	Policy	2011	LEX-FAOC145848	In the context of more productive and sustainable agriculture and forestry, it plans to intensify and diversify plant and animal production. In addition, it plans, through an integrated and balanced approach, to focus activities on the sustainable development and management of water and natural resources (control and management of water for crop irrigation; improvement of pastoral hydraulics; restoration of soil

Country	HDI	Forest Cover Loss	Number of laws	Title	Policy or Legislation	Year	No. Faolex	Reference to restoration
				National Strategy and Action Plan for the Implementation of the Great Green Wall Initiative in Chad	Policy	2011	LEX-FAOC146839	fertility; development of forest resources, agroforestry). The overall objective is to contribute to the fight against the advance of desertification by rehabilitated from degraded areas within the Great Green Wall in order to combat poverty while ensuring sustainable management of natural resources. More specifically, this initiative aims, in the short and medium term, on the conservation, restoration and improvement of biodiversity and soil.
Chile	0,851	10,89%	8	Law No. 18,362 - Creates a National System of Protected Wildlife Areas by the State	Legislation	1984	LEX-FAOC003753	One of the objectives of the National System of Wild Areas Protected by the State is: to maintain the productive capacity of the soils and restore those who are in danger or in a state of erosion

Country	HDI	Forest Cover Loss	Number of laws	Title	Policy or Legislation	Year	No. Faolex	Reference to restoration
				Law No. 19,300 - Law on the General Bases of the Environment	Legislation	1994	LEX- FAOC004873	<p>The Ministry will be responsible for the administration of the Environmental Protection Fund, whose objective will be to finance projects or activities aimed at the protection or repair of the environment, sustainable development, the preservation of nature or the conservation of environmental heritage. As for liability for environmental damage, as a general rule, anyone who wrongly or maliciously causes damage to the environment will be obliged to repair it materially, if possible at its own cost, and to compensate for it.</p> <p>This Law authorizes the President of the Republic, within one hundred and eighty days from the date of its entry into force, to issue one or more regulations with force of law to establish a system of incentives for the recovery of degraded soils and to establish sanctions in case of non-compliance with management plans and undue receipt of benefits.</p>
				Law No. 19,604 - Establishes incentives for agriculture	Legislation	1999	LEX- FAOC021822	

Country	HDI	Forest Cover Loss	Number of laws	Title	Policy or Legislation	Year	No. Faolex	Reference to restoration
				Law No. 20,283 - Law on the recovery of native forests and the promotion of forestry	Legislation	2008	LEX-FAOC080993	This Law introduces the regulatory framework for the protection, recovery and improvement of native forests in order to ensure forest sustainability and environmental policy. The Law defines the procedure to follow to establish forest types and regeneration methods. As regards financial resources, Article 22 establishes the Fund for the conservation, recovery and sustainable management of native forests.
				Law No. 20,412 - Establishes a system of incentives for the agro-environmental sustainability of agricultural soils.	Legislation	2010	LEX-FAOC092832	This Law introduces an incentive system in the form of a state bonus to contribute to the agro-environmental sustainability of soil resources in order to ensure the recovery of the productive potential of degraded agricultural soils and the maintenance of the levels of improvement achieved.
				National Strategy on Climate Change and Horticultural Resources 2017-2025	Policy	2017	LEX-FAOC168062	Establishes 8 activities containing 26 action measures, these activities include: adaptive management to climate change, desertification, soil degradation and drought; sustainable management of plant resources; agricultural and livestock management for the protection of plant resources; preventive management against forest fires;

Country	HDI	Forest Cover Loss	Number of laws	Title	Policy or Legislation	Year	No. Faolex	Reference to restoration
				National Biodiversity Strategy 2017-2030	Policy	2017	LEX-FAOC176425	<p>phytosanitary protection; restoration of areas replaced by exotic species;</p> <p>One of the main objectives is to protect and restore biodiversity and its ecosystem services.</p>
				National Landscape Restoration Plan 2021-2030	Policy	2021	LEX-FAOC208983	<p>This Plan aims to promote the recovery of landscapes in order to recover the functionality of ecosystems and the supply of ecosystem goods and services, as well as biodiversity, increasing the resilience of territories and communities against climate change and other factors of degradation. It also incorporates the advance in the conservation and restoration of wetlands and marine-coastal ecosystems due to its special importance to the country.</p>

Country	HDI	Forest Cover Loss	Number of laws	Title	Policy or Legislation	Year	No. Faolex	Reference to restoration
China	0,761	6,35%	9	Water and Soil Conservation Act of the People's Republic of China	Legislation	1991	LEX-FAOC107231B	The Law provides for the preparation of water and soil conservation plans. To prevent and reduce water and soil loss, local governments at all levels should take measures such as natural rehabilitation, encourage the planting of trees and grass, expand areas covered by trees and grass, and conserve water resources.
				China's National Climate Change Programme	Policy	2007	LEX-FAOC195977	The main areas of action to control greenhouse gas emissions include increasing the forest cover rate to 20% and increasing the carbon sink by 50 million tonnes from the 2005 level by 2010; To increase the capacity to adapt to climate change, key actions include the continued implementation of key ecological restoration programs, the establishment of key ecological protection areas and the improvement of natural ecological restoration.
				China's National Strategy for Adaptation to Climate Change	Policy	2013	LEX-FAOC158290	The Strategy divides China into three zones. For "ecologically sensitive" areas, primary policy priorities are to restore vegetation, monitor and reduce the risks of natural disasters.

Country	HDI	Forest Cover Loss	Number of laws	Title	Policy or Legislation	Year	No. Faolex	Reference to restoration
				China's National Plan to Combat Climate Change (2014-2020)	Policy	2014	LEX-FAOC158289	One of the main goals of the plan is to increase the proportion of forest area and inventory volume by 40 million ha and 1.3 billion m ³ , respectively.
				Improved Actions on Climate Change: China's Intended Contributions Determined at National Level	Policy	2015	LEX-FAOC186560	To achieve the objectives, the document calls for: To vigorously improve afforestation by promoting voluntary tree planting by all citizens, continuing the implementation of key ecological programs, including the protection of natural forests, the recovery of forests and agricultural land, strengthening the care and management of forests and increasing the forest carbon sink; strengthen the protection and restoration of wetlands and increase the carbon storage capacity of wetlands; restore pastures.

Country	HDI	Forest Cover Loss	Number of laws	Title	Policy or Legislation	Year	No. Faolex	Reference to restoration
				China's Forest Sector Action Plan on Climate Change Adaptation (2016-2020)	Policy	2016	LEX-FAOC158288	<p>The actions proposed in the Plan are expected not only to improve forest adaptation to climate change, but also to make forestry more sustainable. Relevant actions include: increasing the rate of forestresistant to fire, drought, disease and other tree species, accelerating the restoration of vegetation, building a well-adapted forest ecosystem and various types of vegetation, and accelerating the protection and use of excellent genetic genes.</p> <p>This Plan presents the main objective of forest development in China by 2020 in some respects. Among them, the rate of forest cover should increase 23.04%, the amount of forest stock will increase 1.4 billion cubic meters, the swamp area will reach 800 million acres, the proportion of the area of forest natural reserves for the total area of the territory will be more than 17%.</p>
				National forest sector development plan for the "13th Quinquenal" (2016-2020)	Policy	2016	LEX-FAOC156573	

Country	HDI	Forest Cover Loss	Number of laws	Title	Policy or Legislation	Year	No. Faolex	Reference to restoration
				China's Plan for Action to Peak Carbon Emissions by 2030	Policy	2021	LEX-FAOC207449	The Action Plan contributes to making agriculture and forestry more sustainable by increasing the forest cover rate by 25% and 19 million cubic metres in forest reserve volume by 2030.
				Wetland Conservation Act of the People's Republic of China	Legislation	2021	LEX-FAOC207861	This law governs the protection, use, restoration and management activities related to wetlands. Local popular governments at or above the council should take measures such as land rehabilitation, vegetation restoration and wildlife protection to improve the ecological function and carbon sink function of wetlands.
Colombia	0,767	5,70%	7	Law No. 139 - Creates the forest incentive certificate	Legislation	1994	LEX-FAOC009371	The Law creates the Forest Incentive Certificate (CIF) with the objective of promoting direct investments in new forest plantations of protective-producer character in land suitable for forestry.

Country	HDI	Forest Cover Loss	Number of laws	Title	Policy or Legislation	Year	No. Faolex	Reference to restoration
				Forestry Policy. CONPES Document No. 2834	Policy	1996	LEX- FAOC167143 31	The Policy will seek to reduce deforestation through the harmonization and reorientation of intersectoral policies; encourage reforestation, forest recovery and conservation to rehabilitate river basins, restore degraded forest ecosystems and recover soils; strengthen and rationalize administrative processes for the sustainable use of forests, both for timber resources and for other products and services; and address cultural and social problems; that lead to the unsustainable dynamics of forest use.
				National Forest Development Plan	Policy	2000	LEX- FAOC145418	Among the principles that underpin the Plan, the following stand out: the sustainable management of natural forests, the restoration of forests and degraded plantations that plays a fundamental role in the conservation of ecosystems and forest resources, as well as associated biodiversity.

Country	HDI	Forest Cover Loss	Number of laws	Title	Policy or Legislation	Year	No. Faolex	Reference to restoration
				National Policy of Inland Wetlands of Colombia - Strategies for its conservation and sustainable use	Policy	2002	LEX-FAOC191716	<p>A strategy for the integral management of land, water and living resources and to maintain or restore natural systems, their functions and values for conservation and sustainable use in a fair and equitable manner, through the integration of ecological, economic and social factors in a geographical framework.</p> <p>One of the specific objectives is to integrate the mandates of international agreements, particularly those related to the incidence of climate change in dry areas, the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity in dry and sub-humid lands, the restoration of surrounding wetlands and degraded land, and the fight against land degradation and desertification.</p> <p>The Plan's goals include helping to eliminate hunger, food insecurity, and malnutrition. Thus, for example, in situ and ex situ recovery, protection and conservation programs for native native seeds and varieties, important for food security and peasant and local economies in the Amazon, Pacific and Andes, will be promoted.</p>
				National Action Plan to Combat Desertification and Drought in Colombia	Policy	2005	LEX-FAOC175818	
				Biodiversity Action Plan for the Implementation of the National Policy for Integral Management of Biodiversity and its Ecosystem Services 2016 - 2030	Policy	2016	LEX-FAOC173040	

Country	HDI	Forest Cover Loss	Number of laws	Title	Policy or Legislation	Year	No. Faolex	Reference to restoration
				Comprehensive Strategy for Deforestation Control and Forest Management - "Forest Territories of Life"	Policy	2017	LEX-FAOC178895	The economic activities that develop in search of the growth and development of the country, must be formulated based on the natural and cultural offer of the territory, in order to generate goods and services with ecosystem, cultural value, and contribute to the conservation, restoration, self-government and sustainable use of territories and ecosystems, for the generation of social welfare and the strengthening and diversification of the regional and local economy (subsistence and food security) in a way sustainable.
Costa Rica	0,81	6,47%	5	Law No. 1540 - Law on the conservation of renewable natural resources	Legislation	1953	LEX-FAOC003003	This Law aims to promote the conservation, improvement and restoration of soils and waters, which are part of the country's renewable natural resources (art. 1). Article 15 provides for special loans for soil conservation, forestry and rational exploitation of land in accordance with its capacity to use.

Country	HDI	Forest Cover Loss	Number of laws	Title	Policy or Legislation	Year	No. Faolex	Reference to restoration
				Law No. 7575 - Forestry Law	Legislation	1996	LEX-FAOC007778	The Forest Fund is created with the objective of financing forest development programmes in the sectors of promoting forest products, reforestation, pest and fire prevention and control, modernising forest industries, research and projects to reduce pollution and deteriorate renewable natural resources (Art. 38).
				Law No. 7,779 - Law on the use, management and conservation of soils	Legislation	1998	LEX-FAOC015493	The Law provides that the participatory methodology through which soil management, conservation and recovery plans must be elaborated and executed and include at least one public hearing in the most populous nuclei of the communities included in the area (art. 37).
				National Biodiversity Strategy 2016-2025	Policy	2016	LEX-FAOC173070	This strategy contributes across the board to address strategic issues for biodiversity conservation, including in situ species conservation, the recovery and reduction of loss or deterioration of important elements of biodiversity, including sustainable landscapes.

Country	HDI	Forest Cover Loss	Number of laws	Title	Policy or Legislation	Year	No. Faolex	Reference to restoration
				National Policy for the Protection of River, Stream, Arroios and Springs Areas 2020-2040	Policy	2020	LEX-FAOC200065	This policy aims to generate the framework of strategic and national action for the recovery of tree cover and protection of areas of protection of rivers, streams, streams and springs, with the objective of enabling the spaces and mechanisms of joint work between the various social and institutional actors, which allow environmental sustainability, the protection of these areas and the generation of multiple benefits for the population. This policy establishes the generation of accurate information for evidence-based decision-making, which allows the recovery and rehabilitation of protection areas.
Croatia	0,851	3,39%	3	Nature Protection Act.	Legislation	2013	LEX-FAOC143039	One of the main objectives and tasks of this law are: to provide solid and concrete legal support for the preservation and/or restoration of biodiversity, landscape diversity and geodiversity; identify and monitor the state of nature.

Country	HDI	Forest Cover Loss	Number of laws	Title	Policy or Legislation	Year	No. Faolex	Reference to restoration
				Law on forests	Legislation	2018	LEX-FAOC185214	This Law establishes some topics related to the forestry sector, such as rehabilitation and artificial restoration within a certain time frame; monitoring the health status of forests and consequent protection measures.
				Law on mountainous and mountainous areas	Legislation	2018	LEX-FAOC189906	Mountain areas are areas of interest and under special protection of the Republic of Croatia, managed in such a way as to stimulate the necessary demographic regeneration and economic development, while preserving their original biodiversity and landscape diversity.
Cuba	0,783	9,18%	5	Law No. 85 - Forest Law	Legislation	1998	LEX-FAOC014922	One of the objectives of this Law is: to promote and encourage reforestation for economic, protection or social purposes, as well as forestry management in plantations and natural forests.

Country	HDI	Forest Cover Loss	Number of laws	Title	Policy or Legislation	Year	No. Faolex	Reference to restoration
				Guidelines for economic and social policy	Policy	2010	LEX-FAOC169561	<p>The document seeks to make agriculture, forestry more productive and sustainable. In this sense, it is intended to update and implement programs aimed at the preservation and rehabilitation of natural resources that are used: soil, water, forests, animals and plants, training producers in environmental management, and applying more rigorously the established standards. and penalty for their violations.</p>
				National Environmental Strategy 2011/2015	Policy	2011	LEX-FAOC180739	<p>Some of the general strategic objectives are: to achieve significant impacts on the protection and rehabilitation of the Cuban environment through the prevention, minimization and systematic solution of the country's main environmental problems.</p>
				Nationally Determined Contribution	Policy	2015	LEX-FAOC185578	<p>Some of the main adaptation actions are: recovering the most affected mangrove areas of the Cuban archipelago and preventing as much as possible the deterioration of the crests of coral reefs; form an environmental monitoring network, enabling the systematic assessment of climate and environmental trends for decision-</p>

Country	HDI	Forest Cover Loss	Number of laws	Title	Policy or Legislation	Year	No. Faolex	Reference to restoration
				National Biological Diversity Program 2016-2020	Policy	2016	LEX-FAOC166227	<p>making; support and develop comprehensive research to protect, conserve and rehabilitate the environment and adapt environmental policy to new projections of the economic and social environment.</p> <p>One of the general strategic objectives is: to promote the restoration and conservation of ecosystems that provide essential services for all</p>
Democratic Republic of the Congo	0,48	7,98%	3	Law No. 11-2002 on the Forest Code	Legislation	2002	LEX-FAOC034383	<p>This law defines the regime applicable to the conservation, exploitation and development of forest resources throughout the national territory. The exploitation of any state forest is subject to the prior existence of a forest inventory and the prior preparation of a forest management plan. Natural regeneration and reforestation programmes ensure the reconstitution of forests.</p>

Country	HDI	Forest Cover Loss	Number of laws	Title	Policy or Legislation	Year	No. Faolex	Reference to restoration
				National Action Plan for the Sustainable Management of Marine and Coastal Environmental Resources of the Democratic Republic of Congo.	Policy	2010	LEX-FAOC147262	As part of productive and sustainable agriculture, the plan provides for the implementation of preventive measures and habitat protection that will allow the restoration of mangroves through reforestation and rational exploitation of biodiversity.
				National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (2016-2020)	Policy	2016	LEX-FAOC169379	The actions will be carried out in the context of the restoration: Create an inventory of degraded ecosystems at national level; Identify and analyze the engines of degradation; Restore degraded ecosystems;
Dominican Republic	0,756	12,83%	7	Law No. 112 - Creates the mandatory Forest Service	Legislation	1987	LEX-FAOC009347	This Law establishes the Mandatory Forest Service throughout the national territory, destined to the reforestation of river basins and their banks, as well as all other rural or urban areas that require it (art. 1). All individuals and legal entities resident or established in the country, as well as all Dominican citizens who are inside or outside the national territory (art. 1.1) are subject to the service.

Country	HDI	Forest Cover Loss	Number of laws	Title	Policy or Legislation	Year	No. Faolex	Reference to restoration
				Law No. 64/00 - General Law on the Environment and Natural Resources	Legislation	2000	LEX-FAOC044863	The objective of this law is to establish the standards for the conservation, protection, improvement and restoration of the environment and natural resources, ensuring its sustainable use.
				Law No. 179 - Reforestation activities as a requirement to obtain a bachelor's degree	Legislation	2003	LEX-FAOC105410	This Law establishes a period of thirty hours in reforestation activities in the places established by the Secretary of State for the Environment and Natural Resources, as an essential requirement for obtaining a bachelor's degree.
				National Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Use Strategy - Action Plan (NBSAP) 2011-2020	Policy	2011	LEX-FAOC155618	The document seeks to make livelihoods resistant to threats and crises. In this regard, National Target 15 predicts that by 2016 the resilience of ecosystems and the contribution of biodiversity to carbon sequestration will be increased through conservation and restoration, including restoration of degraded land, thus contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation and combating desertification.

Country	HDI	Forest Cover Loss	Number of laws	Title	Policy or Legislation	Year	No. Faolex	Reference to restoration
				Law No. 333/15 - Sector Biodiversity Law	Legislation	2015	LEX-FAOC168148	The purpose of this law is to establish the legal framework necessary to promote the maintenance and recovery of biodiversity, which contributes to restoring the balance and trends of ecosystems and associated ecological processes in the national territory, as part of the Natural Heritage of the Dominican Nation.
				Law No. 44/18 establishing payments for Environmental Services	Legislation	2018	LEX-FAOC185695	This law aims at the conservation, preservation, recovery and sustainable use of ecosystems, in order to ensure the environmental or ecosystem services they provide, through a general framework of compensation and remuneration of environmental services.
				Law No. 57/18 - Settorial forestry law of the Dominican Republic	Legislation	2018	LEX-FAOC185694	Some of the fundamentals of this law are: Promote the reforestation of forest areas currently without forest, in order to provide the necessary forest products and services; Ensure the protection of forest ecosystems against fires, indiscriminate slaughter, loss of biological diversity, genetic degradation, diseases and pests.

Country	HDI	Forest Cover Loss	Number of laws	Title	Policy or Legislation	Year	No. Faolex	Reference to restoration
East Timor	0,606	3,95%	4	Forest Policy and Strategy and Hydrographic Basin Subsector	Policy	2004	LEX-FAOC203892	Community-based reforestation and agroforestry approaches will be introduced using local tree species with high capacity to regulate surface runoff, improve the quantity and quality of water for irrigation and domestic use. In addition, regional nurseries with seedling production capacity for direct planting in reforestation sites identified for distribution to interested groups and individual community members will be established.
				Timor-Leste National Climate Change Adaptation Action Programme	Policy	2010	LEX-FAOC203893	Reforestation of degraded land will be promoted to prevent landslides and provide a sustainable source of firewood in priority areas with high vulnerability to climate-related risks.
				National Biodiversity Strategy and Timor-Leste Action Plan (2011-2020).	Policy	2011	LEX-FAOC150856	The document sets out measures relating to the management of protected areas, reforestation, mangrove reforestation (which will be intensified to rehabilitate critical and damaged habitats and ecosystems and degraded river basins). Community nurseries will be created, especially for high-value wood trees. The sustainable livelihoods of local

Country	HDI	Forest Cover Loss	Number of laws	Title	Policy or Legislation	Year	No. Faolex	Reference to restoration
				Law No. 14/2017 establishing the General Forestry Regime	Legislation	2017	LEX-FAOC170726	<p>communities will be improved through ecosystem restoration activities.</p> <p>The main objectives of defining fundamental principles and standards related to the management, protection, conservation and sustainable use of forest resources and river basins are: a) forest protection and nature conservation; (b) conservation of river basins; c) forestry and soil recovery; (d) community participation in forest development.</p>
Ecuador	0,759	4,58%	5	Law No. 11 - Law of forestry and reforestation of the province of Loja	Legislation	2003	LEX-FAOC040946	The objective of this Law is to promote forest activity through plans, projects and programs that protect the environment, conserve natural resources, recover affected areas, promote sustainable development, improve environmental conditions, promote economic growth and improve the quality of life of the population.

Country	HDI	Forest Cover Loss	Number of laws	Title	Policy or Legislation	Year	No. Faolex	Reference to restoration
				National Development Plan 2017-2021	Policy	2017	LEX-FAOC173117	<p>The sustainable use of natural resources requires: conservation, recovery and regulation of the use of natural and social, rural and urban, continental, insular and marine-coastal heritage, ensuring and safeguarding the rights of present and future generations; equitably distribute access to natural heritage, as well as the benefits and wealth obtained from its use.</p> <p>The objectives of the COA are: To establish, implement and encourage mechanisms and instruments for the conservation, sustainable use and restoration of ecosystems, biodiversity and its components, genetic heritage, national forest heritage, environmental services, coastal marine area and natural resources; Ensure the participation of people equally in the conservation, protection, restoration and integral repair of nature, as well as in the generation of its benefits.</p>
				Organic Code of the Environment (COA).	Legislation	2017	LEX-FAOC167116	

Country	HDI	Forest Cover Loss	Number of laws	Title	Policy or Legislation	Year	No. Faolex	Reference to restoration
				Agreement No. 65 - Approves the National Forest Restoration Plan 2019-2030	Policy	2019	LEX-FAOC197256	Implement the restoration of priority areas with the participation of public and private actors at national level, in order to strengthen the conservation work of forests, heathland and mangroves in the country. It is proposed to restore 30,000 hectares of degraded ecosystems at national level, to benefit the more than 17 million Ecuadorians by regulating the water cycle for the supply of quality clean water and improving the quality of arable land.
				First Determined Contribution	Policy	2019	LEX-FAOC188004	It defines the following lines of action: to preserve natural heritage; strengthen sustainable forest management; strengthening the restoration of natural heritage; strengthen and increase the establishment and management of sustainable commercial forest plantations; strengthening forest control; strengthen the National System of Protected Areas.

Country	HDI	Forest Cover Loss	Number of laws	Title	Policy or Legislation	Year	No. Faolex	Reference to restoration
El Salvador	0,673	7,97%	11	Legislative Decree No. 23 - El Salvador Environmental Fund Law	Legislation	1994	LEX-FAOC067111	This Law creates the Environmental Fund of El Salvador, whose purpose will be the collection of financial resources and its administration for the financing of plans, programs, projects and activities aimed at the protection, conservation, improvement, restoration and rational use of natural resources and the environment
				Legislative Decree No. 844 - Wildlife Conservation Act	Legislation	1994	LEX-FAOC035303	The objective of this law is the protection, restoration, management, use and conservation of wildlife, and the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources is responsible for the application of this Law.
				Forest Policy for El Salvador 2011-2030	Policy	2012	LEX-FAOC159918	It establishes some specific objectives such as: 3) restoring forest ecosystems, fully valuing their contribution and reducing vulnerability. It seeks to make forestry more productive and sustainable, for this it intends to recover the forest cover of the country in priority areas and promote the restoration of ecosystems and landscapes.

Country	HDI	Forest Cover Loss	Number of laws	Title	Policy or Legislation	Year	No. Faolex	Reference to restoration
				National Environment Policy 2012	Policy	2012	LEX-FAOC187825	<p>Its general objective is to reverse environmental degradation and reduce vulnerability to climate change through priority lines of action, such as: the restoration of ecosystems and degraded landscapes.</p>
				National Biodiversity Strategy 2013	Policy	2013	LEX-FAOC155707	<p>The main thing to do is to reverse environmental degradation and reduce vulnerability to climate change. In this sense, the document is based on three fundamental axes with its priority lines of action: Strategic integration of biodiversity into the economy; Restoration and inclusive conservation of critical ecosystems; Biodiversity for people.</p>
				National Climate Change Strategy 2013	Policy	2013	LEX-FAOC203289	<p>The nine priority lines are articulated around actions such as: Restoration of critical ecosystems and rural landscapes.</p>

Country	HDI	Forest Cover Loss	Number of laws	Title	Policy or Legislation	Year	No. Faolex	Reference to restoration
				Institutional Strategic Plan 2014-2019: "Agriculture for a Good Life".	Policy	2014	LEX-FAOC166336	The Plan defines concrete programs aimed at improving the efficiency of the sector in terms of food production and raw material for agro-industry, ensuring phytosanitary and animal protection of national production, and environmental recovery with an emphasis on building resilience and adapting to climate change.
				El Salvador Forest Policy 2016-2036	Policy	2016	LEX-FAOC172756	The document represents a strategic instrument for the recovery of the country's forest cover and the restoration of ecosystems and landscapes. Another axis of the policy is oriented towards the restoration of forest ecosystems through reforestation and agroforestry systems, including the enhancement of forest resources to make it a competitive economic alternative to other unsustainable land uses.
				Climate-Adapted Sustainable Agriculture Policy (PASAC)	Policy	2018	LEX-FAOC191061	The strategic objective is to make agriculture more productive and sustainable. In this sense, it seeks to promote processes of restoration and conservation of the goods and services of the ecosystem on which the agricultural activity depends.

Country	HDI	Forest Cover Loss	Number of laws	Title	Policy or Legislation	Year	No. Faolex	Reference to restoration
				El Salvador's Forestry Strategy	Policy	2017	LEX-FAOC169553	In the context of sustainable forest management, the instrument defines a series of strategic axes that include: planning and management for sustainable forest management; restoration of forest ecosystems; increased forest cover; prevention and reduction of the incidence of pests, diseases and forest fires; technological development of the forestry sector; the valorization of timber and non-timber forest products.
				- Legislative Decree No. 852 – ForestRy Act	Legislation	2022	LEX-FAOC032322	It establishes that forest resources are part of the nation's natural heritage and its protection and management is the responsibility of the State. Thus, it seeks to establish the conditions to stimulate the participation of the private sector in the reforestation of the national territory for productive purposes, leaving outside this regulation the Protected Natural Areas and the Salinas.

Country	HDI	Forest Cover Loss	Number of laws	Title	Policy or Legislation	Year	No. Faolex	Reference to restoration
Equatorial Guinea	0,592	4,61%	4	Law No. 7/2003 - Law regulating the Environment	Legislation	2003	LEX-FAOC102892	This Law regulating the environment establishes the legal framework for environmental management, regulating the basic rules for the conservation, protection and recovery of the environment, promoting the sustainable use of natural resources with the aim of achieving sustainable human development.
				National Strategy and Action Plan for the Conservation of Biological Diversity (ENPADIB)	Policy	2005	LEX-FAOC167144	It will seek to ensure that biological diversity in the country is valued, preserved, restored and used wisely, maintaining ecosystem services, and providing essential benefits for all who contribute to human well-being and the fight against poverty.
				National Action Programme to Combat Deforestation and Land Degradation in Equatorial Guinea (NAP/LLCD)	Policy	2015	LEX-FAOC159941	The document identifies strategic axes being the second: The management, conservation and restoration of ecosystems.

Country	HDI	Forest Cover Loss	Number of laws	Title	Policy or Legislation	Year	No. Faolex	Reference to restoration
				National REDD+ Strategy of Equatorial Guinea.	Policy	2019	LEX-FAOC202932	It establishes actions to meet its objectives: to reduce and reverse forest loss through sustainable forest management and restoration, both by forestry companies and communities.
Essuatini	0,611	21,60%	1	Second National Biodiversity Strategy and Swaziland Action Plan	Policy	2016	LEX-FAOC170338	Ecosystem management will be incorporated into development planning, restoring and maintaining the ability of ecosystems to provide services taking into account the needs of women and children, local communities and the poor and vulnerable.
Ethiopia	0,485	3,55%	6	Ethiopia's Climate-Resilient Green Economy Strategy	Policy	2011	LEX-FAOC186137	The document is based on four pillars some of them: protecting and restoring forests for their economic and ecosystem services, including as carbon reserves.

Country	HDI	Forest Cover Loss	Number of laws	Title	Policy or Legislation	Year	No. Faolex	Reference to restoration
				National Strategy and Action Plan for the Implementation of the Great Green Wall Initiative in Ethiopia	Policy	2012	LEX-FAOC169534	The expected results after the implementation of the plan are: Increased reforestation rate for the restoration of ecological balance, conservation, recovery of plant and animal biodiversity and increased coverage of local forest product needs, including wood and fire service, but also in non-woody products.
				Intended Contribution Determined at National Level (INDC) of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia.	Policy	2015	LEX-FAOC186529	The resistance of livelihoods to disasters will be increased by reducing the adverse effects of drought by restoring water balance, increasing vegetation cover, including drought tolerant vegetation.
				National Biodiversity Strategy and Ethiopia's 2015-2020 Action Plan.	Policy	2015	LEX-FAOC163033	The Plan will seek to improve the contribution of biodiversity and ecosystem services, including adaptation to and mitigation of climate change, by increasing forest cover, increasing the designated total area of wetlands and doubling the area of restored degraded land.

Country	HDI	Forest Cover Loss	Number of laws	Title	Policy or Legislation	Year	No. Faolex	Reference to restoration
				REDD+ National Strategy (2016 - 2030)	Policy	2018	LEX-FAOC178847	The main objective is to reduce deforestation and forest degradation, while promoting sustainable management of forest resources and increasing forest carbon stocks through forestry and reforestation.
				Ethiopia's National Climate Resilient Green Economy Adaptation Plan	Policy	2019	LEX-FAOC187265	In order to make agriculture and forestry more productive and sustainable, the main intervention will be directed to: rehabilitate degraded land; improve sustainable forest management; protect and restore forests for their economic and ecosystem services.
France	0,901	7,27%	7	National climate change adaptation strategy	Policy	2007	LEX-FAOC170264	It is recommended to adopt a global vision analyzing the interactions between climate change, land use and the dynamics of living organisms. Any factor intended to preserve or restore ecosystem resilience to the negative consequences of global warming should be studied and implemented (e.g. ecological corridors).

Country	HDI	Forest Cover Loss	Number of laws	Title	Policy or Legislation	Year	No. Faolex	Reference to restoration
				Law No. 2010-788 on the national commitment to the environment	Legislation	2010	LEX-FAOC096518	In order to preserve biodiversity, the law includes provisions on agriculture, the protection of species and habitats, as well as sanitation and water reserves. The aim is to ensure the proper functioning of ecosystems and restore ecological water quality.
				National Biodiversity Strategy 2011-2020	Policy	2011	LEX-FAOC170202	The Strategy establishes the ambition to preserve and restore, strengthen and increase biodiversity, ensure its sustainable and equitable use, and achieve this through the involvement of all sectors of activity.
				Forest Code	Legislation	2012	LEX-FAOC178827	It mentions in its Title IV the protection of forests, conservation and restoration of forests in mountainous areas, dune fixation, prevention of natural risks; forest development

Country	HDI	Forest Cover Loss	Number of laws	Title	Policy or Legislation	Year	No. Faolex	Reference to restoration
				National Ecological Transition Strategy for Sustainable Development 2015-2020	Policy	2015	LEX-FAOC181679	In agriculture, efforts should be stepped up in terms of efficiency of use and reduction of chemical, energy and water, preservation and restoration of biodiversity, carbon storage capacity of ecosystems and soil functionality.
				Law No. 2016-1087 of 8 August 2016 for the reconquest of biodiversity, nature and landscapes	Legislation	2016	LEX-FAOC159133	It establishes the French Biodiversity Agency, a public administrative establishment whose objective is to contribute, with regard to the terrestrial, aquatic and marine environments, to the preservation, management and restoration of biodiversity.
				Law No 2016-340 of 22 March 2016 on the protection of forests from fires	Legislation	2016	LEX-FAOC155395	In the context of the protection of forests against fires, departments can finance or implement forest development, equipment and surveillance actions to prevent fires on the one hand and, if necessary, facilitate control operations and, on the other hand, to restore forests.

Country	HDI	Forest Cover Loss	Number of laws	Title	Policy or Legislation	Year	No. Faolex	Reference to restoration
Germany	0,947	7,51%	2	Federal Soil Protection Act	Legislation	1998	LEX-FAOC089203	Law on protection against harmful soil changes and on the rehabilitation of contaminated sites.
				National Strategy on Biological Diversity 2007	Policy	2007	LEX-FAOC190467	By 2020, forests with natural forest development account for 5% of the wooded area.
Ghana	0,611	18,86%	7	Forestry Commission Law, 1999 (Law No. 571 of 1999)	Legislation	1999	LEX-FAOC034739	The Forestry Commission is established in accordance with section 1 as a legal entity. with the functions of regulating the use of ghana's forest and timber resources, managing the country's forest reserves and protected areas, assistance to the private sector and other agencies in relation to the implementation of forests and wildlife policies, development of forest plantations, restoration of degraded forests and forestry for industrial purposes.

Country	HDI	Forest Cover Loss	Number of laws	Title	Policy or Legislation	Year	No. Faolex	Reference to restoration
				Ghana's forestry and wildlife policy	Policy	2012	LEX-FAOC144198	<p>Its specific objectives are: to promote the rehabilitation and restoration of degraded landscapes through the development of forest plantations, enrichment plantations, and community forestry informed by appropriate land use practices to improve environmental quality and sustain the supply of raw materials for domestic and industrial consumption and environmental protection; The guiding principles of the Policy incorporate: Increase forest and tree cover through natural regeneration, forestry and reforestation.</p> <p>Five action programmes are proposed to promote the sustainable use of forest resources: Continue 10,000 ha annually of reforestation/forestry of degraded land; Double 10,000 ha annual reforestation/forestry of degraded land; Support the increase in forest carbon stocks through 5,000 ha annually of enrichment planting and application of wood felling standards.</p>
				Intended contribution of Ghana determined at national level (INDC)	Policy	2015	LEX-FAOC187060	

Country	HDI	Forest Cover Loss	Number of laws	Title	Policy or Legislation	Year	No. Faolex	Reference to restoration
				National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan	Policy	2016	LEX-FAOC167243	<p>By 2030, effective systems would be in place to ensure that biodiversity in the country is conserved, restored and wisely used to maintain ecosystem services, and to sustain life support services for a healthy planet, ensuring a continuous and equitable sharing of the resulting costs and benefits for the well-being, prosperity and security of all. The objective of the plan is to ensure sustainable forest management, ecosystem preservation, biodiversity conservation, wildlife protection, environmental protection, soil conservation, land use planning, sustainable use of forest resources, forestry, rehabilitation and restoration of degraded landscapes, and plant cultivation, in a socially equitable way. The objectives set by Ghana for implementation are: Significantly reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation over the next twenty years, while at the same time increasing carbon stock through sustainable forest management and forest restoration strategies, such as the establishment of forest plantations.</p>
				Forest Development Master Plan 2016 - 2036.	Policy	2016	LEX-FAOC174385	
				Ghana's REDD+ Strategy (2016-2035).	Policy	2016	LEX-FAOC178876	

Country	HDI	Forest Cover Loss	Number of laws	Title	Policy or Legislation	Year	No. Faolex	Reference to restoration
				Ghana's National Climate Action Plan on Agriculture and Food Security (2016-2020).	Policy	2016	LEX-FAOC169288	Action Plan 1: Create public awareness of biodiversity to promote conservation, restoration and sustainability; Action Plan 14: Restoration and safeguarding of ecosystems; Action Plan 15: Increasing ecosystem resilience and restoration to promote biodiversity conservation of carbon reserves.
Guatemala	0,663	20,55%	15	Decree No. 101/96 - Forestry Law	Legislation	1996	LEX-FAOC010056	This Law declares the reforestation and conservation of forests as being of national urgency and of social interest, in order to promote forest development and sustainable management (Art. 1); The protection, conservation and restoration of mangrove forests in the country is declared in national interest (Art. 35).
				National Policy and Strategies for the Development of the Guatemalan System of Protected Areas	Policy	1999	LEX-FAOC201188	It presents the following policy line: Ecological restoration in degraded natural spaces, including corridors between protected areas.

Country	HDI	Forest Cover Loss	Number of laws	Title	Policy or Legislation	Year	No. Faolex	Reference to restoration
				National program to combat land degradation, desertification and drought.	Policy	2001	LEX-FAOC181013	Its mission is the recovery of land degraded by desertification and drought, the restoration, rehabilitation, conservation and management of natural ecosystems and the sustainable development of the community to improve the quality of life of the population
				Decree No. 30-2003: Law that declares Tree Day and promotes national reforestation campaigns at the student level.	Legislation	2003	LEX-FAOC122118	The objective of this Law is to establish the Declaration of Tree Day and promote National Reforestation Campaigns at the student level throughout the national territory, which will be coordinated by the Ministry of Education.
				Guatemala's National Wetland Policy	Policy	2005	LEX-FAOC201217	Its aim is to protect, sustainably use and recover Guatemala's wetlands, including their biodiversity, for the benefit of the current and future population, through the participation and cooperation of all inhabitants and the timely economic investment of state institutions.

Country	HDI	Forest Cover Loss	Number of laws	Title	Policy or Legislation	Year	No. Faolex	Reference to restoration
				Policy on Conservation, Protection and Improvement of the Environment and Resources	Policy	2007	LEX-FAOC201298	One of its specific objectives is to promote environmental restoration.
				National Forest Institute: Five-Year Plan 2012-2016	Policy	2012	LEX-FAOC142164	The overall objective is to contribute to integral rural development by promoting and regulating the sustainable use, protection, conservation and recovery of forests and forest areas
				National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan 2012-2022	Policy	2012	LEX-FAOC157457	Strategy 4 proposes activities related to the conservation and restoration of biodiversity in mitigation and adaptation to climate change.

Country	HDI	Forest Cover Loss	Number of laws	Title	Policy or Legislation	Year	No. Faolex	Reference to restoration
				Departmental Biodiversity Strategy for Huehuetenango 2014-2018	Policy	2014	LEX-FAOC196312	The fourth strategy proposes activities related to the conservation and restoration of biological diversity in mitigation and adaptation to climate change.
				National Forest Landscape Restoration Strategy: Mechanism for Sustainable Rural Development in Guatemala 2015-2045	Policy	2015	LEX-FAOC159807	Its overall goal is to sustainably restore 1.2 million hectares degraded by 2045. Strategic objectives include: 1) Restoring the forest landscape through sustainable mechanisms that increase the supply of ecosystem goods and services; (2) restoring the degraded forest landscape to recover and maintain biological diversity by providing ecosystem goods and services to improve livelihoods; Sustainable recovery of native biological diversity in areas restored in mangais, riparian forests, protected forest lands and protected areas; increase the number of native species used in areas restored under agroforestry with annual crops with multiple uses; recovery of priority areas for the production of firewood for domestic consumption in vulnerable populations.

Country	HDI	Forest Cover Loss	Number of laws	Title	Policy or Legislation	Year	No. Faolex	Reference to restoration
				Decree No. 2-2015: Law to promote the establishment, restoration, restoration, management, production and protection of forests in Guatemala - PROBOSQUE	Legislation	2015	LEX-FAOC151313	<p>This Law seeks to increase the country's forest cover through the PROBOSQUE program, which establishes measures and incentives for the establishment, restoration, restoration, management, production and protection of forests in Guatemala. Specific objectives include: increasing forest cover and thus generating ecosystem and environmental services, as well as protecting river basins. The National Forest Fund is created.</p> <p>On the issue of Adaptation to climate change, the Plan considers the following sectors and objectives; Coastal Marine Areas - Conserve, protect, restore and sustainably use the resources through the implementation of comprehensive actions to adapt to climate change; Forest Resources, Ecosystems and Protected Areas - Conserve, protect, restore and make sustainable use of forest resources and biodiversity in Guatemala to adapt to climate change.</p>
				National Action Plan on Climate Change	Policy	2016	LEX-FAOC202093	

Country	HDI	Forest Cover Loss	Number of laws	Title	Policy or Legislation	Year	No. Faolex	Reference to restoration
				Economic Policy 2016-2021: Inclusive and sustainable economic growth	Policy	2016	LEX-FAOC201303	For economic growth to be sustainable, the following actions are proposed: Rational use of natural resources and respect for the rights of communities; Reforestation of specific areas and recovery of watersheds; Progress in regulations and institutional arrangements that promote environmental sustainability; Promotion of "low-emission" value chains.
				Natio+B180+D180:H190+D180:H192+B180+D180:H190+D180:H195+D180:H194	Policy	2018	LEX-FAOC201260	The Forests and Other Land Uses sector includes The Recovery of Degraded Areas in the climate change mitigation strategy.
				National Strategy to Address Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Guatemala	Policy	2018	LEX-FAOC200906	It is based on a cross-cutting axis and three thematic axes, which have their own strategic lines such as: Promotion of agroforestry systems in areas of agricultural and livestock production; recovery of pastures and degraded fences; promotion of Good Practices for sustainable agricultural production.

Country	HDI	Forest Cover Loss	Number of laws	Title	Policy or Legislation	Year	No. Faolex	Reference to restoration
Guiana	0,682	1,16%	3	Forest Law 2009 (No. 6 of 2009)	Legislation	2009	LEX-FAOC141900	The law provides for the sustainable management of state forests. The Forestry Commission may conclude forest concession agreements, Community forest management agreements or forestry agreements and grant exploration licences or use licences. The Law provides for the protection and conservation of forests, including measures to: conserve biological diversity; protect specific trees and plants; conserve soil and water resources; protect forests from degradation, fires, pests and diseases. Its specific objectives are: to ensure the protection and rehabilitation of river basins: to prevent and stop soil erosion and deforestation and degradation of forests, grazing land, soil and water; promote natural regeneration, forestry and reforestation; and protect the forest from fires, pests and other hazards.
				Guyana National Forest Plan	Policy	2011	LEX-FAOC148214	

Country	HDI	Forest Cover Loss	Number of laws	Title	Policy or Legislation	Year	No. Faolex	Reference to restoration
				National Biodiversity Strategy and Guyana Action Plan (2012-2020)	Policy	2014	LEX-FAOC156992	Your Goal 14 pretemde: By 2020, ecosystems that provide essential services, including water-related services, and contribute to health, livelihoods and well-being, are restored and protected, taking into account the needs of indigenous women.
Guinea	0,477	20,76%	6	National Strategy and Action Plans on Biological Diversity VOLUME 2: Action Plan for the Conservation of Biological Diversity and Sustainable Use of Its Resources 2002.	Policy	2002	LEX-FAOC169505	The plan will improve ecologically sustainable forest management, preserve mountain ecosystems, projects and forest-related activities; the restoration of degraded environments; inventory of the biological diversity of wetland ecosystems; restoration of degraded freshwater ecosystems.
				National Action Program to Combat Desertification (PAN/LCD)	Policy	2006	LEX-FAOC147376	In the context of improving the resilience of livelihoods in the face of threats and crises affecting agriculture, nutrition and food security, NAP-LCD proposes the restoration of degraded ecosystems and the improvement of production systems. Specifically, it consists of introducing local fertilizer species into agrarian systems and developing organic soil enrichment technologies.

Country	HDI	Forest Cover Loss	Number of laws	Title	Policy or Legislation	Year	No. Faolex	Reference to restoration
				National Action Plan for Adaptation to Climate Change (NAPA)	Policy	2008	LEX-FAOC149162	As regards improving the resilience of livelihoods in the face of threats and crises affecting agriculture, nutrition and food security, NAPA takes the following measures: protection and restoration of fragile ecosystems; promotion of fire management.
				National Biodiversity Strategy - for the implementation in Guinea of the 2011-2020 strategic plan and the Aichi Targets (2016).	Policy	2016	LEX-FAOC169519	Some of the strategies are: Restoring ecosystems that provide essential services, in particular water, and contribute to health, livelihood and well-being, taking into account the needs of women, indigenous and local communities, and poor and vulnerable people; Increase the resilience of ecosystems and the contribution of biodiversity to carbon stocks through conservation and restoration measures, including the restoration of at least 15% of degraded ecosystems, thereby contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation, as well as to combating desertification;

Country	HDI	Forest Cover Loss	Number of laws	Title	Policy or Legislation	Year	No. Faolex	Reference to restoration
				National Climate Change Strategy	Policy	2019	LEX-FAOC208220	For the forestry sector, some actions are proposed to: significantly increase emissions reduction (due to deforestation and forest degradation) and the carbon sequestration potential of forests, promoting conservation, reforestation and sustainable forest management; Protect and restore fragile ecosystems; Promote genetic management (adapted and resistant seed banks); Promote reforestation and natural regeneration; Restore and sustainably manage river basins and marine and river ecosystems.
				National Strategy for sustainable development of the Republic of Guinea	Policy	2019	LEX-FAOC208229	The objectives are: to develop environmental education; improve knowledge of natural resources and their sustainable use; fight against the degradation of natural resources, restore vegetation cover and degraded forests.

Country	HDI	Forest Cover Loss	Number of laws	Title	Policy or Legislation	Year	No. Faolex	Reference to restoration
Guinea-Bissau	0,48	16,34%	3	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan	Policy	2000	LEX-FAOC157123	The objectives of this strategy are: To maintain biodiversity by establishing a network of protected areas to conserve ecosystems in their various components and restore degraded ecosystems.
				National Climate Change Adaptation Action Programme	Policy	2006	LEX-FAOC163089	The projects will seek to create a tool for monitoring mangroves in ecological and economic terms; recover soils and increase forest cover in degraded areas.
				National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan 2015-2020	Policy	2015	LEX-FAOC157139	The strategy follows the polluter pays principles: the injured parties should be obliged to recover ecosystems and biodiversity and these parties should not be allowed to pursue the polluting action. In order to reduce the main causes of biodiversity erosion, intervention priorities are designed: restoring degraded areas and ecosystems and improving land productivity and sustainability by combating burning, coastal erosion, soil salinisation and

Country	HDI	Forest Cover Loss	Number of laws	Title	Policy or Legislation	Year	No. Faolex	Reference to restoration
								acidification, surface and groundwater management.
Honduras	0,634	15,36%	10	Decree No. 39/88 - Creates the National Commission for the preservation of forests, reforestation and protection of river basins, lakes and lagoons Decree No. 104/93 - General Environmental Law	Legislation Legislation	1988 1993	LEX-FAOC065093 LEX-FAOC004880	This Decree creates the National Commission for the preservation of forests, reforestation and protection of river basins, lakes and lagoons, which should review contracts and permits for cutting wood to protect and conserve forests, seek their reforestation and the protection of the watershed. The Law recognizes that the protection, conservation, restoration and sustainable management of the environment and natural resources is a matter of public utility and social interest. The objectives pursued by this Law are: to encourage citizens' participation in activities related to the protection, preservation, restoration and proper management of natural resources and the environment.

Country	HDI	Forest Cover Loss	Number of laws	Title	Policy or Legislation	Year	No. Faolex	Reference to restoration
				Forest Policy for Protected Areas and Wildlife	Policy	2001	LEX-FAOC148776	The policy seeks to encourage public and private investment in forestry and reforestation activities; deforestation and degradation of water, soil and forest resources.
				Decree No. 98-2007 – Forestry, Protected Areas and Wildlife Act	Legislation	2008	LEX-FAOC077556	This Law establishes the legal regime to which the administration and management of forest resources, protected areas and wildlife will be subject, including their protection, restoration, use, conservation and development, promoting sustainable development in accordance with the social, economic, environmental and cultural interests of the country.
				National Forestry, Protected Areas and Wildlife Programme (PRONAFOR) 2010-2030	Policy	2009	LEX-FAOC121723	It highlights the Environmental Services, Ecosystem Restoration and Climate Change subprogram, which aims to strengthen the regulatory capacity of forest and water resources through climate change mitigation activities with an emphasis on developing the country's competitiveness in terms of environmental services through the rehabilitation of degraded forest ecosystems and their impact on

Country	HDI	Forest Cover Loss	Number of laws	Title	Policy or Legislation	Year	No. Faolex	Reference to restoration
				National Policy on Forestry, Protected Areas and Wildlife - PRONAFOR 2013-2022	Policy	2013	LEX-FAOC174392	improving the social conditions of rural communities. One of the specific objectives of the policy is to promote a participatory, inclusive and decentralised model of forest administration and development, aimed at improving and restoring ecosystems, providing legal certainty to forest owners, improving the competitiveness of the sector and ensuring forest investments in the short, medium and long term.
				National Action Plan to Combat Desertification and Drought (PAN-LCD) 2014-2022.	Policy	2014	LEX-FAOC175859	The Plan includes the management, conservation and restoration of ecosystems as one of the strategic axes.

Country	HDI	Forest Cover Loss	Number of laws	Title	Policy or Legislation	Year	No. Faolex	Reference to restoration
				Planned and Determined National contribution - INDC Honduras	Policy	2015	LEX-FAOC187735	The Republic of Honduras is committed to reforestation of 1 million hectares of forest before 2030.
				National Climate Change Adaptation Plan 2018-2030	Policy	2018	LEX-FAOC208195	The specific objectives are: To promote the protection, good management and restoration of ecosystems as a fundamental axis for the adaptation of urban and rural communities, as well as to obtain environmental and socio-economic co-benefits.
				National Policy on Honduran Wetlands and Coastal Seascapes 2019 - 2029	Policy	2021	LEX-FAOC208140	The specific objectives of the Policy are: To strengthen the national and local institutional capacity for the technical and legal administration of wetland ecosystems and coastal marine areas and to contribute to the conservation, recovery and use of these, through an ecosystem approach while preserving the quantity and quality of goods and services they provide to the population.

Country	HDI	Forest Cover Loss	Number of laws	Title	Policy or Legislation	Year	No. Faolex	Reference to restoration
Hungary	0,854	10,77%	3	Law No. LIII of 1995 on the General Environmental Protection Standards	Legislation	1995	LEX-FAOC006567	The fundamental principles of environmental protection are the precaution, prevention and restoration of
				Law No XXXVII 2009 on the protection and management of forests	Legislation	2009	LEX-FAOC094026	It is considered the strictest forest law in Europe. The Law is divided into thirteen sections. Section V provides rules for the restoration, creation and restructuring of forests.
				National Biodiversity Conservation Strategy	Policy	2015	LEX-FAOC163398	This strategy also aims to maintain and restore landscape diversity, green infrastructure and ecosystem services, through the preservation of landscape diversity and ecological landscape potential.

Country	HDI	Forest Cover Loss	Number of laws	Title	Policy or Legislation	Year	No. Faolex	Reference to restoration
India	0,645	4,98%	4	National Forest Policy, 1988	Policy	1988	LEX-FAOC170492	The basic objectives of the policy are: to maintain environmental stability through the preservation and restoration of the ecological balance; substantially increase forest cover in India through mass forestry and social forestry programs, meeting the needs of firewood, fodder, small forest products and small timber from rural and tribal populations.
				National Agroflorestação Policy	Policy	2014	LEX-FAOC203552	This policy aims to increase forest and tree cover from outside natural forests through agroforestry systems.
				Nationally Determined Contribution from India (INDC): Working for Climate Justice	Policy	2015	LEX-FAOC188478	The INDC recognizes the importance of aggressively restoring forest cover, consistent with the livelihood. One of the goals is to create an additional carbon sink of 2.5 to 3 billion tons of CO ₂ through additional forests by 2030.

Country	HDI	Forest Cover Loss	Number of laws	Title	Policy or Legislation	Year	No. Faolex	Reference to restoration
				Forest Clearing Fund Law, 2016 (Law No. 38 of 2016)	Legislation	2016	LEX-FAOC193471	This Law provides for the creation of the National Compensatory Afforestation Fund under India's public accounts and the public accounts of each State for compensatory afforestation. It also creates an authority at national level and in each of the State territory and Union Administrations to administer the funds and use them for artificial regeneration (plantations), assisted natural regeneration and forest protection.
Indonesia	0,718	17,26%	8	Law No. 4 of 1982 on the basic provisions for the management of the living environment	Legislation	1982	LEX-FAOC041991	This Law aims to create an environmentally healthy ecosystem through a policy of environmental planning, and rational exploitation, development, maintenance, restoration, supervision and control of the environment, the proper exploitation and use of natural resources, education, research and awareness programs, community intervention.
				Indonesia Long-Term Forest Development Plan 2006-2025	Policy	2006	LEX-FAOC158781	This Development Plan aims at greater value and sustainable productivity of forest resources through: 1. Ensuring the existence of the forest area with an optimal dimension. This will be achieved by increasing legal provisions, reducing forest degradation, and increasing forested areas and expanding planted forests; 2. Optimisation of hydrological

Country	HDI	Forest Cover Loss	Number of laws	Title	Policy or Legislation	Year	No. Faolex	Reference to restoration
				National Action Plan: Tackling Climate Change (2007)	Policy	2007	LEX-FAOC201325	<p>services in river basins to ensure increased quality of the forest ecosystem</p> <p>The Plan aims to increase capacity and resistance to the current climate anomaly or climate variability, among others, through the Climate-Related Disaster Risk Reduction Program through reforestation, forestry, particularly in critical forests/lands, upstream and downstream (coastal zone) with community involvement.</p>
				Law No. 27/2007 on the Management of the Coastal Area and Islands	Legislation	2007	LEX-FAOC107226	<p>This Law provides for the management of coastal areas and islands and in particular their planning, use, conservation, disaster mitigation, coastal recovery, coastal damage rehabilitation, community rights and access, conflict resolution and development of related international conventions.</p>

Country	HDI	Forest Cover Loss	Number of laws	Title	Policy or Legislation	Year	No. Faolex	Reference to restoration
				Law No. 32/2009 on Environmental Protection and Management	Legislation	2009	LEX-FAOC097643	The objective of this Law is to create environmentally sustainable development through an environmental planning policy and rational exploitation, development, maintenance, restoration, supervision and control of the environment.
				National REDD+ Strategy	Policy	2012	LEX-FAOC201324	Some of the activities of REDD+ programs in Indonesia include: Preservation and accumulation of carbon stocks through forest conservation; sustainable forest management; rehabilitation and recovery of damaged areas.
				Indonesia Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan	Policy	2015	LEX-FAOC176625	To make agriculture, forestry and fisheries more productive and sustainable this policy proposes: the replanting of trees and the maintenance of open space using local biodiversity (ex-situ);

Country	HDI	Forest Cover Loss	Number of laws	Title	Policy or Legislation	Year	No. Faolex	Reference to restoration
				First Intended Contribution from the Republic of Indonesia	Policy	2016	LEX-FAOC186421	To combat climate change and its impacts, this policy promotes the protection, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainable forest management, combating desertification, and halting and reversing land degradation and biodiversity loss.
Ireland	0,955	15,61%	5	Biodiversity Actions 2011-2016 - Ireland's National Biodiversity Plan	Policy	2011	LEX-FAOC163094	The Plan provides Ireland's vision for biodiversity: that biodiversity and the ecosystem in Ireland be conserved and restored, providing essential benefits for all sectors of society and that Ireland contributes to efforts to halt biodiversity loss and ecosystem degradation in the Euroea Union and globally.
				Forest Law 2014.	Legislation	2014	LEX-FAOC139370	This Act provides for a variety of issues affecting forestry in Ireland, such as the duties of the Minister for Agriculture, Food and The Navy in protecting the environment and ordering preservation and forestry.

Country	HDI	Forest Cover Loss	Number of laws	Title	Policy or Legislation	Year	No. Faolex	Reference to restoration
				National Mitigation Plan 2017	Policy	2017	LEX-FAOC188480	One of the comprehensive principles that are being followed include: Encouraging sustainable land management, forestry and other forest mitigation activities.
				National Biodiversity Action Plan 2017 - 2021	Policy	2017	LEX-FAOC176322	This Plan provides a framework for monitoring and assessing progress towards Ireland's Vision for Biodiversity, whereby biodiversity and ecosystems are conserved and restored, providing essential benefits for all sectors of society, and that Ireland contributes to efforts to halt biodiversity loss and ecosystem degradation in the European Union and globally.
				2019 Climate Change Action Plan	Policy	2019	LEX-FAOC188479	One of the measures proposed in the Plan includes: Expanding forest planting and soil management to ensure that the reduction of carbon emissions from land use is achieved during the period 2021 to 2030 and in the following years, with the increase in forestry rates to an average of 8,000 hectares per year.

Country	HDI	Forest Cover Loss	Number of laws	Title	Policy or Legislation	Year	No. Faolex	Reference to restoration
Italy	0,892	4,15%	5	Royal Decree-Law No. 3,267 that reorders and reforms legislation on forests and mountain territories.	Legislation	1923	LEX-FAOC033329	Title II regulates the arrangement and reforestation of mountain territories. Cultivation on reforested land is prohibited.
				Law No. 1102 providing for the development of the mountain.	Legislation	1971	LEX-FAOC032716	Title II of the Law contains provisions relating to the public forestry domain. Mountain communities are allowed to acquire and lease for a period of not less than 20 years uncultivated land found in their mountain territories in order to undertake reforestation interventions (Art. 9).
				National Framework for Forest Measures for Rural Development 2014-2020	Policy	2014	LEX-FAOC179437	The document specifies the actions to be taken in forest areas to ensure the efficient and sustainable development of rural areas and land. Measures include foreaforestation and reforestation; development of agro-forestry systems; forest fire prevention and restoration of forests damaged by fires and other disasters.

Country	HDI	Forest Cover Loss	Number of laws	Title	Policy or Legislation	Year	No. Faolex	Reference to restoration
				National Sustainable Development Strategy	Policy	2017	LEX-FAOC188722	This Strategy establishes its national strategic areas - in terms of planet Earth: stopping biodiversity loss; stop the spread of invasive alien species; protect and restore genetic resources, ecosystems and natural resources related to agriculture, forestry and aquaculture; recovery and defragmentation of ecosystems and foster urban/rural ecological links. This Plan also addresses the issues necessary for the maintenance and improvement of the quality of water bodies and the efficient management of irrigation. The related measures aim to preserve, restore and improve ecosystems linked to agriculture and forestry; contribute to the end of the loss of terrestrial biodiversity, also linked to the rural landscape, and maintain and restore ecosystem services.
				National Rural Development Programme (PSRN) 2014-2020.	Policy	2017	LEX-FAOC193188	
Ivory Coast	0,538	22,01%	4	Ivory Coast National Environment Policy 2011	Policy	2011	LEX-FAOC176029	Specifically, the aim is to solve both the problems of economic development and poverty reduction without further depleting or degrading natural resources; preserve or restore the capacity of ecosystems to provide the goods and services essential to the maintenance of economic activities.

Country	HDI	Forest Cover Loss	Number of laws	Title	Policy or Legislation	Year	No. Faolex	Reference to restoration
				National Policy for the Preservation, Rehabilitation and Extension of Forests	Policy	2014	LEX-FAOC207108	The document also deals with the recovery of degraded areas (pously snowland) in a reasoned way, in order to develop new diversified, profitable, sustainable and environmentally protective agricultural activities. It also aims to combat climate change by creating the best conditions for forest rehabilitation and carbon sequestration by all means at its disposal.
				Forest Investment Plan (PIF COTE D'IVOIRE)	Policy	2016	LEX-FAOC169692	The plan aims to restore, protect and monitor natural forests in priority areas and degraded forests.
				National Redd+ Strategy of Côte d'Ivoire, 2017.	Policy	2017	LEX-FAOC186335	The government's vision is to stabilize and then sustainably reverse the trend of natural forest loss from 2017 and simultaneously restore forest cover progressively to reach 20% forest cover by 2030. It aims to create an incentive system such as Payments for Environmental Services (PSA) to provide investment capacity to small producers and local communities, allowing them to make investments in reforestation and

Country	HDI	Forest Cover Loss	Number of laws	Title	Policy or Legislation	Year	No. Faolex	Reference to restoration
								agroforestry, specifically in the case of forest conservation.
Jamaica	0,734	6,55%	3	National Forest Management and Conservation Plan	Policy	2001	LEX-FAOC149471	The main objectives of the forestry sector provided for in the Plan are: to protect the forest resource; restore the tree cover; conserve biodiversity; improve the economic contribution of forests to the well-being of the Jamaican people; produce firewood in a sustainable way; maintain the visual quality of forests; and increase the use of forests for recreation and tourism.
				National Strategy and Action Plan on Biological Diversity in Jamaica 2016-2021	Policy	2016	LEX-FAOC167564	In order to enable more inclusive and efficient agricultural and food systems, the Government proposes to restore ecosystems that provide essential services and contribute to health, livelihood and well-being, taking into account the needs of women, local communities and the poor and vulnerable.

Country	HDI	Forest Cover Loss	Number of laws	Title	Policy or Legislation	Year	No. Faolex	Reference to restoration
				Forest policy for Jamaica 2017	Policy	2017	LEX-FAOC168632	The view is that by 2062, Jamaica's forests and their biodiversity are sufficiently restored and managed in a sustainable way, capable of meeting the social, economic and ecological needs of current and future generations.
Kenya	0,601	10,87%	10	Framework of the National Environment Action Plan 2009-2013	Policy	2009	LEX-FAOC147884	In order to make agriculture and forestry more productive and sustainable, the plan proposes to increase the planting and rehabilitation of forests for conservation purposes.
				Wildlife Conservation and Management Act, 2013 (N° 47 of 2013).	Legislation	2013	LEX-FAOC134375	The law establishes the Kenya Wildlife Service as a corporation for the management of wildlife resources. Establishes a fund for the development of wildlife conservation initiatives, management and restoration of protected areas, protection of endangered species, habitats and ecosystems. A Compensation Scheme will be used to compensate for damage to ecosystems.

Country	HDI	Forest Cover Loss	Number of laws	Title	Policy or Legislation	Year	No. Faolex	Reference to restoration
				Kenya Forest Policy Strategic Plan 2013-2014	Policy	2013	LEX-FAOC147817	In order to make agriculture and forestry more productive and sustainable, the strategic policy plan provides for: the rehabilitation of degraded natural forests through natural protection and regeneration; the rehabilitation of river basins/wetlands on farms.
				Forestry Policy, 2014	Policy	2014	LEX-FAOC144209	The overall objective of this Policy is sustainable development, the management, use and conservation of forest resources and the equitable sharing of the benefits accumulated for present and future generations of the people. In particular, the objectives of this Policy include increasing and maintaining tree and forest cover of at least ten percent of the country's land area.
				Kenya's Intended Contribution determined at national level (INDC).	Policy	2015	LEX-FAOC185812	It intends to implement and promote the following mitigation activities: to achieve tree cover of at least 10% of Kenya's land area.

Country	HDI	Forest Cover Loss	Number of laws	Title	Policy or Legislation	Year	No. Faolex	Reference to restoration
				National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP) 2018 - 2022	Policy	2016	LEX-FAOC190011	The main objectives of the Plan for each area are to increase forest cover to 10% of the total land area, increase the resilience of the wildlife and tourism sectors, and rehabilitate degraded land, including distribution land.
				National Policy on Climate Finance	Policy	2016	LEX-FAOC190011	This policy seeks to position the country for better access to climate finance. In the forestry sector, the following actions are foreseen: reduction of deforestation and forest degradation; conservation and sustainable management of forest areas; increased forestry and reforestation activities, such as restoration of dry and arid land forests and reforestation of degraded forests.
				National Forest Programme 2016-2030	Policy	2016	LEX-FAOC190060	This strategic instrument aims at sustainable forest management and whose objective is to develop and manage, conserve, restore and sustainably use forests and allied resources for socio-economic growth and climate resilience.

Country	HDI	Forest Cover Loss	Number of laws	Title	Policy or Legislation	Year	No. Faolex	Reference to restoration
				National Wildlife Strategy 2030	Policy	2018	LEX-FAOC189703	To make agriculture and forestry more productive and sustainable, the main actions will be directed to: protect, rehabilitate, and restore wildlife habitats, including forests, savannas, freshwater, marine and mountain ecosystems; rehabilitate and restore degraded habitats in protected park areas, and create new protected wildlife areas. The overall objective of the strategy is to accelerate actions to achieve the maintenance of 10% national tree cover for environmental integrity and social economic development. Some strategic objectives are established, such as: producing 1. 8 million seedlings of quality trees by 2022 needed to increase tree cover to 10%;
				National Strategy to achieve and maintain more than 10% tree cover by 2022 (2019-2022).	Policy	2019	LEX-FAOC189997	
Laos	0,613	19,49%	5	Forestry Law, 1996	Legislation	1996	LEX-FAOC007494	The Government will grant rights to use degraded forest land and deforested land to individuals and organisations with the aim of planting trees and regenerating the forest.

Country	HDI	Forest Cover Loss	Number of laws	Title	Policy or Legislation	Year	No. Faolex	Reference to restoration
				Forestry Strategy for the Year 2020	Policy	2005	LEX-FAOC144178	<p>The main goals that must be achieved to contribute to the eradication of poverty are: improving the quality of the existing forest area, which is about 70% of the total land area, naturally regenerating up to 6 million ha and planting trees up to 500,000 ha in unpopulated forest area as an integral part of a rural livelihood support system that encompasses stable water supply and disaster prevention Natural.</p> <p>This Law provides the principles, regulations and measures for the management, protection, development, use and inspection of forests, promoting tree plantations, regeneration and increase of forest resources, in order to make forest resources rich, increase forest cover, as a source of tourism and sustainable use in people's livelihoods, to ensure the protection of land quality, water quality, water sources, biodiversity and environmental protection in a green and sustainable way.</p>
				Forestry Law No. 06	Legislation	2007	LEX-FAOC089474	

Country	HDI	Forest Cover Loss	Number of laws	Title	Policy or Legislation	Year	No. Faolex	Reference to restoration
				Lao Climate Change Strategy	Policy	2010	LEX-FAOC174770	Reforestation and forestry programmes will be implemented to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation.
				Environmental Protection Act 2013	Legislation	2012	LEX-FAOC151747	This Environmental Protection Law defines principles, regulations and measures related to environmental management, monitoring of protection, control, preservation and rehabilitation, with quality, of mitigating impacts and pollution created by anthropogenic loads or by nature, aiming to provide a balance between the social and natural environment. The protection and development of forests and other natural resources focus, for example, on promoting the generation of income for the State, organizations and individuals through the forestry, restoration and protection of forests and other natural resources.

Country	HDI	Forest Cover Loss	Number of laws	Title	Policy or Legislation	Year	No. Faolex	Reference to restoration
Liberia	0,48	20,44%	4	National Forestry Law	Legislation	2000	LEX-FAOC061866	Chapter 8 prescribes measures to be taken to protect the environment, such as monitoring operations, forest rehabilitation and forestry.
				National Forest Reform Act 2006	Legislation	2006	LEX-FAOC067626	The Law provides, other things, forestry, environmental rehabilitation, reforestation and afforestation.
				National Strategy to Reduce Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+) in Liberia	Policy	2016	LEX-FAOC179067	In order to enable more inclusive and efficient agricultural and food systems, the strategy aims to integrate hunting, artisanal mining and forest restoration into community-led livelihoods and sustainable forest management practices.

Country	HDI	Forest Cover Loss	Number of laws	Title	Policy or Legislation	Year	No. Faolex	Reference to restoration
				Liberia's Determined Revised National Contribution (NDC).	Policy	2021	LEX-FAOC206208	Apreseta mitigation measures for the forestry sector: reforestation, including through natural regeneration and tree planting through community and school programs; restore 25% of priority degraded forests. To increase the resilience of livelihoods to NDC disasters suggests increasing coastal carbon stocks by restoring degraded coastal wetlands and mangrove ecosystems.
Macedonia	0,701	5,17%	5	Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (BSAP)	Policy	2004	LEX-FAOC163404	It aims to increase the conservation and restoration of biodiversity by 30%, through proportional internal and external investments; increase human resources by 30% and improve the technical capacity of institutions related to biodiversity conservation, to generate research and practical implementation projects by 2008.
				Environment Law	Legislation	2005	LEX-FAOC105107	The objectives of this Law are: preservation, protection, recovery and improvement of the quality of the environment; protection of biological diversity; rational and sustainable use of natural resources; monitoring, prevention, limitation and elimination of negative impacts on the environment.

Country	HDI	Forest Cover Loss	Number of laws	Title	Policy or Legislation	Year	No. Faolex	Reference to restoration
				Strategy for the Sustainable Development of Forestry in the Republic of Macedonia	Policy	2006	LEX-FAOC149607	In terms of forestry and the environment, the document provides for the conservation and restoration of the components of biological and landscape diversity of Macedonian forests, through the integration of conservation objectives in forest practices.
				Forest Law	Legislation	2009	LEX-FAOC153044	This Law regulates the planning, management, reforestation, cultivation, protection and sustainable use of forests and forest areas as important natural resources for private and public forest lands.
				National biodiversity strategy and action plan for the period 2018-2023	Policy	2018	LEX-FAOC191346	The Strategy contains six mutually supportive and interdependent objectives, corresponding to the Aichi Objectives: 2. Maintaining and improving ecosystems and their services, establishing green infrastructures and restoring at least 15% of degraded ecosystems; The overview adopted here is that by 2050, biodiversity will be valued, conserved, restored and wisely used, maintaining the ecosystem services that sustain a healthy planet

Country	HDI	Forest Cover Loss	Number of laws	Title	Policy or Legislation	Year	No. Faolex	Reference to restoration
								and providing essential benefits for all people.
Madagascar	0,483	24,08%	6	National Action Programme for Adaptation to Climate Change	Policy	2006	LEX-FAOC149703	With regard to improving the resistance of livelihoods, the programme aims to focus on: reforestation of rural areas with adapted species, adoption of anti-erosive control through techniques of defense and restoration of the soil, as well as stabilization of dunes; rehabilitation of sectors degraded by deflation through coastal crest rephylation, installation of windbreaks by reforestation of queues and mangrove plantation.
				Nationally Determined Expected Contribution (NDEF) of the Republic of Madagascar	Policy	2015	LEX-FAOC190605	Ghg emission mitigation actions for forestry are large-scale reforestation for sustainable timber production and with indigenous species for conservation; reduction of wood removal from forests; dissemination of agroforestry.

Country	HDI	Forest Cover Loss	Number of laws	Title	Policy or Legislation	Year	No. Faolex	Reference to restoration
				National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans 2015 - 2025	Policy	2016	LEX-FAOC169281	One of the strategic objectives is: To intensify ongoing programmes or to create new programmes on the restoration and management of mangroves and wetlands in general, as well as other ecosystems in the coastal zone; involve and empower civil society organisations, especially local communities, in monitoring and controlling natural habitats; Promote ecological and/or catering activities in the vicinity of aquaculture, agricultural and forestry areas.
				Madagascar Forest Policy For Sustainable and Responsible Management of Malagasy Forests, 2017	Policy	2017	LEX-FAOC176037	In order to ensure the sustainable and efficient management of Malagasy forests, the document proposes to promote actions to restore forest landscapes.
				National Strategy for the Restoration of the Forest Landscape and Green Infrastructure in Madagascar, 2017	Policy	2017	LEX-FAOC176034	To achieve these objectives, the strategy aims to: ensure good governance in the implementation of forest landscape restoration activities; and ensure that forest landscape restoration activities are carried out within the framework of policy, legal framework and institutional framework.

Country	HDI	Forest Cover Loss	Number of laws	Title	Policy or Legislation	Year	No. Faolex	Reference to restoration
				REDD+ National Strategy, 2018	Policy	2018	LEX-FAOC185338	The strategy aims to control the rate of deforestation by 2030, and to increase forest cover in order to contribute to the 14% reduction in GHG emissions from the forestry sector." It also aims to promote private and community reforestation, restore degraded forest areas and reforest according to local needs and without converting natural forests.
Malawi	0,810	12.65%	6	Forest Law (No. 4 of 1997).	Legislation	1997	LEX-FAOC010025	A Law to provide for participatory forestry, forest management, forestry research, forestry education, forestry industries, protection and rehabilitation of environmentally fragile areas and international cooperation in forestry and related matters.
				National Environment Policy	Policy	2004	LEX-FAOC169499	One of the objectives of the Policy is: To facilitate the restoration, maintenance and improvement of ecosystems and ecological processes essential for the functioning of the biosphere and the prudent use of renewable resources.

Country	HDI	Forest Cover Loss	Number of laws	Title	Policy or Legislation	Year	No. Faolex	Reference to restoration
				National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan 2006	Policy	2006	LEX-FAOC187066	The strategy establishes four objectives, one of which: to protect, conserve and actively maintain protected areas, mountains and species within them; promote the restoration of degraded and vulnerable ecosystems and habitats and the recovery of rare and threatened species.
				National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan II (NBSAP II) 2015-2025	Policy	2015	LEX-FAOC149233	In order to make agriculture, forestry and fisheries more productive and sustainable, the aim of this strategy is that by 2025 the forest cover area will be increased by 4% and managed in a sustainable manner, ensuring biodiversity conservation. With regard to reducing rural poverty, the objective of the strategy is to maintain and restore the provision of important ecosystem services taking into account the roles and responsibilities of the poor and vulnerable.
				National Forest Policy 2016	Policy	2016	LEX-FAOC190487	The objective of the Policy is the conservation, establishment, protection and management of trees and forests for the sustainable development of the country. One of the measures is: to promote strategies that contribute to increasing forest cover by 2% by 2021

Country	HDI	Forest Cover Loss	Number of laws	Title	Policy or Legislation	Year	No. Faolex	Reference to restoration
				National Forest Landscape Restoration Strategy (NFLR).	Policy	2018	LEX-FAOC191618	This Strategy aims to develop a process of recovery of ecological functionality and improve human well-being through reforestation and restoration of degraded forest landscapes. Some of the actions are: increasing tree cover on low-yield agricultural land and degraded pastures through natural regeneration managed and assisted by farmers; create opportunities for forest landscape restoration companies that build and support rural economies, production and markets.
Malaysia	0,483	28,51%	1	National Forest Policy, 1978	Policy	1978	LEX-FAOC205592	The main interventions to be carried out in forests are: sustainable management; regeneration and rehabilitation; conservation of biological diversity. To make forestry more productive and sustainable, forest development actions will be undertaken through forest regeneration and rehabilitation operations; establishment of forest plantations of indigenous and exotic species to complement the supply of wood from the natural forest.

Country	HDI	Forest Cover Loss	Number of laws	Title	Policy or Legislation	Year	No. Faolex	Reference to restoration
Mexico	0,779	8,07%	13	National Strategy on Biodiversity of Mexico	Policy	2000	LEX-FAOC163070	<p>The first strategic line (Protection and Conservation) seeks to recover and ensure the presence, in quality and quantity, of the largest possible number of components of Mexico's rich biological diversity and minimize the incidence of adverse factors that have negative impacts on it.</p>
				Strategic Forestry Program for Mexico 2025	Policy	2001	LEX-FAOC144186	<p>The objective of the Program is to promote and strengthen the sustainable development of natural resources in forest ecosystems through conservation, protection, restoration, promotion and production actions for the well-being of society, based on adjustments of policies, institutions and legislation, as well as the proposal of an investment program.</p>
				National Forestry Programme 2001-2006	Policy	2001	LEX-FAOC169603	<p>The Program also seeks to have a favorable impact on people's quality of life, taking advantage of the opportunities offered by sustainable forest management, commercial planting and ecosystem restoration.</p>

Country	HDI	Forest Cover Loss	Number of laws	Title	Policy or Legislation	Year	No. Faolex	Reference to restoration
				Institutional Programme 2007-2012 of the National Forestry Commission	Policy	2007	LEX-FAOC144171	One of the main objectives of the Program is to reduce forest area loss, increase restored forest area, and protect the ability of forest ecosystems to provide environmental goods and services
				National Program of Protected Natural Areas 2007-2012	Policy	2007	LEX-FAOC176876	One of the strategic objectives is: to formulate, promote, direct, manage and supervise programs and projects in Protected Areas in terms of protection, management and restoration for conservation.
				Sector Program for Environment and Natural Resources (PROMARNAT)	Policy	2013	LEX-FAOC148329	One of the objectives is: to restore the function of watersheds and landscapes through the conservation, restoration and development of natural heritage in a sustainable way.

Country	HDI	Forest Cover Loss	Number of laws	Title	Policy or Legislation	Year	No. Faolex	Reference to restoration
				Institutional Program of the National Forest Commission 2014-2018	Policy	2014	LEX-FAOC167146	The Program will seek to promote the conservation and restoration of forest ecosystems; strengthen the payment scheme for environmental services, moving to an active conservation model; improve and promote forest and soil restoration and productive reconversion.
				National Forestry Program 2014-2018	Policy	2014	LEX-FAOC144625	Specific objectives are listed: to increase production and sustainable forest productivity; promote the conservation and restoration of forest ecosystems; protect forest ecosystems; promote and strengthen forest governance and the development of local capacities; promote and foster an institutional framework that facilitates forest development
				National Strategy for REDD+ 2017-2030 (ENAREDD+)	Policy	2017	LEX-FAOC201884	This Strategy sets the way to the year 2030 and one of the milestones considered is: Increase in sustainably managed forest area, natural and induced regeneration of resources and forest conservation with the consequent increase in carbon reserves;

Country	HDI	Forest Cover Loss	Number of laws	Title	Policy or Legislation	Year	No. Faolex	Reference to restoration
				General Law on Sustainable Forest Development (2018)	Legislation	2018	LEX-FAOC177385	In order to promote sustainable forest development, this Law establishes the new legal framework that regulates the integral and sustainable management of forest territories, conservation, protection, restoration, production, management, cultivation and use of ecosystems.
				National Development Plan 2019-2024	Policy	2019	LEX-FAOC188915	In order to guarantee the right to a healthy environment with a focus on the sustainability of ecosystems, biodiversity, heritage and biocultural landscapes, some strategies are defined such as: restoring ecosystems and recovering priority species based on the best available scientific and traditional knowledge;
				National Forestry Program 2020-2024	Policy	2020	LEX-FAOC206218	One of the priority objectives of the Program is: To preserve and restore the capacity to provide ecosystem services in strategic forest areas, through an inclusive and participatory approach that contributes to ensuring a healthy environment for the development and well-being of the population.

Country	HDI	Forest Cover Loss	Number of laws	Title	Policy or Legislation	Year	No. Faolex	Reference to restoration
				Sector Program for Environment and Natural Resources 2020-2024 (PROMARNAT)	Policy	2020	LEX-FAOC206219	The Program has the following priority objectives: To promote the conservation, protection, restoration and sustainable use of ecosystems and their biodiversity with a territorial and human rights approach, considering biocultural regions, in order to maintain functional ecosystems that are the basis of the well-being of the population.
Myanmar	0,583	9,33%	3	Myanmar Forestry Policy 1995	Policy	1965	LEX-FAOC180769	The policy formalizes the Government's commitment and intention to ensure the sustainable development of forest resources through some objectives such as forest regeneration and afforestation.
				Environmental Conservation Act (Pyidaungsu Hluttaw Law No. 9/2012)	Legislation	2012	LEX-FAOC139025	Its objectives are: to allow the conservation of natural and cultural heritage for the benefit of present and future generations; recover ecosystems that are initiating degradation processes or disappearing.

Country	HDI	Forest Cover Loss	Number of laws	Title	Policy or Legislation	Year	No. Faolex	Reference to restoration
				National Climate Change Adaptation Action Programme	Policy	2012	LEX-FAOC152937	The programme will seek to build the resilience of degraded forest areas sensitive to the impacts of climate change through reforestation; community-based reforestation for climate-resistant ecosystems and rural livelihoods in degraded watershed areas and degraded coastal regions.
Nepal	0,602	0,94%	3	Soil Conservation and Watersheds Act 1982	Legislation	1982	LEX-FAOC006223	The Government may declare any area as a protected watershed area and the Watershed Conservation Officer may take within the area the measures established by this Law for the purpose of soil and watershed conservation (e.g. construction and maintenance of water works, forestry, grass planting or other vegetation, protection of forests, cultivation of crops and fruits, maintenance of soil fertility).
				Nepal Biodiversity Strategy	Policy	2002	LEX-FAOC150785	In-situ conservation will be enhanced for the conservation and recovery of viable populations of native species, as well as for the rehabilitation and restoration of degraded ecosystems. With regard to forest management, emphasis will be placed on the revitalization of degraded ecosystems and the restoration of flora and fauna.

Country	HDI	Forest Cover Loss	Number of laws	Title	Policy or Legislation	Year	No. Faolex	Reference to restoration
				Forest Sector Strategy (2016-2025).	Policy	2016	LEX-FAOC205231	Objective of Thematic Area 4: The management of river basins is: to improve and restore the resources of the basins for sustainable productivity, environmental services (soil and water conservation and aesthetic value) and resistance to climate change to increase the livelihood and food security of populations.
Nicaragua	0,660	20,38%	6	Law No. 462 - Law for the conservation, promotion and sustainable development of the forestry sector.	Legislation	2003	LEX-FAOC043694	The objective of this Law is to establish the legal regime for the conservation, promotion and sustainable development of the forestry sector, taking as a fundamental basis the forest management of natural forests, the promotion of plantations, the protection, conservation and restoration of forest areas.
				National Forest Programme (PNF) 2008	Policy	2008	LEX-FAOC205055	Some of the actions envisaged are: the incorporation of modern technology in the current control and monitoring procedures; promote reforestation and forest restoration.

Country	HDI	Forest Cover Loss	Number of laws	Title	Policy or Legislation	Year	No. Faolex	Reference to restoration
				Law No. 765 - Law to promote agroecological or organic production	Legislation	2011	LEX-FAOC145378	<p>The objective of this Law is to promote the development of agroecological or organic production systems, through the regulation and promotion of activities, practices and production processes with environmental, economic, social and cultural sustainability that contribute to the restoration and conservation of ecosystems, agroecosystems, as well as sustainable land management.</p> <p>The Strategy seeks to promote the conservation of biological diversity in all spheres of Nicaraguan society, both nationally and locally, with an inclusive and participatory vision; implement environmental recovery plans in degraded areas, fragmented forests, wetland systems, nature reserves, biosphere reserves and recover biological interconnectivity spaces from natural resources.</p> <p>The measures proposed by the document are: conservation, natural regeneration and reforestation of 1,425,935 hectares in protected areas; promote payment for environmental services (PSA) for the protection and sustainable conservation of Plant Ecosystems; and restoration through</p>
				National Biodiversity Strategy and Nicaragua Action Plan 2015-2020.	Policy	2015	LEX-FAOC167166	
				National Land Degradation Neutrality Strategy (NDT) by 2030	Policy	2018	LEX-FAOC205071	

Country	HDI	Forest Cover Loss	Number of laws	Title	Policy or Legislation	Year	No. Faolex	Reference to restoration
				Decree No. 7-2019 — Establishes the National Policy for Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation and creates the National System for Responding to Climate Change	Policy	2019	LEX-FAOC190753	increased tree cover with Agroforestry and Silvopastoris systems. Its guidelines are the conservation, restoration and rational use of forests, in addition to promoting forest plantations in areas of forest potential.
Nigeria	0,539	10,39%	1	NIGER National Forest Plan (2012-2021)	Policy	2012	LEX-FAOC143427	In the context of soil conservation and combating erosion, the plan provides for the development of river basins through the recovery of degraded land; combating the silting of basins and water points; the sowing of herbaceous plants to remake the vegetation cover; the fight against invasive and proliferating terrestrial and aquatic plants.

Country	HDI	Forest Cover Loss	Number of laws	Title	Policy or Legislation	Year	No. Faolex	Reference to restoration
North Korea	0,766	4,78%	5	Land Law of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.	Legislation	1977	LEX-FAOC083270	<p>The State shall draw up and implement a master plan for land development that includes measures for: land realignment, improvement and conservation, land recovery, realignment of rivers and streams, forestry for land protection; measures for the development and exploitation of coastal areas and territorial waters; measures to prevent pollution. The Law also stipulates conditions for the conservation and use of agricultural and forestry land, including river improvement and forestry work.</p> <p>The Law defines the responsibilities of the different bodies for: the elaboration of forestry plans and designation of one month of tree planting; establishment of a seed selection and production system; examination of the seedlings and seeds to be used in the forest plantation;</p>
				Law of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on Forests	Legislation	1992	LEX-FAOC082108	

Country	HDI	Forest Cover Loss	Number of laws	Title	Policy or Legislation	Year	No. Faolex	Reference to restoration
				National Biodiversity Strategy and North Korea Action Plan 2007.	Policy	2007	LEX-FAOC163532	<p>One of the immediate objectives is to restore degraded ecosystems, halt the deterioration of the ecological environment, reduce the rate of loss of biodiversity components and improve the entire ecological environment. In order to establish a system for the sustainable use of biodiversity components, the Document calls for:- for forestry, to promote forestry to restore degraded forests and stop the destruction of forests; and maintain the capacity of the forest ecosystem to provide goods and services and support livelihoods.</p> <p>The overall objective of this Policy is to improve food security and restore damaged and degraded forests, while creating a reliable production base for sustainable economic development through environmental protection, mitigation and prevention of natural disasters, rational land use and plant resource creation.</p>
				National Agroforestry Strategy and Action Plan 2015-2024	Policy	2015	LEX-FAOC199554	

Country	HDI	Forest Cover Loss	Number of laws	Title	Policy or Legislation	Year	No. Faolex	Reference to restoration
				Intended Contribution of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea determined at national level.	Policy	2016	LEX-FAOC187054	One of the priority adaptation measures for the agricultural sector is: Recovering degraded forests and managing wood forests in community areas;
Papua New Guinea	0,555	3,66%	1	National Policy on Sustainable Land Use for Papua New Guinea	Policy	2014	LEX-FAOC208834	The reforestation and forestry of clean areas and foremost areas will be encouraged by planting different local tree species of cultural and economic values. The rehabilitation, conservation and management of sensitive or critical ecosystems will be ensured to preserve their integrity, to enable the regeneration of degraded resources and to protect the human population from environmental hazards.
Peru	0,820	4,35%	8	Law No. 25,268 - Declares of public necessity and national interest the protection, preservation or reforestation of natural pastures and trees, existing in the	Legislation	1990	LEX-FAOC003448	This Law declares of public necessity and national interest the protection, preservation or reforestation of natural pastures and trees, and prohibits the ignition of natural pastures, except under the authorization of the Ministry of Agriculture, which will only grant it for sanitary reasons.

Country	HDI	Forest Cover Loss	Number of laws	Title	Policy or Legislation	Year	No. Faolex	Reference to restoration
				territory of the Republic. Law No. 26,834 - Law on Protected Natural Areas.	Legislation	1997	LEX-FAOC009258	This Law regulates the management of protected natural areas and their conservation (Art. 1). The categories of the areas are: national parks, national sanctuaries, historical sanctuaries, landscape reserves, wildlife refuges, national reserves, community reserves, protection forests and game reserves (art. 22). Regardless of the category assigned, each zone must be zoned according to its requirements and objectives, and may include: strict protection zone, wilderness zone, tourist and recreational area, direct exploration area, special use area, recovery zone and historical-cultural area (art. 23).

Country	HDI	Forest Cover Loss	Number of laws	Title	Policy or Legislation	Year	No. Faolex	Reference to restoration
				Supreme Decree No. 014-2011-MINAM – Peru's National Environmental Action Plan: 2011 - 2021	Policy	2011	LEX-FAOC119738	It seeks to improve the quality of life of the population by ensuring the existence of healthy, viable and functional ecosystems in the long term; and the sustainable development of the country, through the prevention, protection and recovery of the environment and its components, the conservation and sustainable use of natural resources, in a responsible and congruent way with respect for the fundamental rights of the person.
				Supreme Decree No. 009-2013-MINAGRI – National Policy on Forests and Wildlife	Policy	2013	LEX-FAOC127255	Guideline 1 aims at the conservation, protection, maintenance, improvement and sustainable use of the country's forest and wildlife heritage, as well as forest plantations on private and community land, within the framework of an ecosystem approach. One of the measures envisaged is: to promote mechanisms for the recovery of deforested and degraded areas with forest species that contribute to local development through public and private investments.

Country	HDI	Forest Cover Loss	Number of laws	Title	Policy or Legislation	Year	No. Faolex	Reference to restoration
				Law No. 30,215 - Law on retribution mechanisms for ecosystem services	Legislation	2014	LEX-FAOC135640	This Law promotes, regulates and supervises the mechanisms of retribution for ecosystem services derived from voluntary agreements that establish conservation, recovery and sustainable use actions to ensure the permanence of ecosystems. Under this Law, it is up to the State, through the Ministry of the Environment, to promote: 1) public and private investment in the conservation, recovery and sustainable use of ecosystem service sources; 3) technological development and training in the conservation, recovery and sustainable use of ecosystem service sources.
				Law No. 30,321 - Law on the Creation of the Contingency Fund for Environmental Remediation	Legislation	2015	LEX-FAOC147043	This Law creates the Contingency Fund for Environmental Remediation, to finance environmental remediation actions of sites impacted as a result of hydrocarbon activities involving risks to health and the environment.

Country	HDI	Forest Cover Loss	Number of laws	Title	Policy or Legislation	Year	No. Faolex	Reference to restoration
				Law No. 30,754 - Framework Law on Climate Change	Legislation	2018	LEX-FAOC177636	The State in an articulated and participatory manner, designs and implements programs, projects and activities aimed at reducing greenhouse gas emissions, carbon sequestration giving priority to the protection, conservation and sustainable management of forests; forestry and reforestation.
				Resolution No. 134-2021-MIDAGRI-SERFOR-DE – National Strategy for the Restoration of Degraded Ecosystems and Forest Lands (ProREST) - Period 2021-2030	Policy	2021	LEX-FAOC206319	The overall objective is to restore degraded forest lands and ecosystems with a landscape approach to ensuring ecosystem goods and services for the benefit of the population, reducing the risks of the effects of climate change. Specific objectives are: 1) To recover the structure and functionality of forest ecosystems and degraded land in priority areas; 2) Strengthen the capacities of the actors involved in the management and development of the restoration; 3) Strengthen the governance of the actors involved in the restoration.

Country	HDI	Forest Cover Loss	Number of laws	Title	Policy or Legislation	Year	No. Faolex	Reference to restoration
Philippines	0,777	6,93%	6	Philippine Forest Reform Code (Presidential Decree No. 705).	Legislation	1975	LEX-FAOC019101	Chapter III provides for issues relating to the use of forest resources, such as licences, licence agreements, leases and licences for use purposes, reforestation, industrial tree plantations, forest holdings and agroforestry holdings.
				National Climate Change Action Plan 2011 - 2028	Policy	2011	LEX-FAOC152934	The Plan will seek the protection and rehabilitation of critical ecosystems, and the restoration of ecological services; and the review and restructuring of all governance of the water sector.
				The National Wetland Action Plan for the Philippines 2011-2016	Policy	2011	LEX-FAOC189819	One of the objectives of the plan is to ensure the sustainable use of the freshwater wetland ecosystem. For this, the actions to be carried out include: rehabilitating priority freshwater wetlands.

Country	HDI	Forest Cover Loss	Number of laws	Title	Policy or Legislation	Year	No. Faolex	Reference to restoration
				Law of the Republic No. 10,452 establishing reforestation measures for 3,000 hectares of Public Lands in the city of Cagayan de Oro.	Legislation	2012	LEX-FAOC128443	This Law establishes the state's reforestation policy to protect people and the environment from flooding through reforestation. An area of 3,000 hectares of public land in the town of Cagayan de Oro will be reforested.
				Philippine Biodiversity Strategy and Plan (PBSAP) 2015-2028	Policy	2015	LEX-FAOC189948	The vision of this strategic instrument is that, by 2028, biodiversity will be restored and rehabilitated, valued, effectively managed and ensured, maintaining ecosystem services to sustain healthy and resilient Filipino communities and providing benefits to all.
				Philippine Snare Plan for Climate Resilient Forest Development 2016	Policy	2016	LEX-FAOC179708	The program to strengthen the resilience of forest ecosystems and communities includes the rehabilitation and conservation of mangroves.

Country	HDI	Forest Cover Loss	Number of laws	Title	Policy or Legislation	Year	No. Faolex	Reference to restoration
Poland	0,880	10,98%	4	National Policy on Forests 1997	Policy	1997	LEX-FAOC175268	To make agriculture and forestry more productive and sustainable, policy actions aim to increase forest cover by planting productively inefficient or unused agricultural land; to achieve the spatially optimal structure of forests in the landscape through the protection and full use of the productive possibilities of habitats.
				Poland's climate policy - Strategies for reducing greenhouse gas emissions in Poland by 2020	Policy	2003	LEX-FAOC178017	The specific objectives for the agricultural sector are: the forestry of agricultural land. For the forestry sector: measures to support forestry. In terms of climate change and disaster management, the priority directions of medium and long-term measures will include: protecting and enhancing the effectiveness of sinks and greenhouse gas reservoirs, promoting sustainable forest management, forestry and reforestation.
				Nature Conservation Act	Legislation	2004	LEX-FAOC113664	It defines nature conservation as the sustainable use and restoration of natural resources.

Country	HDI	Forest Cover Loss	Number of laws	Title	Policy or Legislation	Year	No. Faolex	Reference to restoration
				Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Use Program together with action plan.	Policy	2015	LEX-FAOC163190	One of the objectives of the Programme is the preservation and restoration of natural habitats and populations of endangered species, improving the effectiveness of the management of protected species; limit pressure on protected species that cause economic damage.
Russian Federation	0,824	9,13%	5	Principles of the Forest Legislation of the Russian Federation, 1993	Legislation	1993	LEX-FAOC004846	Section 4 (Art. 55-65) deals with forest regeneration, forest protection, forest fire control, pest control and the like. Article 56 imposes a requirement for reforestation on forest users in accordance with the conditions of their specific use agreements.
				Federal Law No. 4-FZ on land recovery	Legislation	1996	LEX-FAOC025259	This Law establishes the legal basis in the field of land recovery. Depending on the nature of the recovery measures, the following types of land recovery should be classified: (a) hydroimprovement; (b) agroforestry; (c) land clearing; and (d) chemical soil recovery.

Country	HDI	Forest Cover Loss	Number of laws	Title	Policy or Legislation	Year	No. Faolex	Reference to restoration
				Federal Law FZ - 101 on state regulations on the guarantee of fertility of agricultural land	Legislation	1998	LEX-FAOC027634	Landowners, users and tenants shall have the right to carry out agrotechnical, agrochemical, phytosanitary and reproductive anti-erosive measures to restore fertility of agricultural land.
				Forest Code (no. 200 - ZF).	Legislation	2006	LEX-FAOC068489	The Forest Code governs the protection, ownership, use and renewal of forest resources in the Russian Federation based on the notion of forests as an ecological system. Chapter 4 deals with overforest renewal and afforestation.
				Strategy for the conservation of rare and endangered species of animals, plants and fungi in the Russian Federation for the period up to 2030	Policy	2014	LEX-FAOC205220	The main principles of conservation of rare and endangered species of animals, plants and fungi are as follows: (b) the population principle based on the preservation or restoration of the number and areas of natural populations sufficient for their sustainable existenceThe objective of this Strategy is to ensure, in the long term, the conservation and restoration of rare and endangered species of animals, plants and fungi in the interest of the

Country	HDI	Forest Cover Loss	Number of laws	Title	Policy or Legislation	Year	No. Faolex	Reference to restoration
								sustainable development of the Russian Federation.
Rwanda	0,543	7,57%	9	National Environmental Strategy for Rwanda 1991	Policy	1991	LEX-FAOC200069	It emphasizes the balance between increasing agricultural production and protecting the environment. To this end, it aims to: improve the use of marginal land for non-agricultural purposes, in particular by stepping up anti-erosive control and promoting reforestation programmes on bare hills; For the climate and disaster sector, urgent actions are planned: installation of forest projects in the communities bordering national parks, in order to promote the reforestation of buffer zones around the parks, agroforestry in cultivated areas, the regeneration of deforested areas, the protection of gallery forests and the promotion of handicrafts in the communes around the park.

Country	HDI	Forest Cover Loss	Number of laws	Title	Policy or Legislation	Year	No. Faolex	Reference to restoration
				Rwanda's Environmental Policy	Policy	2003	LEX-FAOC169571	The policy aims to conserve, preserve and restore ecosystems and maintain functioning ecological systems, which are life-support, particularly the conservation of national biological diversity. The strategic actions are: to use marginal lands to promote yew reforestation programs for the protection and conservation of bare hills; involve the resident population in the rehabilitation, protection and conservation of natural forests; rehabilitation of degraded ecosystems and the restoration of endangered species.
				Organic Law No. 04/2005 of 8 April 2005 on the modalities of protection and promotion of the environment in Rwanda	Legislation	2005	LEX-FAOC052497	It aims to ensure sustainable economic development; establish mechanisms to protect and mitigate negative effects on the environment and ensure the restoration of damaged environments.

Country	HDI	Forest Cover Loss	Number of laws	Title	Policy or Legislation	Year	No. Faolex	Reference to restoration
				National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan	Policy	2014	LEX-FAOC155470	The main objectives are: to improve the environmental stability of natural ecosystems and their biodiversity; restore degraded ecosystems and maintain a balance between biological communities.
				Five-year Strategic Plan for the Environment and Natural Resources Sector 2014-2018	Policy	2014	LEX-FAOC149520	To increase the resilience of livelihoods to disasters, the environment, climate change and disaster management will be integrated, increasing forest cover to 30% of the country's total area. Degraded forest ecosystems will be rehabilitated and forest resources will be managed sustainably.
				Nationally Determined Expected Contribution	Policy	2015	LEX-FAOC188164	Adaptation measures include: the restoration of agro-silvo-pastoral land: 1,030,000 ha; assisted natural regeneration: 1,100,000 ha; dune fixation: 550,000 ha; natural forest management: 2,220,000 ha; hedges: 145,000 km; plantations of multipurpose species: 750,000 ha; oleiferous moringa plantations: 125,000 ha; sowing of rangelandas: 304,500 ha; and private forestry: 75,000 ha.

Country	HDI	Forest Cover Loss	Number of laws	Title	Policy or Legislation	Year	No. Faolex	Reference to restoration
				National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan 2016	Policy	2016	LEX-FAOC169589	The main objectives: to improve the environmental stability of natural ecosystems and their biodiversity; restore degraded ecosystems and maintain a balance between biological communities.
				Rwanda National Forest Policy 2017	Policy	2017	LEX-FAOC174363	It intends to develop special programs and projects to rehabilitate degraded forests in river basins, as well as lake and riverine forests.
				National Environment and Climate Change Policy.	Policy	2019	LEX-FAOC195923	To ensure environmental sustainability, the policy focuses on conserving, preserving, and restoring ecosystems and improving their ecological functioning.

Country	HDI	Forest Cover Loss	Number of laws	Title	Policy or Legislation	Year	No. Faolex	Reference to restoration
Sierra Leone	0,452	30,41%	1	Forest Law, 1988	Legislation	1988	LEX-FAOC005732	It makes it a general obligation for forest users to finance government and private reforestation and to reimburse reforestation.
Solomon Islands	0,567	7,03%	2	Nacionail Adaptation Action Program.	Policy	2008	LEX-FAOC179621	Forest conservation will be ensured through the expansion of foresting areas and replanting of coastal and terrestrial plants and mangroves. Forest resistance to climate change will be increased by planting the most appropriate tree species, reducing deforestation and establishing buffer zones and windbreaks.
				National Strategic Action Plan for Biodiversity 2016-2020.	Policy	2016	LEX-FAOC169117	One of the strategic objectives is: To improve and promote the protection and restoration of biodiversity to safeguard ecosystems, native species and genetic diversity;

Country	HDI	Forest Cover Loss	Number of laws	Title	Policy or Legislation	Year	No. Faolex	Reference to restoration
South Africa		24,70%	4	Sustainable Forest Development in South Africa: The Government's Policy of National Unity	Policy	1997	LEX-FAOC148487	In order to make agriculture, forestry more productive and sustainable, the Government undertakes to: develop plans at district or river basin level for areas where there are many small farmers in forest development, in order to regulate small-scale forestry so that social and environmental costs are mitigated and impacts on water resources minimized; investigate the prospects of timber supply and demand to establish the need and convenience of more forestry in the country; and promote the rapid resolution of the claims of displaced communities from their land through forestry projects or the demarcation of conservation areas
				National Climate Change Response Strategy for South Africa	Policy	2004	LEX-FAOC149570	For the adaptation of sawland, improved systems for monitoring and predicting fire and drought risks will be established. Forestry schemes will also be planted within the land use and forestry limitations set out in the Kyoto Protocol.

Country	HDI	Forest Cover Loss	Number of laws	Title	Policy or Legislation	Year	No. Faolex	Reference to restoration
				Forest Roadmap 2030 (Forest Strategy 2009-2030)	Policy	2009	LEX-FAOC149602	Strategic objective 2 of the strategy concerns agricultural measures. Among others, the following activities are foreseen: support measures aimed at the rehabilitation and conservation of forests and natural forests.
				South Africa's 2nd National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan.	Policy	2015	LEX-FAOC163700	The Plan will seek to expand the biodiversity economy, strengthen and transform to be more inclusive of the rural poor. It will restore, maintain and secure important green infrastructure in a way that contributes to rural development, long-term job creation and livelihoods.
South Korea	0,916	3,22%	3	Forest Framework Law	Legislation	2001	LEX-FAOC093907	The Law provides for the establishment and implementation of a National and Regional Forest Plan by the Head of the Korean Forest Service. The Plan should include issues related to the establishment and cultivation of forest resources, forest conservation and protection, prevention and restoration of forest disasters.

Country	HDI	Forest Cover Loss	Number of laws	Title	Policy or Legislation	Year	No. Faolex	Reference to restoration
				Law on Urban Parks and Green Belts.	Legislation	2005	LEX-FAOC100467	This Law aims to create a pleasant urban environment, prescribing the issues necessary to expand, manage and use the green belts of parks in cities and implement urban afforestation; The law prescribes measures for the conservation and restoration of forest land, agricultural land or any other land other than a green belt
				Landscape Law (Law No. 12,013)	Legislation	2013	LEX-FAOC166964	Landscapes must be planned and managed according to some principles: 5 - Conserve excellent landscapes and improve and restore damaged landscapes, while inducing newly created landscapes to present distinctive elements.
South Sudan		1,10%	1	National Programme for the Adaptation of The Actions of the Republic of South Sudan to Climate Change (NAPA)	Politics	2016	LEX-FAOC175399	Aims to increase the resilience of livelihoods to disasters by: Promoting reforestation and agroforestry to reduce vulnerability to droughts and floods; the creation of new community forest nurseries or improvement of existing ones; restoration of degraded wetlands.

Country	HDI	Forest Cover Loss	Number of laws	Title	Policy or Legislation	Year	No. Faolex	Reference to restoration
Spain	0,904	12,10%	7	Spanish Forestry Strategy	Policy	2000	LEX-FAOC176081	One of the specific objectives is: to restore degraded forest systems, restoring them to the highest possible degree of naturalness as a criterion for ecological operation, or to ensure the widest range of potential uses in those subject to intensive use.
				Spanish Forest Plan	Policy	2002	LEX-FAOC175969	One of the specific objectives of the Plan is to promote the protection of the territory in general, and forests in particular, against the action of soil erosion and degradation processes by restoring protective vegetation cover and its complementary actions, increasing the area planted with trees for protection purposes, and at the same time, increasing carbon fixation in forest biomass to contribute to mitigating the causes of climate change.
				Law No. 43/2003 - Forestry Law	Legislation	2003	LEX-FAOC054708	The objective of this Law is to ensure the conservation and protection of Spanish forests, promoting their restoration, improvement, sustainability and rational use, based on collective solidarity and territorial cohesion.

Country	HDI	Forest Cover Loss	Number of laws	Title	Policy or Legislation	Year	No. Faolex	Reference to restoration
				Spanish Sustainable Development Strategy 2007	Policy	2007	LEX-FAOC194137	<p>The Strategy contains a number of main objectives that guide the type of measures to be carried out in each section. In the section Conservation and management of natural resources and land use planning, the measure to be taken is: Halt the loss of biodiversity and natural heritage, through conservation, restoration and proper management, compatible with the environmentally sustainable production of natural resources;</p> <p>This Law establishes the basic legal regime for the conservation, sustainable use, enhancement and restoration of natural heritage and biodiversity, as part of the duty of conservation and the right to enjoy an environment suitable for the development of the individual. The works necessary for the conservation and restoration of protected areas may be declared of general interest by the State.</p>
				Law No. 42/2007 - Natural Heritage and Biodiversity Law	Legislation	2007	LEX-FAOC076466	

Country	HDI	Forest Cover Loss	Number of laws	Title	Policy or Legislation	Year	No. Faolex	Reference to restoration
				National Action Program to Combat Desertification 2008	Policy	2008	LEX-FAOC175767	The main objective of the Programme is to contribute to the sustainable development of the sub-humid arid, semi-arid and dry areas of the national territory and, in particular, the prevention or reduction of land degradation, the rehabilitation of partially degraded land and the recovery of deserted land.
				Royal Decree No. 1,274/2011 - Strategic Plan for Natural Heritage and Biodiversity 2011-2017	Policy	2011	LEX-FAOC105605	The 2nd goal of this policy is to protect, conserve and restore nature in Spain and reduce its main threats.
Suriname	0,738	1,43%	4	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (2006 - 2020).	Policy	2006	LEX-FAOC204197	Sustainable forest management systems will be developed by strengthening enforcement to better control the illegal exploitation of timber and other forest products, and to prevent the illegal conversion of forest areas for non-forest use, as well as through the rehabilitation of degraded forest areas and through reforestation.

Country	HDI	Forest Cover Loss	Number of laws	Title	Policy or Legislation	Year	No. Faolex	Reference to restoration
				Policy Development Plan 2017-2021	Policy	2017	LEX-FAOC178056	<p>Compensation for the preservation of Suriname's intact rainforest is part of the international action program on climate change, contributes to national growth and development through an approach based on conservation programs and, where necessary, restoration of suriname's rainforest.</p>
				Contribution determined at national level	Policy	2019	LEX-FAOC194846	<p>To make agriculture more productive and sustainable, the main actions will increase high forest cover and low deforestation, the country will strive to maintain 93% forest cover; increase the percentage of forests and wetlands under protection to at least 17% of the land area.</p>
				Suriname National Adaptation Plan 2019 - 2029	Policy	2019	LEX-FAOC204199	<p>Climate-resistant forest management will be strengthened taking into account soil degradation, reforestation, irrigation, protected areas, agroforestry, buffer zones, production and harvesting, and participatory management.</p>

Country	HDI	Forest Cover Loss	Number of laws	Title	Policy or Legislation	Year	No. Faolex	Reference to restoration
Thailand	0,777	10,89%	6	Nationally Determined Intended Contribution from Thailand (INDC)	Policy	2015	LEX-FAOC190475	Thailand's prioritized adaptation efforts include: increasing national forest cover to 40% through local community participation, including in particular headwaters and mangrove forests to improve the adaptive capabilities of the related ecosystem; restore ecological integrity in protected areas and important landscapes from the adverse impacts of climate change, with an emphasis on vulnerable ecosystems and red-list species.
				Integrated Biodiversity Management Master Plan BE 2558 - 2564 (2015-2021)	Policy	2015	LEX-FAOC169773	Its mission has objectives such as: Integrating management for protection, restoration and use of biodiversity.
				Thailand's National Climate Change Programme	Policy	2017	LEX-FAOC205160	Seeks to make agriculture, forestry and fisheries more productive and sustainable by conserving and restoring natural resources and ecosystems; conservation of marine ecosystems, research and planning of coastal rehabilitation to strengthen cargo capacity and coastal protection. It also seeks to increase the resilience of

Country	HDI	Forest Cover Loss	Number of laws	Title	Policy or Legislation	Year	No. Faolex	Reference to restoration
				National Strategy (2018 - 2037)	Policy	2018	LEX-FAOC200834	<p>livelihoods to disasters through forestry, reforestation and ecological restoration to establish Community disaster preparedness.</p> <p>Key strategic guidelines include: Promoting the restoration of decayed ecological natural forests, legally designated forest reserves, river basin forests and buffer zones; Conserve and rehabilitate biological diversity, reducing extinction rates of endangered species and native species, preserving natural habitats, controlling exotic species that may have a negative impact on native ecology; Improve, rehabilitate and develop the entire ecosystem of marine and coastal resources through the preservation of tourism influencing coral reefs.</p>

Country	HDI	Forest Cover Loss	Number of laws	Title	Policy or Legislation	Year	No. Faolex	Reference to restoration
				Community Forestry Law 2019.	Legislation	2019	LEX-FAOC195322	This law is enacted to allow individuals and communities to benefit from community forest, preserve and restore natural resources, the environment and make biodiversity in the forest in perfect condition. Restore community forest areas by reforestation.
				Wildlife Conservation and Protection Act, B.E. 2562 (2019)	Legislation	2019	LEX-FAOC201932	This law is enacted to efficiently facilitate the conservation, protection, care and restoration of wildlife and its habitats, ensure the maintenance and administration of wildlife sanctuaries and non-hunting areas, manage wildlife and other natural resources, ecosystems and biodiversity in these areas. areas in a balanced and sustainable way.
Togo	0,515	10,99%	5	National Environmental Action Plan	Policy	2006	LEX-FAOC170041	The plan promises to restore and protect ecosystems and their resources for sustainable development by combating desertification; prevent the adverse effects of climate change and protect the ozone layer; and restore and develop mountainous areas, wetlands and other vulnerable ecosystems in an integrated manner.

Country	HDI	Forest Cover Loss	Number of laws	Title	Policy or Legislation	Year	No. Faolex	Reference to restoration
				National Forest Action Plan (PAFN; 2011-2019)	Policy	2011	LEX-FAOC143673	<p>Its main objective is to encourage the training of all actors, both state and non-state, in the management of the natural environment in order to achieve a significant increase in national forest cover to contribute to mitigating the effects of climate change. The implementation of the project will strengthen the responsibility and capacity of populations to create and manage their own forest. In addition, this initiative will allow the regeneration of plant and animal diversity and promote ecotourism.</p>
				National Biodiversity Strategy and Togo Action Plan 2011-2020	Policy	2011	LEX-FAOC170036	<p>The vision of the strategy is summed up as: By 2050, the biological diversity of the country's terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems is valued, conserved, restored, used sustainably by stakeholders, and is resistant to all forms of threats, including the negative effects of climate change, in order to achieve a new balance between economic development, social and environmental impact, for the benefit of current and future generations.</p>

Country	HDI	Forest Cover Loss	Number of laws	Title	Policy or Legislation	Year	No. Faolex	Reference to restoration
				National Togo Reforestation Program 2017-2030	Policy	2017	LEX-FAOC198334	Its main objective is to contribute to the extension of forest cover to 30% of the territory by 2050 and to increase the productivity of existing forests. Includes governance and sustainability assurance through decentralization of responsibility: creation of nurseries and seedling production; restoration of existing forest landscapes; limitation of the fragmentation of forest massifs; compensatory reforestation.
				National Strategy to Reduce Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+) 2020-2029.	Policy	2018	LEX-FAOC183988	To achieve this vision, the overall goal is to achieve a forest cover rate of 30% by 2050, inducing carbon sinks and efficient carbon sequestration. Specifically it aims to increase reforestation efforts to 7% of forest cover.
Turkey	0,820	5,42%	7	Forestry Law No. 6831	Legislation	1956	LEX-FAOC020346	A Reforestation Fund is established within the Ministry of Forestry to support the establishment of reforestation/forestry and maintenance activities by residents.

Country	HDI	Forest Cover Loss	Number of laws	Title	Policy or Legislation	Year	No. Faolex	Reference to restoration
				Law No 2924 to support the development of forest villagers	Legislation	1983	LEX-FAOC020335	The land of evacuated forest settlements will be wooded by the General Directorate of Forestry.
				National Mobilization Law for Forestry and Erosion Control (Law No. 4,122)	Legislation	1995	LEX-FAOC006271	A law to promote actions of public and private entities aimed at afforestation and soil protection measures, to establish a balance between land, water and vegetation and preserve environmental values in state forests and other lands or lakes or rivers owned or administered by the State or land owned by legal entities
				Turkish National Forestry Program 2004-2023.	Policy	2004	LEX-FAOC169415	Afforestation will be conducted with the biodiversity conservation approach, giving priority to planting native trees as well as forest rehabilitation; In order to expand forest land, public land will be allocated for forestry to the private sector, local population, local authorities and relevant organizations.

Country	HDI	Forest Cover Loss	Number of laws	Title	Policy or Legislation	Year	No. Faolex	Reference to restoration
				Agricultural Law No. 5488	Legislation	2006	LEX-FAOC090348	Support will be granted to landowners exposed to erosion and adverse environmental effects to encourage them to use their land for natural vegetation, grassland, organic farming and forestry
				Green Belt Afforestation Action Plan for Dam Captures 2013-2017	Policy	2013	LEX-FAOC164394	The main objectives of this Action Plan are (i) afforestation to protect catchment areas, (ii) afforestation to support residents for income generation, (iii) improved water quantity and quality, (iv) protection of dams preventing erosion and sediment transportation to prolong their useful life, (v) establishment of recreational and tourist areas, and (vi) wildlife habitat creation.
				Strategic Plan of the Directorate General for Forestry 2017-2021	Policy	2016	LEX-FAOC180655	In order to ensure forest development, forestry activities will be conducted to improve forests and increase their efficiency, such as forest regeneration; Efficient Forest areas will be increased to conserve biodiversity and genetic resources.

Country	HDI	Forest Cover Loss	Number of laws	Title	Policy or Legislation	Year	No. Faolex	Reference to restoration
Uganda	0,544	11,82%	5	National Forest Plan 2011/12-2021/22	Policy	2013	LEX-FAOC176203	To make forestry more productive and sustainable, it aims to restore and improve ecosystem services derived from sustainably managed forest resources. To this end, it intends to focus on the restoration and conservation of natural forests, including degraded and deforested forests in wildlife conservation areas and on private and community land; supply of quality tree seeds and planting materials, including the development of a seed certification scheme.
				Intended Contribution of Uganda determined at national level (INDC)	Policy	2015	LEX-FAOC187243	The forest measures are: Reversal of the deforestation trend to increase forest cover from 14% in 2013 to 21% in 2030 through forest protection measures, forestry and sustainable biomass production. Wetland measures are: Increase wetland coverage from 10.9% in 2014 to 12% by 2030 by restoring degraded wetlands.

Country	HDI	Forest Cover Loss	Number of laws	Title	Policy or Legislation	Year	No. Faolex	Reference to restoration
				Uganda Green Growth Development Strategy 2017/18 - 2030/31	Policy	2017	LEX-FAOC184391	<p>Promotes sustainable forest management through: Undertake the restoration of the forest landscape, especially on private lands, through agro-forestry and forestry actions; Support incentive programmes aimed at improving livelihoods, environmental management and landscape management for adaptation to climate change, mitigation, food security and sustainable energy.</p>
				Uganda National REDD+ Programme-MWE/CONS/14-15/00439	Policy	2017	LEX-FAOC177847	<p>The program aims to restore and maintain existing forest areas. It also aims to involve the local population and forest-dependent communities with the activities of natural forest regeneration and restoration of degraded protected natural forests.</p>
				Forestry Investment Program for Uganda	Policy	2019	LEX-FAOC187291	<p>The programme's investments linking forestry and livelihoods at landscape level include sustainable forest production processes, river basin management and restoration, forest landscape.</p>

Country	HDI	Forest Cover Loss	Number of laws	Title	Policy or Legislation	Year	No. Faolex	Reference to restoration
Ukraine	0,779	9,72%	3	Forest Code (No. 3,852-XII, 1994)	Legislation	1994	LEX-FAOC043452	It aims to regulate legal relations with a view to ensuring increased forest productivity, forest protection and afforestation, useful qualities, the satisfaction of society's needs in forest resources based on its scientifically proven rational use.
				Order No. 725-r of the Cabinet of Ministers which validates the concept of agro-forestry recovery in Ukraine.	Policy	2013	LEX-FAOC197562	The scope of the Concept is to identify areas for institutional change and improvement of legislation that will ensure the optimization of areas of protective forest plantations. The implementation of the Concept will allow to achieve some objectives such as: improving forest functions and recovery of protective forest plantations; preserve biological and landscape diversity, increase the intensity of natural reproduction processes of agricultural landscapes; increase the level of protective forest cover

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				Presidential Decree No. 722/2019 that validates Ukraine's Sustainable Development Goals by 2030.	Policy	2019	LEX-FAOC197245	One of the objectives to ensure sustainable economic development is: to protect and restore terrestrial ecosystems and promote their rational use, rational use of forests, to combat desertification, to cease and backward the process of soil degradation and to halt the process of biodiversity loss.
United States	0,926	15,12%	9	National Forest Management Law 1976 (PL. 101-630)	Legislation	1976	LEX-FAOC151148	The Law establishes the Reforestation Trust Fund to finance reforestation on the land of the National Forest System.
				Planning, Protection and Restoration of Coastal Wetlands Act	Legislation	1990	LEX-FAOC005800	This law establishes a procedure for preparing a priority list of coastal wetland restoration projects in Louisiana to provide long-term conservation of wetlands and fish and wildlife dependent populations.

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				Elwha River Ecosystem Restoration and Fisheries Act	Legislation	1992	LEX-FAOC023423	<p>The Secretary is authorized and instructed, subject to the appropriation of funds for this, to take the necessary measures to implement: the plan for the removal of dams and restoration of the ecosystem of the Elwha River and native anadroma fishing.</p>
				Forest Restoration Act 2003	Legislation	2003	LEX-FAOC197079	<p>This law concerns forest restoration. Its objectives are to protect, restore and improve the components of forest ecosystems - to promote the recovery of endangered and endangered species; improve biological diversity; productivity and carbon sequestration.</p>
				The President's Climate Action Plan	Policy	2013	LEX-FAOC175433	<p>The conservation and sustainable management of forests will be ensured to be more resistant to climate change by removing carbon from the atmosphere. Forests, as well as other critical landscapes, including pastures and wetlands, will be protected and restored to improve soil and water quality and reduce the risk of forest fires.</p>

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				National Action Plan - an Implementation Framework for the National Cohesive Forest Fire Management Strategy	Policy	2014	LEX-FAOC202163	It provides for the maintenance of an efficient leadership capacity, active commitment to implementation actions at regional or landscape scale, assess the prioritization and resources needed to maintain landscape resilience, restore and maintain landscapes, use performance measurement information and monitoring.
				Strategic Plan for Forest Services of the United States of America: EF 2015-2020	Policy	2015	LEX-FAOC175445	Eco-restoration projects will be implemented to support the growth and development of healthy ecosystems and vibrant and resilient communities. Investments will be promoted for forest restoration to ensure the sustainability of clean air and water, high quality environments and recreation opportunities, landscape character, forest products, cultural sites and habitats for plant, aquatic and wildlife species.
				Half-century strategy for the deep decarbonization of the United States	Policy	2016	LEX-FAOC181125	Special attention is paid to forestry and reforestation; avoid forest conversion; improve forest management (including replanting after harvest (especially in areas that depend on natural regeneration) or natural disturbances, planting denser trees.

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				U.S. Environmental Protection Agency EPA 2018-2022 Strategic Plan.	Policy	2018	LEX-FAOC181097	Strategic measures include: continuing to protect and restore water resources, including drinking water sources, from contamination; work with partners to protect and restore wetlands and coastal and oceanic water resources; prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants.
Venezuela	0,711	3,94%	2	Law of Forests, Soils and Waters	Legislation	1965	LEX-FAOC003045	This Law will govern the conservation, development and use of the natural resources determined therein and the products derived from them (Art. 1). It declares that reforestation is in the public interest (Art. 3).
				Organic Law on the Environment	Legislation	2006	LEX-FAOC069651	It lays down the rules that develop constitutional guarantees and the rights to a safe, healthy and ecologically balanced environment. For the purposes of this Law, environmental management means the process consisting of a set of actions or measures aimed at diagnosing, inventorying, restoring, restoring, improving, preserving, protecting, monitoring, monitoring and taking advantage of ecosystems, biological diversity and other natural

Country	HDI	Forest Cover Loss	Number of laws	Title	Policy or Legislation	Year	No. Faolex	Reference to restoration
								resources and elements of the environment in order to ensure sustainable development.
Viet Nam	0,704	18,52%	8	Forest Protection and Development Act	Legislation	2004	LEX-FAOC050759	Chapter II deals with the principles for the elaboration and content of protection and planning and forest development plans; assignment, lease and forest recovery; demise of forests to village population communities and their rights and obligations; forest statistics and inventory monitoring of the evolution of forest resources.
				Vietnam Forest Development Strategy 2006-2020	Policy	2006	LEX-FAOC143752	The specific objective of the Strategy is to increase the proportion of land with forest up to 42 – 43% by 2010 and 47% by 2020.

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				Vietnam Sustainable Development Strategy 2011-2020	Policy	2012	LEX-FAOC190348	One of the strategies is to make agriculture, forestry more sustainable, improving scientific and technological research in combination with preserving the knowledge of local residents to prevent land degradation and restore degraded land.
				Forestry Law	Legislation	2017	LEX-FAOC206322	The Law establishes provisions, among others, for: forest recovery; sustainable forest management certificate; protection of forest ecosystems; forest survey, inspection, monitoring; prevention and fight against forest fires.
				National Action Plan for the Implementation of the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda	Policy	2017	LEX-FAOC189911	Create favourable conditions to protect and sustainably develop forests; conserve biodiversity; develop ecosystem services; combat desertification; degradation and rehabilitate land resources.

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				National REDD+ Program for 2016-2030.	Policy	2017	LEX-FAOC189912	Its overall objective is: To contribute to the protection and improvement of the quality of existing natural forests, expanding the forest area and improving the quality of planted forests
				National Green Growth Strategy for 2021-2030, Vision for 2050	Policy	2021	LEX-FAOC208057	The development orientation of key sectors includes: Developing a modern, clean, organic and sustainable agriculture; accelerate the progress of projects involving forestry, reforestation and the sustainable development of forest activities
				National Strategy for Environmental Protection by 2030 and Vision by 2050	Policy	2022	LEX-FAOC208316	The general objectives are: To prevent the growing trend of pollution and environmental degradation; dealing with pressing environmental issues; gradually improve and remedy the environment; Specific objectives include: Increasing the protection of natural heritage, restoring the ecosystem; and prevent the trend of biodiversity loss.