

Niger's Farmer-Managed Natural Regeneration — State Tree-Tenure Reform (Code Rural)

PES & Nature-Based Solutions · Good practice · Niger

Quality score: 40/100

Evidence strength: Moderate

Summary

Niger's 1993 Rural Code, reinforced by a 2004 forestry law and a 2020 presidential decree, gave farmers ownership of on-farm trees. World Bank, ICRAF and CIFOR credit the reform with enabling roughly 5 million hectares of farmer-led regeneration.

Key dimensions

Dimension	Score
Carbon — sequestration / storage, evidenced	0/3
Biodiversity — conservation / improvement, evidenced	1/3
Water & soil — retention, infiltration, erosion control	2/3
Fire resilience — risk reduction, evidenced	0/3
Governance, certification & transferability	3/3

Evaluated by C-NAPSE

Data sources

[C-NAPSE web research](#) — accessed 2026-07-16

[Government of Niger — National Rural Code Committee / Ministry of Environment](#) — accessed 2026-07-16

[World Agroforestry \(ICRAF\) — Niger formally adopts farmer-managed natural regeneration](#) — accessed 2026-07-16

[CIFOR Forests News — Farmer-managed natural regeneration restores Africa's drylands \(2025\)](#) — accessed 2026-07-16

[National Geographic — How farmers grew 200 million trees](#) — accessed 2026-07-16

[World Bank Blogs — In Niger, a 'crazy idea' to restore degraded land pays off](#) — accessed 2026-07-16

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