

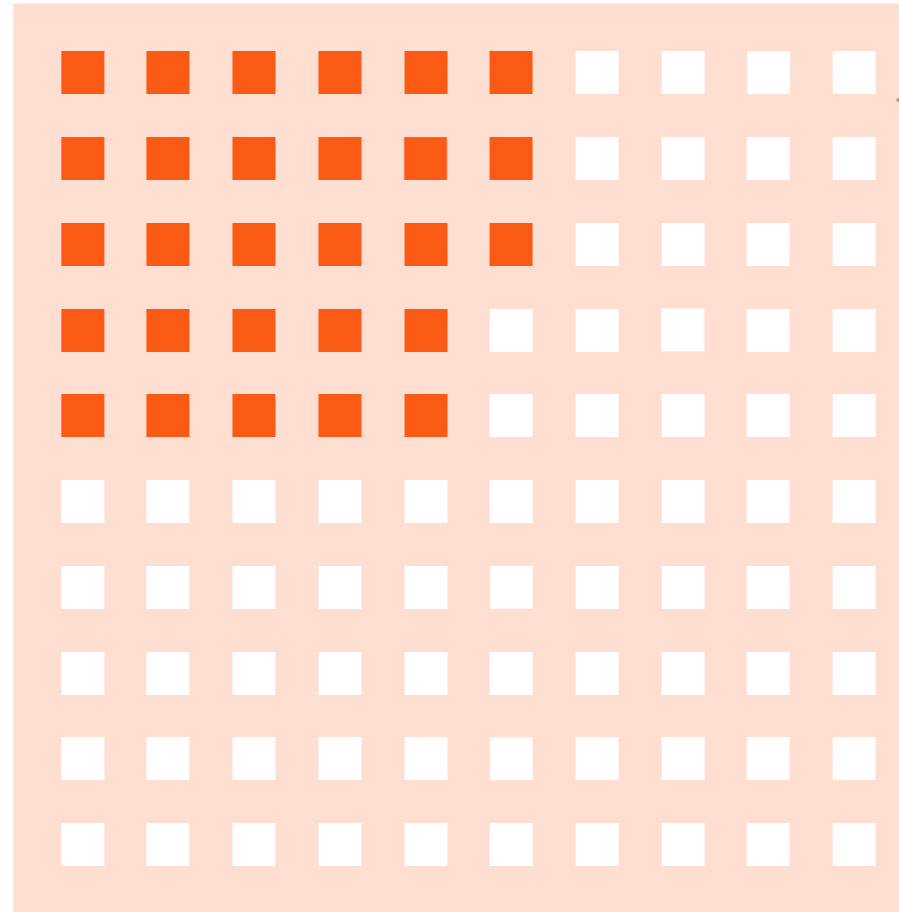
**LAND AND  
PROPERTY RIGHTS  
IN THE MIDDLE EAST  
AND NORTH AFRICA:  
HOW SECURE DO  
PEOPLE IN THE  
REGION FEEL?**

# INSECURITY BY REGION: THE MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA IS THE MOST INSECURE REGION IN THE WORLD

The Middle East and North Africa is among the most insecure regions in the world: **28% of the population** – an estimated 78 million people – fear losing their home or being pushed off their land.

However, insecurity is highly concentrated in certain places and among certain groups.

**28%**  
**of the**  
**population**  
**78 million people**

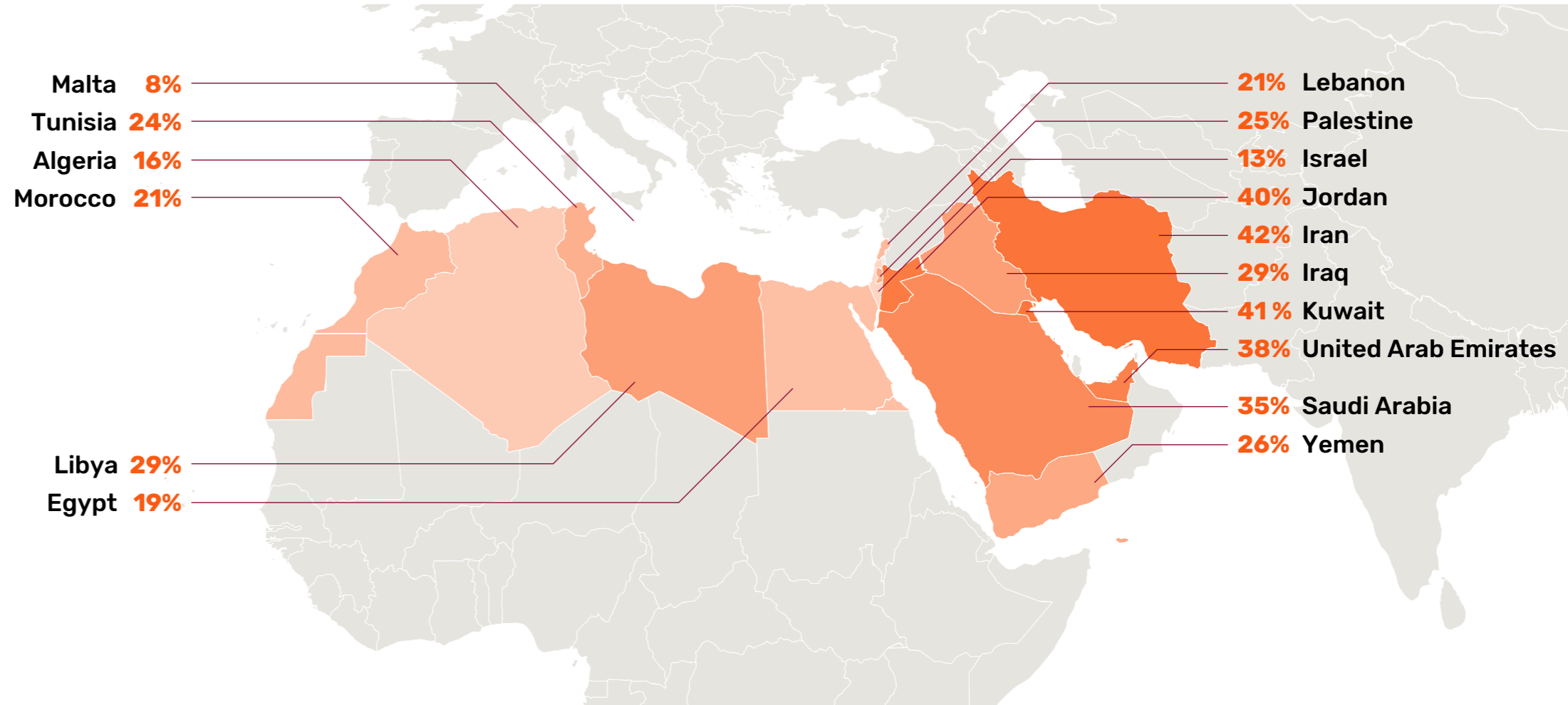


- 28%** Middle East And North Africa
- 26%** Sub-Saharan Africa
- 22%** South Asia
- 21%** Latin America And the Caribbean
- 15%** East Asia and Pacific
- 14%** North America
- 12%** Europe and Central Asia

# INSECURITY BY COUNTRY: VULNERABILITY IS PERVERSIVE ACROSS THE REGION

Insecurity is similar or above the global average in most countries in the region, while a number stand out as highly insecure.

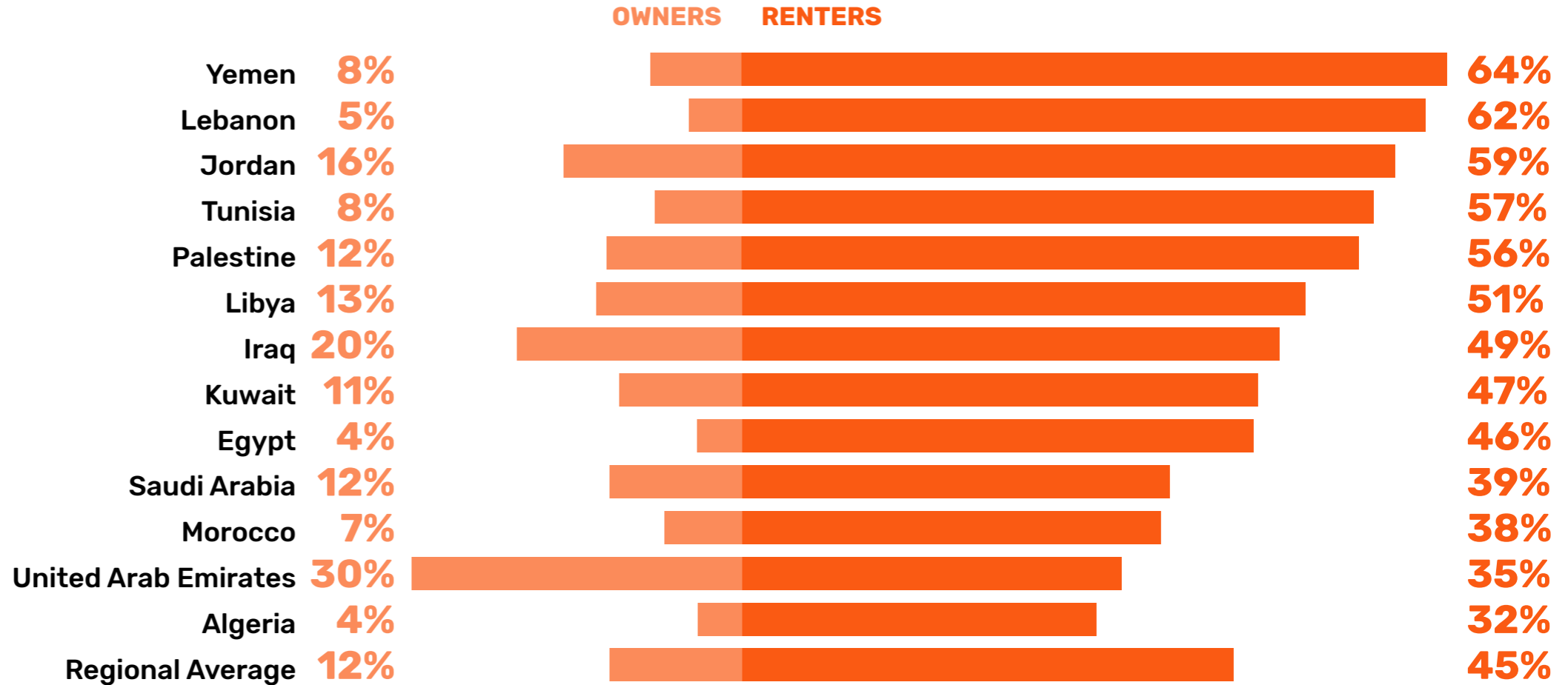
More than a **third of the population** of Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, and Kuwait – all countries in the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) – feel insecure. Jordan and Iran are also among the most insecure countries in the region.



# INSECURITY BY TENURE TYPE: RENTERS ARE MUCH MORE INSECURE THAN OWNERS

As with other regions, renters in the Middle East and North Africa are far more likely than owners to feel insecure.

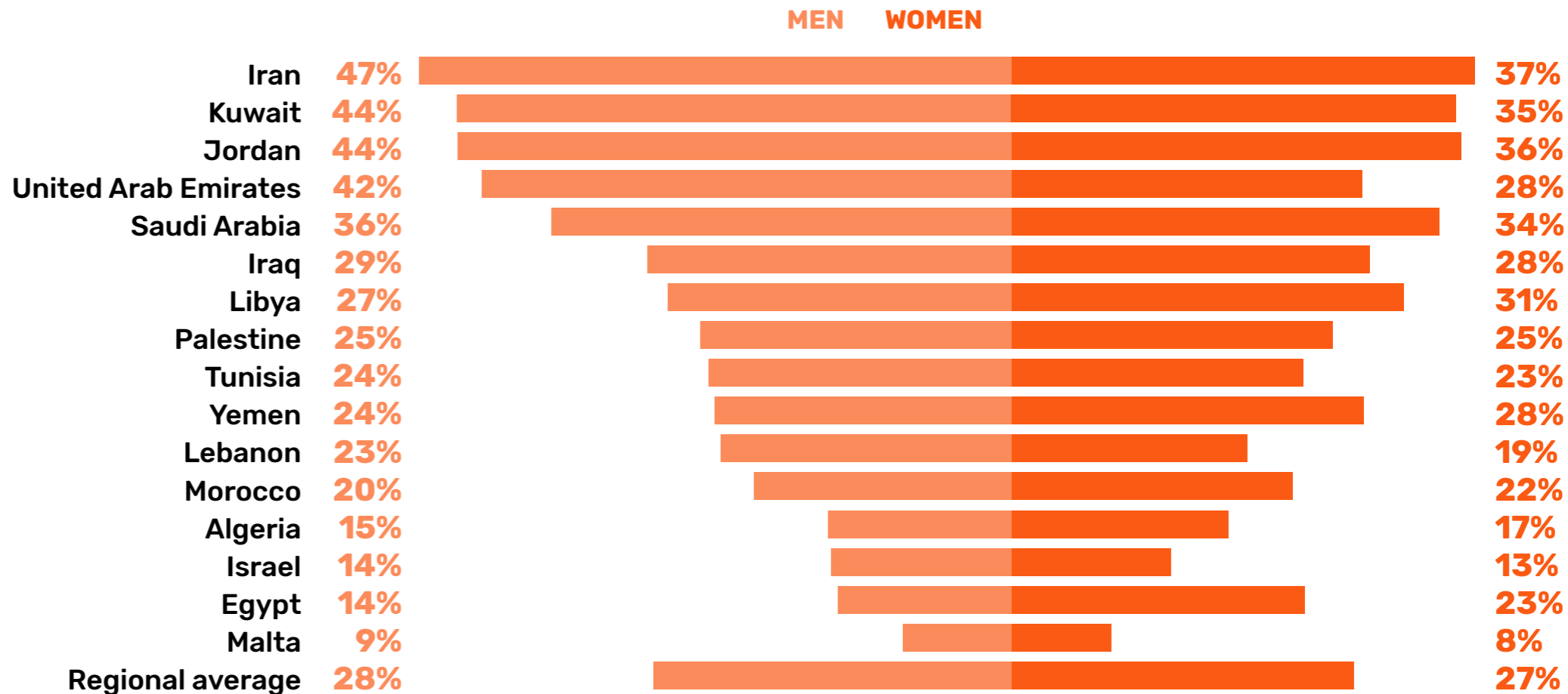
In fact, the **gap between renters and owners is wider than in any other region**. In both Yemen and Lebanon, for example, the gap between renters and owners is more than 50%.



# INSECURITY BY GENDER: A COMPLEX PICTURE EMERGES WHEN COMPARING INSECURITY AMONG MEN AND WOMEN IN THE REGION

On average, men in the region are just as likely as women to feel insecure in their land and property rights. Yet this hides a far more complex picture.

Insecurity along men is very high in a few countries. In the United Arab Emirates and Kuwait, this is likely driven by the large numbers of migrant workers who are overwhelmingly male and living in precarious accommodation. In Jordan, a similar pattern may persist with the large refugee population living there.

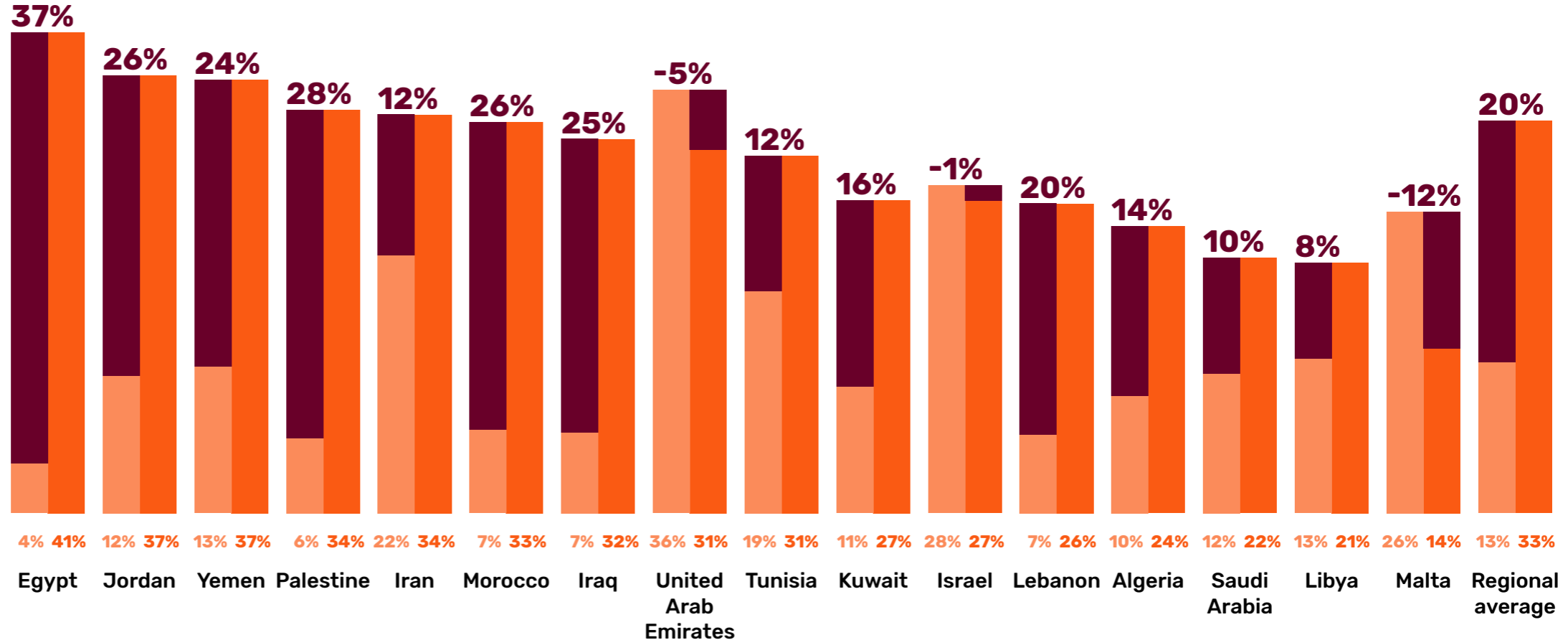


# INSECURITY BY GENDER: WOMEN FEEL FAR MORE VULNERABLE THAN MEN WHEN FACED WITH THE PROSPECT OF DIVORCE

When asked how divorce would affect their sense of security, women in the region were revealed to feel far more vulnerable than men – **almost a third** reported that it would adversely affect their security, compared to just 13% of men.

The gaps in vulnerability are particularly large in Egypt, Palestine, Jordan, and Morocco.

MEN WOMEN GAP



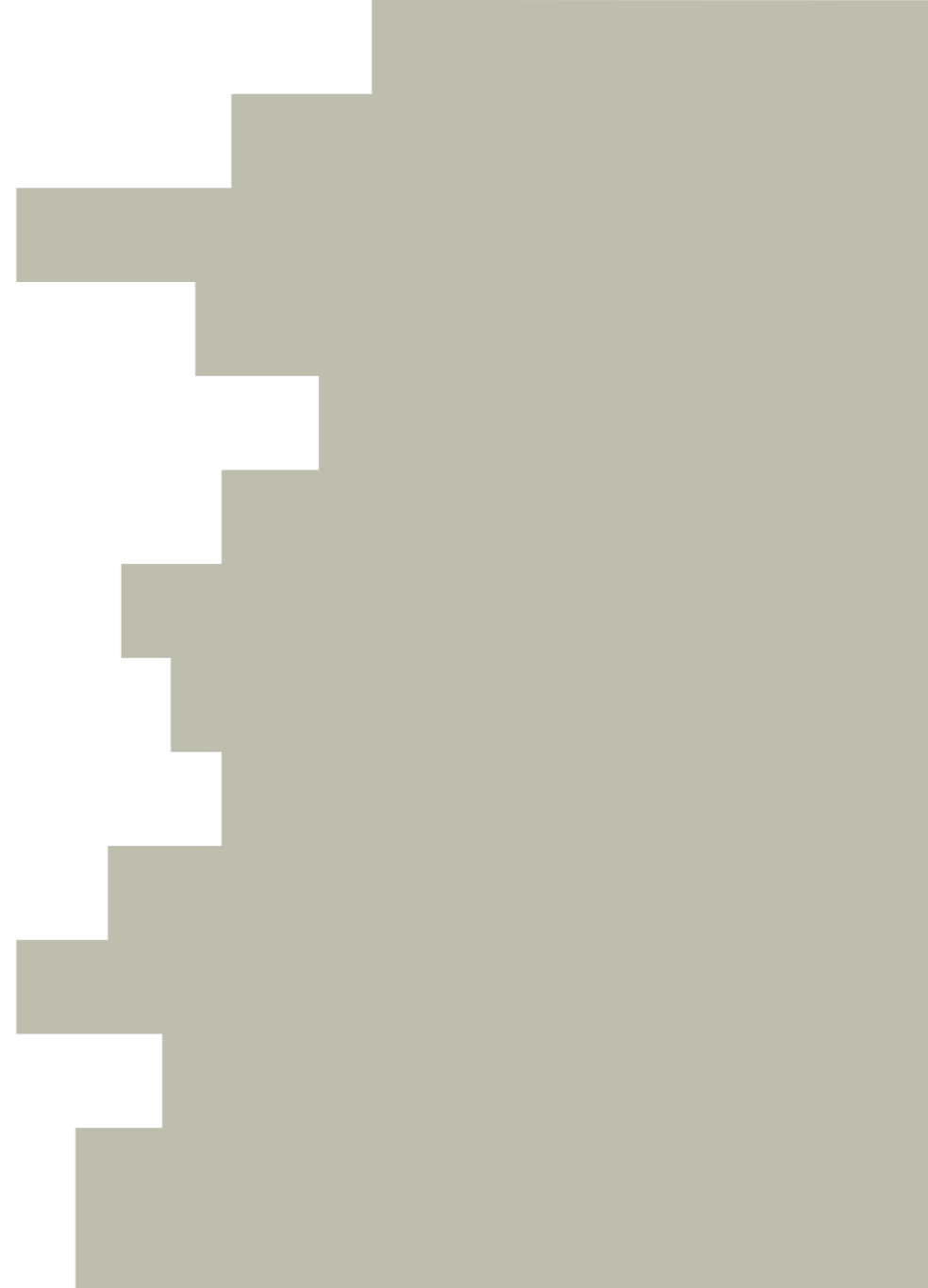
**Vast numbers of people living in the Middle East and North Africa feel insecure in their land and property rights. This makes the region poorer, less free, and less just.**

**Understanding the scale of the problem is the first step to changing it.**

Prindex aims to:

- Help to shed light on the urgent global issue of insecure property rights by providing data that is open source and freely available.
- Influence change in design of national policies and programmes related to land and property.
- Contribute to tracking key development indicators.

To find out more about land and property rights in your country and region, visit [www.prindex.net/data](http://www.prindex.net/data)



Prindex is a global survey measuring perceptions of land and property rights. By developing a deeper understanding of how they work in practice, Prindex is helping to build a world where everyone feels secure in their right to their home and land.

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**Prindex**, an initiative of Global Land Alliance and Overseas Development Institute with support from DFID and Omidyar Network, is the first global measurement of peoples' perceptions of their property rights.

