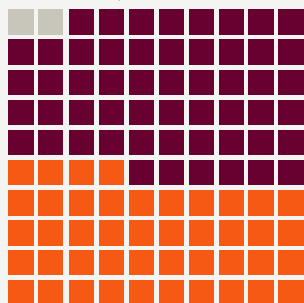


01 TENURE INSECURITY

44% of respondents in Burkina Faso feel tenure insecure, with the South-West and Central-East regions having the highest levels of insecurity.

2% Don't know/Refused



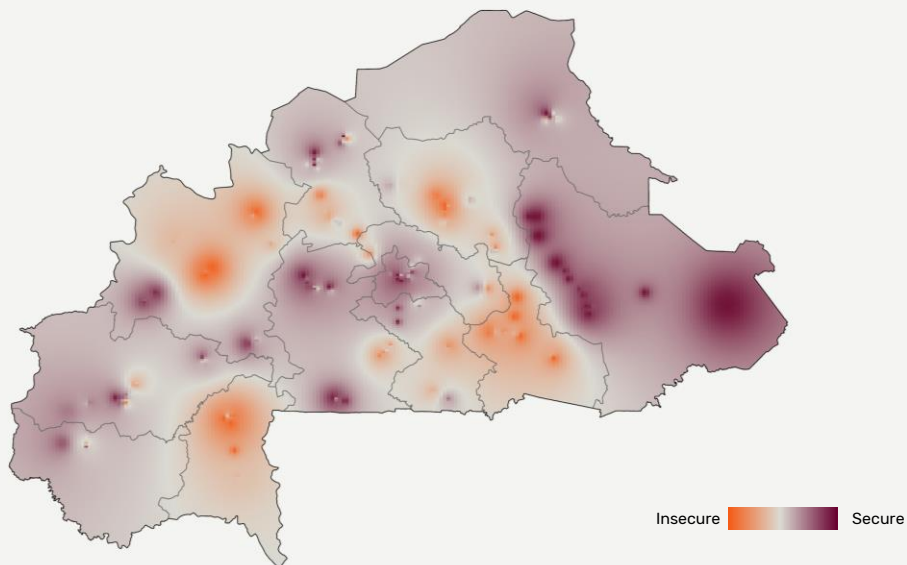
54%

TENURE SECURITY



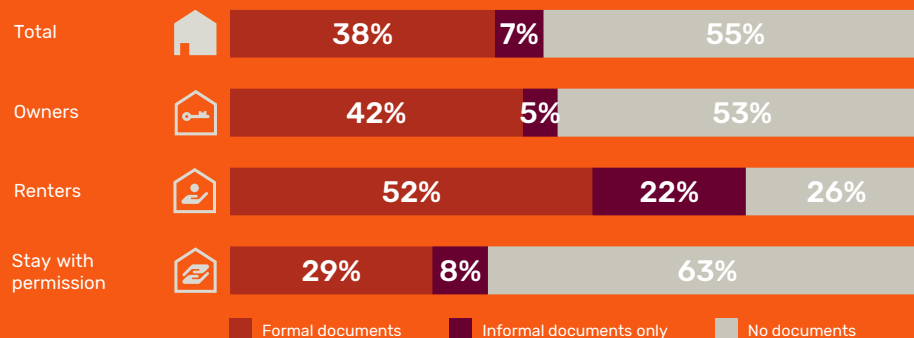
44%

TENURE INSECURITY



02 DOCUMENTATION

38% of respondents in Burkina Faso say they possess formal documents to prove ownership or rights-use of at least one of their properties.



03 PROPERTY RIGHTS

64% of respondents in Burkina Faso think property rights are well protected in the country, 62% say they know how to defend their property rights and 70% are confident of authorities' support in case rights are challenged.



PROPERTY RIGHTS PROTECTION



64%

perceive property rights in country to be protected

KNOWLEDGE OF DEFENDING RIGHTS



62%

would know how to defend rights

CONFIDENCE IN AUTHORITIES' SUPPORT



70%

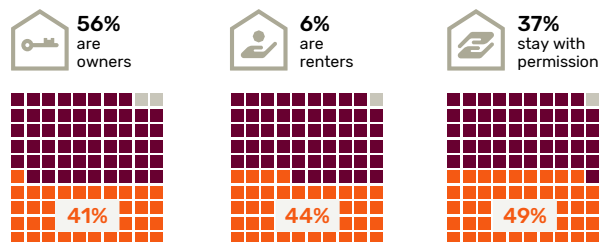
are confident of receiving support from authorities

04 TENURE INSECURITY IN DETAIL

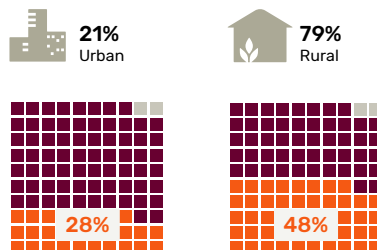
Across tenure types, more than 40% of respondents in Burkina Faso are tenure insecure. Respondents in rural areas feel more tenure insecure than respondents in urban areas. Women feel slightly more insecure compared to men.

Of the total sample...

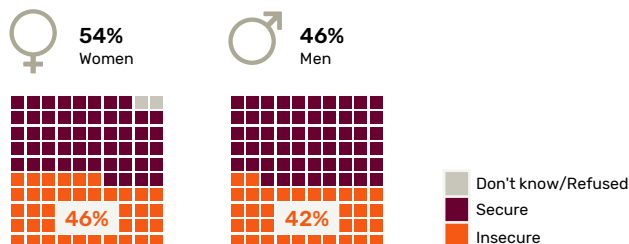
BY TENURE TYPE



BY LOCATION



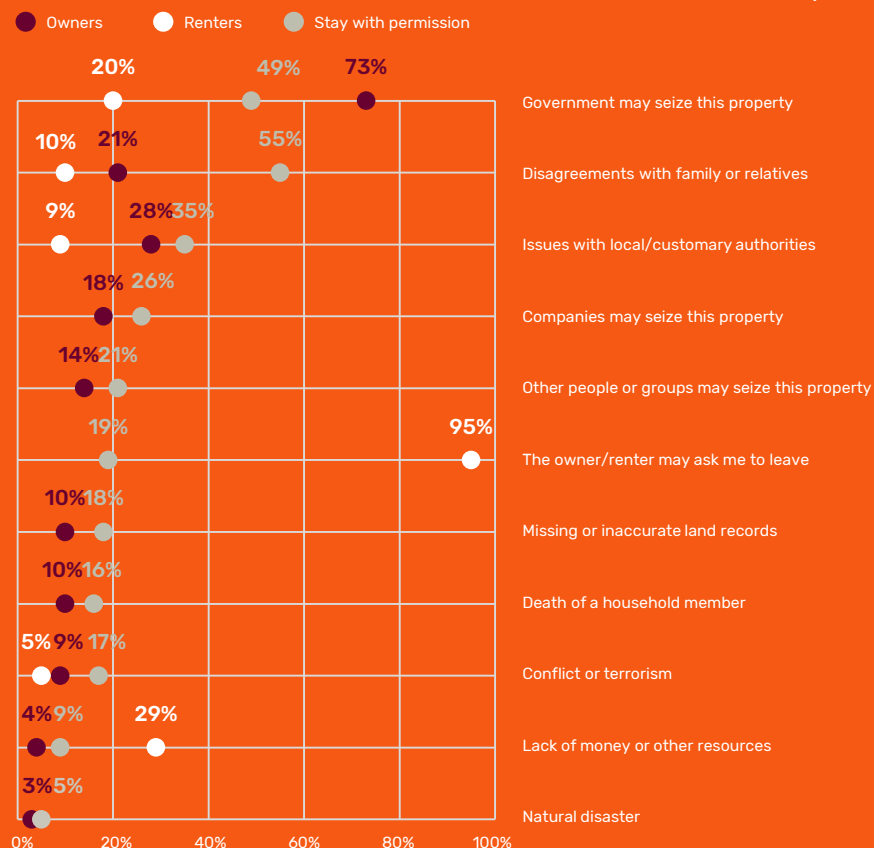
BY GENDER



Don't know/Refused
Secure
Insecure

05 REASONS FOR TENURE INSECURITY

Reasons for insecurity vary between owners and renters. The risk of the government seizing properties and issues with local/customary authorities were the most commonly stated reasons for insecurity by owners, whereas being asked to leave by the owner and lack of financial resources were the most common reasons for insecurity among renters.



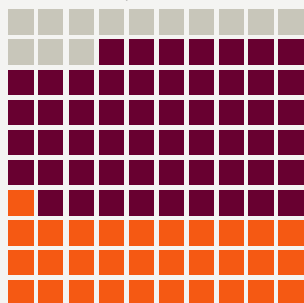
Methodology

A nationally representative sample of 1,260 adults 18 years or older were asked about their perceptions and experiences with property rights and tenure security in Burkina Faso between June and August 2018. For more information, see www.prindex.net | [@PrindexGlobal](https://twitter.com/PrindexGlobal)

01 TENURE INSECURITY

31% of respondents in Cameroon feel tenure insecure, with the Littoral and North-West regions having the highest levels of insecurity.

14% Don't know/Refused



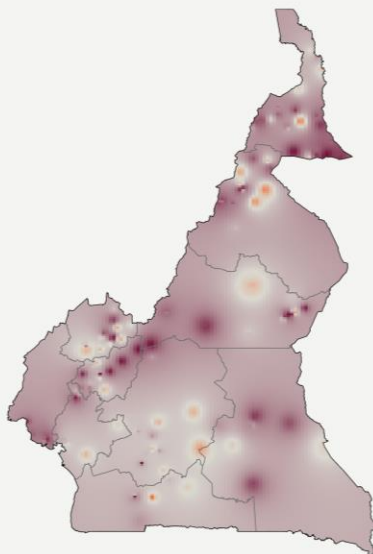
55%

TENURE SECURITY



31%

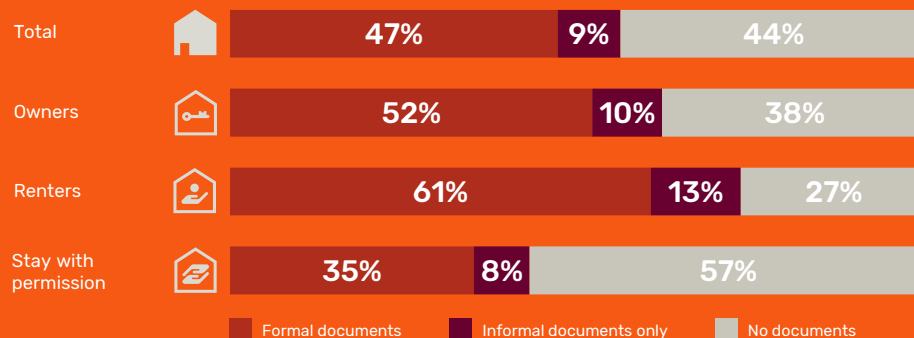
TENURE INSECURITY



Insecure  Secure

02 DOCUMENTATION

47% of respondents in Cameroon say they possess formal documents to prove ownership or rights-use of at least one of their properties.



03 PROPERTY RIGHTS

49% of respondents in Cameroon think property rights are well protected in the country, 68% say they know how to defend their property rights and 66% are confident of authorities' support in case rights are challenged.



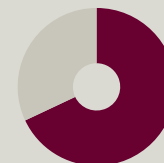
PROPERTY RIGHTS PROTECTION



49%

perceive property rights in country to be protected

KNOWLEDGE OF DEFENDING RIGHTS



68%

would know how to defend rights

CONFIDENCE IN AUTHORITIES' SUPPORT



66%

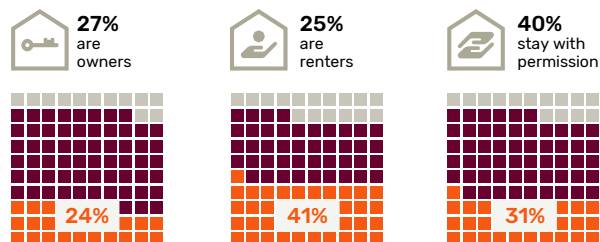
are confident of receiving support from authorities

04 TENURE INSECURITY IN DETAIL

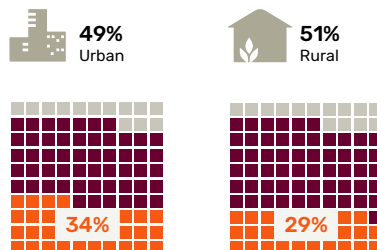
Across tenure types, more than 20% of respondents in Cameroon are tenure insecure. Respondents in rural areas feel more tenure insecure than respondents in urban areas. Women feel slightly more insecure compared to men.

Of the total sample...

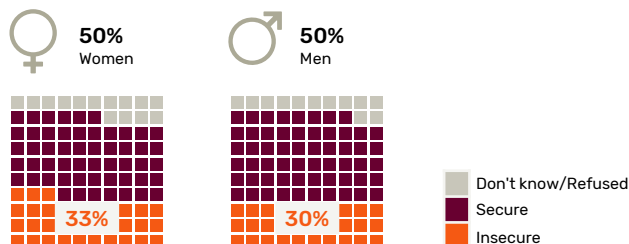
BY TENURE TYPE



BY LOCATION



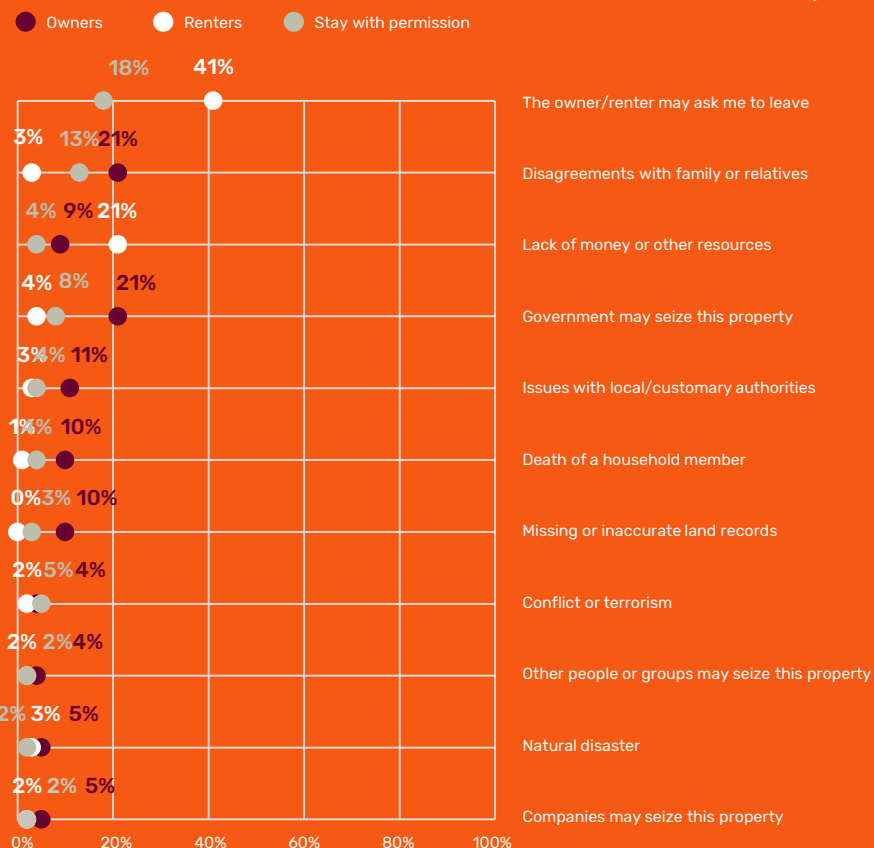
BY GENDER



Don't know/Refused
Secure
Insecure

05 REASONS FOR TENURE INSECURITY

Reasons for insecurity vary between owners and renters. The risk of the government seizing properties and disagreements with family members were the most commonly stated reasons for insecurity by owners, whereas being asked to leave by the owner and lack of financial resources were the most common reasons for insecurity among renters.



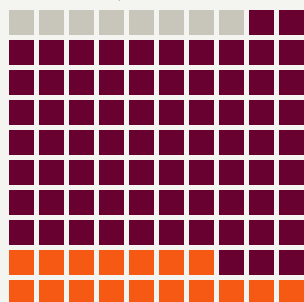
Methodology

A nationally representative sample of 1,496 adults 18 years or older were asked about their perceptions and experiences with property rights and tenure security in Cameroon between May and July 2018. For more information, see www.prindex.net | [@PrindexGlobal](https://twitter.com/PrindexGlobal)

01 TENURE INSECURITY

17% of respondents in Costa Rica feel tenure insecure, with the Puntarenas and Heredia regions having the highest levels of insecurity.

8% Don't know/Refused



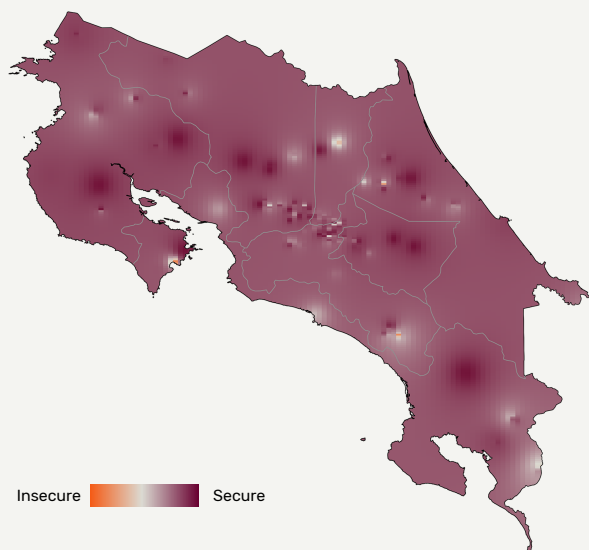
75%

TENURE SECURITY



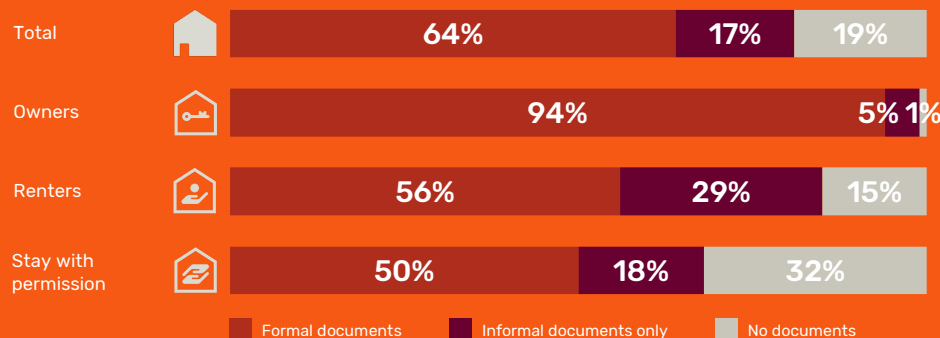
17%

TENURE INSECURITY



02 DOCUMENTATION

64% of respondents in Costa Rica say they possess formal documents to prove ownership or rights-use of at least one of their properties.



03 PROPERTY RIGHTS

61% of respondents in Costa Rica think property rights are well protected in the country, 71% say they know how to defend their property rights and 67% are confident of authorities' support in case rights are challenged.



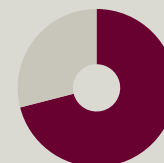
PROPERTY RIGHTS PROTECTION



61%

perceive property rights in country to be protected

KNOWLEDGE OF DEFENDING RIGHTS



71%

would know how to defend rights

CONFIDENCE IN AUTHORITIES' SUPPORT



67%

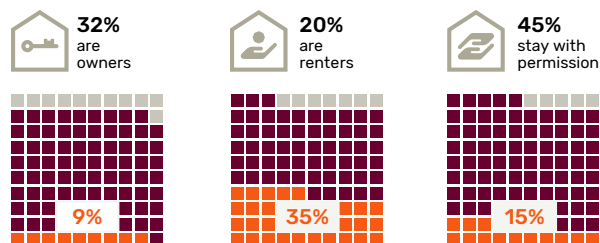
are confident of receiving support from authorities

04 TENURE INSECURITY IN DETAIL

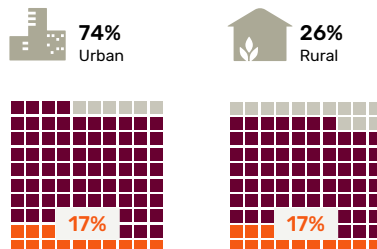
Across tenure types, at least 9% of respondents in Costa Rica are tenure insecure. Respondents in rural areas feel equally tenure insecure as respondents in urban areas. Men feel more insecure compared to women.

BY TENURE TYPE

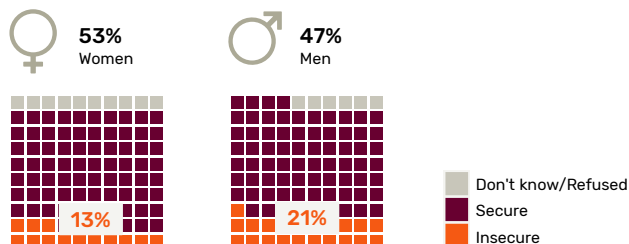
Of the total sample...



BY LOCATION



BY GENDER



05 REASONS FOR TENURE INSECURITY

Reasons for insecurity vary between owners and renters. Lack of financial resources and the death of a household member were the most commonly stated reasons for insecurity by owners, whereas being asked to leave by the owner and lack of financial resources were the most common reasons for insecurity among renters.



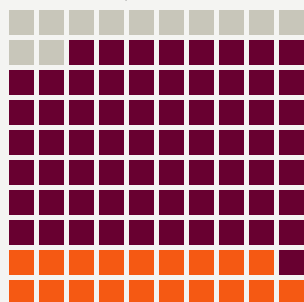
Methodology

A nationally representative sample of 981 adults 18 years or older were asked about their perceptions and experiences with property rights and tenure security in Costa Rica between June and August 2018. For more information, see www.prindex.net | [@PrindexGlobal](https://twitter.com/PrindexGlobal)

01 TENURE INSECURITY

19% of respondents in Ecuador feel tenure insecure, with the Orellana and Pastaza regions having the highest levels of insecurity.

12% Don't know/Refused



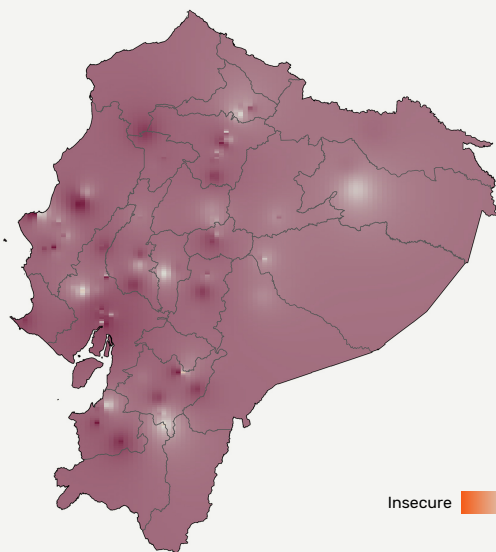
69%

TENURE SECURITY



19%

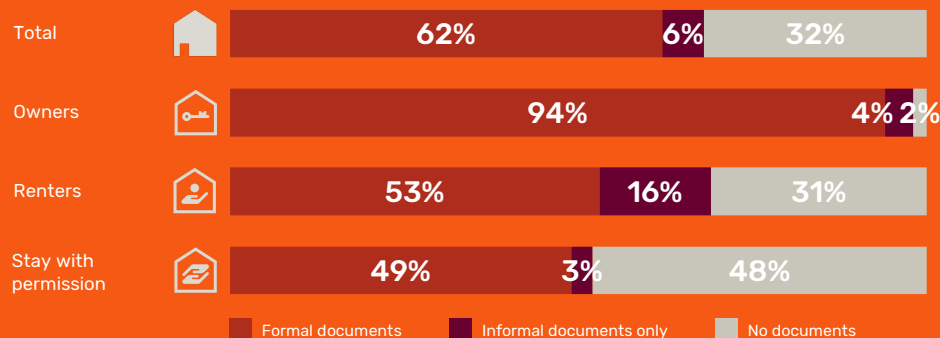
TENURE INSECURITY



Insecure  Secure

02 DOCUMENTATION

62% of respondents in Ecuador say they possess formal documents to prove ownership or rights-use of at least one of their properties.



03 PROPERTY RIGHTS

44% of respondents in Ecuador think property rights are well protected in the country, 75% say they know how to defend their property rights and 61% are confident of authorities' support in case rights are challenged.



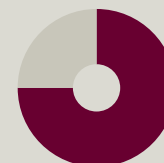
PROPERTY RIGHTS PROTECTION



44%

perceive property rights in country to be protected

KNOWLEDGE OF DEFENDING RIGHTS



75%

would know how to defend rights

CONFIDENCE IN AUTHORITIES' SUPPORT



61%

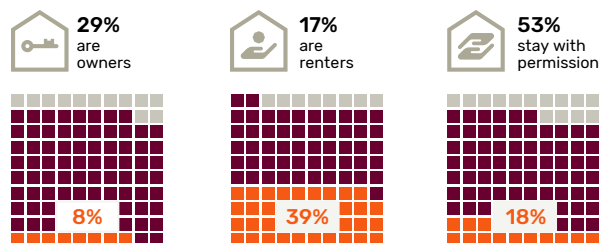
are confident of receiving support from authorities

04 TENURE INSECURITY IN DETAIL

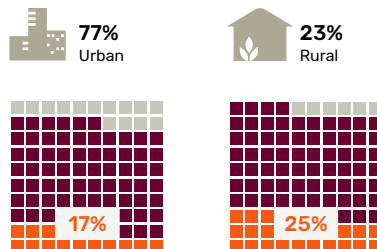
Across tenure types, at least 8% of respondents in Ecuador are tenure insecure. Respondents in rural areas feel more tenure insecure than respondents in urban areas. Men feel more insecure compared to women.

BY TENURE TYPE

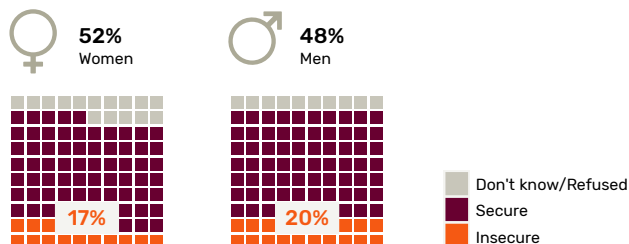
Of the total sample...



BY LOCATION



BY GENDER



Don't know/Refused
Secure
Insecure

05 REASONS FOR TENURE INSECURITY

Reasons for insecurity vary between owners and renters. Lack of financial resources and the death of a household member were the most commonly stated reasons for insecurity by owners, whereas being asked to leave by the owner and lack of financial resources were the most common reasons for insecurity among renters.



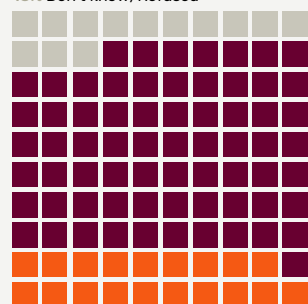
Methodology

A nationally representative sample of 985 adults 18 years or older were asked about their perceptions and experiences with property rights and tenure security in Ecuador between June and August 2018. For more information, see www.prindex.net | [@PrindexGlobal](https://twitter.com/PrindexGlobal)

01 TENURE INSECURITY

19% of respondents in Honduras feel tenure insecure, with the El Paraiso and La Paz regions having the highest levels of insecurity.

13% Don't know/Refused



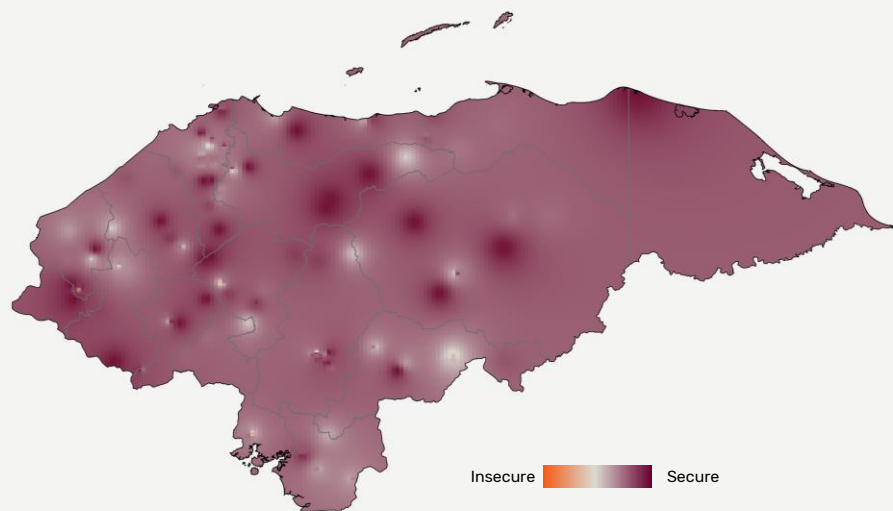
68%

TENURE SECURITY



19%

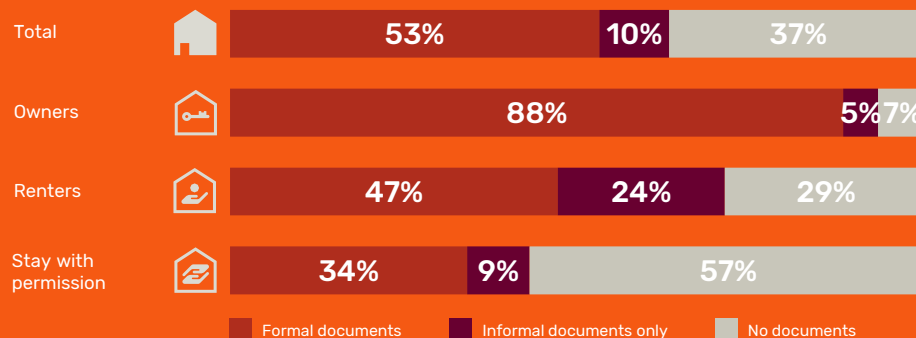
TENURE INSECURITY



Insecure  Secure

02 DOCUMENTATION

53% of respondents in Honduras say they possess formal documents to prove ownership or rights-use of at least one of their properties.



03 PROPERTY RIGHTS

46% of respondents in Honduras think property rights are well protected in the country, 79% say they know how to defend their property rights and 62% are confident of authorities' support in case rights are challenged.



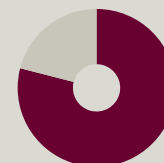
PROPERTY RIGHTS PROTECTION



46%

perceive property rights in country to be protected

KNOWLEDGE OF DEFENDING RIGHTS



79%

would know how to defend rights

CONFIDENCE IN AUTHORITIES' SUPPORT



62%

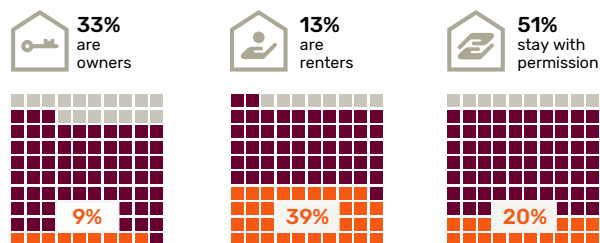
are confident of receiving support from authorities

04 TENURE INSECURITY IN DETAIL

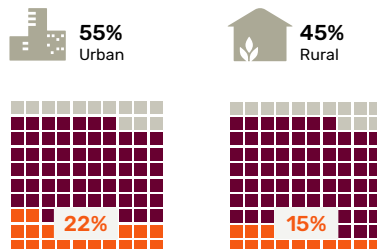
Across tenure types, at least 9% of respondents in Honduras are tenure insecure. Respondents in urban areas feel more tenure insecure than respondents in rural areas. Men feel more insecure compared to women.

BY TENURE TYPE

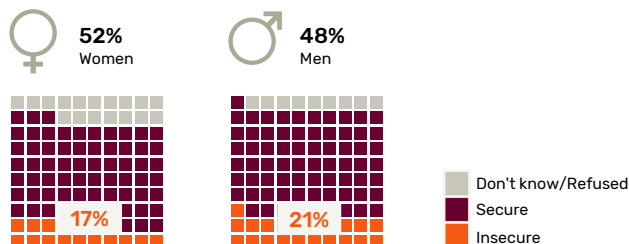
Of the total sample...



BY LOCATION



BY GENDER



05 REASONS FOR TENURE INSECURITY

Reasons for insecurity vary between owners and renters. Lack of financial resources and disagreements with family members were the most commonly stated reasons for insecurity by owners, whereas being asked to leave by the owner and lack of financial resources were the most common reasons for insecurity among renters.



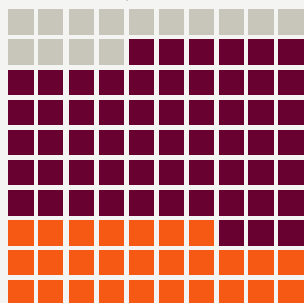
Methodology

A nationally representative sample of 980 adults 18 years or older were asked about their perceptions and experiences with property rights and tenure security in Honduras between June and August 2018. For more information, see www.prindex.net | [@PrindexGlobal](https://twitter.com/PrindexGlobal)

01 TENURE INSECURITY

27% of respondents in Cote d'Ivoire feel tenure insecure, with the Sassandra-Marahoue and Montagnes regions having the highest levels of insecurity.

14% Don't know/Refused



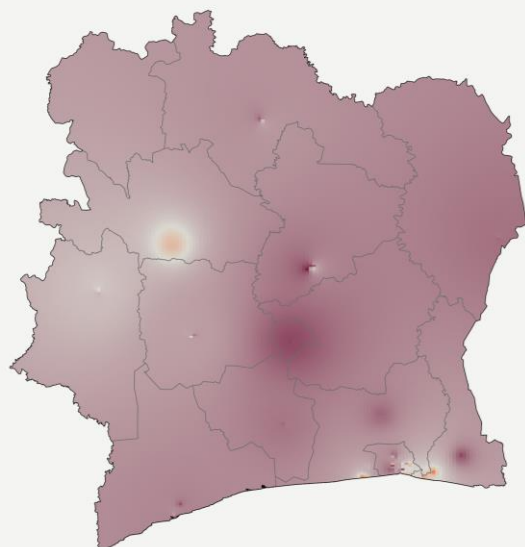
59%

TENURE SECURITY



27%

TENURE INSECURITY



Insecure  Secure

02 DOCUMENTATION

54% of respondents in Cote d'Ivoire say they possess formal documents to prove ownership or rights-use of at least one of their properties.

Total



54%

11%

35%

Owners



74%

10%

16%

Renters



54%

15%

31%

Stay with permission



48%

7%

45%

 Formal documents  Informal documents only  No documents

03 PROPERTY RIGHTS

36% of respondents in Cote d'Ivoire think property rights are well protected in the country, 65% say they know how to defend their property rights and 52% are confident of authorities' support in case rights are challenged.



PROPERTY RIGHTS
PROTECTION



36%

perceive property rights in country to be protected

KNOWLEDGE OF
DEFENDING RIGHTS



65%

would know how to defend rights

CONFIDENCE IN
AUTHORITIES' SUPPORT



52%

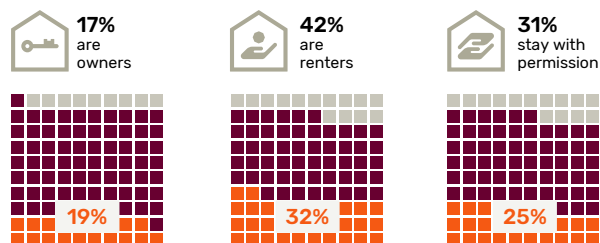
are confident of receiving support from authorities

04 TENURE INSECURITY IN DETAIL

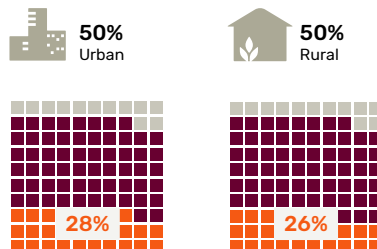
Across tenure types, at least 19% of respondents in Cote d'Ivoire are tenure insecure. Respondents in urban areas feel slightly more tenure insecure than respondents in rural areas. Women feel more insecure compared to men.

BY TENURE TYPE

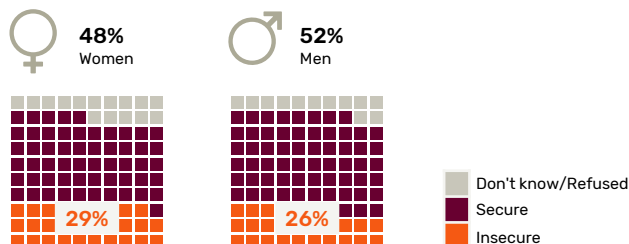
Of the total sample...



BY LOCATION



BY GENDER



05 REASONS FOR TENURE INSECURITY

Reasons for insecurity vary between owners and renters. Disagreements with family members and the risk of the government seizing properties were the most commonly stated reasons for insecurity by owners, whereas being asked to leave by the owner and lack of financial resources were the most common reasons for insecurity among renters.



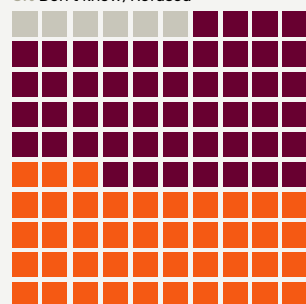
Methodology

A nationally representative sample of 1,170 adults 18 years or older were asked about their perceptions and experiences with property rights and tenure security in Cote d'Ivoire between May and July 2018. For more information, see www.prindex.net | [@PrindexGlobal](https://twitter.com/PrindexGlobal)

01 TENURE INSECURITY

43% of respondents in Liberia feel tenure insecure, with the Rivercess and Maryland regions having the highest levels of insecurity.

6% Don't know/Refused



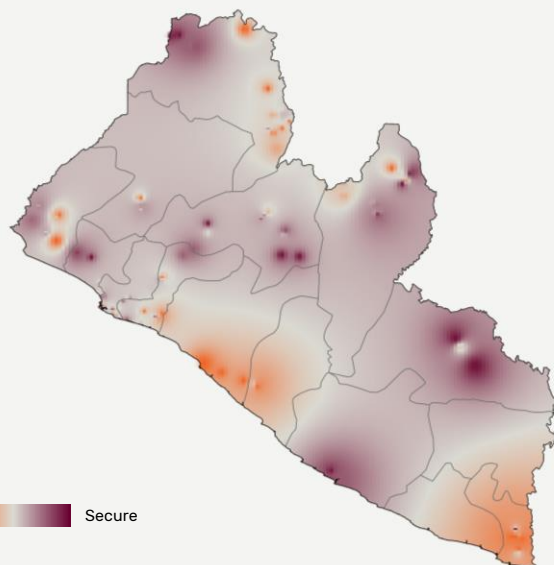
51%

TENURE SECURITY



43%

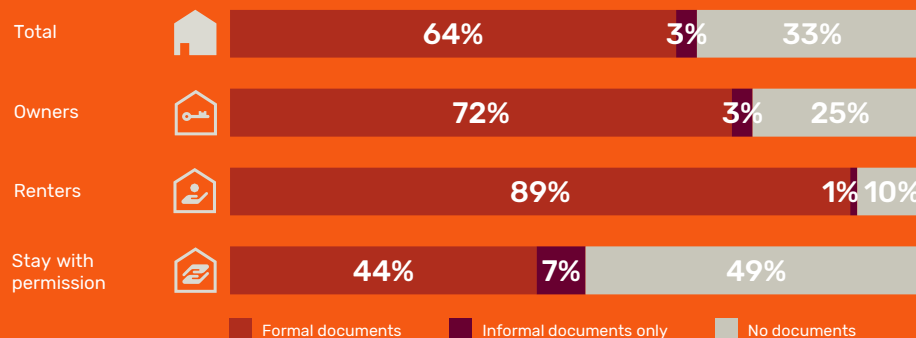
TENURE INSECURITY



Insecure  Secure

02 DOCUMENTATION

64% of respondents in Liberia say they possess formal documents to prove ownership or rights-use of at least one of their properties.



03 PROPERTY RIGHTS

70% of respondents in Liberia think property rights are well protected in the country, 90% say they know how to defend their property rights and 88% are confident of authorities' support in case rights are challenged.



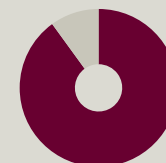
PROPERTY RIGHTS PROTECTION



70%

perceive property rights in country to be protected

KNOWLEDGE OF DEFENDING RIGHTS



90%

would know how to defend rights

CONFIDENCE IN AUTHORITIES' SUPPORT



88%

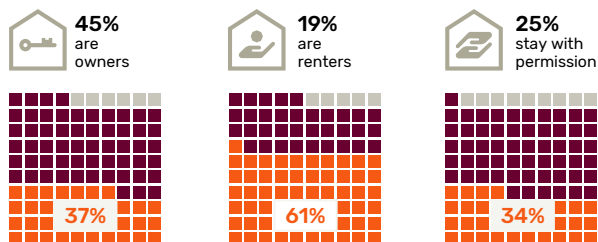
are confident of receiving support from authorities

04 TENURE INSECURITY IN DETAIL

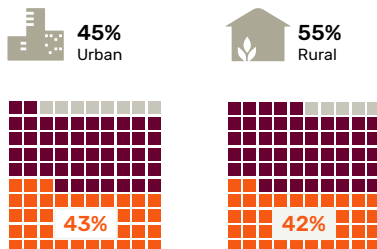
Across tenure types, at least 34% of respondents in Liberia are tenure insecure. Respondents in urban areas feel slightly more tenure insecure than respondents in rural areas. Women feel slightly more insecure compared to men.

Of the total sample...

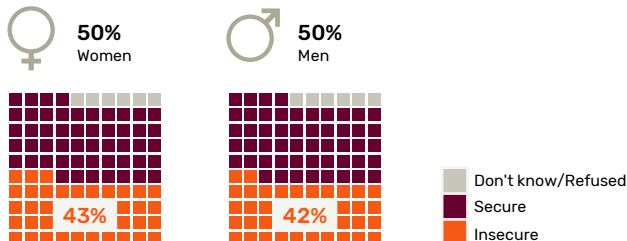
BY TENURE TYPE



BY LOCATION

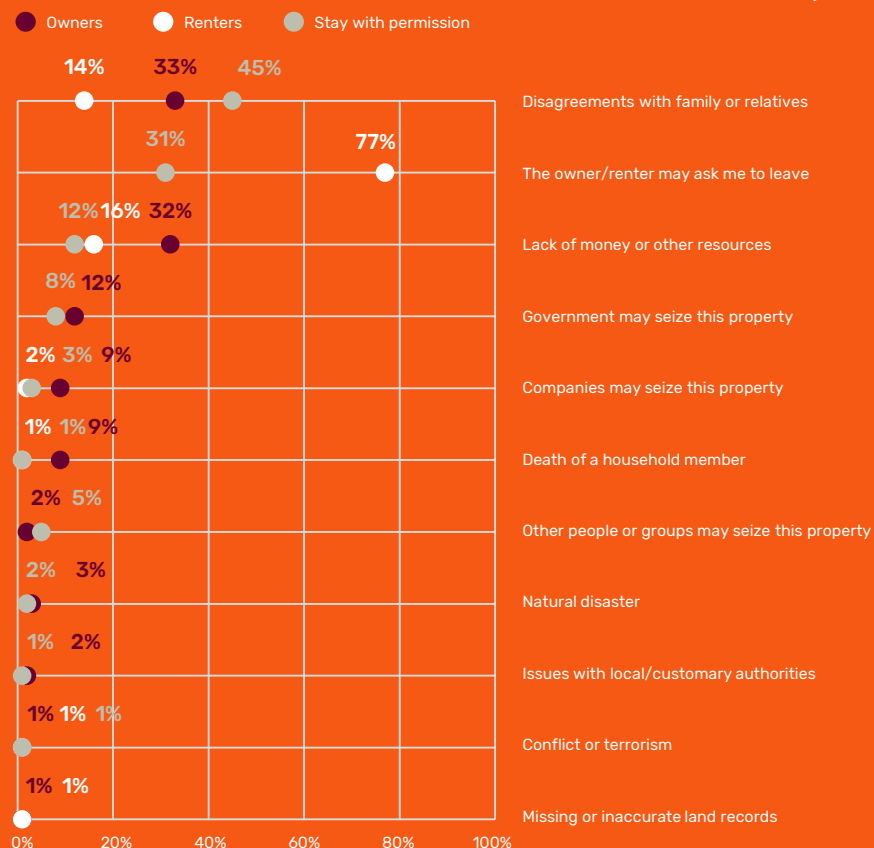


BY GENDER



05 REASONS FOR TENURE INSECURITY

Reasons for insecurity vary between owners and renters. Disagreements with family members and lack of financial resources were the most commonly stated reasons for insecurity by owners, whereas being asked to leave by the owner and lack of financial resources were the most common reasons for insecurity among renters.



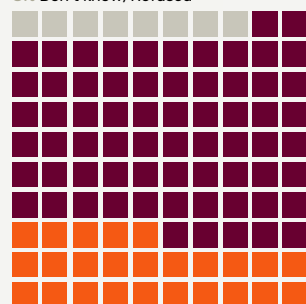
Methodology

A nationally representative sample of 959 adults 18 years or older were asked about their perceptions and experiences with property rights and tenure security in Liberia between May and July 2018. For more information, see www.prindex.net | [@PrindexGlobal](https://twitter.com/PrindexGlobal)

01 TENURE INSECURITY

25% of respondents in Madagascar feel tenure insecure, with the Sofia and Betsiboka regions having the highest levels of insecurity.

8% Don't know/Refused



67%

TENURE SECURITY

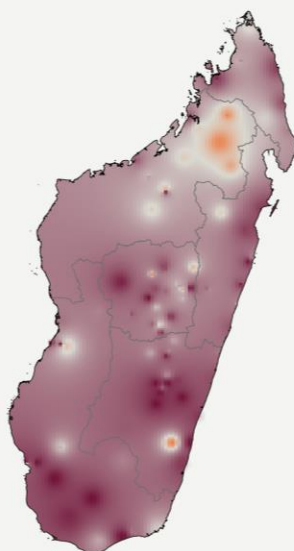


25%

TENURE INSECURITY

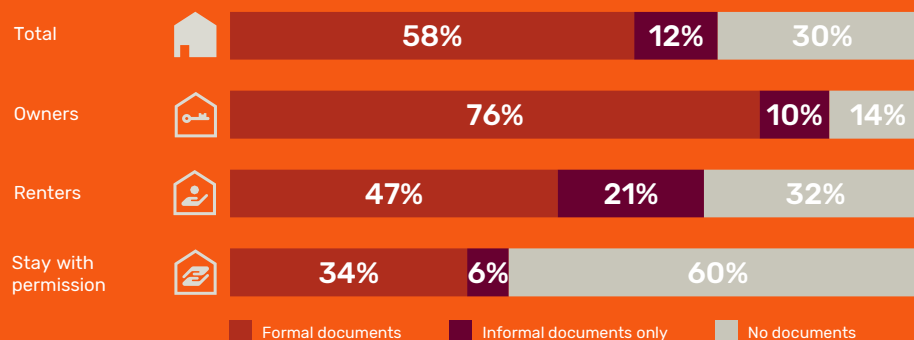


Insecure  Secure



02 DOCUMENTATION

58% of respondents in Madagascar say they possess formal documents to prove ownership or rights-use of at least one of their properties.



03 PROPERTY RIGHTS

16% of respondents in Madagascar think property rights are well protected in the country, 64% say they know how to defend their property rights and 58% are confident of authorities' support in case rights are challenged.



PROPERTY RIGHTS PROTECTION



16%

perceive property rights in country to be protected

KNOWLEDGE OF DEFENDING RIGHTS



64%

would know how to defend rights

CONFIDENCE IN AUTHORITIES' SUPPORT



58%

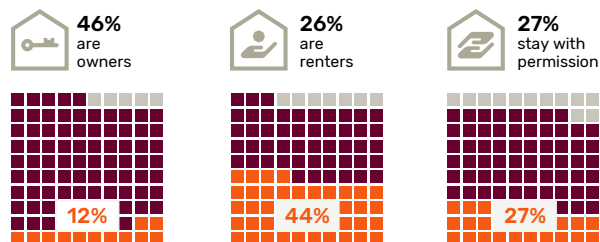
are confident of receiving support from authorities

04 TENURE INSECURITY IN DETAIL

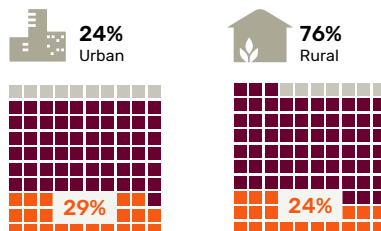
Across tenure types, more than 10% of respondents in Madagascar are tenure insecure. Respondents in urban areas feel more tenure insecure than respondents in rural areas. Women and men feel equally insecure.

Of the total sample...

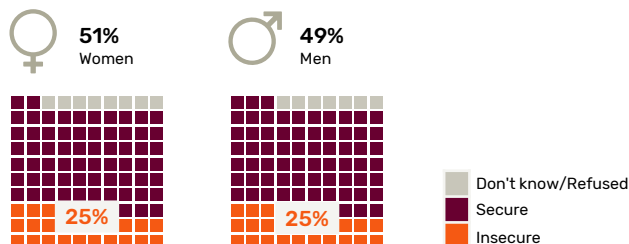
BY TENURE TYPE



BY LOCATION



BY GENDER



05 REASONS FOR TENURE INSECURITY

Reasons for insecurity vary between owners and renters. The risk of the government seizing properties and companies seizing properties were the most commonly stated reasons for insecurity by owners, whereas being asked to leave by the owner and lack of financial resources were the most common reasons for insecurity among renters.



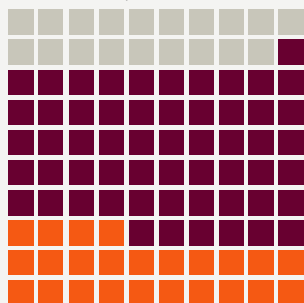
Methodology

A nationally representative sample of 1,193 adults 18 years or older were asked about their perceptions and experiences with property rights and tenure security in Madagascar between May and July 2018. For more information, see www.prindex.net | [@PrindexGlobal](https://twitter.com/PrindexGlobal)

01 TENURE INSECURITY

24% of respondents in Mozambique feel tenure insecure, with the Tete and Maputo City regions having the highest levels of insecurity.

19% Don't know/Refused



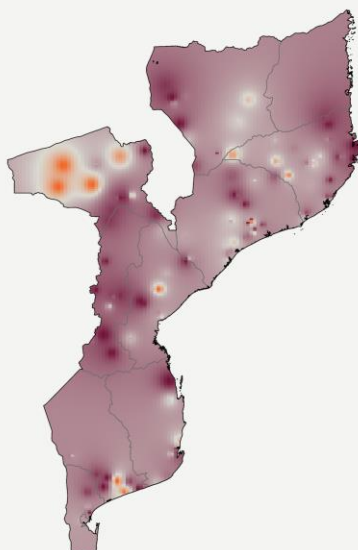
57%

TENURE SECURITY



24%

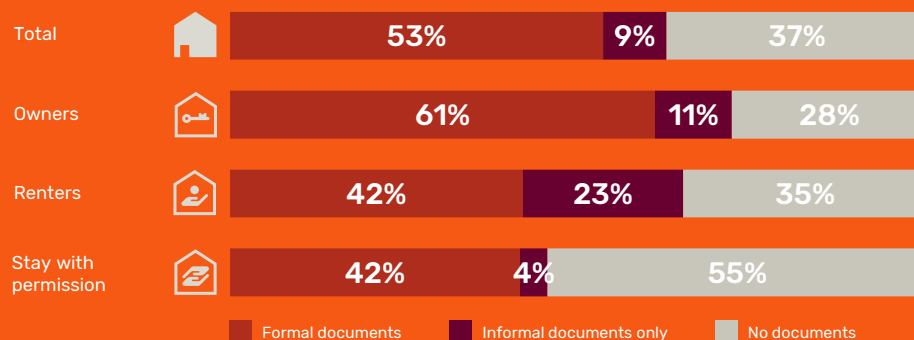
TENURE INSECURITY



Insecure  Secure

02 DOCUMENTATION

53% of respondents in Mozambique say they possess formal documents to prove ownership or rights-use of at least one of their properties.



03 PROPERTY RIGHTS

70% of respondents in Mozambique think property rights are well protected in the country, 77% say they know how to defend their property rights and 83% are confident of authorities' support in case rights are challenged.



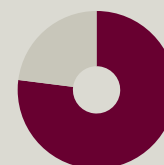
PROPERTY RIGHTS PROTECTION



70%

perceive property rights in country to be protected

KNOWLEDGE OF DEFENDING RIGHTS



77%

would know how to defend rights

CONFIDENCE IN AUTHORITIES' SUPPORT



83%

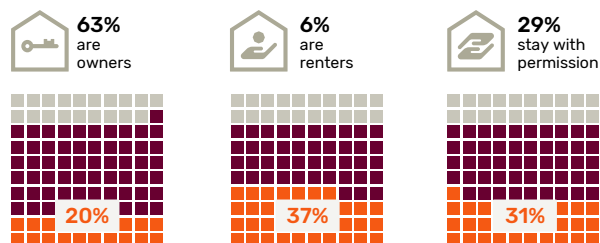
are confident of receiving support from authorities

04 TENURE INSECURITY IN DETAIL

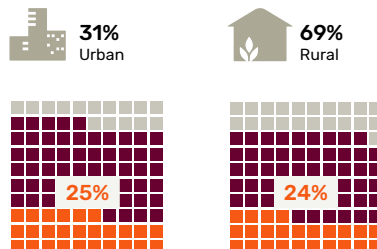
Across tenure types, 20% of respondents in Mozambique are tenure insecure. Respondents in urban areas feel slightly more tenure insecure than respondents in rural areas. Women and men feel equally insecure.

BY TENURE TYPE

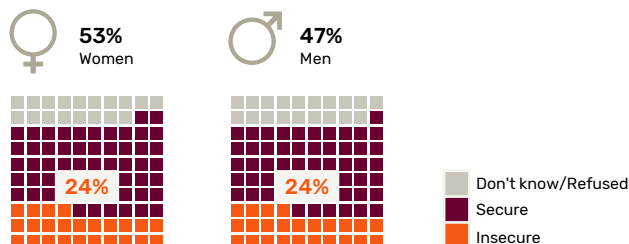
Of the total sample...



BY LOCATION



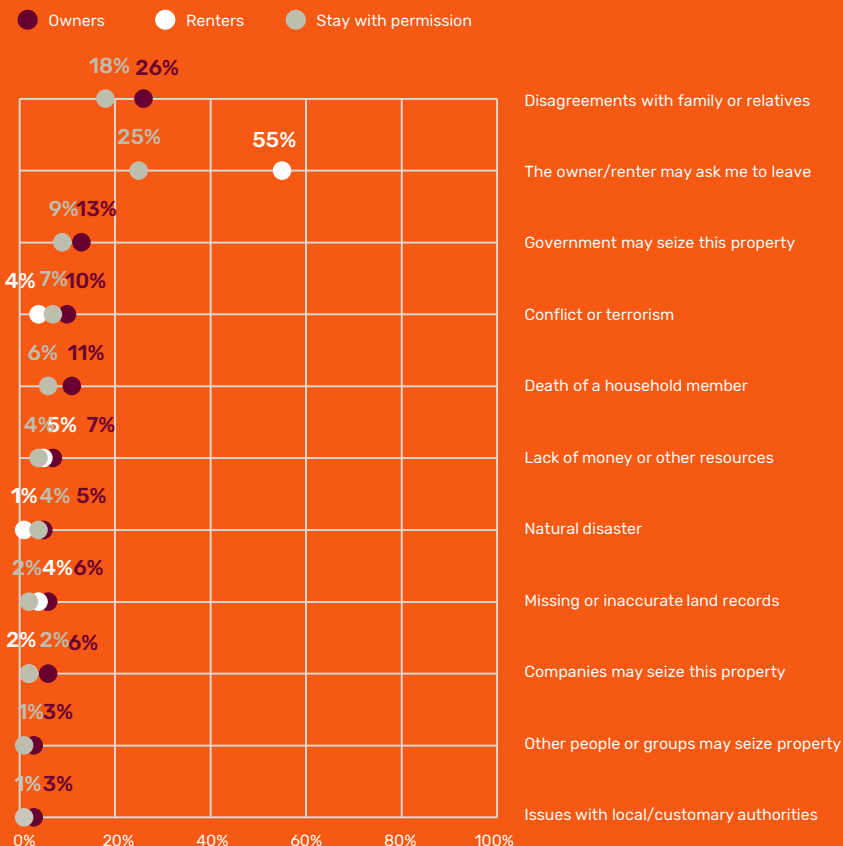
BY GENDER



Don't know/Refused
Secure
Insecure

05 REASONS FOR TENURE INSECURITY

Reasons for insecurity vary between owners and renters. Disagreements with family members and the risk of the government seizing properties were the most commonly stated reasons for insecurity by owners, whereas being asked to leave by the owner and lack of financial resources were the most common reasons for insecurity among renters.



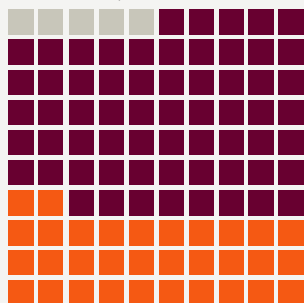
Methodology

A nationally representative sample of 1,436 adults 18 years or older were asked about their perceptions and experiences with property rights and tenure security in Mozambique between May and July 2018. For more information, see www.prindex.net | [@PrindexGlobal](https://twitter.com/PrindexGlobal)

01 TENURE INSECURITY

32% of respondents in Namibia feel tenure insecure, with the Oshana and Zambezi regions having the highest levels of insecurity.

5% Don't know/Refused



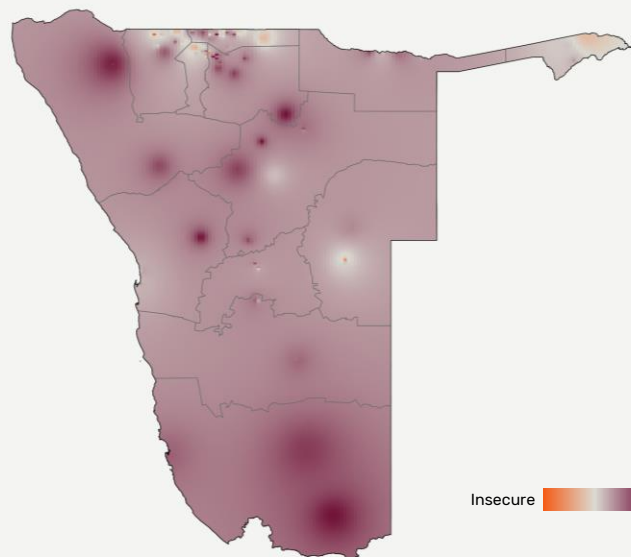
63%

TENURE SECURITY



32%

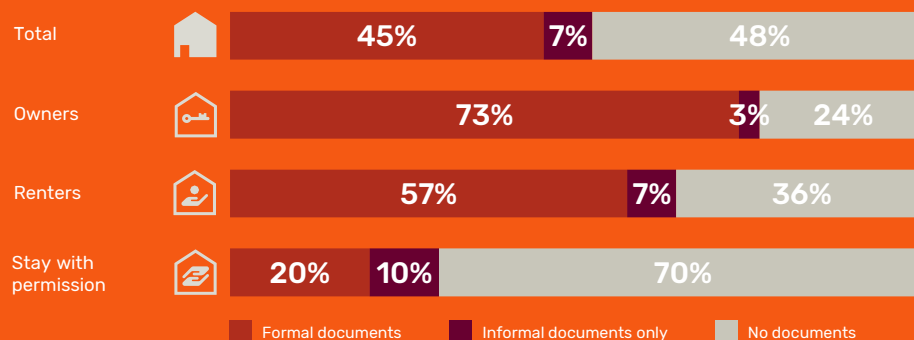
TENURE INSECURITY



Insecure  Secure

02 DOCUMENTATION

45% of respondents in Namibia say they possess formal documents to prove ownership or rights-use of at least one of their properties.



03 PROPERTY RIGHTS

70% of respondents in Namibia think property rights are well protected in the country, 69% say they know how to defend their property rights and 73% are confident of authorities' support in case rights are challenged.



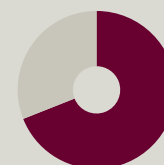
PROPERTY RIGHTS PROTECTION



70%

perceive property rights in country to be protected

KNOWLEDGE OF DEFENDING RIGHTS



69%

would know how to defend rights

CONFIDENCE IN AUTHORITIES' SUPPORT



73%

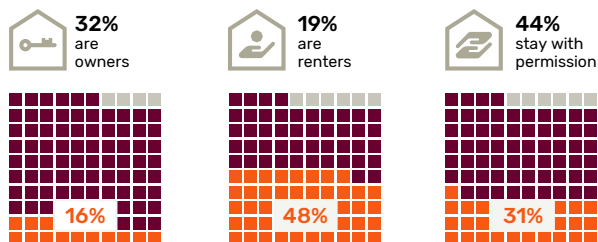
are confident of receiving support from authorities

04 TENURE INSECURITY IN DETAIL

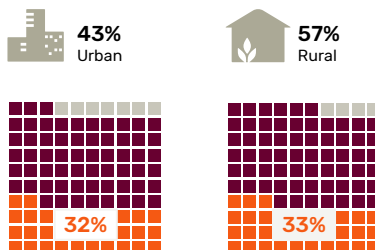
Across tenure types, at least 16% of respondents in Namibia are tenure insecure. Respondents in rural areas feel slightly more tenure insecure than respondents in urban areas. Women feel more insecure compared to men.

Of the total sample...

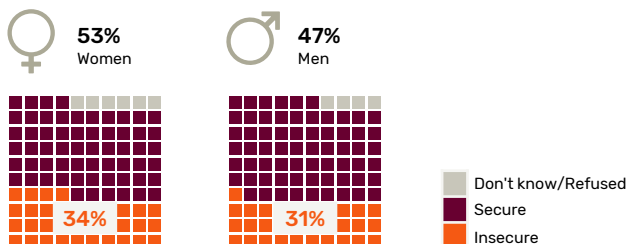
BY TENURE TYPE



BY LOCATION

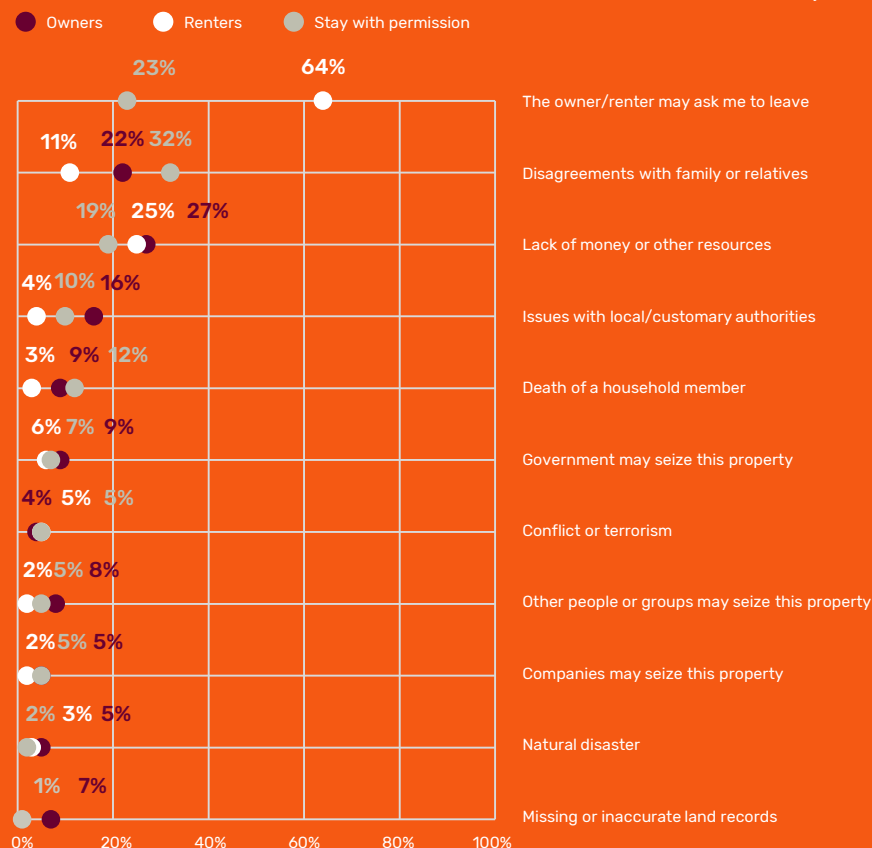


BY GENDER



05 REASONS FOR TENURE INSECURITY

Reasons for insecurity vary between owners and renters. Lack of financial resources and disagreements with family members were the most commonly stated reasons for insecurity by owners, whereas being asked to leave by the owner and lack of financial resources were the most common reasons for insecurity among renters.



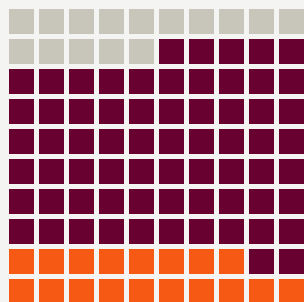
Methodology

A nationally representative sample of 998 adults 18 years or older were asked about their perceptions and experiences with property rights and tenure security in Namibia between June and August 2018. For more information, see www.prindex.net | [@PrindexGlobal](https://twitter.com/PrindexGlobal)

01 TENURE INSECURITY

18% of respondents in Peru feel tenure insecure, with La Libertad and Amazonas regions having the highest levels of insecurity.

15% Don't know/Refused



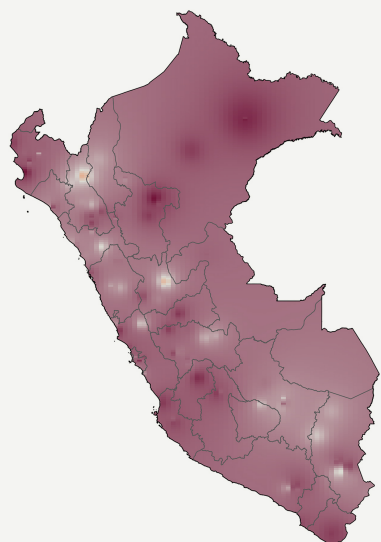
67%

TENURE SECURITY



18%

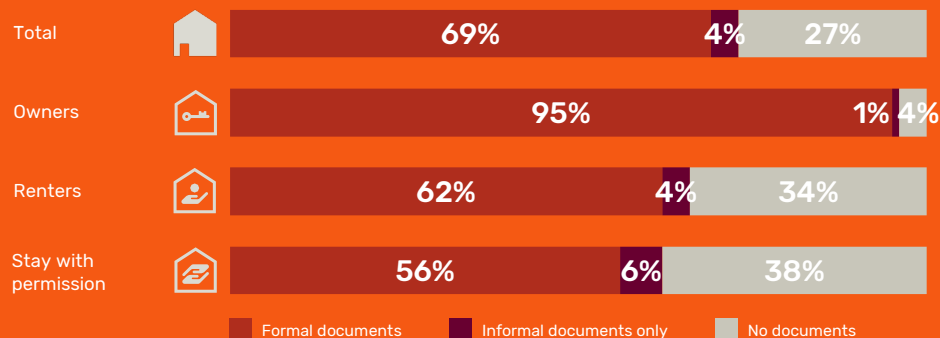
TENURE INSECURITY



Insecure  Secure

02 DOCUMENTATION

69% of respondents in Peru say they possess formal documents to prove ownership or rights-use of at least one of their properties.



03 PROPERTY RIGHTS

28% of respondents in Peru think property rights are well protected in the country, 80% say they know how to defend their property rights and 57% are confident of authorities' support in case rights are challenged.



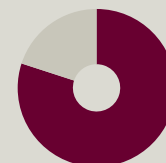
PROPERTY RIGHTS PROTECTION



28%

perceive property rights in country to be protected

KNOWLEDGE OF DEFENDING RIGHTS



80%

would know how to defend rights

CONFIDENCE IN AUTHORITIES' SUPPORT



57%

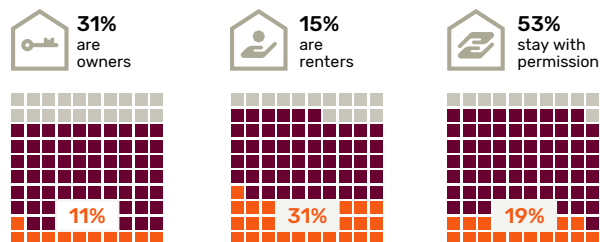
are confident of receiving support from authorities

04 TENURE INSECURITY IN DETAIL

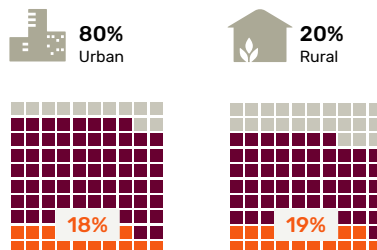
Across tenure types, at least 11% of respondents in Peru are tenure insecure. Respondents in rural areas feel slightly more tenure insecure than respondents in urban areas. Women feel more insecure compared to men.

Of the total sample...

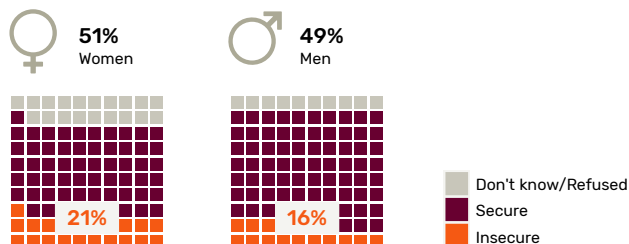
BY TENURE TYPE



BY LOCATION



BY GENDER



05 REASONS FOR TENURE INSECURITY

Reasons for insecurity vary between owners and renters. Lack of financial resources and disagreements with family members were the most commonly stated reasons for insecurity by owners, whereas being asked to leave by the owner and lack of financial resources were the most common reasons for insecurity among renters.



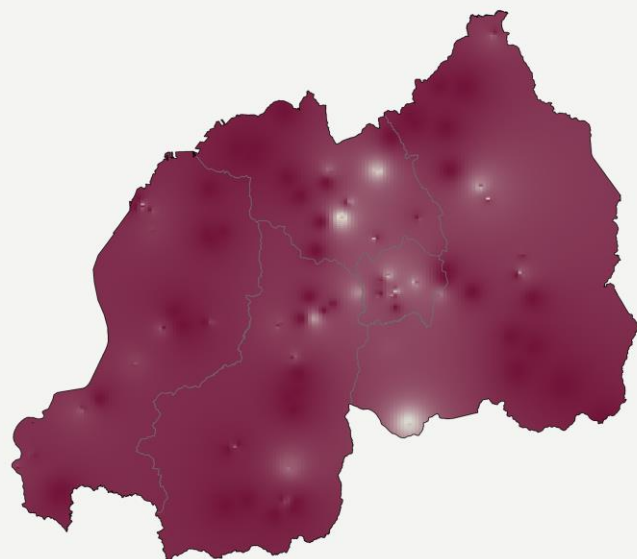
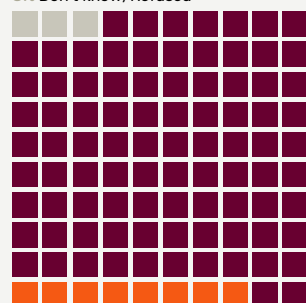
Methodology

A nationally representative sample of 1,480 adults 18 years or older were asked about their perceptions and experiences with property rights and tenure security in Peru between June and August 2018. For more information, see www.prindex.net | [@PrindexGlobal](https://twitter.com/PrindexGlobal)

01 TENURE INSECURITY

8% of respondents in Rwanda feel tenure insecure, with the Kigali City and North regions having the highest levels of insecurity.

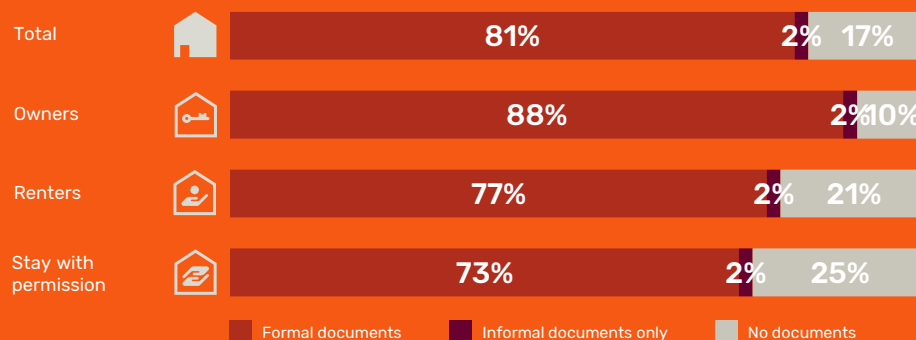
3% Don't know/Refused



Insecure  Secure

02 DOCUMENTATION

81% of respondents in Rwanda say they possess formal documents to prove ownership or rights-use of at least one of their properties.



03 PROPERTY RIGHTS

88% of respondents in Rwanda think property rights are well protected in the country, 80% say they know how to defend their property rights and 97% are confident of authorities' support in case rights are challenged.

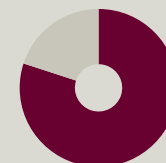


PROPERTY RIGHTS PROTECTION



88%
perceive property rights in country to be protected

KNOWLEDGE OF DEFENDING RIGHTS



80%
would know how to defend rights

CONFIDENCE IN AUTHORITIES' SUPPORT



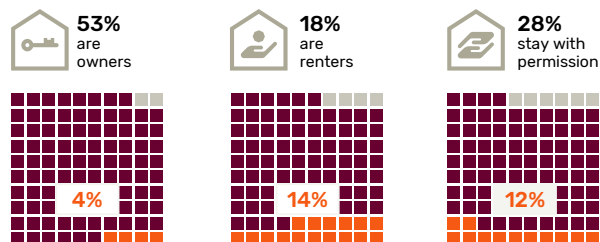
97%
are confident of receiving support from authorities

04 TENURE INSECURITY IN DETAIL

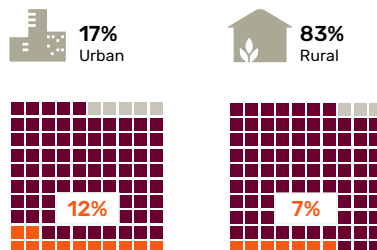
Across tenure types, only 4% of respondents in Rwanda are tenure insecure. Respondents in urban areas feel more tenure insecure than respondents in rural areas. Women feel slightly more insecure compared to men.

Of the total sample...

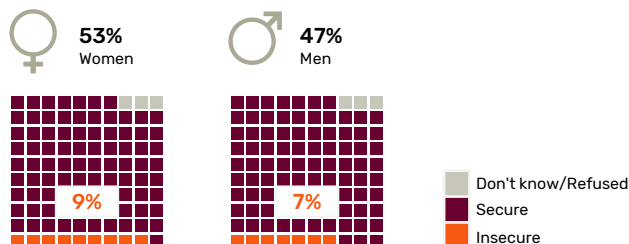
BY TENURE TYPE



BY LOCATION



BY GENDER



Don't know/Refused
Secure
Insecure

05 REASONS FOR TENURE INSECURITY

Reasons for insecurity vary between owners and renters. The risk of the government seizing properties and lack of financial resources were the most commonly stated reasons for insecurity by owners, whereas being asked to leave by the owner and lack of financial resources were the most common reasons for insecurity among renters.



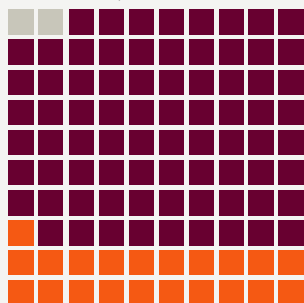
Methodology

A nationally representative sample of 968 adults 18 years or older were asked about their perceptions and experiences with property rights and tenure security in Rwanda between May and July 2018. For more information, see www.prindex.net | [@PrindexGlobal](https://twitter.com/PrindexGlobal)

01 TENURE INSECURITY

21% of respondents in Senegal feel tenure insecure, with the Kolda and Tambacounda regions having the highest levels of insecurity.

2% Don't know/Refused



77%

TENURE SECURITY

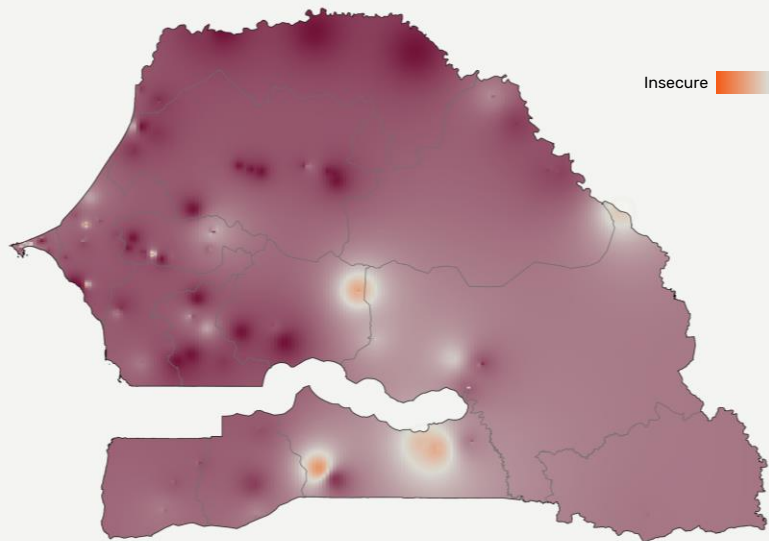


21%

TENURE INSECURITY

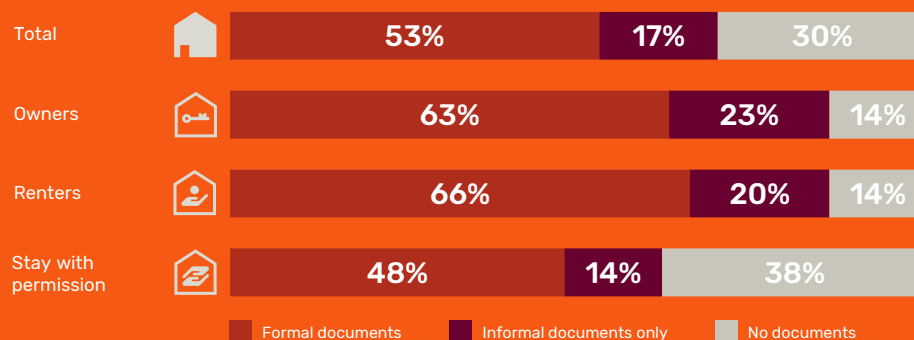


Insecure  Secure



02 DOCUMENTATION

53% of respondents in Senegal say they possess formal documents to prove ownership or rights-use of at least one of their properties.



03 PROPERTY RIGHTS

64% of respondents in Senegal think property rights are well protected in the country, 83% say they know how to defend their property rights and 82% are confident of authorities' support in case rights are challenged.



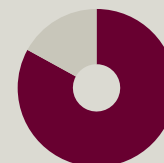
PROPERTY RIGHTS PROTECTION



64%

perceive property rights in country to be protected

KNOWLEDGE OF DEFENDING RIGHTS



83%

would know how to defend rights

CONFIDENCE IN AUTHORITIES' SUPPORT



82%

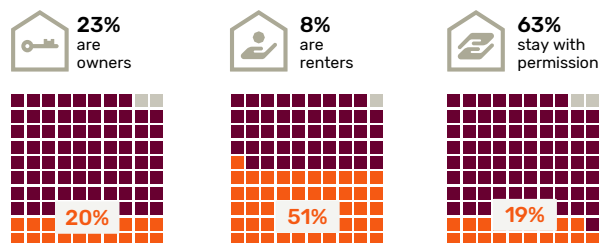
are confident of receiving support from authorities

04 TENURE INSECURITY IN DETAIL

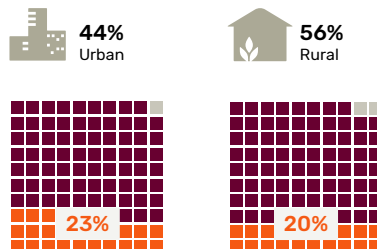
Across tenure types, at least 19% of respondents in Senegal are tenure insecure. Respondents in urban areas feel more tenure insecure than respondents in rural areas. Men feel more insecure compared to women.

BY TENURE TYPE

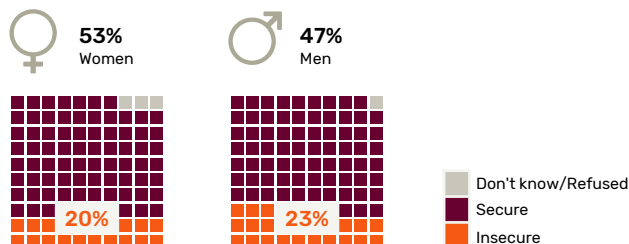
Of the total sample...



BY LOCATION

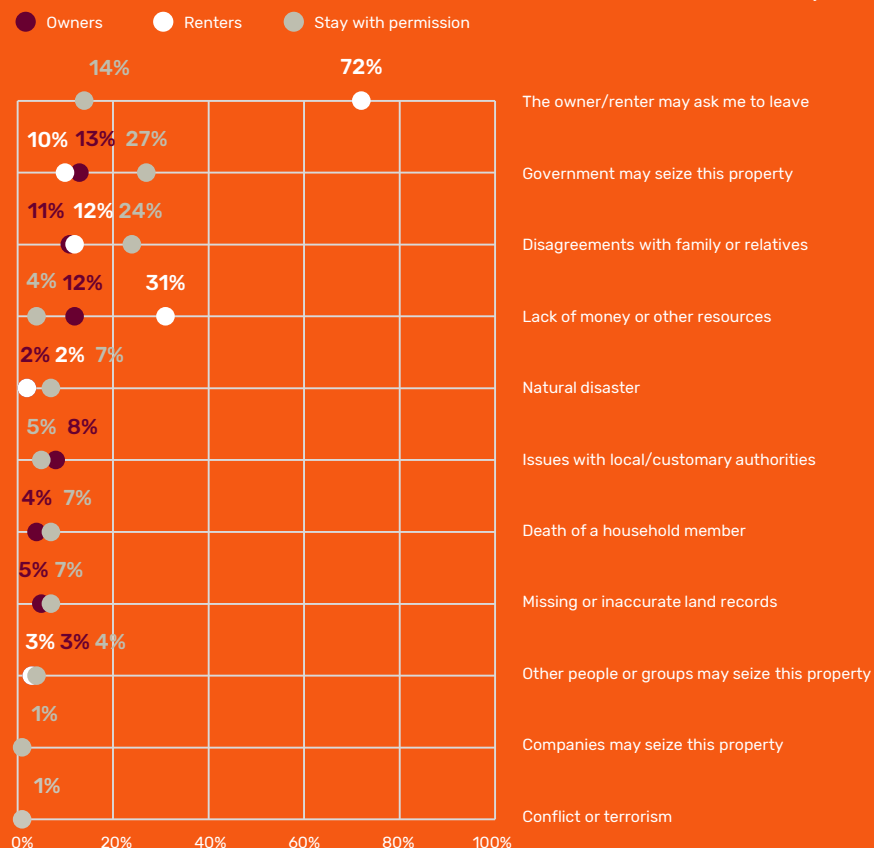


BY GENDER



05 REASONS FOR TENURE INSECURITY

Reasons for insecurity vary between owners and renters. The risk of the government seizing properties and lack of financial resources were the most commonly stated reasons for insecurity by owners, whereas being asked to leave by the owner and lack of financial resources were the most common reasons for insecurity among renters.



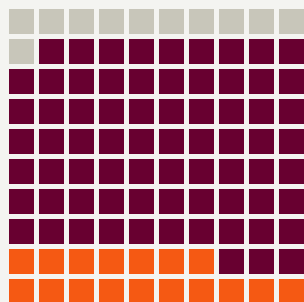
Methodology

A nationally representative sample of 1,012 adults 18 years or older were asked about their perceptions and experiences with property rights and tenure security in Senegal between June and August 2018. For more information, see www.prindex.net | [@PrindexGlobal](https://twitter.com/PrindexGlobal)

01 TENURE INSECURITY

17% of respondents in Thailand feel tenure insecure, with the Central and South regions having the highest levels of insecurity.

11% Don't know/Refused



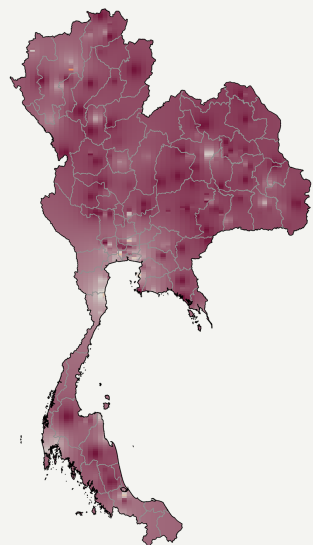
72%

TENURE SECURITY



17%

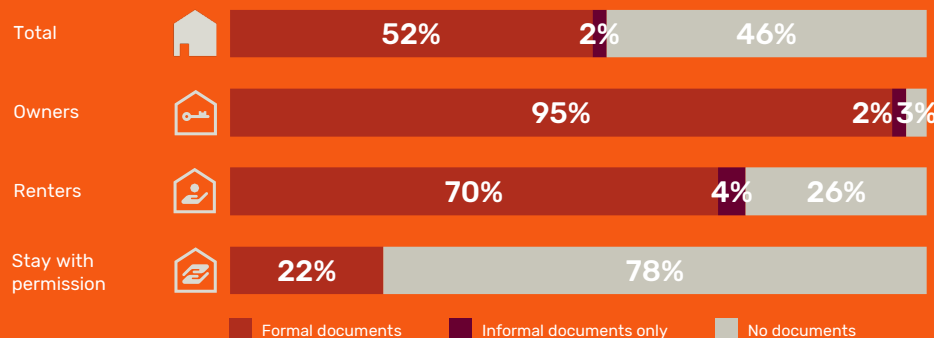
TENURE INSECURITY



Insecure  Secure

02 DOCUMENTATION

52% of respondents in Thailand say they possess formal documents to prove ownership or rights-use of at least one of their properties.



03 PROPERTY RIGHTS

62% of respondents in Thailand think property rights are well protected in the country, 44% say they know how to defend their property rights and 58% are confident of authorities' support in case rights are challenged.



PROPERTY RIGHTS PROTECTION



62%

perceive property rights in country to be protected

KNOWLEDGE OF DEFENDING RIGHTS



44%

would know how to defend rights

CONFIDENCE IN AUTHORITIES' SUPPORT



58%

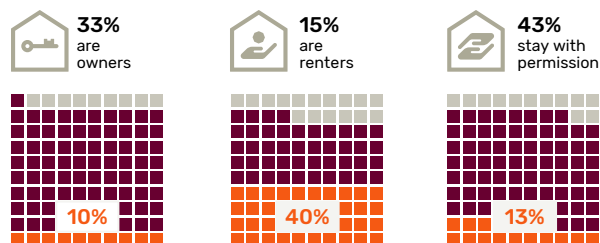
are confident of receiving support from authorities

04 TENURE INSECURITY IN DETAIL

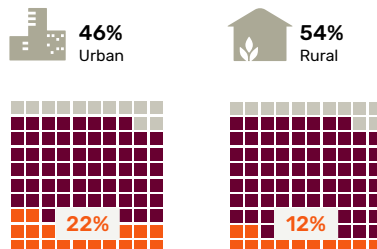
Across tenure types, at least 10% of respondents in Thailand are tenure insecure. Respondents in urban areas feel more tenure insecure than respondents in rural areas. Women feel slightly more insecure compared to men.

Of the total sample...

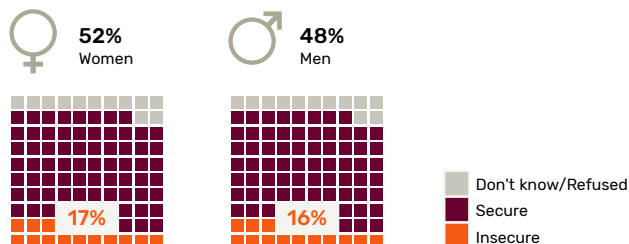
BY TENURE TYPE



BY LOCATION



BY GENDER



Don't know/Refused
Secure
Insecure

05 REASONS FOR TENURE INSECURITY

Reasons for insecurity vary between owners and renters. The risk of the government seizing properties and lack of financial resources were the most commonly stated reasons for insecurity by owners, whereas being asked to leave by the owner and lack of financial resources were the most common reasons for insecurity among renters.



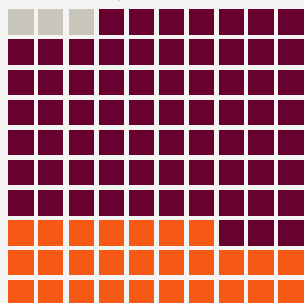
Methodology

A nationally representative sample of 1,948 adults 18 years or older were asked about their perceptions and experiences with property rights and tenure security in Thailand between June and August 2018. For more information, see www.prindex.net | [@PrindexGlobal](https://twitter.com/PrindexGlobal)

01 TENURE INSECURITY

27% of respondents in Zambia feel tenure insecure, with the Lusaka and Muchinga regions having the highest levels of insecurity.

3% Don't know/Refused



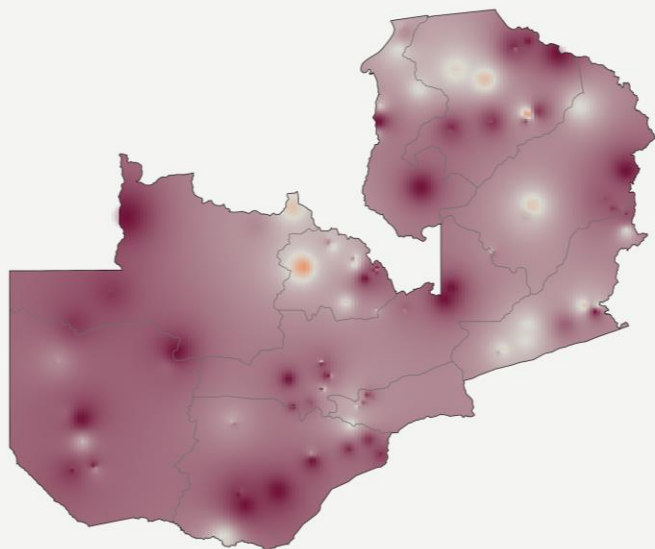
70%

TENURE SECURITY



27%

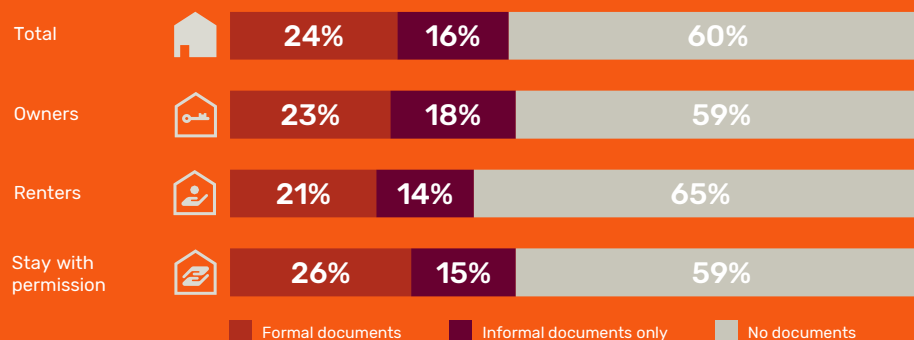
TENURE INSECURITY



Insecure  Secure

02 DOCUMENTATION

24% of respondents in Zambia say they possess formal documents to prove ownership or rights-use of at least one of their properties.



03 PROPERTY RIGHTS

73% of respondents in Zambia think property rights are well protected in the country, 79% say they know how to defend their property rights and 89% are confident of authorities' support in case rights are challenged.



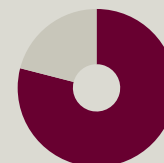
PROPERTY RIGHTS PROTECTION



73%

perceive property rights in country to be protected

KNOWLEDGE OF DEFENDING RIGHTS



79%

would know how to defend rights

CONFIDENCE IN AUTHORITIES' SUPPORT



89%

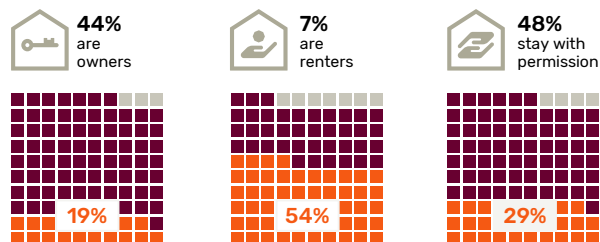
are confident of receiving support from authorities

04 TENURE INSECURITY IN DETAIL

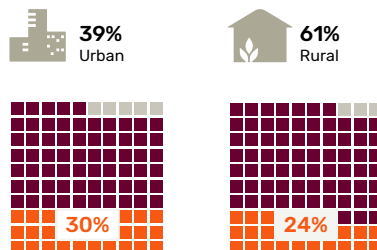
Across tenure types, at least 19% of respondents in Zambia are tenure insecure. Respondents in urban areas feel more tenure insecure than respondents in rural areas. Men feel slightly more insecure compared to women.

Of the total sample...

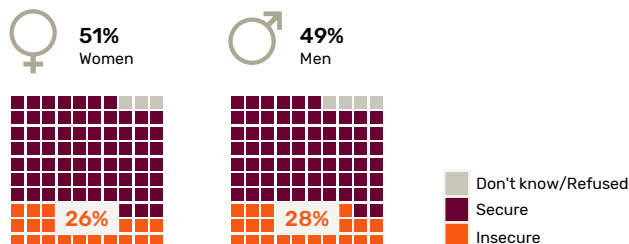
BY TENURE TYPE



BY LOCATION



BY GENDER



Don't know/Refused
Secure
Insecure

05 REASONS FOR TENURE INSECURITY

Reasons for insecurity vary between owners and renters. Issues with local/customary authorities and the risk of the government seizing properties were the most commonly stated reasons for insecurity by owners, whereas being asked to leave by the owner and lack of financial resources were the most common reasons for insecurity among renters.

Owners Renters Stay with permission



Methodology

A nationally representative sample of 1,011 adults 18 years or older were asked about their perceptions and experiences with property rights and tenure security in Zambia between May and July 2018. For more information, see www.prindex.net | [@PrindexGlobal](https://twitter.com/PrindexGlobal)