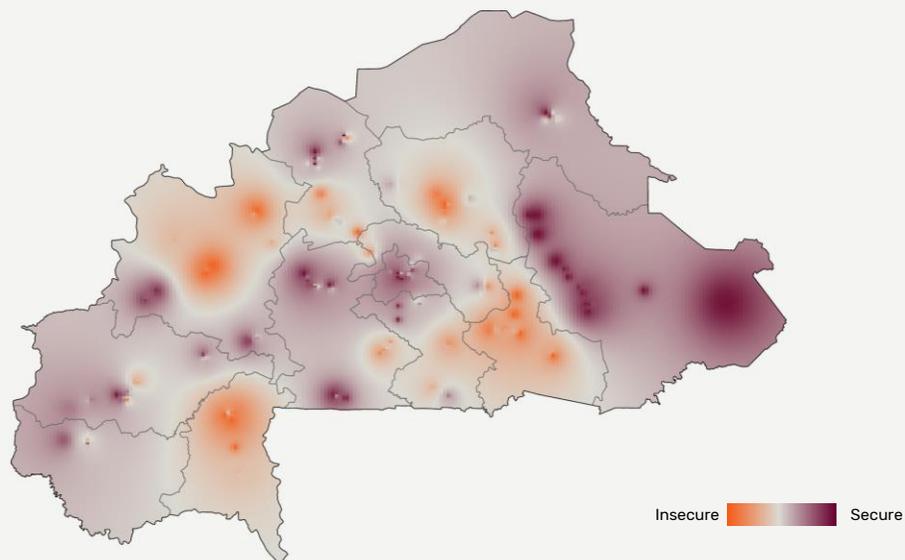
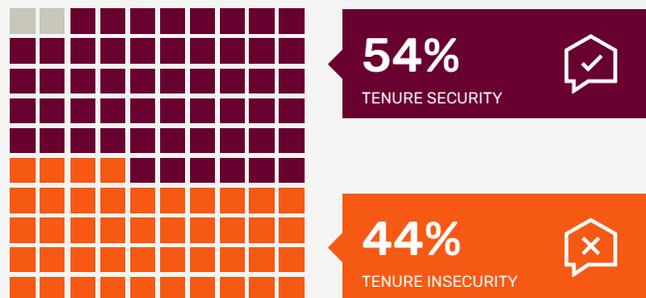


## 01 TENURE INSECURITY

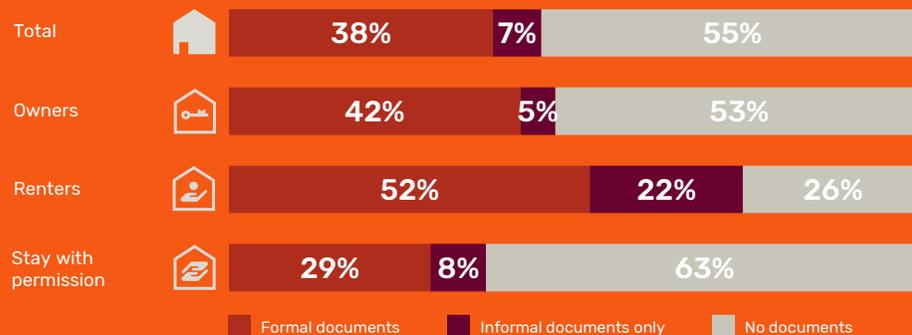
44% of respondents in Burkina Faso feel tenure insecure, with the South-West and Central-East regions having the highest levels of insecurity.

2% Don't know/Refused



## 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



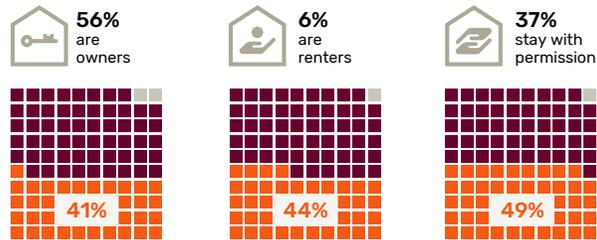
**70%** are confident of receiving support from authorities

## 04 TENURE INSECURITY IN DETAIL

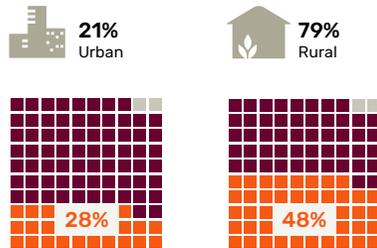
Across tenure types, more than 40% of respondents in Burkina Faso are tenure insecure. Respondents in rural areas feel more tenure insecure than respondents in urban areas. Women feel slightly more insecure compared to men.

Of the total sample...

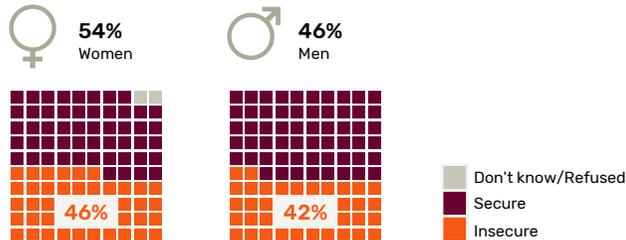
### BY TENURE TYPE



### 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.



● Owners ● Renters ● Stay with permission



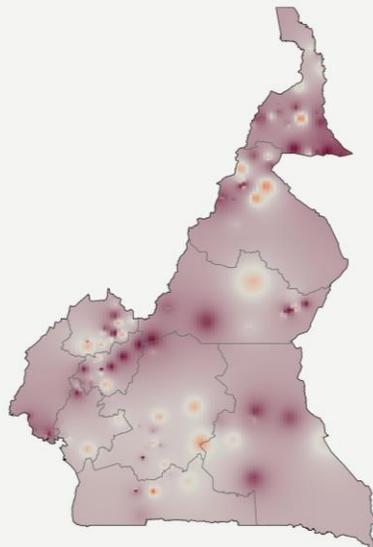
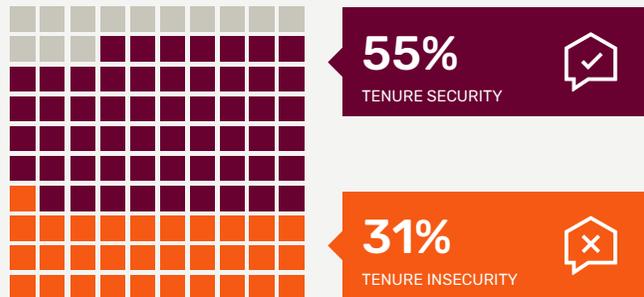
### Methodology

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](http://www.prindex.net) | [@PrindexGlobal](https://twitter.com/PrindexGlobal)

## 01 TENURE INSECURITY

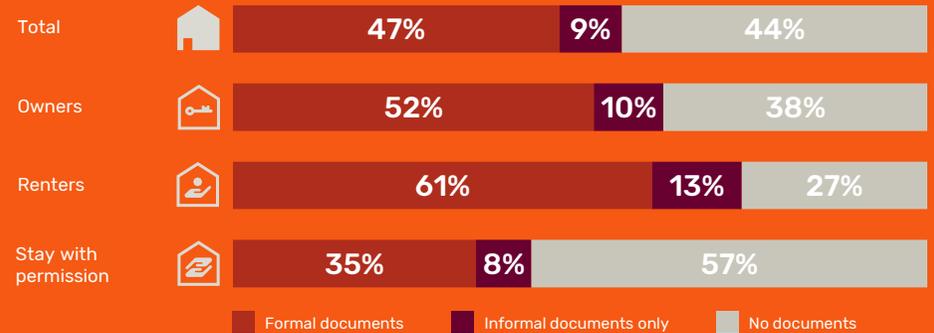
31% of respondents in Cameroon feel tenure insecure, with the Littoral and North-West regions having the highest levels of insecurity.

14% Don't know/Refused



## 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.

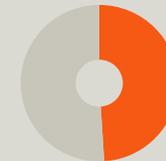


## 03 PROPERTY RIGHTS

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.

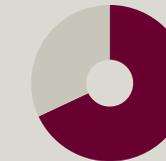


### PROPERTY RIGHTS PROTECTION



**49%**  
perceive property rights in country to be protected

### KNOWLEDGE OF DEFENDING RIGHTS



**68%**  
would know how to defend rights

### CONFIDENCE IN AUTHORITIES' SUPPORT



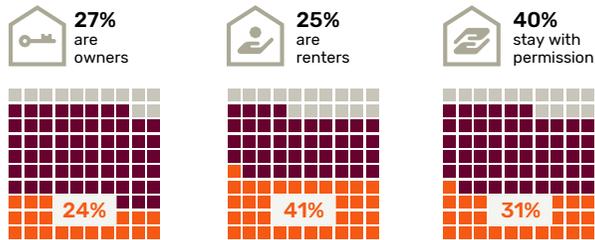
**66%**  
are confident of receiving support from authorities

## 04 TENURE INSECURITY IN DETAIL

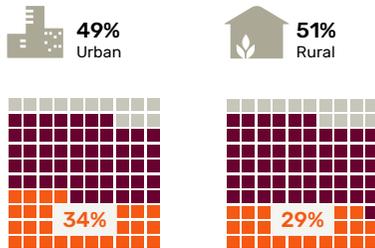
Across tenure types, more than 20% of respondents in Cameroon are tenure insecure. Respondents in rural areas feel more tenure insecure than respondents in urban areas. Women feel slightly more insecure compared to men.

Of the total sample...

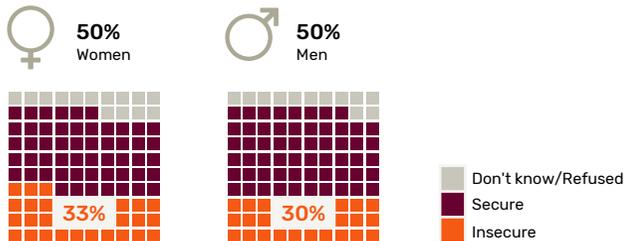
### BY TENURE TYPE



### 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.



● Owners  
● Renters  
● Stay with permission



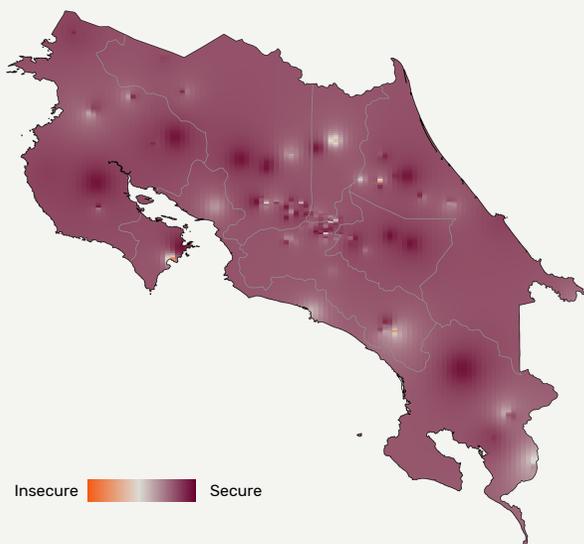
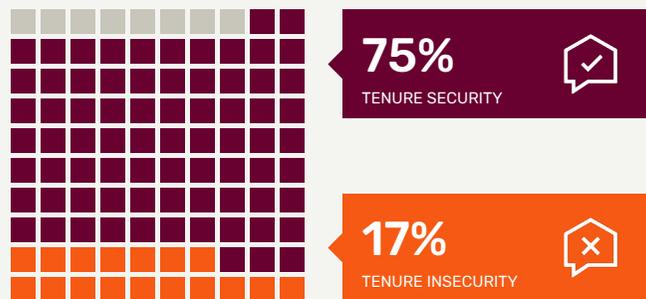
### Methodology

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](http://www.prindex.net) | [@PrindexGlobal](https://twitter.com/PrindexGlobal)

## 01 TENURE INSECURITY

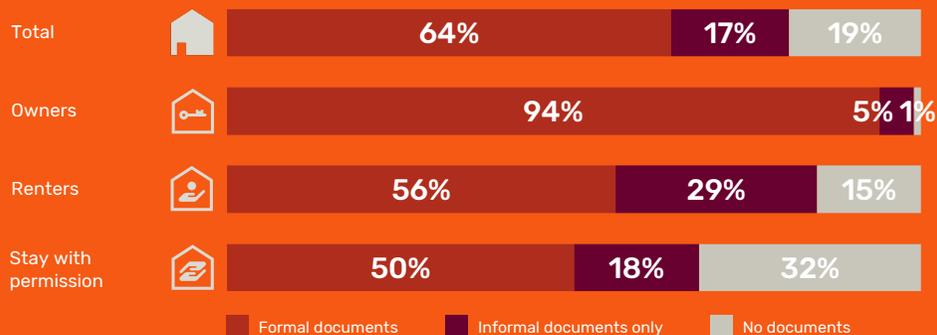
17% of respondents in Costa Rica feel tenure insecure, with the Puntarenas and Heredia regions having the highest levels of insecurity.

8% Don't know/Refused



## 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



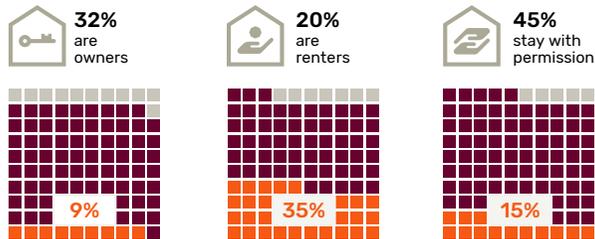
**67%**  
are confident of receiving support from authorities

## 04 TENURE INSECURITY IN DETAIL

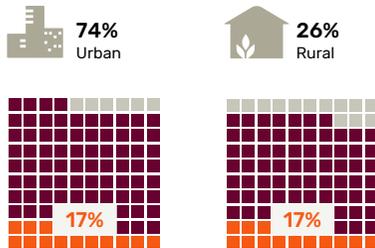
Across tenure types, at least 9% of respondents in Costa Rica are tenure insecure. Respondents in rural areas feel equally tenure insecure as respondents in urban areas. Men feel more insecure compared to women.

Of the total sample...

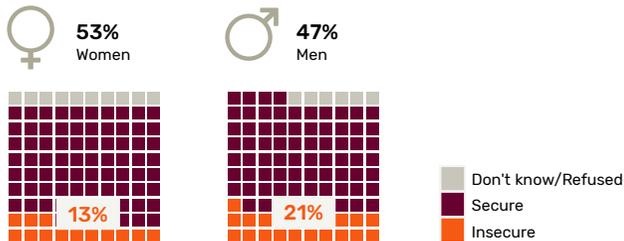
### BY TENURE TYPE



### BY LOCATION

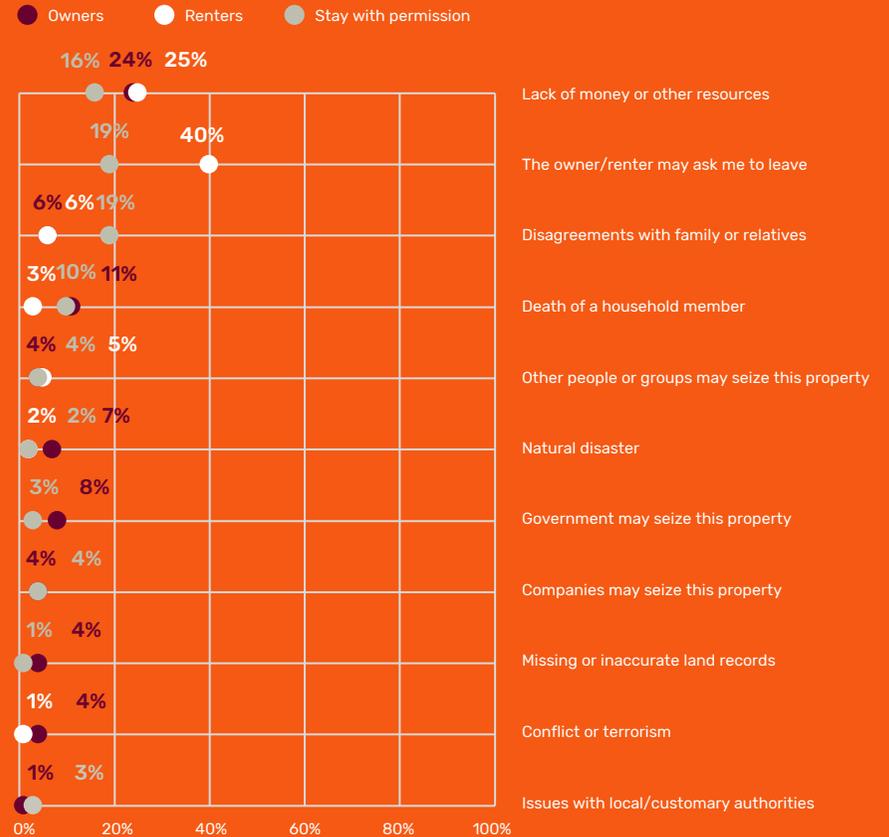


### BY GENDER



## 05 REASONS FOR TENURE INSECURITY

Reasons for insecurity vary between owners and renters. Lack of financial resources and 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.



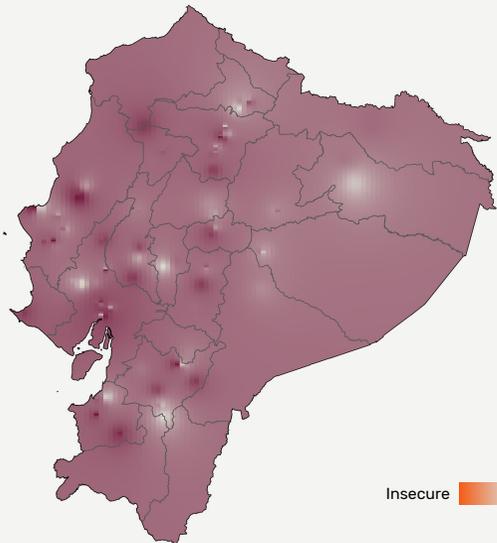
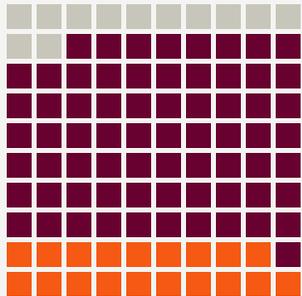
### Methodology

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](http://www.prindex.net) | [@PrindexGlobal](https://twitter.com/PrindexGlobal)

## 01 TENURE INSECURITY

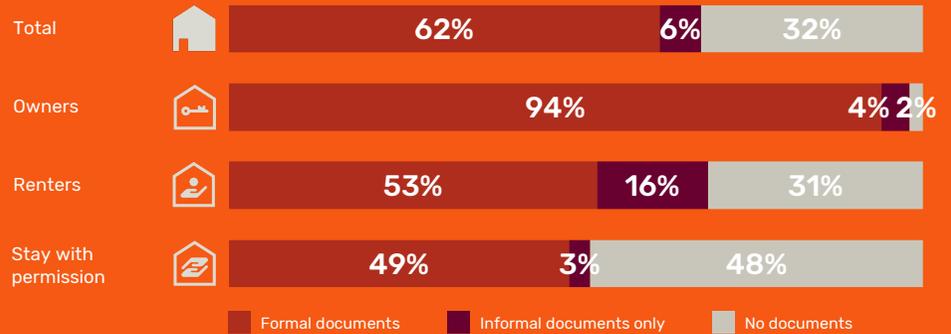
19% of respondents in Ecuador feel tenure insecure, with the Orellana and Pastaza regions having the highest levels of insecurity.

12% Don't know/Refused



## 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.

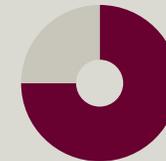


### PROPERTY RIGHTS PROTECTION



**44%**  
perceive property rights in country to be protected

### KNOWLEDGE OF DEFENDING RIGHTS



**75%**  
would know how to defend rights

### CONFIDENCE IN AUTHORITIES' SUPPORT



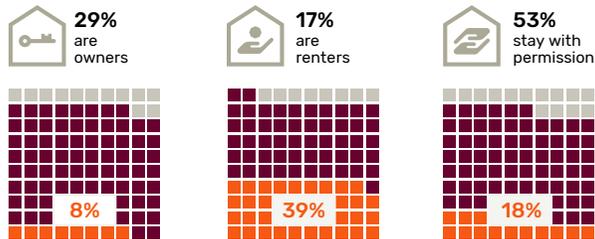
**61%**  
are confident of receiving support from authorities

## 04 TENURE INSECURITY IN DETAIL

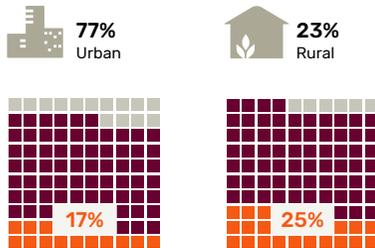
Across tenure types, at least 8% of respondents in Ecuador are tenure insecure. Respondents in rural areas feel more tenure insecure than respondents in urban areas. Men feel more insecure compared to women.

Of the total sample...

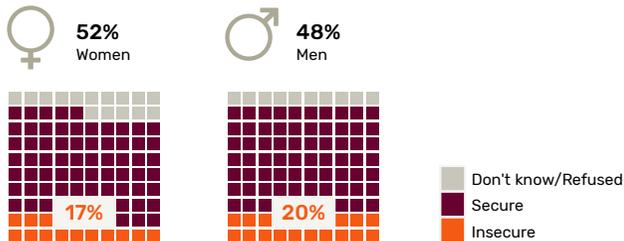
### BY TENURE TYPE



### BY LOCATION



### BY GENDER



## 05 REASONS FOR TENURE INSECURITY

Reasons for insecurity vary between owners and renters. Lack of financial resources and 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.



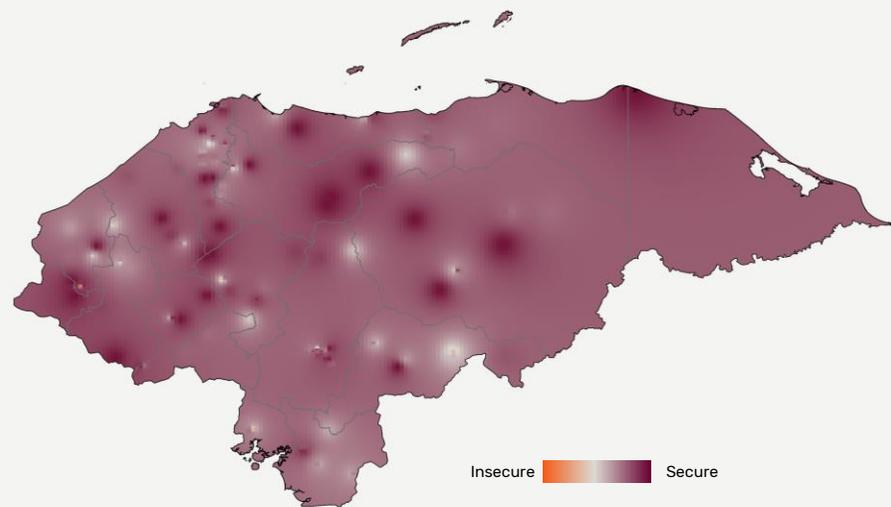
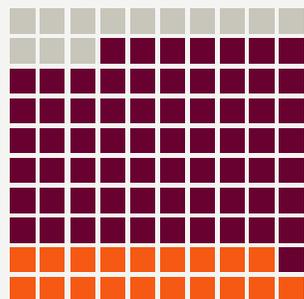
### Methodology

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](http://www.prindex.net) | [@PrindexGlobal](https://twitter.com/PrindexGlobal)

## 01 TENURE INSECURITY

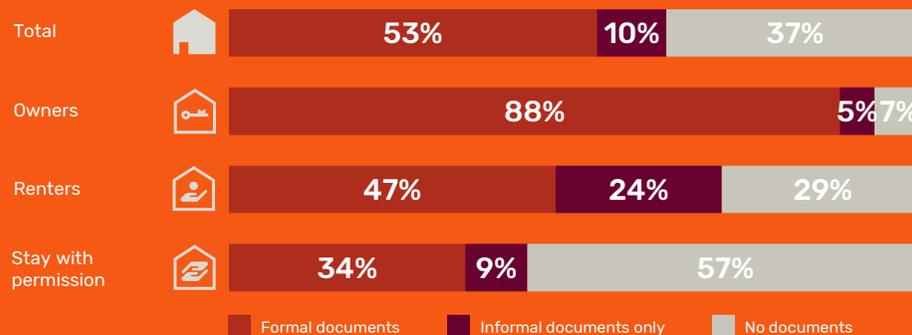
19% of respondents in Honduras feel tenure insecure, with the El Paraiso and La Paz regions having the highest levels of insecurity.

13% Don't know/Refused



## 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.

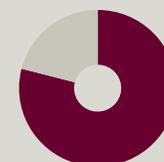


### PROPERTY RIGHTS PROTECTION



**46%**  
perceive property rights in country to be protected

### KNOWLEDGE OF DEFENDING RIGHTS



**79%**  
would know how to defend rights

### CONFIDENCE IN AUTHORITIES' SUPPORT



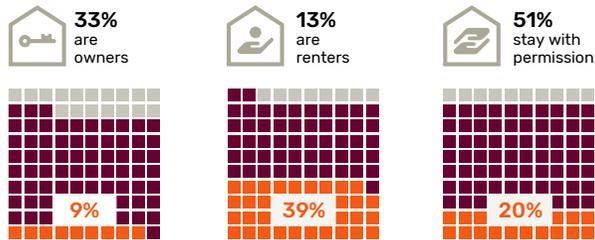
**62%**  
are confident of receiving support from authorities

## 04 TENURE INSECURITY IN DETAIL

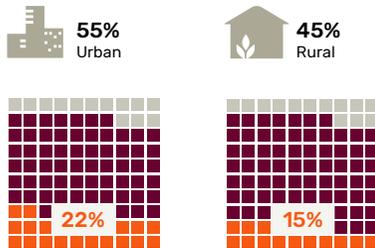
Across tenure types, at least 9% of respondents in Honduras are tenure insecure. Respondents in urban areas feel more tenure insecure than respondents in rural areas. Men feel more insecure compared to women.

Of the total sample...

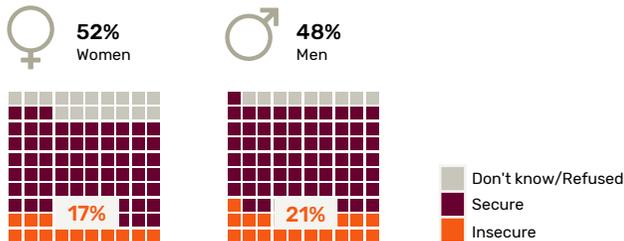
### BY TENURE TYPE



### BY LOCATION



### BY GENDER



■ Don't know/Refused  
■ Secure  
■ Insecure

## 05 REASONS FOR TENURE INSECURITY

Reasons for insecurity vary between owners and renters. 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.



● Owners   
 ● Renters   
 ● Stay with permission



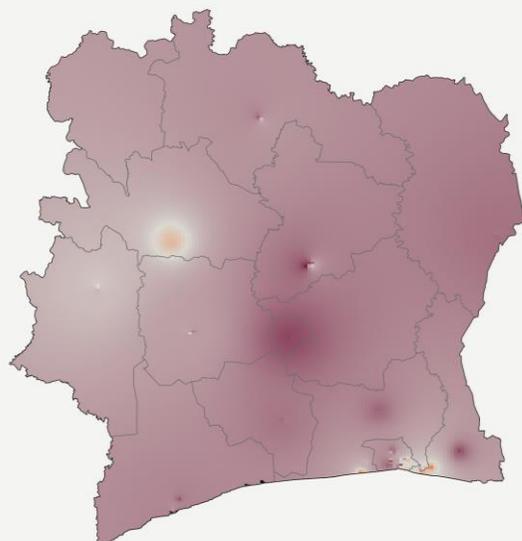
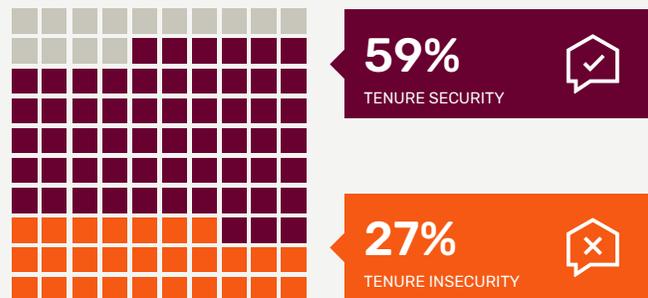
### Methodology

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](http://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.

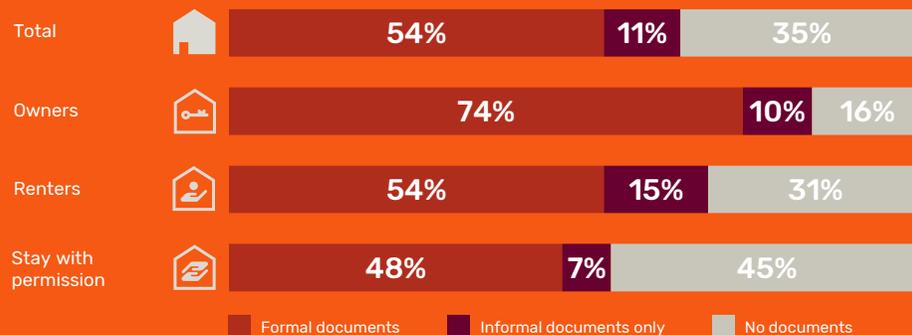
14% Don't know/Refused



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.



## 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



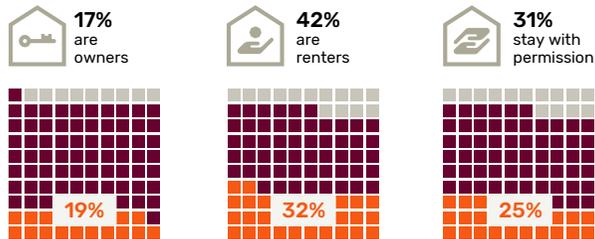
**52%**  
are confident of receiving support from authorities

## 04 TENURE INSECURITY IN DETAIL

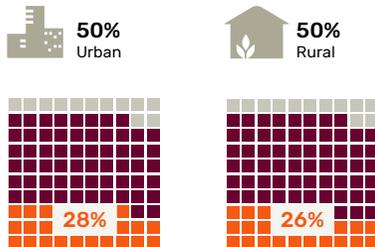
Across tenure types, at least 19% of respondents in Cote d'Ivoire are tenure insecure. Respondents in urban areas feel slightly more tenure insecure than respondents in rural areas. Women feel more insecure compared to men.

Of the total sample...

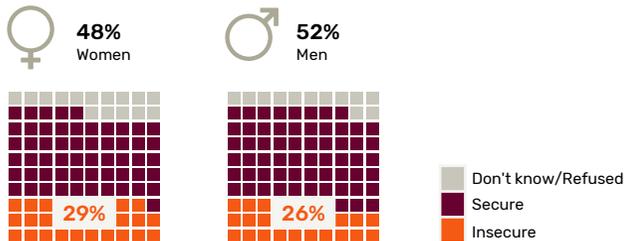
### BY TENURE TYPE



### BY LOCATION



### BY GENDER



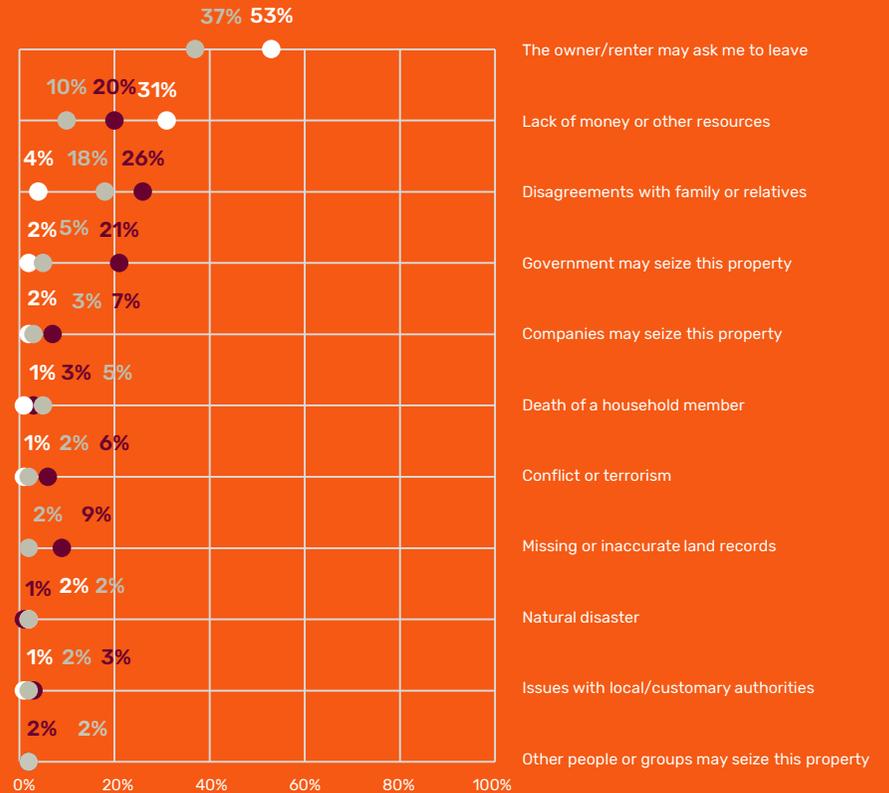
■ Don't know/Refused  
■ Secure  
■ Insecure

## 05 REASONS FOR TENURE INSECURITY

Reasons for insecurity vary between owners and renters. 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.



● Owners  
● Renters  
● Stay with permission



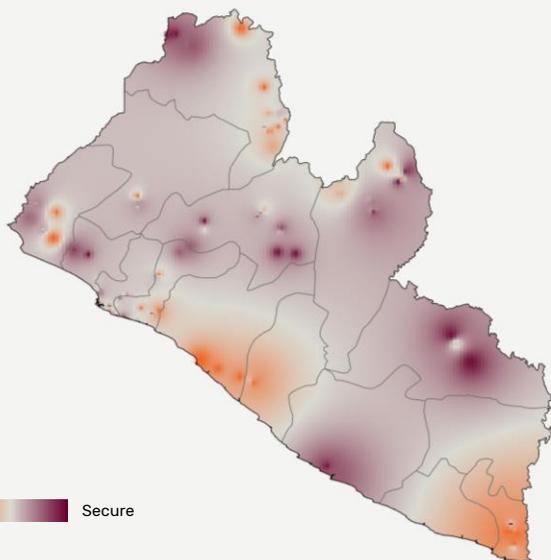
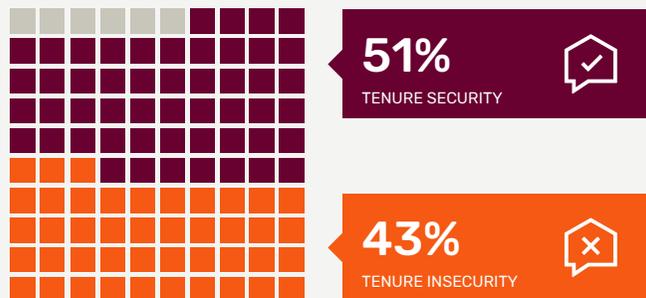
### Methodology

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](http://www.prindex.net) | [@PrindexGlobal](https://twitter.com/PrindexGlobal)

## 01 TENURE INSECURITY

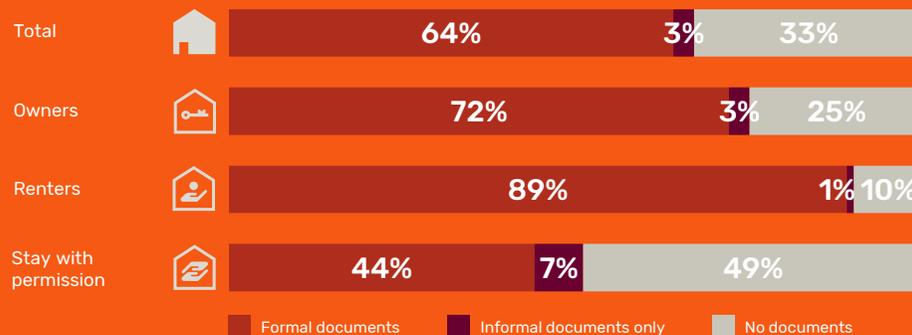
43% of respondents in Liberia feel tenure insecure, with the Rivercess and Maryland regions having the highest levels of insecurity.

6% Don't know/Refused



## 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



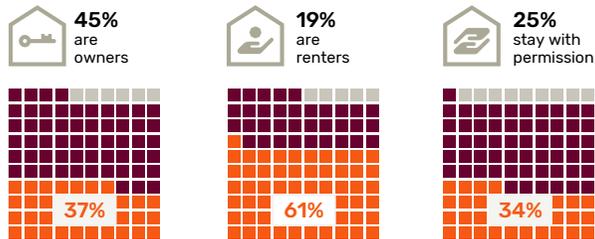
88% are confident of receiving support from authorities

## 04 TENURE INSECURITY IN DETAIL

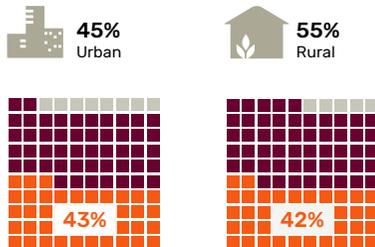
Across tenure types, at least 34% of respondents in Liberia are tenure insecure. Respondents in urban areas feel slightly more tenure insecure than respondents in rural areas. Women feel slightly more insecure compared to men.

Of the total sample...

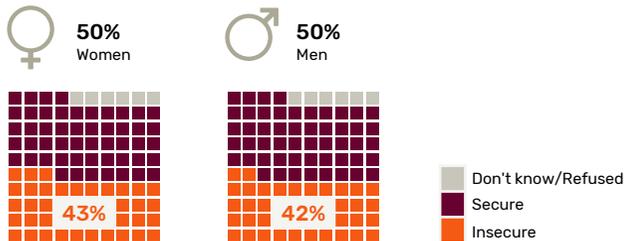
### BY TENURE TYPE



### BY LOCATION



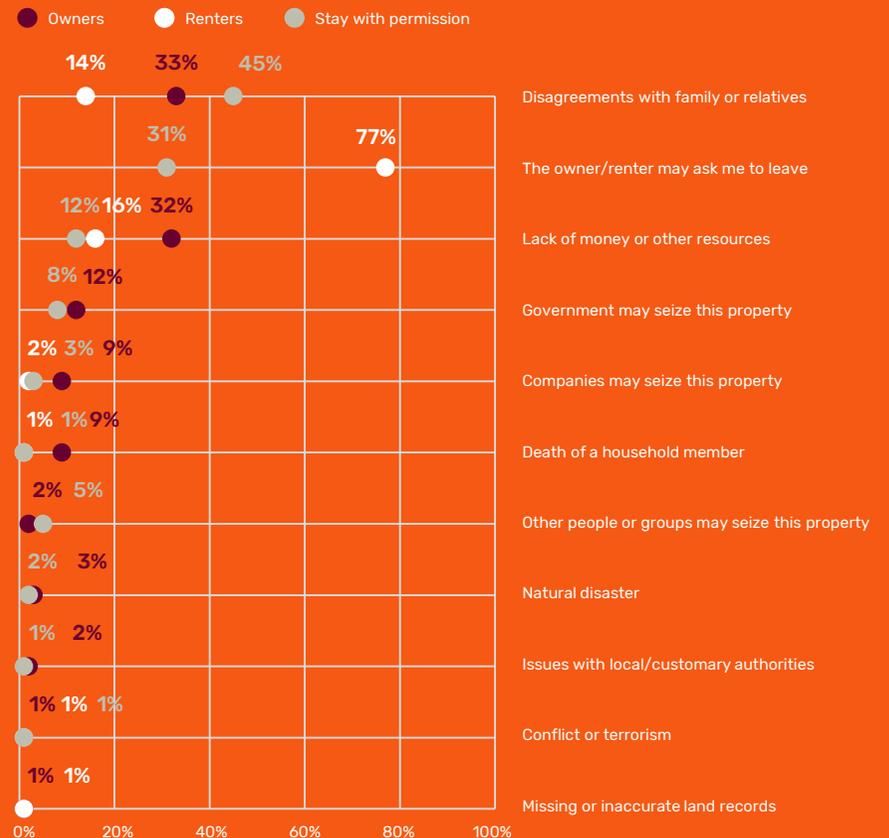
### BY GENDER



■ Don't know/Refused  
■ Secure  
■ Insecure

## 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.



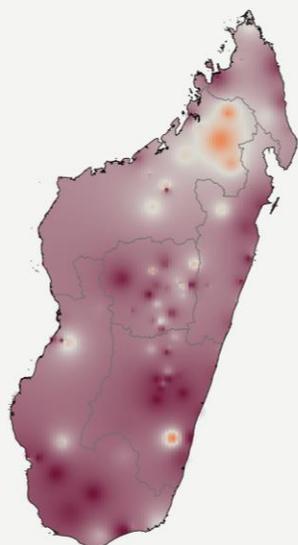
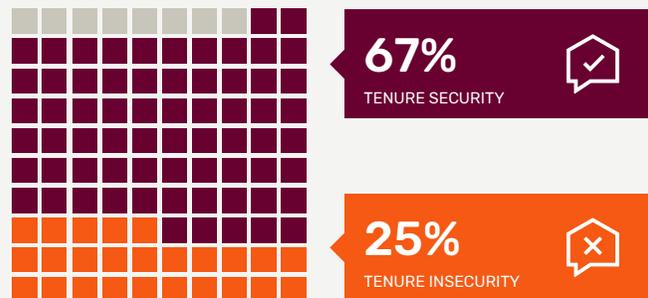
### Methodology

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](http://www.prindex.net) | [@PrindexGlobal](https://twitter.com/PrindexGlobal)

## 01 TENURE INSECURITY

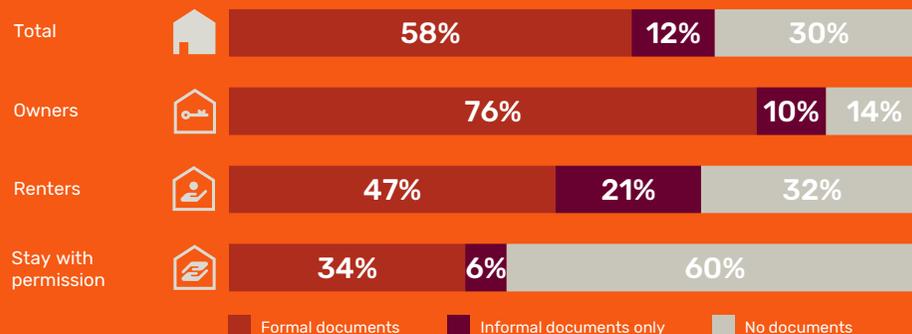
25% of respondents in Madagascar feel tenure insecure, with the Sofia and Betsiboka regions having the highest levels of insecurity.

8% Don't know/Refused



## 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



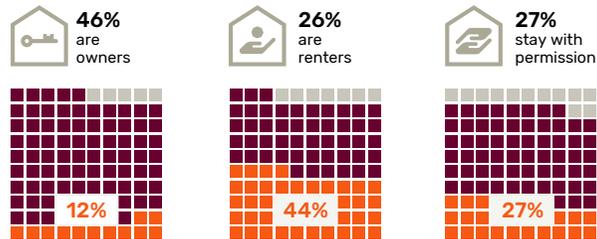
58% are confident of receiving support from authorities

## 04 TENURE INSECURITY IN DETAIL

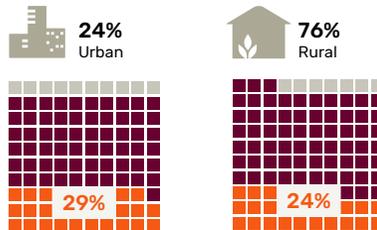
Across tenure types, more than 10% of respondents in Madagascar are tenure insecure. Respondents in urban areas feel more tenure insecure than respondents in rural areas. Women and men feel equally insecure.

Of the total sample...

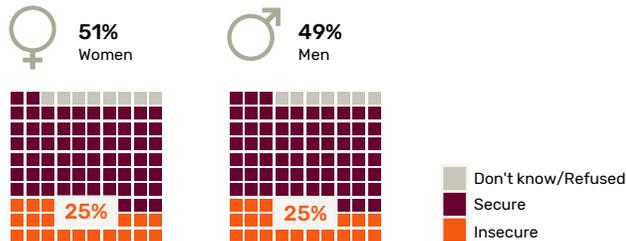
### BY TENURE TYPE



### 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.



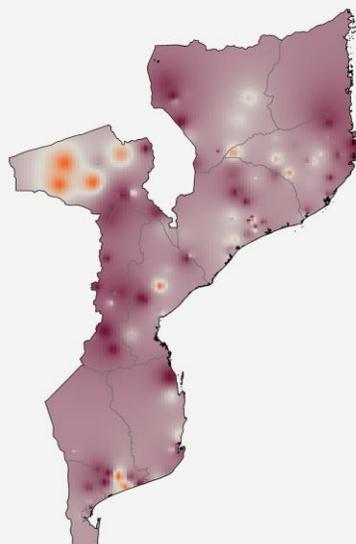
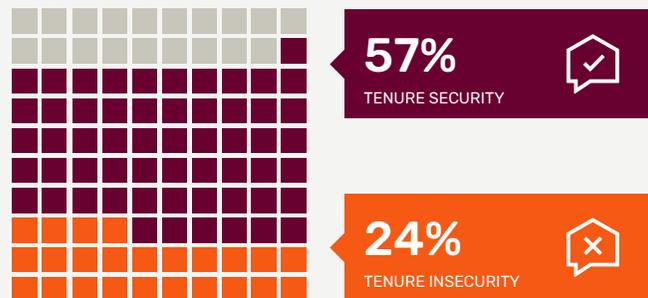
### Methodology

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](http://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.

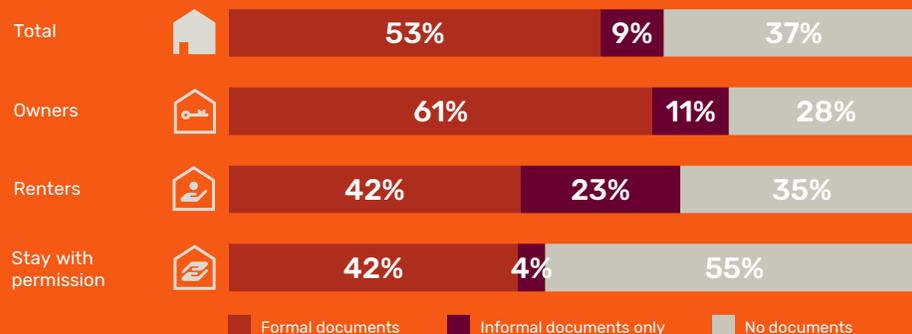
19% Don't know/Refused



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.



Formal documents Informal documents only No documents

## 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.

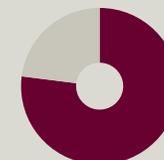


### PROPERTY RIGHTS PROTECTION



70% perceive property rights in country to be protected

### KNOWLEDGE OF DEFENDING RIGHTS



77% would know how to defend rights

### CONFIDENCE IN AUTHORITIES' SUPPORT



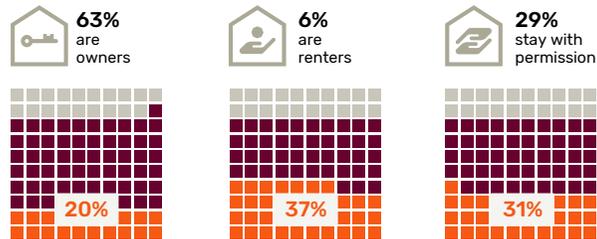
83% are confident of receiving support from authorities

## 04 TENURE INSECURITY IN DETAIL

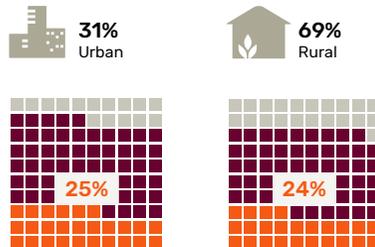
Across tenure types, 20% of respondents in Mozambique are tenure insecure. Respondents in urban areas feel slightly more tenure insecure than respondents in rural areas. Women and men feel equally insecure.

Of the total sample...

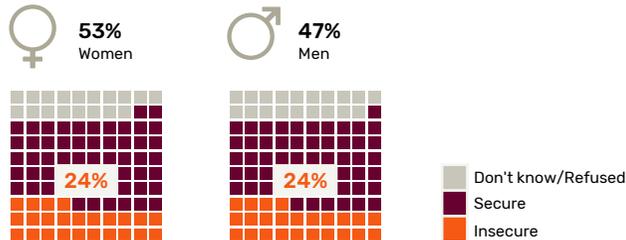
### BY TENURE TYPE



### BY LOCATION



### BY GENDER



■ Don't know/Refused  
■ Secure  
■ Insecure

## 05 REASONS FOR TENURE INSECURITY

Reasons for insecurity vary between owners and renters. 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.



● Owners  
● Renters  
● Stay with permission



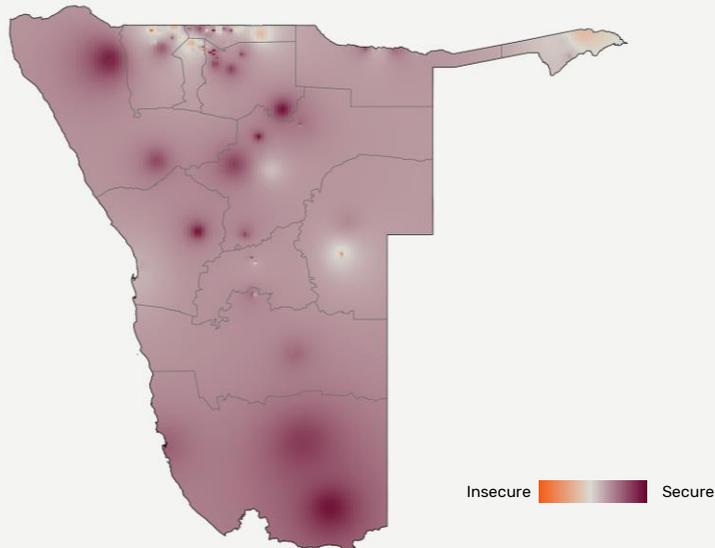
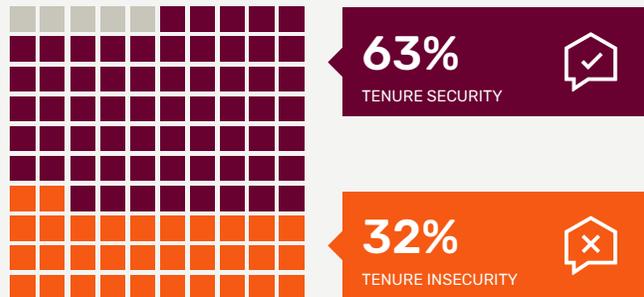
### Methodology

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](http://www.prindex.net) | [@PrindexGlobal](https://twitter.com/PrindexGlobal)

## 01 TENURE INSECURITY

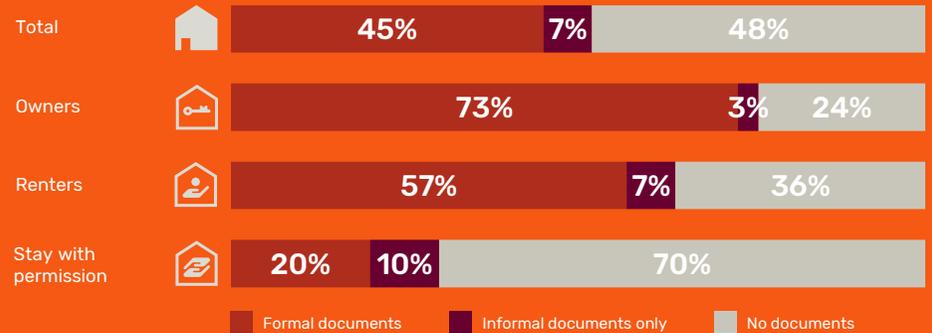
32% of respondents in Namibia feel tenure insecure, with the Oshana and Zambezi regions having the highest levels of insecurity.

5% Don't know/Refused



## 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

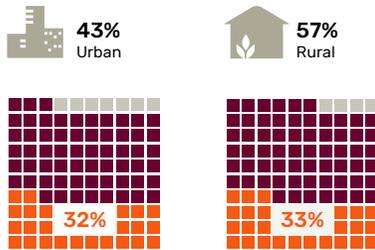
Across tenure types, at least 16% of respondents in Namibia are tenure insecure. Respondents in rural areas feel slightly more tenure insecure than respondents in urban areas. Women feel more insecure compared to men.

Of the total sample...

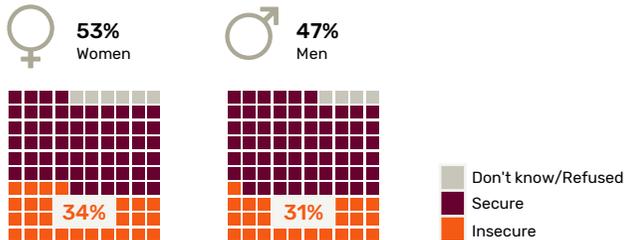
### BY TENURE TYPE



### BY LOCATION



### BY GENDER



Don't know/Refused  
Secure  
Insecure

## 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.



● Owners ● Renters ● Stay with permission



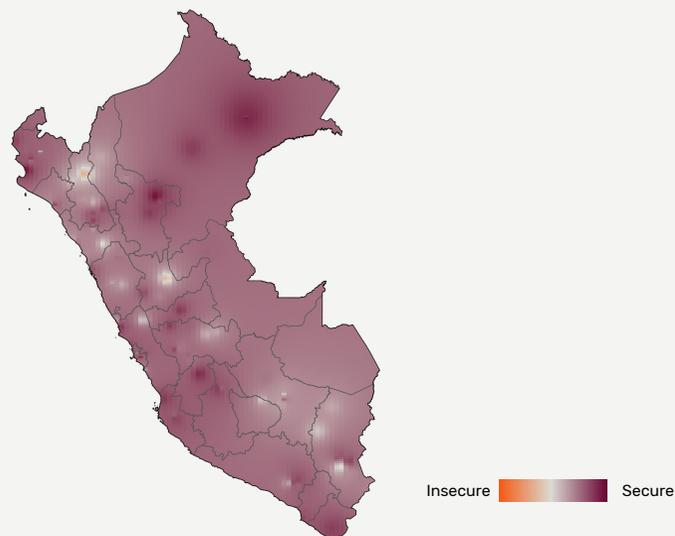
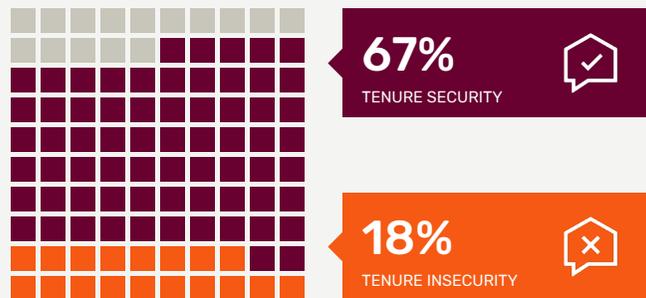
### Methodology

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](http://www.prindex.net) | [@PrindexGlobal](https://twitter.com/PrindexGlobal)

### 01 TENURE INSECURITY

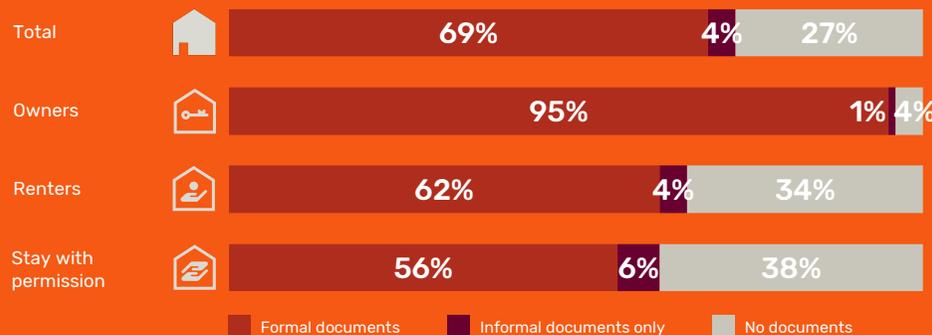
18% of respondents in Peru feel tenure insecure, with La Libertad and Amazonas regions having the highest levels of insecurity.

15% Don't know/Refused



### 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.

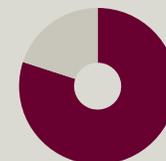


#### PROPERTY RIGHTS PROTECTION



28% perceive property rights in country to be protected

#### KNOWLEDGE OF DEFENDING RIGHTS



80% would know how to defend rights

#### CONFIDENCE IN AUTHORITIES' SUPPORT



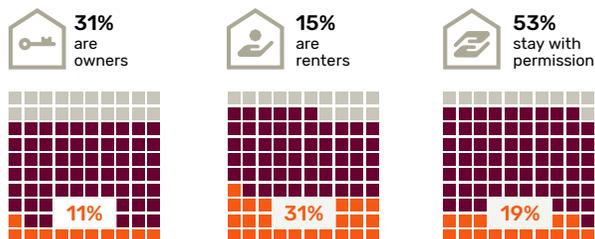
57% are confident of receiving support from authorities

## 04 TENURE INSECURITY IN DETAIL

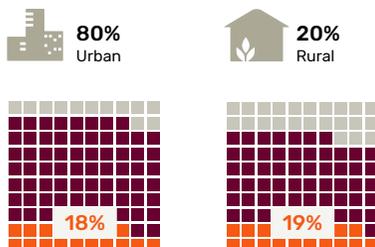
Across tenure types, at least 11% of respondents in Peru are tenure insecure. Respondents in rural areas feel slightly more tenure insecure than respondents in urban areas. Women feel more insecure compared to men.

Of the total sample...

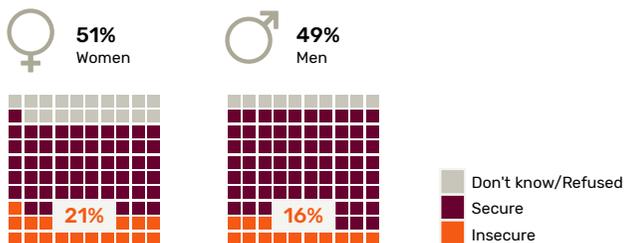
### BY TENURE TYPE



### 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.



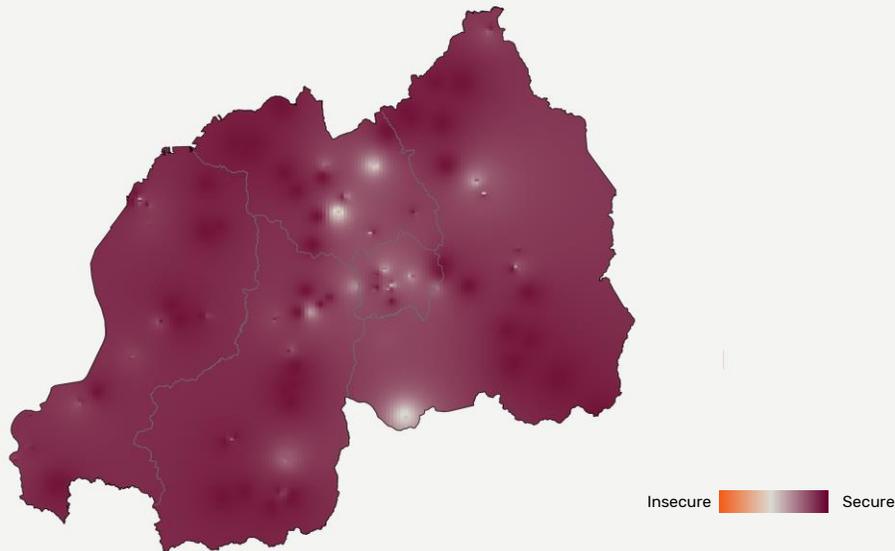
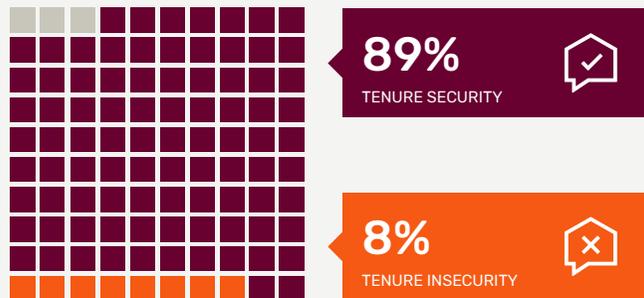
### Methodology

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](http://www.prindex.net) | [@PrindexGlobal](https://twitter.com/PrindexGlobal)

## 01 TENURE INSECURITY

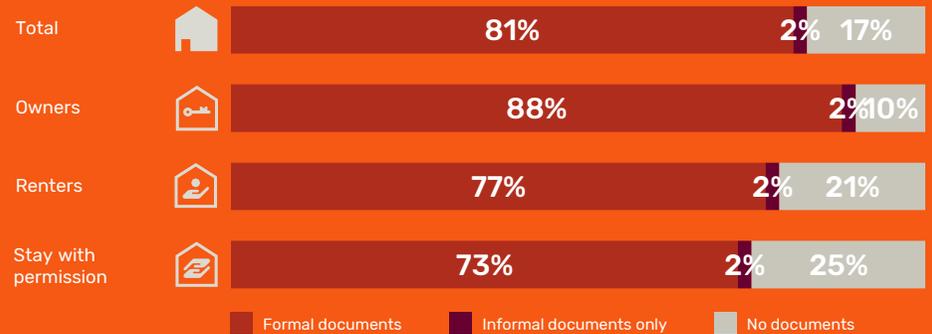
8% of respondents in Rwanda feel tenure insecure, with the Kigali City and North regions having the highest levels of insecurity.

3% Don't know/Refused



## 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.

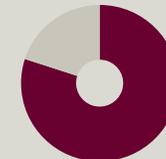


### PROPERTY RIGHTS PROTECTION



**88%**  
perceive property rights in country to be protected

### KNOWLEDGE OF DEFENDING RIGHTS



**80%**  
would know how to defend rights

### CONFIDENCE IN AUTHORITIES' SUPPORT



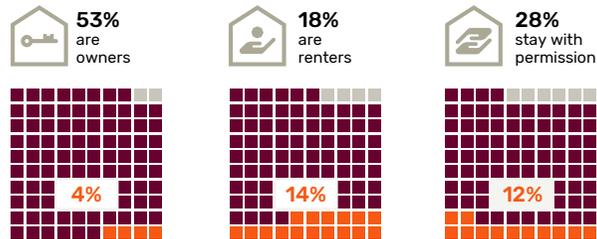
**97%**  
are confident of receiving support from authorities

## 04 TENURE INSECURITY IN DETAIL

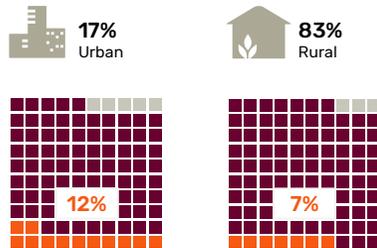
Across tenure types, only 4% of respondents in Rwanda are tenure insecure. Respondents in urban areas feel more tenure insecure than respondents in rural areas. Women feel slightly more insecure compared to men.

Of the total sample...

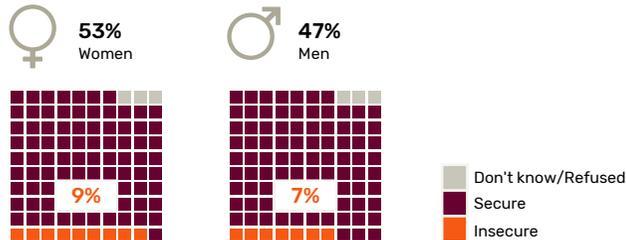
### BY TENURE TYPE



### BY LOCATION



### BY GENDER



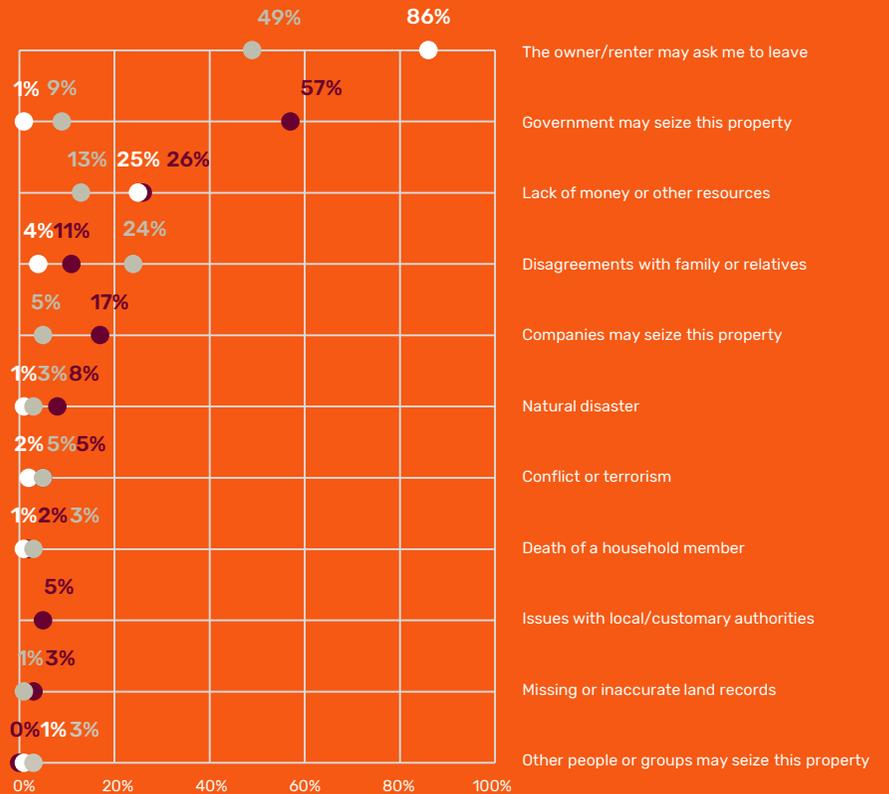
■ Don't know/Refused  
■ Secure  
■ Insecure

## 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.



● Owners   
 ● Renters   
 ● Stay with permission



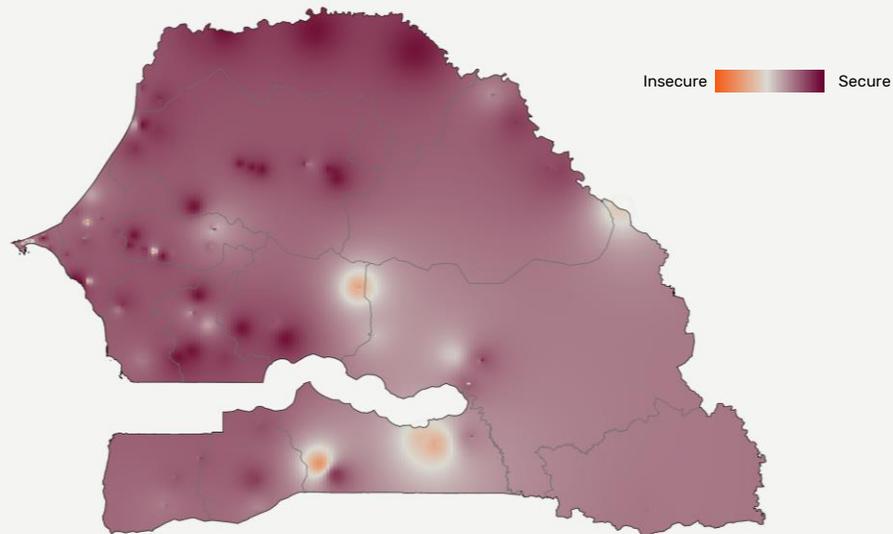
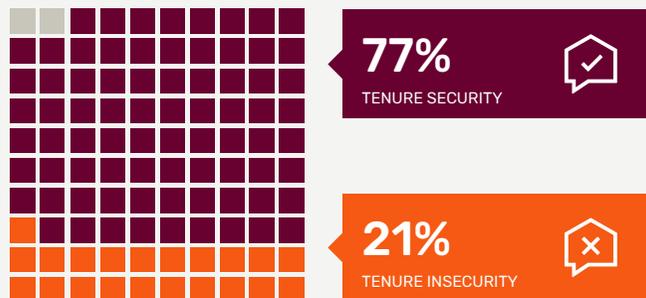
### Methodology

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](http://www.prindex.net) | [@PrindexGlobal](https://twitter.com/PrindexGlobal)

## 01 TENURE INSECURITY

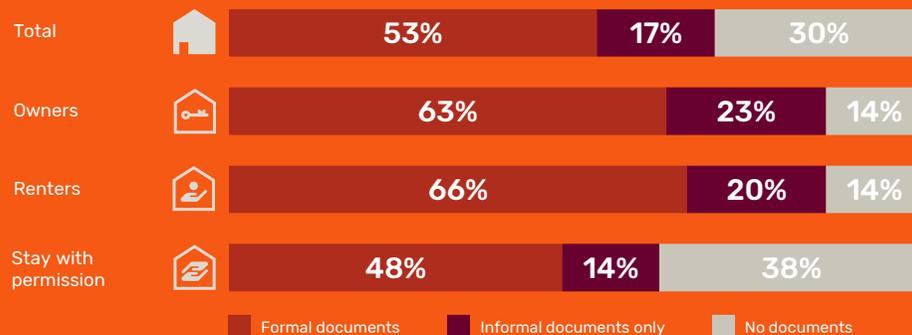
21% of respondents in Senegal feel tenure insecure, with the Kolda and Tambacounda regions having the highest levels of insecurity.

2% Don't know/Refused



## 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.

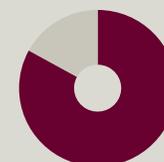


### PROPERTY RIGHTS PROTECTION



64% perceive property rights in country to be protected

### KNOWLEDGE OF DEFENDING RIGHTS



83% would know how to defend rights

### CONFIDENCE IN AUTHORITIES' SUPPORT



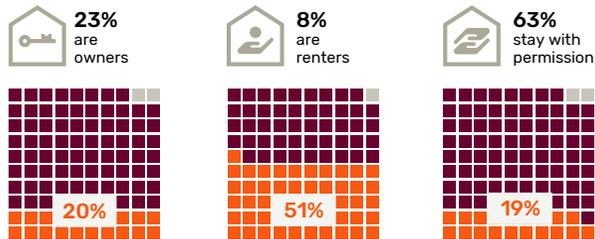
82% are confident of receiving support from authorities

## 04 TENURE INSECURITY IN DETAIL

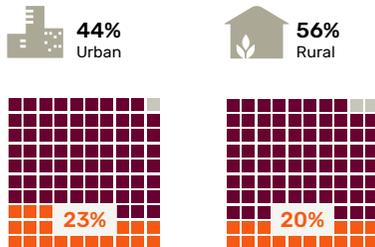
Across tenure types, at least 19% of respondents in Senegal are tenure insecure. Respondents in urban areas feel more tenure insecure than respondents in rural areas. Men feel more insecure compared to women.

Of the total sample...

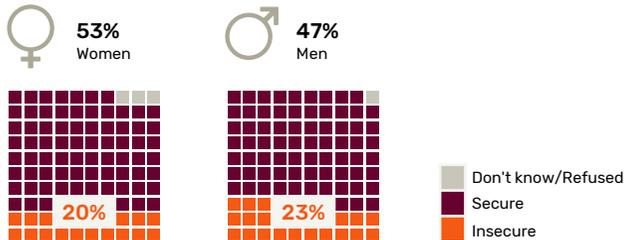
### BY TENURE TYPE



### 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.



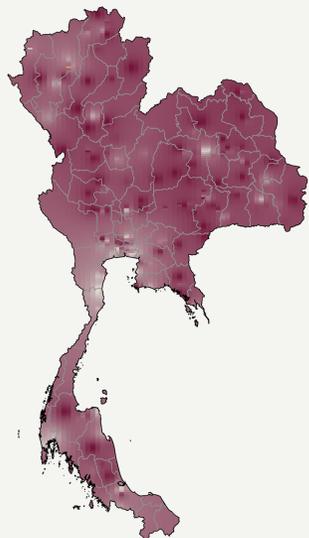
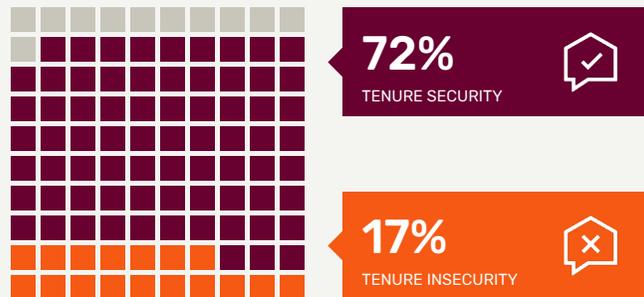
### Methodology

A nationally representative sample of 1,012 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](http://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.

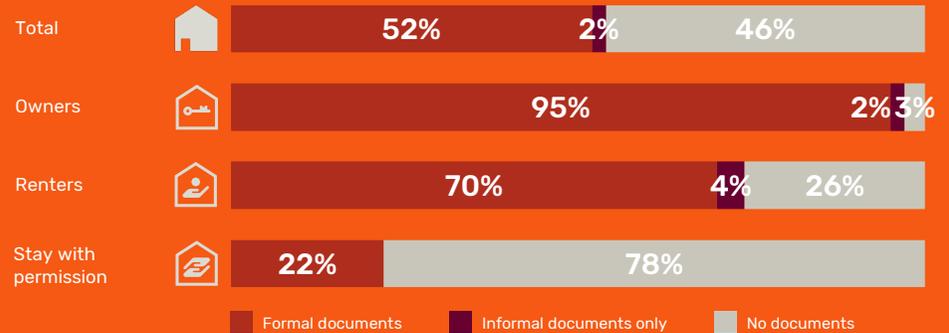
11% Don't know/Refused



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%

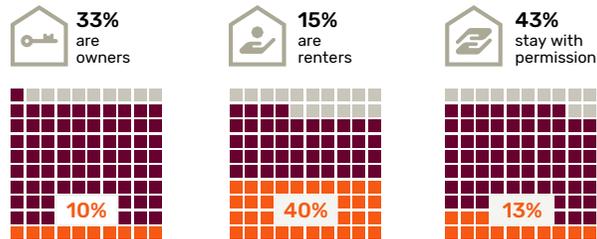
are confident of receiving support from authorities

## 04 TENURE INSECURITY IN DETAIL

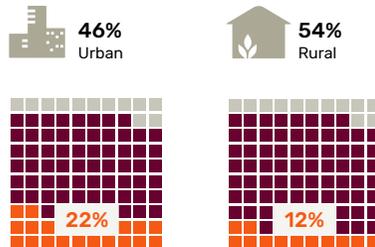
Across tenure types, at least 10% of respondents in Thailand are tenure insecure. Respondents in urban areas feel more tenure insecure than respondents in rural areas. Women feel slightly more insecure compared to men.

Of the total sample...

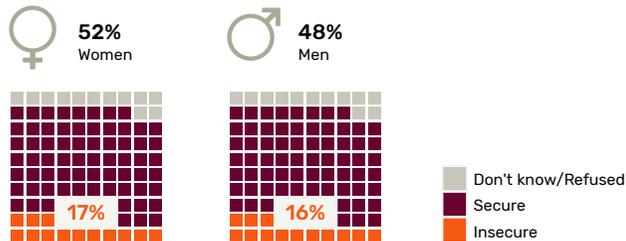
### BY TENURE TYPE



### 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.



● Owners   
 ● Renters   
 ● Stay with permission



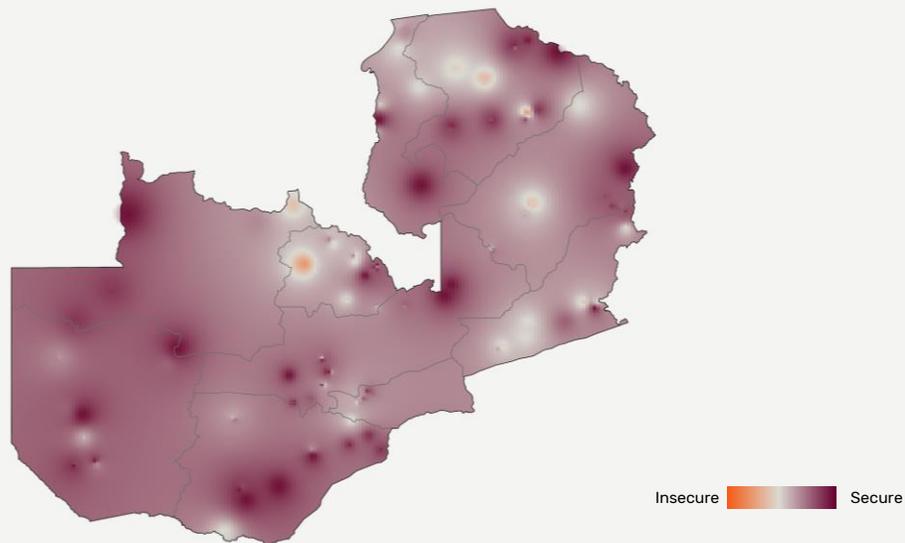
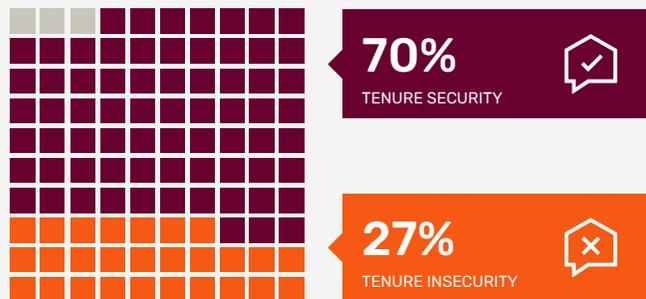
### Methodology

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](http://www.prindex.net) | [@PrindexGlobal](https://twitter.com/PrindexGlobal)

## 01 TENURE INSECURITY

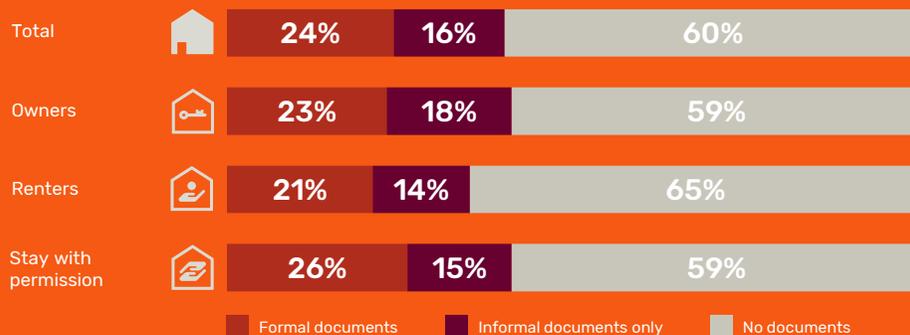
27% of respondents in Zambia feel tenure insecure, with the Lusaka and Muchinga regions having the highest levels of insecurity.

3% Don't know/Refused



## 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



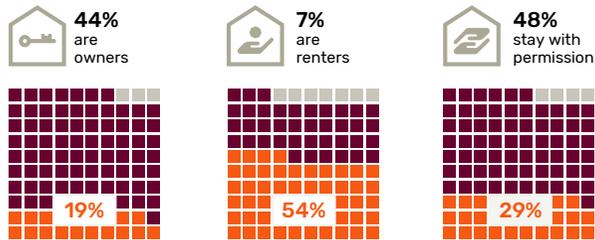
**89%**  
are confident of receiving support from authorities

## 04 TENURE INSECURITY IN DETAIL

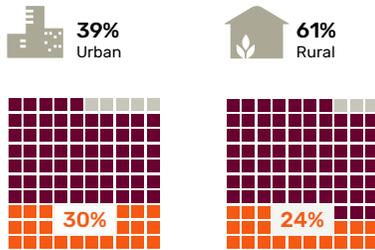
Across tenure types, at least 19% of respondents in Zambia are tenure insecure. Respondents in urban areas feel more tenure insecure than respondents in rural areas. Men feel slightly more insecure compared to women.

Of the total sample...

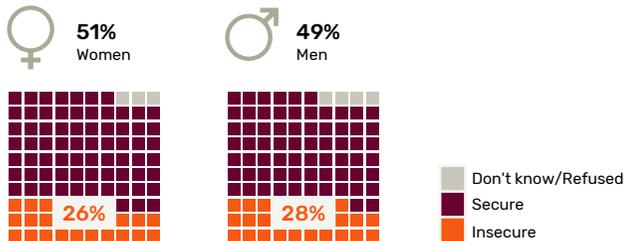
### BY TENURE TYPE



### 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](http://www.prindex.net) | [@PrindexGlobal](https://twitter.com/PrindexGlobal)