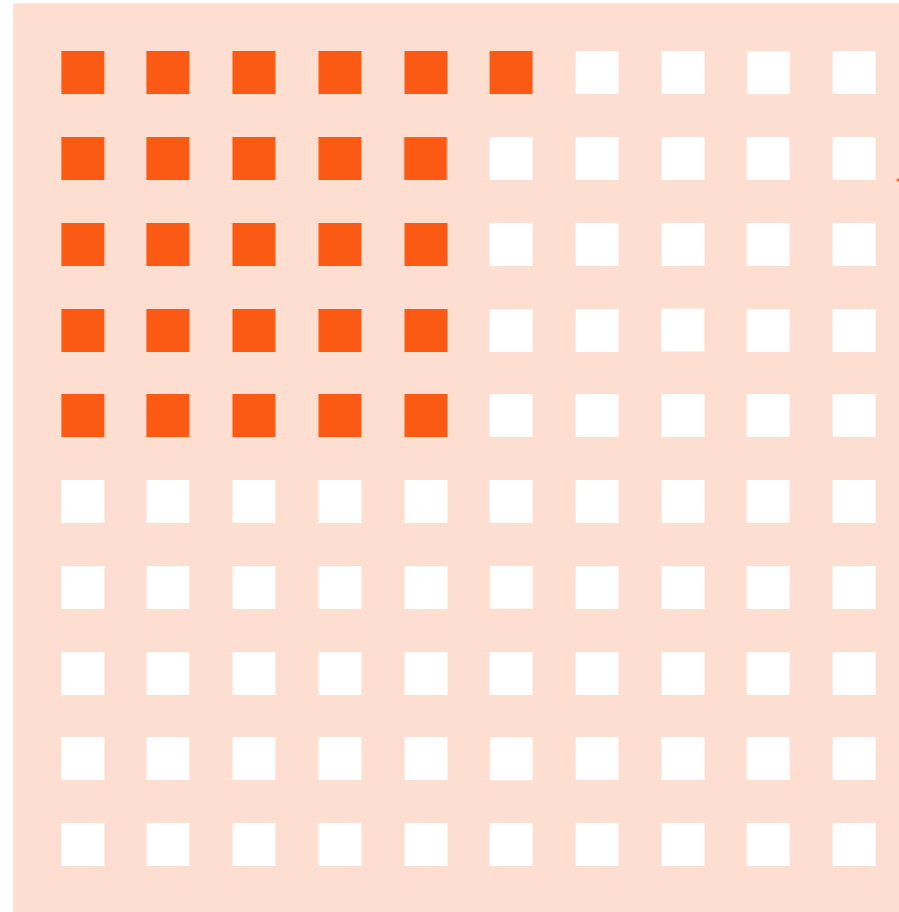


**LAND AND
PROPERTY RIGHTS
IN SUB-SAHARAN
AFRICA:
HOW SECURE DO
PEOPLE IN THE
REGION FEEL?**

INSECURITY BY REGION: SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA IS AMONG THE MOST INSECURE REGIONS IN THE WORLD

More than **1 in 4 people** in the region feel it is likely or very likely they will be pushed off their land or lose their home in the next five years – a larger proportion than any other region besides the Middle East and North Africa. This means that **121 million people** living in the countries surveyed in the region feel insecure.

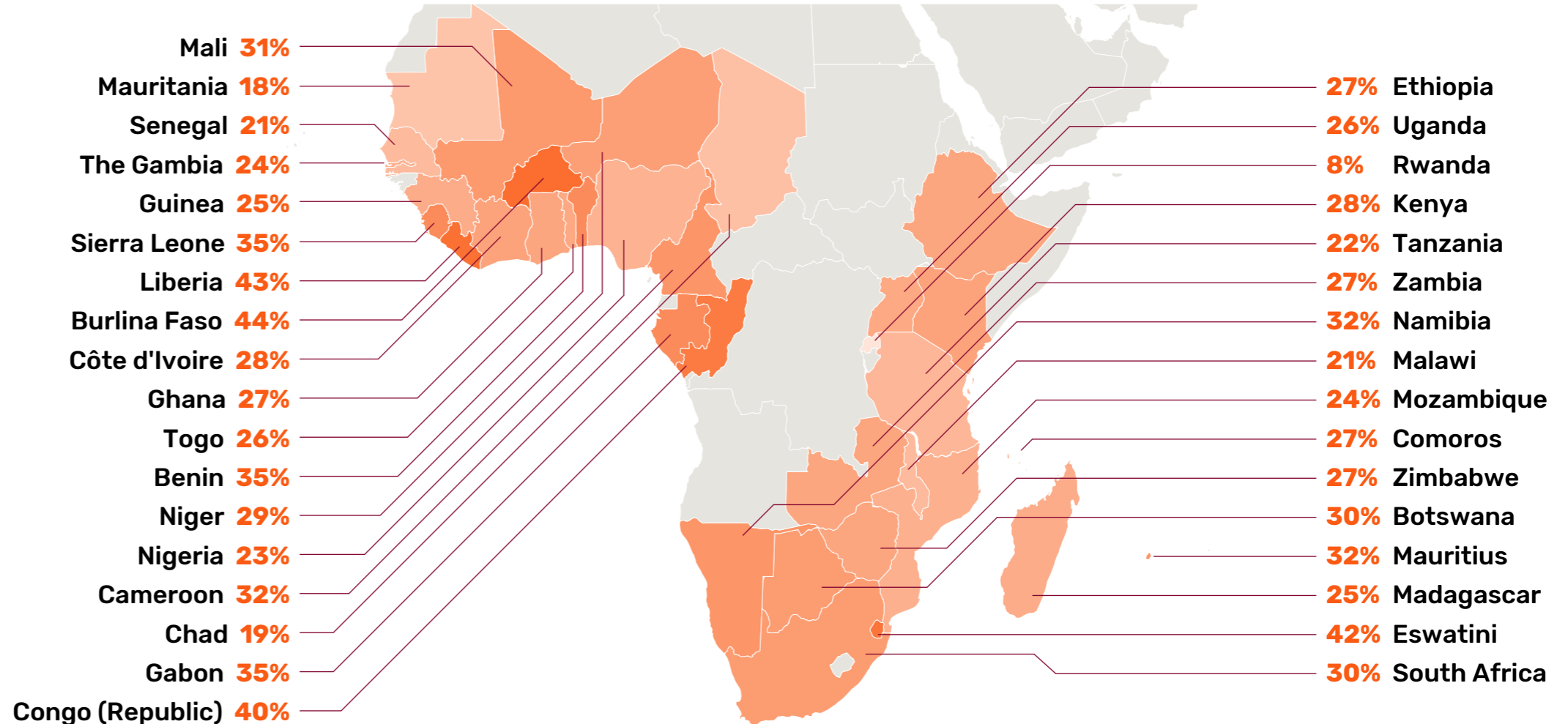
26%
of the
population
121 million people



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

INSECURITY BY COUNTRY: THE REGION CONTAINS SOME OF THE MOST AND THE LEAST INSECURE COUNTRIES IN THE WORLD

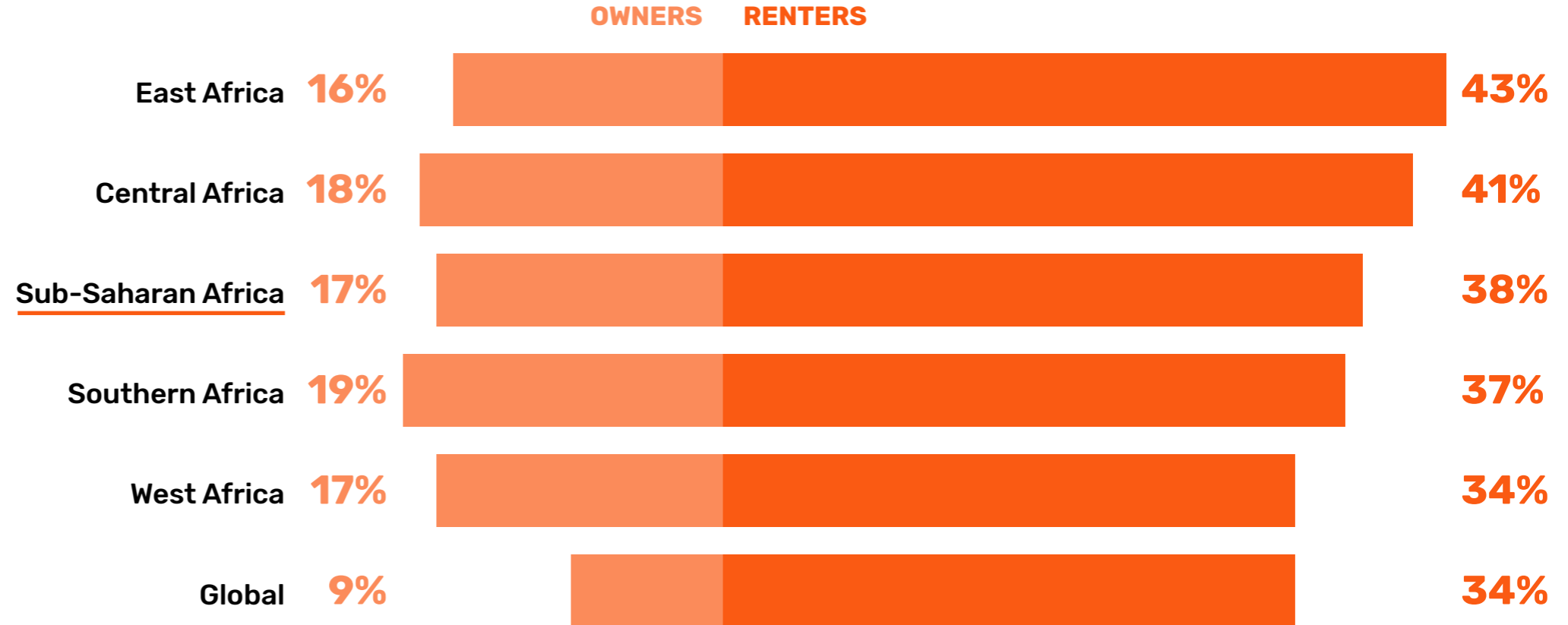
While the proportion of people who feel insecure in the region is higher than the global average, there is a lot of variability across countries: **Rwanda (8%)** has one of the lowest rates of tenure insecurity in the world, **Burkina Faso (44%)** one of the highest.



INSECURITY BY TENURE TYPE: RENTERS ARE THE MOST VULNERABLE BUT OWNERS MORE INSECURE THAN GLOBAL AVERAGE

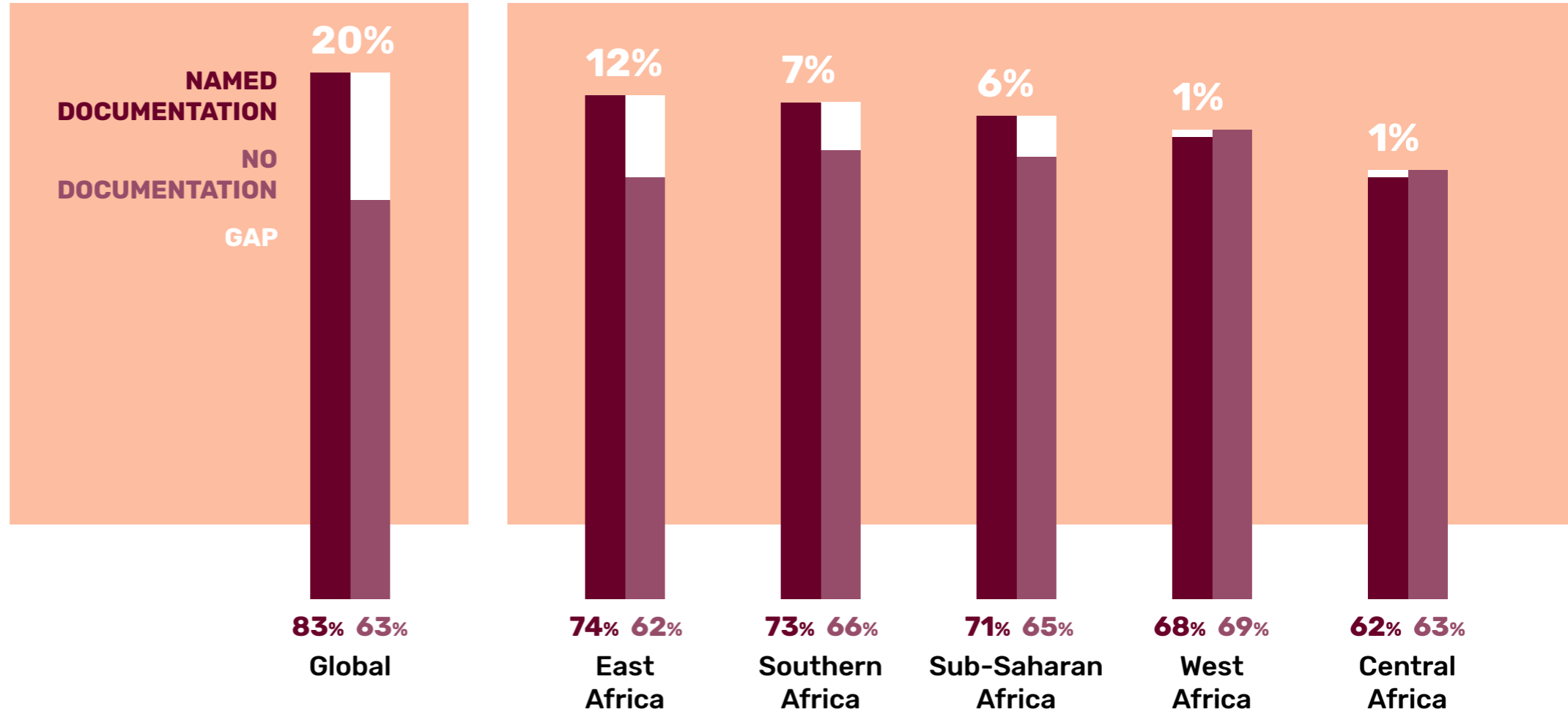
Renters in sub-Saharan Africa are far more likely to feel insecure than owners, with those living in Central Africa and East Africa the most vulnerable.

Yet insecurity among renters is just slightly above the global average. Insecurity among those that own their property, however, is elevated: **17% of owners feel insecure**, almost twice the global average of 9%.



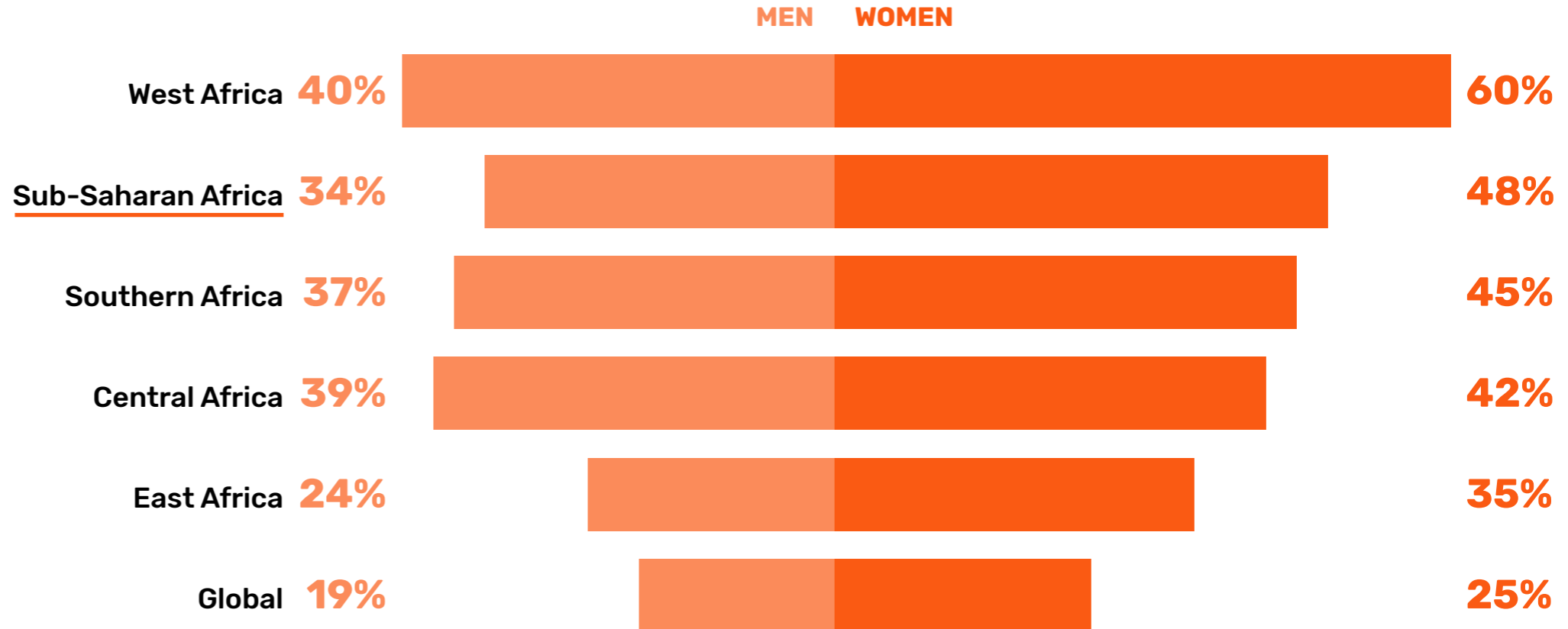
SECURITY AND FORMALISATION: HAVING DOCUMENTS DOES NOT ENSURE SECURITY IN SUB-SARAHAN AFRICA

Unlike in other regions of the world, possessing formal documents does not seem to make people feel substantially more secure in sub-Saharan Africa. In West and Central Africa, being named on a document seems to have hardly any effect at all. This suggests that formalising property rights may not be a blanket solution to insecurity.



INSECURITY BY GENDER: WOMEN FEEL MORE INSECURE THAN MEN WHEN FACED WITH THE PROSPECT OF THE DEATH OF THEIR SPOUSE

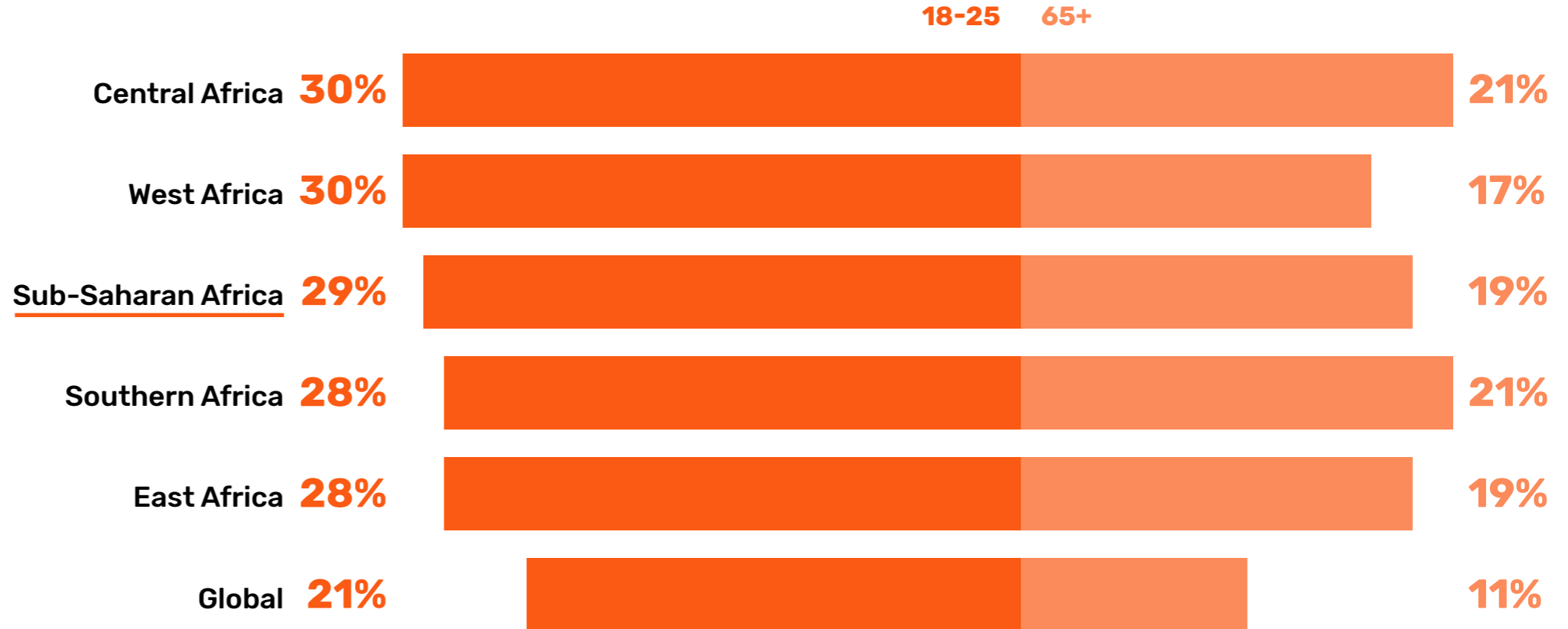
Nearly **half of all women in sub-Saharan Africa** fear losing their home in the event of the death of their spouse – a far higher rate than most other regions. Women in West Africa feel particularly vulnerable, whereas the gap is much lower in Central Africa, suggesting more gender parity in property rights.



INSECURITY BY AGE: YOUNG ADULTS ARE THE MOST VULNERABLE, BUT INSECURITY AMONG 65+ IS FAR HIGHER THAN THE GLOBAL AVERAGE

As in other regions, young adults are the most insecure age group. Yet elderly people (65+) in sub-Saharan Africa are more likely than the global average to experience insecurity.

As the region has a relatively young population, enhancing tenure rights among young people could bring significant economic benefits, by for example encouraging investment in agriculture.



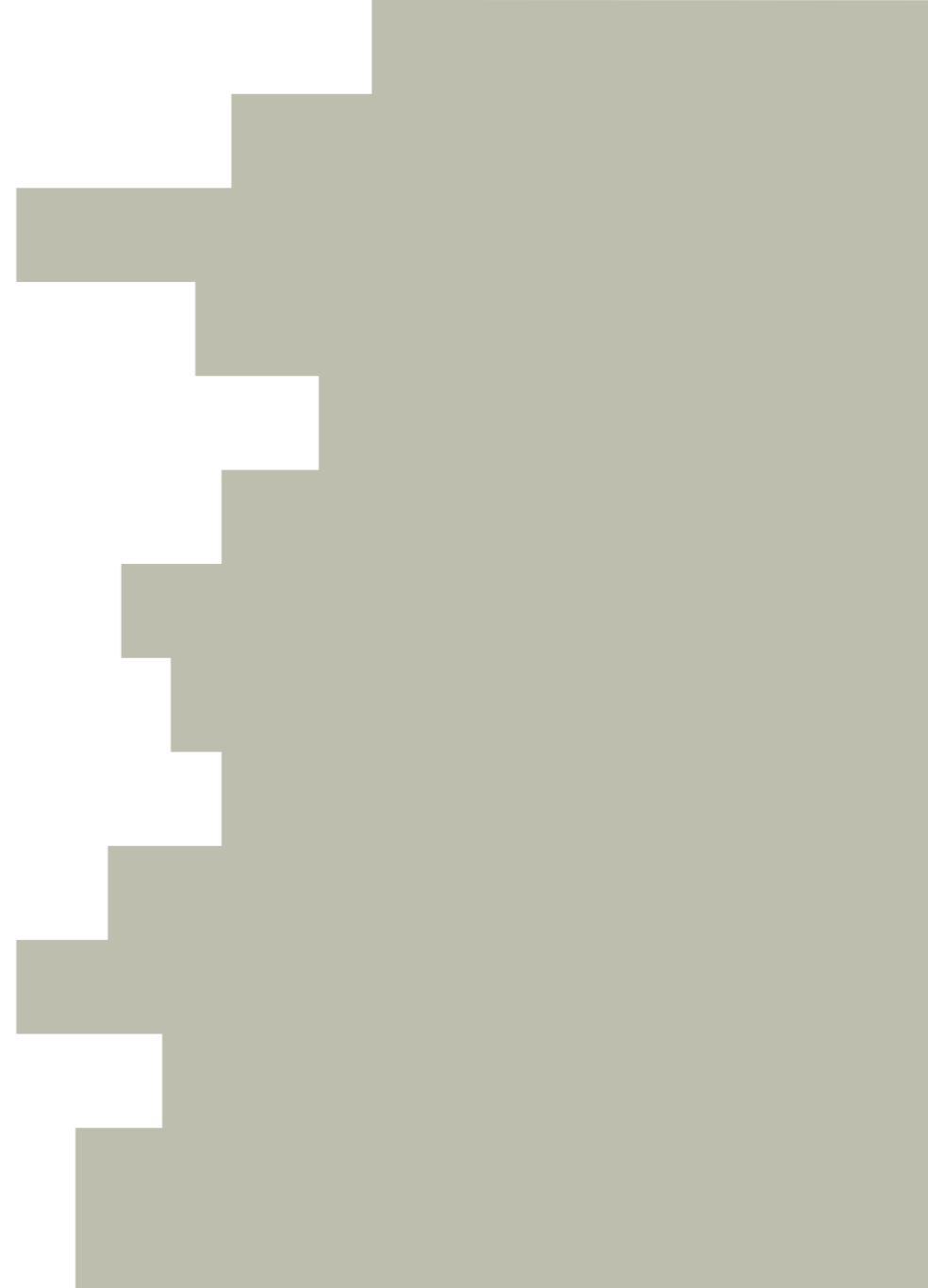
Vast numbers of people living in sub-Saharan Africa feel insecure in their land and property rights. This makes the region poorer, less free, and less just.

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

Prindex aims to:

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

To find out more about land and property rights in your country and region, visit www.prindex.net/data



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

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

