Land reform policies can be a sustainable instrument for averting local conflict and maintaining social peace among households in conflict prone societies. Civil wars are often driven by local conflict, rooted in the behavior of individuals or households and their interactions within society. Additionally, consequences or damages from household level conflict may shape larger aggression or civil grievances in a society. My study contributes to the limited understanding of local conflict by investigating the role of land title on the incidences associated with inter-household conflict. Additionally, I propose an examination of the effectiveness and sustainability of potential land titling programs through an investigation of the damages associated with conflict occurrences. Using a survey on violent and non-violent conflict experiences of 1582 farming households from the postwar society of North Kivu in eastern Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), I synthesize data on conflict incidences; extent of damages from incidences; legal land holding documents; household demographics and other related socioeconomic indicators. I explore whether possessing land documents can i) lower the probability of conflict between households; and ii) result in lesser damages in the event of a conflict. To address concerns of potential selection bias, I employ the quasi-experimental estimation technique of propensity score matching (PSM). A rigorous set of tests and sensitivity analyses ensure quality of matching and reliability of estimates. I find that land title reduces a household’s probability of experiencing inter-household conflict by 7 to 10 percentage points. However, I find no evidence to support that households with land title suffer less damages if and once they experience conflict. I conclude that while land title may reduce the overall incidences of conflict, it cannot protect households from the adversities of conflict occurrences. My analysis suggests that while development programs granting land title is a useful policy instrument to prevent household level conflict, they are not able to provide peaceful arbitration once disagreement occurs. More generally, while land empowerment may reduce conflict incidences in unstable societies, the sustainability of such programs depends on effective conflict resolution methods and practices.