New research from TMP Systems and RRI provides an empirical picture of the causes and effects of tenure-related disputes between private sector actors and local peoples across different African regions and countries. The analyses identify key trends based on 32 case studies spread across East, West, and Southern Africa. These cases are compared with a global average derived from the IAN Case Study Database's 281 cases outside Africa.

The typical tenure-related dispute in Africa occurs:

- In areas where the population density within a 50km radius is more than 2x the global average, projects that trigger conflict are prone to disputes.
- In areas where land cover is open or mixed forest, indicating projects changing land cover, especially intensive agriculture, are prone to disputes.
- In areas with endemic poverty, low access to government services, and poor nutrition.
- In areas with a history of social conflict.
- In areas where the population density within a 50km radius is more than 2x the global average for projects that trigger conflict.
- In areas with a history of social conflict.
- In areas where land cover is open or mixed forest, indicating projects changing land cover, especially intensive agriculture, are prone to disputes.

**Regional trends**

**West Africa**
- Primary drivers of tenure-related disputes:
  - Community displacement: 70%
  - Compensation: 30%
- Amount of tenure-related disputes resulting in:
  - Work stoppages: 60%
  - Violence: 30%

**Southern Africa**
- Primary drivers of tenure-related disputes:
  - Community displacement: 82%
  - Other: 18%
- Compensation is not a primary driver.
- Amount of tenure-related disputes resulting in:
  - Work stoppages: 73%
  - Violence: 73%