

Appendix for *Traditional Authority and State Legitimacy: Evidence from Namibia*

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1 Traditional Authority Territories

In what follows, I briefly describe the sources that have been utilized to digitize the locations and boundaries of Namibian traditional authority areas. Where applicable, I also elaborate on the decisions that were made in cases where evidence was either not entirely clear or differed depending on the source. The geodetic reference system used is WGS 1984.

Afrikaner Traditional Authority

According to government gazette no. 4712 from May 17th, 2011, the Afrikaner customary court has jurisdiction over the following areas: Koherab, Kabias South. These two areas were identified as government farms no. 54 and 56. In *Customary Law Ascertained*, the TA identifies the Gibeon district as its place of residence.

!Aman Traditional Authority

According to government gazette no. 4750 from July 11th, 2011, the !Aman customary court has jurisdiction over the following areas: Bethanie, Pfallz (farm no. 61), Nu-Goaes (farm no. 65). The Bethanie area was interpreted as Bethanie townlands. In *Customary Law Ascertained*, !Aman TA claims the following boundaries: Landshut (Almpomp) in the north, Kosis in the south, Groot-Swartkop in the west, and Garies in the east. To accommodate this description, the southwestern area of the former apartheid homeland of Namaland was added to the mentioned farms.

≠Aodaman Traditional Authority

According to its section in *Customary Law Ascertained*, the TA claims the following farms as its residential area: Anker (farm no. 602), Annabis (farm no. 677), Braunfels (farm no. 387), Condor (farm no. 617), Deo Volento (farm no. 610), Dwarstrek (farm no. 611), Eastwood (farm no. 73), Emmanuel (farm no. 613), Engelbrecht (farm no. 272), Fransfontein (farm no. 6), Gainatseb (farm no. 67), Kranspoort (farm no. 475), Löwenfontein (farm no. 84), Marienhöhe (farm no. 639), Quo Vadis (farm no. 625), Renosterkop (farm no. 389), Smalruggens (farm no. 684), Spitskop (farm no. 678), Stillewoning (farm no. 386), Swartskamp (farm no. 640), Tevere (farm no. 643), Tsumamas (farm no. 74), Waterbron (farm no. 623), Waterval (farm no. 384), ||Aub (farm no. 683), ||Gam||garub (farm no. 269), ≠Khoandawes (farm no. 645). The authority's testimony makes it clear that farms no. 6, 67, 73, 74, and 475 are now inhabited by the Swartboois. In addition, Marienhöhe is the seat of |Gaiodaman TA and Braunfels likewise falls under the jurisdiction of the |Gaiodaman. The remaining farms were used to identify the ≠Aodaman area. The Khorixas area likewise falls under the jurisdiction of ≠Aodaman TA.

Bakgalagadi Traditional Authority

According to government gazette no. 4262 from May 20th, 2009, the Bakgalgadi customary court has jurisdiction over Corridor Post 13 and Aminuis. In the appropriate section of *Customary Law Ascertained*, the TA testifies that the entire Bakgalagadi community lives in Corridor 12, Koridor 13, Koridor 18, Corridor 20, Corridor 21, and Corridor 22. The shapefile encapsulates these Corridors and has as its eastern boundary the international border and as its southern boundary the border between Omaheke and Hardap regions.

Batswana Ba Namibia Traditional Authority

According to government gazette no. 4262 from May 20th, 2009, the King Morwe II customary court (of the Batswana Ba Namibia TA) has jurisdiction over the following communities: Aminuis, Corridor, Tsjaka/Ben Hur, Metsweding, Ombirisu/Orion. According to its section in *Customary Law Ascertained*, Batswana ba Namibia inhabit the triangle that is delineated by Aminuis, Corridor, and Epukiro in the Omaheke region. In order to reflect the information above, the Batswana ba Namibia territory is delineated in the following way: the eastern boundary is the international border, the southern and northern borders are defined by government farms no. 330, 948 (north), 949 (north), 968 (south), and 969 (south). The western boundary is adjacent to the western end of government farm no. 330. The areas surrounding Tsjaka/Ben Hur, Epukiro, and Ombirisu/Orion are likewise included. The Epukiro and Ombirisu/Orion areas consist of farm no. 268 (Epukiro) and government farms no. 684 (Ombirisu) and 685 (part I, Orion).

Blouwes Traditional Authority

According to its section in *Customary Law Ascertained*, the seat of Blouwes TA is in the Berseba constituency in the ||Karas region. The territory of Blouwes TA includes the following areas: Bloukuil, Komnarib, Kalk, Tsawisis-Kameelrivier, Blouwes, !Nomexas, and Vergenoeg-Weltevrede. The delineated territory is, based on the information listed above, composed of government farms no. 9 (parts 1 2, 3, 4, 5, 00REM), 12 (Kalk Plateau, Part I, 00REM), 169 (Tses Reserve), and Tses townlands.

Bondelswartz Traditional Authority

According to government gazette no. 4262 from May 20th, 2009, the Bondelswartz customary court has jurisdiction over the following farms: Bondelswartz Reserve (no. 134), Kalkfontein West (no. 48), Warmbad (no. 305), Area I, Auros (no. 45), Amalia (no. 64), Diamantkop (no. 516), Gaus Su/Nord (no. 65), Grundorner (no. 62), Flache Hartium, Hanus, Hobby Garden, Kaitzub, Kameelhaar, Nico, Pietkuitl, Sukses, Tafekop, and P Viperstoof. Other sources, such as the TA's section in *Customary Law Ascertained* and Curt von Francois', maps were consulted.

Dâure Daman Traditional Authority

According to testimony submitted to Customary Law Ascertained, Dâure Daman TA has the following boundaries: Omaruru river to the south, !Oe≠Gân and Zeraua TA's to the east, Zeraua TA to the northeast, |Gaiodaman to the north and northeast, ≠Aodaman TA to the northwest, and Dorob and Skeleton Coast national parks to the west. The western border was delineated as the western end of lands controlled by traditional authorities, as mapped in the Atlas of Namibia.¹

|Gaiodaman Traditional Authority

According to government gazette no. 4262 from May 20th, 2009, the |Gaiodaman customary court has jurisdiction over Braunfields and Grootberg. The seat of the TA is in farm Marienhöhe. The southern border is with Zeraua TA, the eastern with Swartbooi and ≠Aodaman TA's,

¹Mendelsohn J, Jarvis A, Roberts C and Robertson T. 2002. Atlas of Namibia: A portrait of the land and its people. David Philip Publishers, Cape Town, South Africa.

and the western with Dâure Daman TA. These borders were ascertained based on information known about the location of the neighboring TA's.

Gciriku Traditional Authority

According to government gazette no. 4262 from May 20th, 2009, the Gciriku customary court has jurisdiction over the following communities: Ndiyona, Rundjarara, Mabushe, Ndonga Linena, Shakawe, Kangweru, Shamangorwa, Vikota, Cakuma, Kapupaghedi, Mukekete, Makena, Kateriture, Ncame, Shandagho, Shamayembe, Shamambungu, Nyondo. According to testimony submitted by the Gciriku TA in *Customary Law Ascertained*, the Gciriku territory meets the Mbukushu area in Katenture and the Shambyu territory in Rundjarara. Similarly, the Gciriku TA claims the Otzozondjupa region as its southern border and the international border as its northern boundary.

/Gobanin Traditional Authority

According to government gazette no. 4262 from May 20th, 2009, the /Gobanin customary court has jurisdiction over Goreses Reserve in Omaheke region. The reserve and adjacent villages are located about twenty-five kilometers northwest of Otjinene. *Customary Law Ascertained* was also consulted.

/Hai-Khaua Traditional Authority

The /Hai-Khaua Traditional Authority is active in and around the Berseba area in the ||Karas region. The delineated area consists of government farm no. 170 and Berseba townlands.

Hai-||om Traditional Authority

According to government gazette no. 4262 from May 20th, 2009, the Hai-||om customary court has jurisdiction over the following communities: Outjo, Etosha National Park, Otjiwarongo, Otavi, Combat, Grootfontein, Tsumeb, Tsintsabis, and Oshivelo. According to its profile in *Customary Law Ascertained*, the Hai-||om have traditionally inhabited areas around the Etosha Pan and Outjo. To cover these areas, the border between Ohikoto and Oshana regions was followed to delineate the Etosha Pan. Subsequently, the B1, B8, C42, and M75 were followed. Finally, the northeastern boundary of Hai-||om TA converges on Kwangali TA and the northern boundary is shared with Ondonga TA.

Ju|'Hoan Traditional Authority

According to its section in *Customary Law Ascertained*, Ju|'Hoan TA claims the following boundaries: Botswana to the east, !Kung TA to the west, Sikeretti to the north, and Gam to the south. The Ju|'Hoan claim the Tsumkwe East area as their base. Because Tsumkwe East is largely contingent with the Nyae Nyae Conservancy, Ju|'Hoan TA is largely delineated as the said conservancy. The exception is the area between the Kavango region, Nyae Nyae Conservancy, and N#a Jaqna Conservancy, which is divided between Ju|'Hoan TA and !Kung TA.

Kai||khaun Traditional Authority

According to government gazette no. 4262 from May 20th, 2009, the Kai||khaun customary court has jurisdiction over the following areas: Hoachanas, New Castle (farm no. 218), Glenco (farm no. 78), Kries (farm no. 219), Verloorveld (farm no. 220). In its section in *Customary Law*

Ascertained, the TA stresses Hoachanas as its main seat.

Kakurukouje Traditional Authority

According to its section in *Customary Law Ascertained*, the Kakurukouje TA resides in the Etanga area in Epupa constituency in the Kunene region.

Kambazembi Traditional Authority

According to government gazette no. 4262 from May 20th, 2009, the Kambazembi customary court has jurisdiction over Okakarara, Okondjatu, Otjituuo, Gam, Okamatapati, and Ovitoto. Excluding the Ovitoto enclave, the Kambazembi area was delineated with the help of the map of lands controlled by traditional authority as depicted in the Atlas of Namibia.² The northern boundary is with !Kung and Ju|'Hoan TAs, the southeastern boundary is with the Otjombinde constituency. A small area around Ovitoto was added to reflect the TA's jurisdiction over the settlement.

#Kao-//'aesi Traditional Authority

According to Ministry of Urban and Rural Development's records, #Kao-//'aesi TA has its seat at Skoonheid. Government farm no. 735 (Skoonheid) is delineated as the #Kao-//'aesi territory. It is likely that the TA is active in other areas (such as northern Gobabis) but the location of these areas could not be determined with reasonable precision.

Kapika Traditional Authority

The Kapika Royal House is active in the Epupa area in the northern part of the Kunene region. The chief's homestead is at Omurama village about twenty kilometers south of Epupa Falls.³ The delineated area has the international border as its northern boundary. The southern boundary runs approximately twenty-five kilometers south of Epupa.

/Khomanin Traditional Authority

According to government gazette no. 4262 from May 20th, 2009, the /Khomanin customary court has jurisdiction over the settlement of Arovlei. Government records held at the Council of Traditional Leaders confirm that the /Khomanin chief has his office in Arovlei. The community is located at the end of road D1466, near the site of the Oamites military base. *Customary Law Ascertained* was also consulted.

!Kung Traditional Authority

According to government gazette no. 5806 from August 14th, 2015, the !Kung customary court has jurisdiction over Tsumkwe West. Because Tsumkwe West is largely contingent with the N≠a Jaqna Conservancy, !Kung TA is largely delineated as the said conservancy. The exception is the area between the Kavango region, Nyae Nyae Conservancy, and N≠a Jaqna Conservancy, which is divided between Ju|'Hoan TA and !Kung TA.

Kwangali Traditional Authority

²ibid.

³Kulunga, Tjikunda. Community removes controversial chief Kapika. *The Namibian*. 1.4.2014.

According to government gazette no. 5175 from April 15th, 2013, the Kwangali customary court has jurisdiction over the following communities: Kahenge, Mpungu. According to information submitted to *Customary Law Ascertained*, the Kwangali area borders Mbunza TA to the east, Otjozondjupa region to the south, Oukwanyama and Ondonga TA's to the west, and Angola to the north.

Mafwe and Mashi Traditional Authorities

The Mafwe and Mashi traditional authorities are displayed together because XXX. According to government gazette no. 4262 from May 20th, 2009, the Mafwe/Mashi area⁴ includes the following settlements: Makanga, Sibbinda, Kaliyangile, Masida, Munebwana, Ngonga, Kayuo, Sachona, Musukubili, Siliba, Imukusi, Mbeha, Malihela, Nkiye, Linyanti, Kavenda, Sikubi, Sikanjabuka, Mate, Buchane, Kakuaezi, Ingenda, Sikabelezi, Sikosi, Kongola, Imukusi, Liselo, Singalamwe, Mwanzi, Sikaunga, Sesheke, Masheshu, Choi, Lizaui, Sachona, Lubuta, Katima Mulilo. Based on the spacial distribution of these settlements, the eastern boundary is with Masubia TA and the southern boundary with Mayeyi TA and the international border. The western border is assumed to be delineated by the Mashi river.

Maharero Traditional Authority

According to government gazette no. 4262 from May 20th, 2009, the Maharero customary court has jurisdiction over Aminuis, Otjinene, and Otjombinde. The Otjombinde constituency was used to delineate Otjombinde, excluding the Ovambanderu area surrounding Eiseb. The Aminuis area, which likewise constitutes territory under Maharero jurisdiction, was delineated in the exact same manner as the Aminuis area described in Ovambanderu Traditional Authority's section above. Lastly, a small area surrounding Otjinene was added. The southern boundary of this area overlaps with the end of lands controlled by traditional authority as depicted in the Atlas of Namibia.⁵ The northern boundary of the Otjinene area is with Kambazembi TA.

Masubia Traditional Authority

According to government gazette no. 4262 from May 20th, 2009, the Masubia customary court has jurisdiction over the following locations: Bukalo, Ikumwe, Ngoma, Muhundu, Muyako, Impalila, Kasiko, Kalembezi, Ikaba, Nsundwa, Nakabolelwa, Schuckmansburg, Kabbe, Kanulabula, Lusese, Katima Mulilo. Thus, the northern, eastern, and southern border of the traditional authority is assumed to be the international border. The western border copies the western border of the Katima Rural constituency and the B8 road until this road touches the said constituency border.

Mayeyi Traditional Authority

According to government gazette no. 4262 from May 20th, 2009, the Masubia customary court has jurisdiction over the following locations: Lianshulu, Sauzuo, Mbambazi, Nongozi, Sangwali, Samudono, Malengalenga, Mbilajwe, Batubaja. The southern, eastern, and western boundaries are delineated by the international border. The northern border leads between

⁴The corresponding customary courts are the Mafwe and Linyanti customary courts.

⁵Mendelsohn J, Jarvis A, Roberts C and Robertson T. 2002. Atlas of Namibia: A portrait of the land and its people. David Philip Publishers, Cape Town, South Africa.

Lianshuli (which belongs to the Mayeyi TA) and Lizauli (which is part of the Mafwe area). It then continues through Mudumu national park and turns southward. To locate some of the smaller communities that belong to Mayeyi TA, Namibian government's data on health posts and schools was used.

Mbukushu Traditional Authority

According to government gazette no. 4262 from May 20th, 2009, the Mbukushu customary court has jurisdiction over the following communities: Tjova, Mayara, Kangongo, Kayanga, Katunda, Shamaghongo, Kake, Ndongo, Bagani, Diyogha, Mushashani, Omega. According to testimony submitted by the Gciriku TA in *Customary Law Ascertained*, the Gciriku territory meets the Mbukushu area in Katenture. Therefore, the boundaries of the Mbukushu TA are constructed as follows: the eastern boundary is the border between the Kavango East and Zambezi regions. The southern and northern boundaries are the international border. The western boundary is a vertical line from Katenture to the international border with Botswana.

Mbunza Traditional Authority

According to government gazette no. 4262 from May 20th, 2009, the Mbunza customary court has jurisdiction over the following communities: Karukuwisa, Kasivi, Mayongora, Mbeya, Mupini, Nkata, Ncumcara, Sinzogoro, Sauyemwa, Tjiivi-Tjivi. The boundary that separates Mbunza TA from Kwangali TA is drawn between Kasivi and Kahenge towards the south until it arrives at the northern border of the Otjozondjupa region. The northern boundary is the international border. The southern and northern boundaries of Mbunza TA are mentioned in *Customary Law Ascertained*.

!Oe≠Gân Traditional Authority

According to government gazette no. 4712 from May 17th, 2011, the !Oe≠Gân customary court has jurisdiction over the following areas: Okombahe, Tubusis, Spitzkoppe. According to its section in *Customary Law Ascertained*, !Oe≠Gân TA claims the following boundaries: Dâure Daman TA to the northwest, the commercial farms west of Omaruru to the east, Zeraua TA to the north, Usakos townlands to the south, Usakos and Arandis townlands to the southwest. Dâure Daman TA claims as its southern border the Omaruru river. Thus, the river was used as the northern boundary. The western border was delineated as the western end of lands controlled by traditional authorities, as mapped in the Atlas of Namibia.⁶

Ombadja Traditional Authority

Since the Ombadja area was not displayed in the 1961 map mentioned above, *Customary Law Ascertained* was the first source of information. Based on this source, it was established that the Ombadja traditional area has in the past been under the jurisdiction of the Oukwanyama TA. Ombadja borders Oukwanyama in the east, Uukwambi in the south, Ombalantu in the west, and Angola in the north. Based on government gazette no. 4262 from May 20th, 2009, it was established that the Okalongo customary court (Okalongo is part of Ombadja) has jurisdiction over the following areas: Onandjaba, Ondudu, Onembaba, and Omutundungu. Thus, the Ombadja area was judged to comprise of the area of the Okalongo constituency, except of the

⁶ibid.

area where the said constituency overlaps with the Uukwambi TA.

Ombalantu Traditional Authority

The chief source was the the map of Ovamboland tribal areas produced by the Department of Water Affairs (South West Africa, Water Affairs Branch) in 1961. This map is part of the monograph *Ovamboland canal scheme* (Water supply brochure no. 11) and it was obtained in the National Archives of Namibia in Windhoek. The map was compared to information contained in the publication *Customary Law Ascertained*. Government gazette no. 4262 from May 20th, 2009, which establishes community courts in accordance with the Community Courts Act of 2003, was likewise consulted. Based on these resources that the western border of the Okalongo constituency would divide Oukwanyama TA from Ombadja TA. This step signified a departure from the 1961 map.

Ondonga Traditional Authority

The chief source was the the map of Ovamboland tribal areas produced by the Department of Water Affairs (South West Africa, Water Affairs Branch) in 1961. This map is part of the monograph *Ovamboland canal scheme* (Water supply brochure no. 11) and it was obtained in the National Archives of Namibia in Windhoek. The map was compared to information contained in the publication *Customary Law Ascertained*. Government gazette no. 4262 from May 20th, 2009, which establishes community courts in accordance with the Community Courts Act of 2003, was likewise consulted. In comparison with the said map, the eastern border of Ondonga was moved eastward to become adjacent to the western border of Kwangali TA (in accordance with information provided by Kwangali TA in *Customary Law Ascertained*).

Ongandjera Traditional Authority

The chief source was the the map of Ovamboland tribal areas produced by the Department of Water Affairs (South West Africa, Water Affairs Branch) in 1961. This map is part of the monograph *Ovamboland canal scheme* (Water supply brochure no. 11) and it was obtained in the National Archives of Namibia in Windhoek. The map was compared to information contained in the publication *Customary Law Ascertained*. Government gazette no. 4262 from May 20th, 2009, which establishes community courts in accordance with the Community Courts Act of 2003, was likewise consulted.

Otjikaoko Traditional Authority

According to government gazette no. 4262 from May 20th, 2009, the Otjikaoko customary court has jurisdiction over Opuwo, Omuhonga, Otjiutunga, Ohungumure, Otjondunda, Ondjeke, Ouakapaue, Otjitandi, and Oruvandjei. The northern boundary is the international border. The eastern border is with Vita TA. The western border was delineated as the western end of lands controlled by traditional authorities, as mapped in the Atlas of Namibia.⁷ The territories of Vita and Otjikaoko TAs overlap, both TAs are active in the Opuwo area.

Ovambanderu Traditional Authority

The Ovambanderu Royal House has its seat in Ezorongondo village in the Epukiro Post 3

⁷ibid.

area in the Omaheke region. Epukiro Post 3 lies about thirty kilometres east of Epukiro proper. The delineated area around Epukiro Post 3 has as its southern and western boundaries the end of lands controlled by traditional authority as depicted in the Atlas of Namibia.⁸ The eastern boundary is adjacent to Batswana Ba Namibia territory. The northern and eastern boundaries lie about ten kilometers outside of Epukiro Post 3. The Aminuis and Eiseb areas of Omaheke region are likewise included in the Ovambanderu territory, for they are referred to as such in news reports⁹. The western boundary of the Aminuis area overlaps with the end of lands controlled by traditional authority as depicted in the Atlas of Namibia.¹⁰ The eastern boundary of the Eiseb area is the international border.

Oukwanyama Traditional Authority

The chief source was the the map of Ovamboland tribal areas produced by the Department of Water Affairs (South West Africa, Water Affairs Branch) in 1961. This map is part of the monograph *Ovamboland canal scheme* (Water supply brochure no. 11) and it was obtained in the National Archives of Namibia in Windhoek. The map was compared to information contained in the publication *Customary Law Ascertained*. Government gazette no. 4262 from May 20th, 2009, which establishes community courts in accordance with the Community Courts Act of 2003, was likewise consulted. Based on these resources that the eastern border of the Okalongo constituency would divide Oukwanyama TA from Ombadja TA. This step signified a departure from the 1961 map. Likewise, the eastern border of Oukwanyama is the border with Kwangali TA which corresponds to the western border of the Kavango West region. The eastern part of Oukwanyama's border with Ondonga runs along the C45 road.

Shambyu Traditional Authority

According to government gazette no. 4262 from May 20th, 2009, the Shambyu customary court has jurisdiction over the following communities: Ncushe, Dcwatyinga, Ncaute, Shinguruve, Shimpana, Ncumushi, Juru, Mupapama, Mashare, Gove, Katimba, Ngone, Mayana, Kayengona, Uvungu-vhungu, Kaisosi, Ndama, Kehemu, Mavandje, Mbambi. Shambyu TA borders Gciriku TA in the east and Otjonzdjupa region in the south. The western border proceeds along the B8 road, deviating only to include Gove. The territory also covers Rundu with the exception of Sauyemwa, which belongs to Mbunza TA. The northern boundary is the international border.

Simon Kooper Traditional Authority

According to testimony submitted by the TA to *Customary Law Ascertained*, the seat of Simon Kooper TA is at Amper-Bo village in the Hardap region. The immediate Amper-Bo area consists of government farms 237 (part I) and 237 (00REM). Given the lack of other sources of information, these two farms are used to delineate the Simon Kooper territory.

Swartbooi Traditional Authority

In their testimony in *Customary Law Ascertained*, the Swartbooi area has the following boundaries: ≠Aodaman TA to the south, |Gaiodaman TA to the north, Riemvasmaker to the west,

⁸ibid.

⁹Kangueehi, Kuvee. Namibia: Keharanjo Crowned Paramount Chief. *allAfrica.com*. 11.8.2008.

¹⁰Mendelsohn J, Jarvis A, Roberts C and Robertson T. 2002. Atlas of Namibia: A portrait of the land and its people. David Philip Publishers, Cape Town, South Africa.

and commercial farms to the east. According to government gazette no. 4262 from May 20th, 2009, the Fransfontein (of the Swartbooi) customary court has jurisdiction over the following communities: Fransfontein Reserve, Former Ward 9, Eastern Block Farm of Gainatzeb, Tsumamas, Kranspoort, Eastwood, Naracha-Ams, Duurwater. According to testimony submitted to *Customary Law Ascertained* by ≠Aodaman TA, Swartbooi TA inhabits farms no. 6, 67, 73, 74, and 475.

Topnaar Traditional Authority

According to testimony submitted to *Customary Law Ascertained*, the Topnaar traditional community lives along the !Kuseb river from Rooibank to Homeb. Additional resources consulted include Curt von Francois' maps from his 1899 publication *Deutsch-Südwest-Afrika: Geschichte der Kolonisation bis zum Ausbruch des Krieges mit Witbooi, April 1893*. The territory was generated as a ten-kilometer buffer along the Kuseb river from Rooibank to Homeb.

Tsoaxudaman Traditional Authority

According to government gazette no. 4450 from March 31st, 2010, the Tsoaxudaman customary court has jurisdiction over the Otjimbingwe communal area. The Otjimbingwe area is also considered as traditional community land by the Herero.

Uukolonkhadi Traditional Authority

The chief source was the the map of Ovamboland tribal areas produced by the Department of Water Affairs (South West Africa, Water Affairs Branch) in 1961. This map is part of the monograph *Ovamboland canal scheme* (Water supply brochure no. 11) and it was obtained in the National Archives of Namibia in Windhoek. The map was compared to information contained in the publication *Customary Law Ascertained*. Government gazette no. 4450 from March 31st, 2010, which establishes community courts in accordance with the Community Courts Act of 2003, was likewise consulted.

Uukwaluudhi Traditional Authority

The chief source was the the map of Ovamboland tribal areas produced by the Department of Water Affairs (South West Africa, Water Affairs Branch) in 1961. This map is part of the monograph *Ovamboland canal scheme* (Water supply brochure no. 11) and it was obtained in the National Archives of Namibia in Windhoek. The map was compared to information contained in the publication *Customary Law Ascertained*. Government gazette no. 4262 from May 20th, 2009, which establishes community courts in accordance with the Community Courts Act of 2003, was likewise consulted.

Uukwambi Traditional Authority

The chief source was the the map of Ovamboland tribal areas produced by the Department of Water Affairs (South West Africa, Water Affairs Branch) in 1961. This map is part of the monograph *Ovamboland canal scheme* (Water supply brochure no. 11) and it was obtained in the National Archives of Namibia in Windhoek. The map was compared to information contained in the publication *Customary Law Ascertained*. Government gazette no. 4262 from May 20th, 2009, which establishes community courts in accordance with the Community Courts Act of 2003, was likewise consulted.

Vaalgras Traditional Authority

Vaalgras TA submitted a hand-drawn map of its territory in *Customary Law Ascertained*. According to this map, the Vaalgras territory includes communities such as Great Vaalgras, Kl. Vaalgras, Koichas, Haichas, Kaoko, Tsaris, Swartwater, and others. The area borders commercial farms to the east and south. Map of lands controlled by traditional authorities, as depicted in the Atlas of Namibia,¹¹ was used to verify southern and eastern boundaries. The Haichas farm (farm no. 190) was added to the territory to reflect the map submitted by the TA. Specifically, the Vaalgras area is comprised of the following government farms: Tses Reserve (farm no. 169), farms no. 19, 20, 141, 143, 144 and the independently-owned farm no. 142.

Vita Traditional Authority

In its section in *Customary Law Ascertained*, Vita TA claims that its territory is divided into twenty-five districts: Kaoko-tavi, Okorosave, Otjikondavirongo, Ongango, Otjikukutu, Warmquelle, Otjapi-tjapi, Oruvandjei South, Ombombo, Otjokavare, Otjindjerese, Okatutura, Om-bazu, Oruhona, Ekoto West, Ehomba, Ondoto, Otjijandjasemo, Etengwa, Ohamaremba, Ekarand-jiuo, Omuhonga, Oukongo, Ombaka, and Otjondeka. According to government gazette no. 4262 from May 20th, 2009, the Vita Thom Royal House customary court has jurisdiction over Opuwo. The northern boundary of the Vita territory is conceptualized as the international border and, around the Epupa area, as the boundary with Kapika TA. The eastern boundary follows the western borders of Uukolonkhadi and Uukwaluudhi TAs, as well as the Omusati region. The southern border begins where the western border of the Omusati region meets ≠Aodaman TA and turns northward roughly when it meets the C43 road. It runs north from there, encompassing the communities mentioned above. The territories of Vita and Otjikaoko TAs overlap.

Witbooi Traditional Authority

According to government gazette no. 4262 from May 20th, 2009, the !Khobesen (Witbooi) customary court has jurisdiction over the following areas: Gibeon Communal Area: South, North, West, and East. In *Customary Law Ascertained*, the Witbooi TA states that the northern, eastern, and western borders are with commercial farms. The southern border is with Berseba (!Hai-!Khauan). The northern, eastern, and western borders follow the boundaries of the former apartheid homeland of Namaland.

!Xoo Traditional Authority

According to government gazette no. 5221 from June 14th, 2013, the !Xoo customary court has jurisdiction over Aminuis and Chaka (Tsjaka/Ben Hur) in the Omaheke region. According to testimony submitted to *Customary Law Ascertained*, the TA claims Aminuis, Leonard Wert (Leonardville), and Corridor 13 as its territory.

Zeraua Traditional Authority

According to information submitted by Zeraua TA to *Customary Law Ascertained*, the TA's borders are as follows: Epupa and Ugab rivers to the north, Ugab river and Uis communal area to the west, Kalkfeld and Omaruru commercial farms to the east, Okombahe communal area

¹¹ibid.

to the south. According to government gazette no. 4450 from March 31st, 2010, the Zeraua customary court has jurisdiction over the following areas: Omatjette, Otjohorongo Reserve, and Ohamhere. The northern boundary runs along the administrative border between Kunene and Erongo regions, which is delineated by the Ugab river.

2 Summary Statistics

Table 1: **Summary Statistics**

Variable	N	Mean	St. Dev.	Min	Pctl(25)	Pctl(75)	Max
Age	1,200	36.425	15.373	18	25	44	89
Chiefdom	1,200	0.607	0.489	0	0	1	1
Coethnic interviewer	1,200	0.535	0.499	0	0	1	1
Education	1,200	4.237	1.864	0	3	5	9
Employment	1,200	0.454	0.498	0	0	1	1
Female	1,200	0.502	0.500	0	0	1	1
GID (grid cells)	1,200	100,628.400	3,937.795	88,236	96,875	104,073	104,809
Night lights	1,200	0.528	0.576	0.000	0.037	0.998	1.510
Residence type	1,200	2.058	0.918	1	1	3	3
Trusts tax authority	1,173	0.714	0.452	0	0	1	1
Trusts courts	1,189	0.736	0.441	0	0	1	1
Trusts police	1,189	0.701	0.458	0	0	1	1
Trusts army	1,190	0.749	0.434	0	0	1	1
Trusts traditional leader	1,173	0.769	0.422	0	1	1	1
Urban	1,200	0.487	0.500	0	0	1	1

3 Complete Tables of Results

Table 2: **Chiefdom Residence and Trust in State Authorities**

	<i>Dependent variable:</i>							
	Trusts tax		Trusts courts		Trusts police		Trusts army	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Chiefdom	0.60*	0.59*	0.70**	0.70**	0.76**	0.69**	0.65**	0.51*
	(0.34)	(0.34)	(0.30)	(0.32)	(0.30)	(0.31)	(0.26)	(0.26)
Employment	-0.15	-0.08	0.16	0.18	-0.04	-0.04	0.04	0.06
	(0.15)	(0.15)	(0.14)	(0.14)	(0.17)	(0.17)	(0.17)	(0.18)
Education	0.04	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.03	0.03	0.06*	0.08**
	(0.05)	(0.06)	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.04)
Urban	-0.13	-0.12	-0.06	-0.01	-0.14	-0.10	-0.33	-0.27
	(0.23)	(0.22)	(0.28)	(0.28)	(0.23)	(0.23)	(0.26)	(0.26)
Age	0.01**	0.02**	0.01**	0.01**	0.02***	0.02***	0.01**	0.01***
	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
Female	0.13	0.12	0.35***	0.38***	0.18*	0.20**	0.15*	0.19**
	(0.11)	(0.11)	(0.10)	(0.10)	(0.10)	(0.10)	(0.10)	(0.10)
Night lights	0.12	0.05	0.15	0.13	0.21	0.16	0.35**	0.31**
	(0.25)	(0.21)	(0.17)	(0.17)	(0.19)	(0.19)	(0.15)	(0.15)
Coethnic interviewer	0.28	-0.64**	-0.12	-0.51*	0.17	-0.32	0.10	-0.56**
	(0.18)	(0.25)	(0.18)	(0.31)	(0.17)	(0.30)	(0.17)	(0.24)
Constant	-0.24		-0.24		-0.44		-0.02	
	(0.51)		(0.46)		(0.36)		(0.36)	
Ethnic group FE	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
Observations	1,173	1,173	1,189	1,173	1,196	1,174	1,190	1,187
Adjusted pseudo R ²	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02

Notes: Robust standard errors are clustered at the grid cell level.

***p < .01; **p < .05; *p < .1

Table 3: Chiefdom Residence and Trust in State Authorities - Matched Sample

	<i>Dependent variable:</i>							
	Trust in tax authority		Trust in courts		Trust in police		Trust in army	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Chiefdom	0.71** (0.32)	0.43 (0.28)	0.75*** (0.20)	0.93*** (0.22)	0.84*** (0.24)	0.80*** (0.24)	0.96*** (0.28)	0.96*** (0.22)
Employment		0.03 (0.24)		0.34 (0.21)		0.04 (0.23)		0.34 (0.25)
Education		-0.12 (0.09)		-0.04 (0.07)		-0.09 (0.07)		-0.05 (0.06)
Urban		0.26 (0.26)		0.20 (0.28)		-0.11 (0.21)		-0.35 (0.25)
Age		0.001 (0.008)		0.006 (0.006)		0.008 (0.008)		0.008 (0.007)
Female		0.22 (0.16)		0.53** (0.21)		0.31 (0.21)		0.27 (0.19)
Night lights		-0.31 (0.38)		0.20 (0.19)		0.27 (0.20)		0.71*** (0.18)
Coethnic interviewer		-0.38 (0.50)		-0.28 (0.50)		-0.15 (0.49)		-0.49 (0.36)
Constant	0.50* (0.26)		0.55*** (0.08)		0.37** (0.16)		0.46** (0.22)	
Ethnic group FE	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
Observations	1,157	1,157	1,157	1,141	1,157	1,136	1,157	1,154
Adjusted pseudo R ²	0.56	0.53	0.56	0.53	0.57	0.54	0.56	0.53

Notes: Robust standard errors are clustered at the grid cell level.

*** p < .01; ** p < .05; * p < .1

Table 4: Trust in Chief and Trust in State Authorities

	<i>Dependent variable:</i>			
	Trusts tax	Trusts courts	Trusts police	Trusts army
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Chiefdom	0.14 (0.40)	0.03 (0.40)	-0.17 (0.33)	0.29 (0.29)
Trusts chief	1.81*** (0.17)	2.22*** (0.25)	1.51*** (0.28)	2.16*** (0.33)
Employment	-0.14 (0.16)	0.14 (0.15)	-0.12 (0.18)	0.01 (0.19)
Education	0.06 (0.07)	0.12* (0.06)	0.06 (0.04)	0.14*** (0.04)
Urban	-0.10 (0.18)	0.13 (0.28)	-0.04 (0.19)	-0.29 (0.27)
Age	0.01 (0.01)	0.01 (0.01)	0.01* (0.01)	0.01 (0.01)
Female	0.04 (0.11)	0.35*** (0.12)	0.13 (0.10)	0.12 (0.12)
Night lights	-0.01 (0.21)	0.03 (0.16)	0.06 (0.16)	0.32* (0.17)
Coethnic interviewer	-0.44* (0.27)	-0.25 (0.31)	-0.05 (0.27)	-0.38* (0.22)
Chiefdom*trusts chief	0.44* (0.23)	0.82** (0.34)	1.10*** (0.34)	0.20 (0.38)
Ethnic group FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Observations	1,148	1,151	1,154	1,164
Adjusted pseudo R ²	0.15	0.21	0.15	0.17

Notes: Robust standard errors are clustered at the grid cell level.

***p < .01; **p < .05; *p < .1

Table 5: **Comparing Different Residence Types.** Residence outside of areas controlled by traditional chiefs is the omitted category. The sample consists of all respondents.

	<i>Dependent variable:</i>							
	Trusts tax		Trusts courts		Trusts police		Trusts army	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Non-coethnic chiefdom	0.56*	0.50	0.41	0.39	0.37	0.29	0.39	0.23
	(0.34)	(0.34)	(0.28)	(0.30)	(0.31)	(0.32)	(0.31)	(0.32)
Coethnic chiefdom	0.63	0.63*	0.88***	0.88**	1.04***	0.95***	0.84***	0.68**
	(0.39)	(0.38)	(0.34)	(0.36)	(0.31)	(0.33)	(0.28)	(0.28)
Employment	-0.14	-0.07	0.20	0.21	0.009	0.008	0.07	0.09
	(0.15)	(0.15)	(0.13)	(0.13)	(0.16)	(0.16)	(0.16)	(0.17)
Education	0.04	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.03	0.03	0.06*	0.07*
	(0.05)	(0.06)	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.03)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.04)
Urban	-0.12	-0.11	-0.01	0.05	-0.07	-0.03	-0.28	-0.22
	(0.24)	(0.23)	(0.29)	(0.29)	(0.22)	(0.22)	(0.24)	(0.24)
Age	0.01**	0.02**	0.01**	0.01**	0.01***	0.01***	0.008**	0.01***
	(0.006)	(0.008)	(0.005)	(0.005)	(0.005)	(0.005)	(0.004)	(0.004)
Female	0.13	0.12	0.36***	0.39***	0.19*	0.21**	0.16*	0.20**
	(0.11)	(0.11)	(0.10)	(0.11)	(0.10)	(0.10)	(0.09)	(0.09)
Night lights	0.12	0.05	0.13	0.11	0.19	0.14	0.34**	0.30**
	(0.25)	(0.21)	(0.17)	(0.16)	(0.18)	(0.18)	(0.14)	(0.14)
Coethnic interviewer	0.26	-0.65***	-0.24	-0.59*	-0.004	-0.43	-0.02	-0.63***
	(0.16)	(0.24)	(0.17)	(0.31)	(0.18)	(0.29)	(0.20)	(0.24)
Constant	-0.23		-0.21		-0.40		0.005	
	(0.51)		(0.45)		(0.36)		(0.35)	
Ethnic group FE	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
Observations	1,173	1,173	1,189	1,173	1,196	1,174	1,190	1,187
Adjusted pseudo R ²	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02

Notes: Robust standard errors are clustered at the grid cell level.

***p < .01; **p < .05; *p < .1

4 Non-coethnic Chiefdom Residence and Trust in Chief

Table 6: Non-coethnic Chiefdom Residence and Trust in Chief

	<i>Dependent variable:</i>		
	Trusts in chief		
	(1)	(2)	(3)
Non-coethnic chiefdom	-0.42*	-0.59**	-0.47**
	(0.22)	(0.26)	(0.23)
Employment		0.19	0.21
		(0.25)	(0.26)
Education		-0.0006	0.01
		(0.07)	(0.07)
Age		0.02***	0.02***
		(0.006)	(0.006)
Female		0.10	0.10
		(0.19)	(0.19)
Coethnic interviewer		-0.36	-0.47
		(0.35)	(0.34)
Urban			-0.73***
			(0.26)
Night lights			0.87***
			(0.30)
Constant	1.64***	0.99*	1.03*
	(0.16)	(0.57)	(0.55)
Observations	724	724	724
Adjusted pseudo R ²	0.03	0.01	0.02

Notes: Robust standard errors are clustered at the grid cell level.

***p < .01; **p < .05; *p < .1

5 Different Types of Residence Within Chiefdoms

Table 7: **Comparing Coethnic and Non-coethnic Chiefdom Residents.** The sample is restricted to chiefdom residents.

	<i>Dependent variable:</i>							
	Trusts tax		Trusts courts		Trusts police		Trusts army	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Non-coethnic chiefdom	0.05 (0.26)	-0.11 (0.25)	-0.65*** (0.25)	-0.64* (0.34)	-0.78*** (0.24)	-0.78*** (0.29)	-0.56* (0.31)	-0.51 (0.36)
Employment	-0.11 (0.23)	0.04 (0.24)	0.40* (0.22)	0.46** (0.23)	0.09 (0.23)	0.10 (0.25)	0.20 (0.26)	0.16 (0.29)
Education	0.004 (0.06)	-0.03 (0.07)	0.03 (0.06)	0.002 (0.06)	0.04 (0.06)	0.004 (0.06)	0.10* (0.06)	0.05 (0.06)
Urban	-0.53** (0.27)	-0.51* (0.28)	-0.21 (0.39)	-0.12 (0.45)	-0.33 (0.28)	-0.25 (0.30)	-0.62** (0.32)	-0.43 (0.37)
Age	0.01 (0.01)	0.01 (0.01)	0.01* (0.01)	0.01** (0.01)	0.01** (0.01)	0.01** (0.01)	0.01** (0.01)	0.01*** (0.01)
Female	0.16 (0.12)	0.17 (0.13)	0.36** (0.16)	0.39** (0.17)	0.25* (0.15)	0.27* (0.15)	0.12 (0.13)	0.13 (0.15)
Night lights	1.34*** (0.48)	1.07** (0.46)	0.53 (0.40)	0.39 (0.42)	0.74* (0.41)	0.60 (0.43)	0.60* (0.33)	0.38 (0.37)
Coethnic interviewer	0.23 (0.25)	-0.71*** (0.27)	-0.61** (0.30)	-1.23*** (0.46)	-0.30 (0.25)	-0.78* (0.41)	-0.28 (0.32)	-1.01*** (0.39)
Constant	0.51 (0.50)		0.98* (0.54)		0.74* (0.44)		0.79 (0.49)	
Ethnic group FE	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
Observations	714	706	723	708	728	701	725	711
Adjusted pseudo R ²	0.01	0.02	0.01	-0.004	0.02	0.004	0.01	0.01

Notes: Robust standard errors are clustered at the grid cell level.

***p < .01; **p < .05; *p < .1

6 Complete Tables of Results with Ordinal Variables

Table 8: **Chiefdom Residence and Trust in State Authorities (Ordinal Variables)**

	<i>Dependent variable:</i>							
	Trusts tax		Trusts courts		Trusts police		Trusts army	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Chiefdom	0.182 (0.148)	0.147 (0.137)	0.172 (0.108)	0.188* (0.106)	0.348*** (0.132)	0.294** (0.125)	0.242** (0.109)	0.176* (0.105)
Employment	-0.027 (0.076)	-0.002 (0.079)	0.063 (0.052)	0.084 (0.054)	0.021 (0.075)	0.037 (0.069)	0.042 (0.060)	0.054 (0.056)
Education	-0.001 (0.021)	-0.001 (0.023)	0.028 (0.018)	0.028 (0.019)	0.007 (0.017)	0.005 (0.017)	0.006 (0.014)	0.009 (0.015)
Urban	-0.086 (0.102)	-0.086 (0.095)	-0.028 (0.096)	-0.012 (0.092)	-0.059 (0.103)	-0.032 (0.098)	-0.080 (0.107)	-0.053 (0.104)
Age	0.006** (0.002)	0.006** (0.003)	0.005*** (0.002)	0.005*** (0.002)	0.006*** (0.002)	0.007*** (0.002)	0.004** (0.001)	0.005*** (0.002)
Female	0.053 (0.038)	0.053 (0.038)	0.115*** (0.038)	0.121*** (0.039)	0.074* (0.041)	0.085** (0.040)	0.038 (0.035)	0.052 (0.037)
Nightlights	0.074 (0.126)	0.044 (0.108)	0.029 (0.077)	0.028 (0.073)	0.119 (0.090)	0.080 (0.083)	0.159** (0.074)	0.145** (0.067)
Coethnic interviewer	0.182** (0.073)	-0.202* (0.114)	-0.021 (0.061)	-0.189** (0.094)	0.138* (0.071)	-0.163 (0.119)	0.088 (0.065)	-0.192* (0.101)
Constant	1.530*** (0.206)		1.580*** (0.159)		1.360*** (0.165)		1.657*** (0.146)	
Ethnic group FE	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
Observations	1,173	1,173	1,189	1,189	1,196	1,196	1,190	1,190
Adjusted R ²	0.037	0.062	0.015	0.023	0.051	0.069	0.022	0.044

Notes: Robust standard errors are clustered at the grid cell level.

***p < .01; **p < .05; *p < .1

Table 9: Chiefdom Residence and Trust in State Authorities - Matched Sample and Ordinal Variables

	<i>Dependent variable:</i>							
	Trusts tax		Trusts courts		Trusts police		Trusts army	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Chiefdom	0.254 (0.159)	0.096 (0.104)	0.222** (0.086)	0.299*** (0.075)	0.457*** (0.112)	0.393*** (0.105)	0.404*** (0.103)	0.353*** (0.072)
Employment		0.027 (0.096)		0.142** (0.072)		0.108 (0.089)		0.183** (0.075)
Education		-0.062** (0.028)		-0.014 (0.022)		-0.035 (0.028)		-0.040** (0.020)
Urban		0.091 (0.126)		0.104 (0.096)		-0.022 (0.089)		-0.029 (0.093)
Age		0.002 (0.003)		0.004** (0.002)		0.004 (0.003)		0.003 (0.002)
Female		0.111* (0.063)		0.152*** (0.057)		0.130* (0.066)		0.069** (0.034)
Night lights		-0.118 (0.179)		0.031 (0.072)		0.142* (0.081)		0.233*** (0.062)
Coethnic interviewer		-0.053 (0.175)		-0.180 (0.166)		-0.093 (0.202)		-0.172 (0.140)
Constant	1.800*** (0.138)		1.906*** (0.065)		1.671*** (0.087)		1.779*** (0.082)	
Ethnic group FE	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
Observations	1,157	1,157	1,157	1,157	1,157	1,157	1,157	1,157
Adjusted R ²	0.016	0.101	0.014	0.074	0.057	0.098	0.049	0.090

Notes: Robust standard errors are clustered at the grid cell level.

***p < .01; **p < .05; *p < .1

Table 10: Trust in Chief and Trust in State Authorities (Ordinal Variables)

	<i>Dependent variable:</i>			
	Trusts tax	Trusts courts	Trusts police	Trusts army
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Chiefdom	0.084 (0.168)	-0.055 (0.153)	-0.014 (0.173)	0.172 (0.144)
Trusts chief	0.484*** (0.030)	0.500*** (0.031)	0.423*** (0.056)	0.536*** (0.053)
Employment	-0.021 (0.067)	0.060 (0.046)	0.012 (0.061)	0.027 (0.050)
Education	0.009 (0.021)	0.043** (0.017)	0.020 (0.013)	0.029* (0.015)
Urban	-0.080 (0.061)	-0.011 (0.066)	-0.012 (0.071)	-0.061 (0.080)
Age	0.003 (0.002)	0.001 (0.001)	0.003** (0.002)	0.001 (0.001)
Female	0.017 (0.041)	0.072** (0.030)	0.042 (0.040)	0.009 (0.036)
Nightlights	0.0001 (0.075)	-0.023 (0.044)	0.013 (0.054)	0.095* (0.048)
Coethnic interviewer	-0.086 (0.101)	-0.062 (0.065)	-0.046 (0.094)	-0.078 (0.084)
Chiefdom*trusts chief	-0.012 (0.049)	0.062 (0.056)	0.106 (0.069)	-0.044 (0.069)
Ethnic group FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Observations	1,148	1,168	1,172	1,167
Adjusted R ²	0.262	0.284	0.270	0.288

Notes: Robust standard errors are clustered at the grid cell level.

***p < .01; **p < .05; *p < .1

Table 11: Chiefdom Residence by Type (Ordinal Variables)

	<i>Dependent variable:</i>							
	Trusts tax authority		Trusts courts		Trusts police		Trusts army	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Non-coethnic chiefdom	0.138 (0.147)	0.065 (0.143)	0.096 (0.106)	0.102 (0.108)	0.223 (0.149)	0.149 (0.149)	0.201 (0.128)	0.123 (0.130)
Coethnic chiefdom	0.210 (0.164)	0.196 (0.147)	0.222* (0.116)	0.240** (0.115)	0.429*** (0.134)	0.381*** (0.124)	0.268** (0.118)	0.208* (0.111)
Employment	-0.022 (0.075)	0.007 (0.080)	0.071 (0.050)	0.093* (0.052)	0.036 (0.071)	0.052 (0.065)	0.047 (0.060)	0.060 (0.055)
Education	-0.001 (0.021)	-0.002 (0.022)	0.027 (0.018)	0.027 (0.018)	0.006 (0.017)	0.003 (0.016)	0.006 (0.014)	0.008 (0.015)
Urban	-0.079 (0.108)	-0.071 (0.103)	-0.014 (0.098)	0.004 (0.094)	-0.037 (0.100)	-0.006 (0.093)	-0.073 (0.105)	-0.043 (0.102)
Age	0.006** (0.002)	0.006** (0.003)	0.005*** (0.001)	0.005*** (0.002)	0.006*** (0.002)	0.006*** (0.002)	0.003** (0.001)	0.004*** (0.002)
Female	0.054 (0.038)	0.055 (0.038)	0.116*** (0.038)	0.122*** (0.039)	0.077* (0.041)	0.088** (0.040)	0.039 (0.035)	0.054 (0.037)
Nightlights	0.072 (0.126)	0.039 (0.107)	0.025 (0.076)	0.023 (0.072)	0.114 (0.087)	0.072 (0.079)	0.158** (0.073)	0.142** (0.065)
Coethnic interviewer	0.162** (0.074)	-0.227** (0.114)	-0.057 (0.058)	-0.216** (0.092)	0.079 (0.079)	-0.208* (0.116)	0.069 (0.080)	-0.209** (0.105)
Constant	1.535*** (0.203)		1.589*** (0.157)		1.374*** (0.163)		1.662*** (0.145)	
Ethnic group FE	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
Observations	1,173	1,173	1,189	1,189	1,196	1,196	1,190	1,190
Adjusted R ²	0.036	0.062	0.016	0.024	0.055	0.073	0.022	0.044

Notes: Robust standard errors are clustered at the grid cell level.

***p < .01; **p < .05; *p < .1

7 Excluding Observations Within 10km of Chiefdom Borders

Table 12: Chiefdom Residence and Trust in State Authorities (Border Observations Excluded)

	<i>Dependent variable:</i>							
	Trusts tax authority		Trusts courts		Trusts police		Trusts army	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Chiefdom	1.11*** (0.42)	1.08** (0.43)	1.23*** (0.33)	1.25*** (0.33)	1.06*** (0.33)	1.00*** (0.33)	0.96*** (0.27)	0.89*** (0.26)
Employment	-0.03 (0.16)	-0.03 (0.17)	0.24* (0.13)	0.24* (0.14)	0.09 (0.18)	0.07 (0.18)	0.17 (0.19)	0.18 (0.19)
Education	0.04 (0.06)	0.05 (0.08)	0.07 (0.05)	0.07 (0.06)	0.03 (0.04)	0.03 (0.04)	0.06 (0.04)	0.09** (0.04)
Urban	0.44* (0.26)	0.43* (0.26)	0.62** (0.31)	0.68** (0.31)	0.36 (0.24)	0.40* (0.23)	0.25 (0.24)	0.29 (0.26)
Age	0.01* (0.01)	0.01 (0.01)	0.01* (0.01)	0.01** (0.01)	0.01*** (0.004)	0.02*** (0.004)	0.01* (0.004)	0.01** (0.01)
Female	0.11 (0.12)	0.11 (0.12)	0.38*** (0.12)	0.40*** (0.12)	0.19 (0.12)	0.21* (0.13)	0.22*** (0.08)	0.25*** (0.09)
Night lights	-0.08 (0.20)	-0.10 (0.16)	-0.02 (0.13)	-0.01 (0.15)	0.04 (0.15)	-0.02 (0.15)	0.16 (0.13)	0.15 (0.14)
Coethnic interviewer	0.35* (0.19)	-0.85** (0.36)	-0.07 (0.16)	-0.45 (0.39)	0.38*** (0.14)	0.06 (0.31)	0.30* (0.18)	-0.48 (0.35)
Constant	-0.50 (0.58)		-0.72 (0.45)		-0.83** (0.35)		-0.46 (0.33)	
Ethnic group FE	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
Observations	887	875	903	887	908	888	904	897
Adjusted pseudo R ²	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.01	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.01

Notes: Robust standard errors are clustered at the grid cell level.

***p < .01; **p < .05; *p < .1

Table 13: Chiefdom Residence and Trust in State Authorities - Matched Sample (Border Observations Excluded)

	<i>Dependent variable:</i>							
	Trusts tax		Trusts courts		Trusts police		Trusts army	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Chiefdom	1.02** (0.40)	0.52 (0.34)	0.89*** (0.23)	1.00*** (0.27)	1.07*** (0.27)	0.90*** (0.29)	1.12*** (0.29)	1.00*** (0.27)
Employment		0.15 (0.30)		0.49* (0.29)		0.17 (0.33)		0.50 (0.36)
Education		-0.24** (0.11)		-0.15* (0.09)		-0.17* (0.10)		-0.07 (0.08)
Urban		1.24*** (0.24)		1.23*** (0.35)		0.47 (0.34)		0.25 (0.37)
Age		-0.003 (0.01)		0.01 (0.01)		0.01 (0.01)		0.01 (0.01)
Female		0.23 (0.24)		0.70** (0.33)		0.35 (0.27)		0.47 (0.31)
Night lights		-0.57 (0.40)		-0.01 (0.19)		0.29* (0.18)		0.58*** (0.20)
Coethnic interviewer		-0.22 (0.76)		-0.13 (0.73)		0.25 (0.63)		-0.27 (0.57)
Constant	0.51 (0.33)		0.57*** (0.10)		0.35** (0.17)		0.46** (0.21)	
Ethnic group FE	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
Observations	867	855	867	852	867	848	867	861
Adjusted pseudo R ²	0.76	0.71	0.76	0.71	0.76	0.72	0.76	0.71

Notes: Robust standard errors are clustered at the grid cell level.

***p < .01; **p < .05; *p < .1

Table 14: Trust in Chief and Trust in State Authorities (Border Observations Excluded)

	<i>Dependent variable:</i>			
	Trusts tax	Trusts courts	Trusts police	Trusts army
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Chiefdom	0.51 (0.57)	0.57 (0.51)	-0.05 (0.39)	0.46 (0.32)
Trusts chief	1.80*** (0.16)	2.18*** (0.25)	1.40*** (0.22)	2.05*** (0.28)
Employment	-0.10 (0.18)	0.17 (0.16)	-0.02 (0.18)	0.11 (0.21)
Education	0.06 (0.09)	0.12* (0.07)	0.05 (0.05)	0.14** (0.06)
Urban	0.17 (0.29)	0.52 (0.45)	0.19 (0.28)	0.04 (0.33)
Age	0.01 (0.01)	0.01 (0.01)	0.01** (0.01)	0.01 (0.01)
Female	0.04 (0.13)	0.36*** (0.13)	0.17 (0.12)	0.21* (0.11)
Night lights	-0.10 (0.17)	-0.03 (0.16)	-0.03 (0.15)	0.22 (0.17)
Coethnic interviewer	-0.60* (0.35)	-0.09 (0.39)	0.40 (0.29)	-0.21 (0.30)
Chiefdom*trusts chief	0.38 (0.26)	0.56 (0.36)	1.13*** (0.31)	0.28 (0.36)
Ethnic group FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Observations	859	871	873	880
Adjusted pseudo R ²	0.15	0.18	0.13	0.15

Notes: Robust standard errors are clustered at the grid cell level.

***p < .01; **p < .05; *p < .1

Table 15: Chiefdom Residence by Type (Border Observations Excluded)

	<i>Dependent variable:</i>							
	Trusts tax		Trusts courts		Trusts police		Trusts army	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Non-coethnic chiefdom	0.91*	0.89*	0.85**	0.84**	0.65*	0.62*	0.71**	0.67**
	(0.51)	(0.51)	(0.35)	(0.34)	(0.36)	(0.36)	(0.30)	(0.34)
Coethnic chiefdom	1.19***	1.15***	1.37***	1.38***	1.23***	1.14***	1.06***	0.97***
	(0.42)	(0.44)	(0.35)	(0.35)	(0.36)	(0.37)	(0.32)	(0.30)
Employment	-0.02	-0.01	0.26**	0.27**	0.12	0.10	0.18	0.19
	(0.16)	(0.17)	(0.13)	(0.13)	(0.17)	(0.17)	(0.18)	(0.20)
Education	0.03	0.04	0.06	0.06	0.02	0.03	0.06	0.09**
	(0.06)	(0.07)	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.04)
Urban	0.45*	0.43	0.62*	0.68**	0.37	0.40*	0.25	0.29
	(0.27)	(0.26)	(0.32)	(0.32)	(0.25)	(0.24)	(0.25)	(0.26)
Age	0.01	0.01	0.01*	0.01*	0.01***	0.01***	0.01*	0.01**
	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.004)	(0.004)	(0.004)	(0.01)
Female	0.11	0.11	0.39***	0.41***	0.19*	0.22*	0.22***	0.26***
	(0.12)	(0.12)	(0.12)	(0.13)	(0.12)	(0.13)	(0.08)	(0.09)
Night lights	-0.07	-0.10	-0.02	-0.01	0.05	-0.01	0.17	0.15
	(0.20)	(0.16)	(0.13)	(0.15)	(0.15)	(0.15)	(0.13)	(0.14)
Coethnic interviewer	0.29	-0.88**	-0.17	-0.52	0.25*	-0.02	0.22	-0.52
	(0.18)	(0.37)	(0.16)	(0.40)	(0.13)	(0.31)	(0.20)	(0.36)
Constant	-0.47		-0.65		-0.76**		-0.41	
	(0.58)		(0.45)		(0.36)		(0.34)	
Ethnic group FE	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
Observations	887	875	903	887	908	888	904	897
Adjusted pseudo R ²	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.01	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.01

Note:

*p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01

Robust standard errors clustered at the grid cell level in parentheses.

8 Matching

Sample Sizes		
	Control	Treated
All	451	708
Matched	449	708
Unmatched	2	0

Summary of Balance for All Data						
Means	Treated Means	Control Means	SD Control	Mean Difference	T-test P-value	KS Test P-value
distance	0.7414	0.4060	0.2032	0.3354	-	-
education	4.1017	4.5477	1.7750	-0.4460	<0.01	<0.01
urban	0.2585	0.8492	0.3582	-0.5907	<0.01	-
employed	0.4308	0.4989	0.5006	-0.0681	0.02	-

Summary of Balance for Matched Data						
Means	Treated Means	Control Means	SD Control	Mean Difference	T-test P-value	KS Test P-value
distance	0.7414	0.7413	0.2466	0.0001	-	-
education	4.1017	4.0946	1.8338	0.0071	>0.05	>0.05
urban	0.2585	0.2585	0.4383	0.0000	>0.05	-
employed	0.4308	0.4308	0.4957	0.0000	>0.05	-

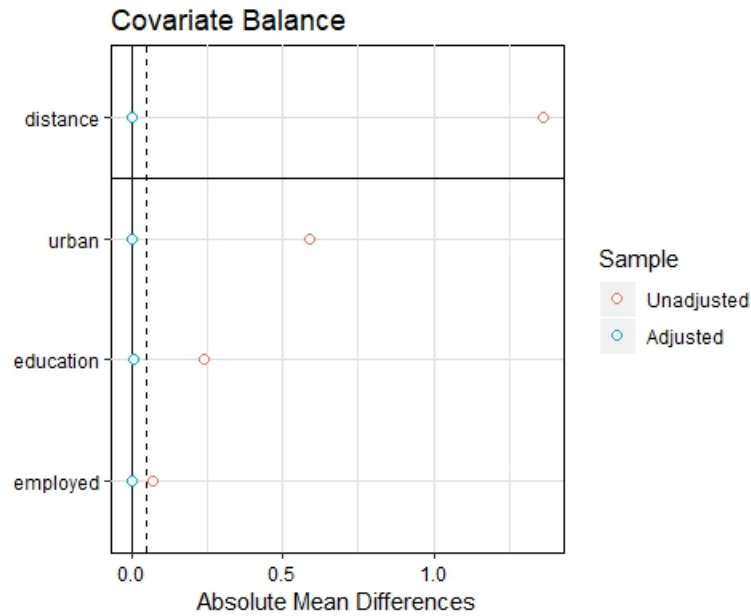


Figure 1: **Covariate Balance.** The plot indicates the effect of matching on covariate balance for the variables used to generate treatment propensity scores. The adjusted (matched) balance indicates that there is no statistically significant difference in covariate values for treated and untreated observations after matching.

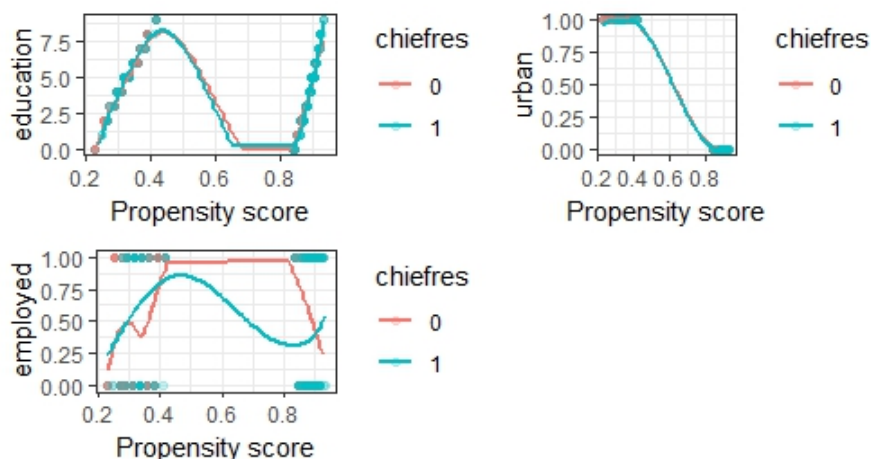


Figure 2: **Covariate Balance.** This figure plots the mean of each covariate against the estimated propensity score separately by treatment status. Loess smoother was used estimate the mean for each covariate. The more the means for treated and untreated observations overlap, the better the achieved balance.

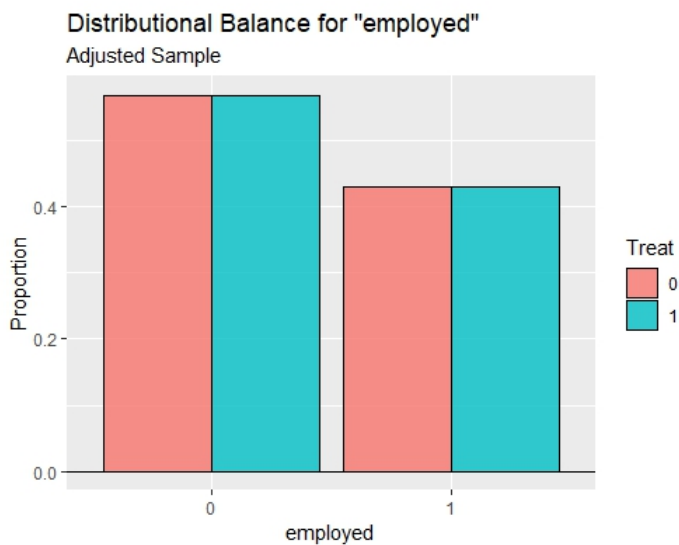


Figure 3: **Covariate Balance: Employment.** The plot displays the distributional balance for the binary covariate “employed” after matching.

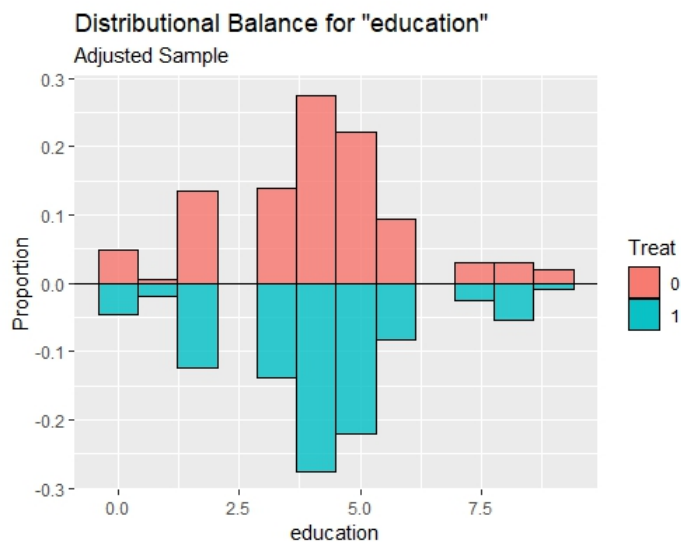


Figure 4: **Covariate Balance: Education.** The plot displays the distributional balance for the categorical covariate “education” after matching.

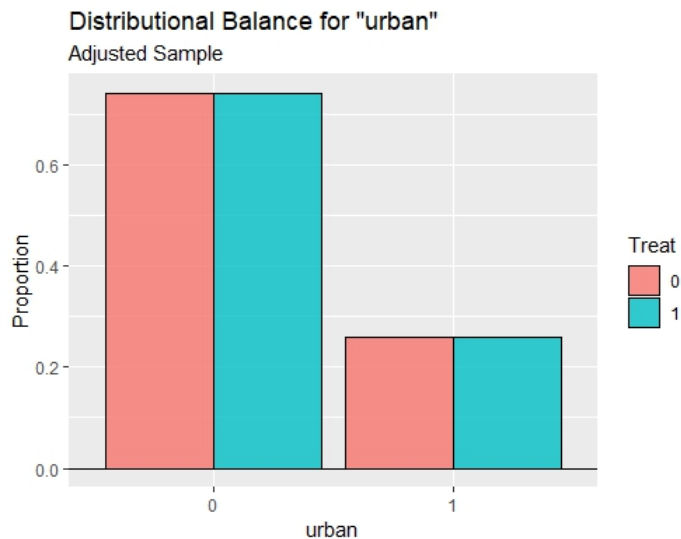


Figure 5: **Covariate Balance: Urban Residence.** The plot displays the distributional balance for the binary covariate “urban” after matching.