

Appendix 1

Study sample of individuals interviewed and the sample selection techniques used

Stakeholder category	Number of people/households interviewed	Sample selection
Conservancies:		Systematic sampling strategy [†]
#Khoadi-//Hoas	12	
Ehi-Rovipuka	12	
Private properties:		All properties in study area
Livestock producers	6	
Tourism/hunting facilities	6	
Combination farmers (livestock production and hunting and/or tourism)	8	
Resettlement farm:		Systematic sampling strategy [‡]
Seringskop	12	
Other:		Snowball technique [§]
Etosha National Park Management	5	
State Veterinary Department	4	
Experts	2	
NGO representatives	6	
Media	2	
Consumers (hunters/tourists)	4	
Investor	1	
Union representatives	2	

[†](Technique as adapted from Newing et al. 2011).

This entailed obtaining a list of registered communal conservancy members from each conservancy's management committee. Each list was alphabetized and considered as the sampling frame. Microsoft Excel 7.0 was used to select every 20th name on the list with equal selection probability. When the selected person was not available for the interview, or did not wish to comply, then a list of alternative selections was consulted and interviewed instead. For #Khoadi-//Hoas, only members residing in the main settlement, Marienhöhe, were included.

[‡]A list of registered farmers was acquired from the Traditional Authority and the same systematic sampling strategy as above was carried out.

[§]This involved consulting each stakeholder, identified by experts with prior experience in the area, and requesting them to list other potential stakeholders until no new stakeholders or stakeholder groups could be identified (Billgren and Holmén 2008, Newing et al. 2011).