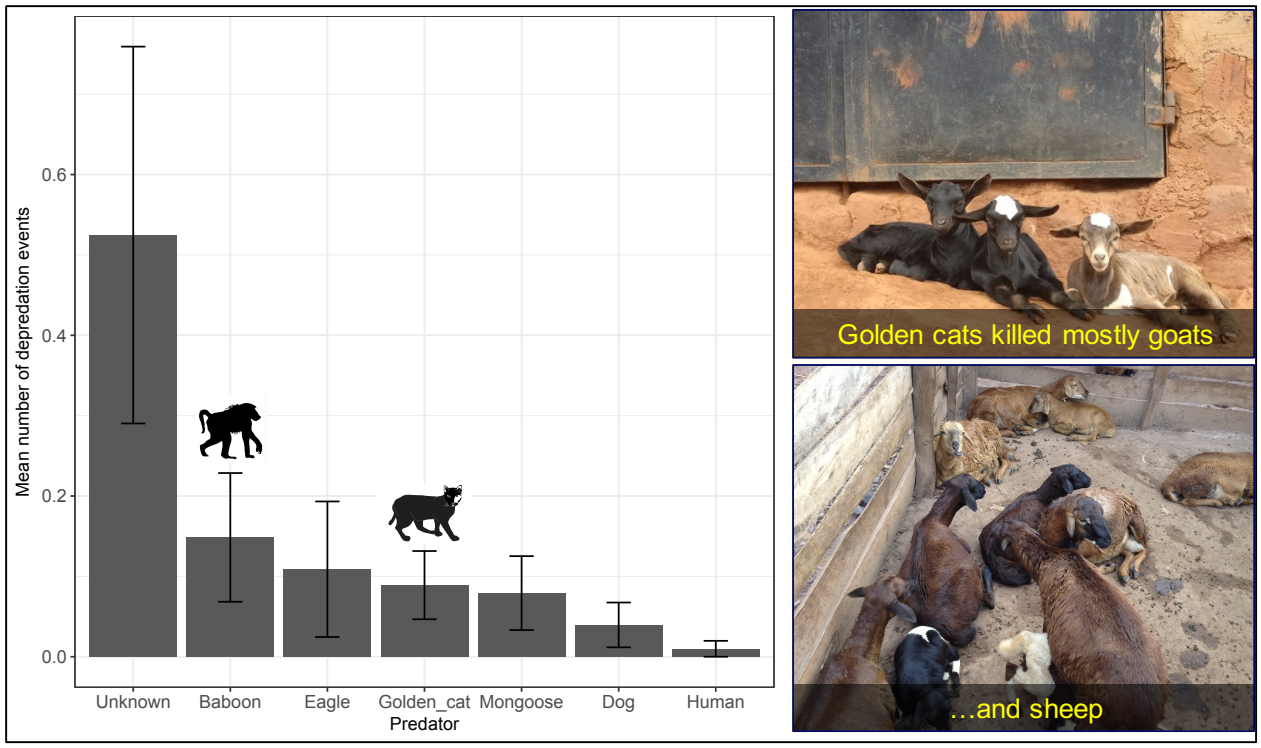


Fig. 3a. Extent of depredation among known predators at Bwindi. There was no significant depredation among predators (Kruskal-wallis, $\chi^2 = 12.3$, $P = 0.06$). Figure outlines depict a comparison between baboons and African golden cats. Plates depict livestock killed by African golden cats. Error bars depict standard error of mean.

Fig. 3b. I considered all models with a delta AIC less than two to be parsimonious, as a result I selected 9 models and considered them averaging (Burnham & Anderson, 2002). Educ-Level of education, Encl- Use of Enclosure, Age-Respondents' age, Benefits- Park benefits, Comm.park - Communication with park, LivestockOwn- Owning livestock, AgcDepred- Loss of livestock and/or poultry to African golden cat.

Model	DF	LogLik	AICc	ΔAIC	AIC weight
Educ	12	-197.51	422.56	0	0.19
Encl + Age + Benefits	14	-195.11	423.11	0.55	0.14
Educ + Benefits	13	-196.57	423.33	0.77	0.13
Encl + Benefits	13	-196.58	423.34	0.79	0.13
Educ + Comm.park	13	-196.69	423.56	1.01	0.11
Age + Educ	13	-196.96	424.1	1.54	0.09
Educ + LivestockOwn	13	-197	424.18	1.62	0.08
Encl + Educ + AgcDepred	14	-195.78	424.45	1.9	0.07
Educ + AgcDepred	13	-197.15	424.48	1.93	0.07

Multi-model-averaged coefficients from 8 parsimonious models as generated by MuMIn R-library package, results are based on all models with a ΔAIC less than 2.0 at 95% confidence interval.

Coefficients	Estimate	Std. Error	z value	p value	Lower CI	Upper CI
Educ	0.72	0.25	2.77	0.005	0.21	1.24
Encl	-0.22	0.41	0.54	0.585	-1.56	0.23
Benefits	0.16	0.33	0.47	0.634	-0.18	1.37
Comm.park	0.08	0.23	0.35	0.722	-0.26	1.18
Age	-0.01	0.08	0.21	0.829	-0.62	0.19
Livestock	-0.02	0.14	0.20	0.836	-1.06	0.34
AgcDepred	-0.03	0.22	0.17	0.862	-1.87	0.75

The relative important variables as reported by MuMIn R-library package. From 16 explanatory variables, only 7 were considered important in explaining people's attitudes towards conservation of African golden cat.

Variable	Educ	Encl	Benefits	Comm.park	Age	Livestock	AgcDepred
Relative Importance	1	0.34	0.27	0.18	0.09	0.08	0.07
No of models	9	3	2	2	1	1	1

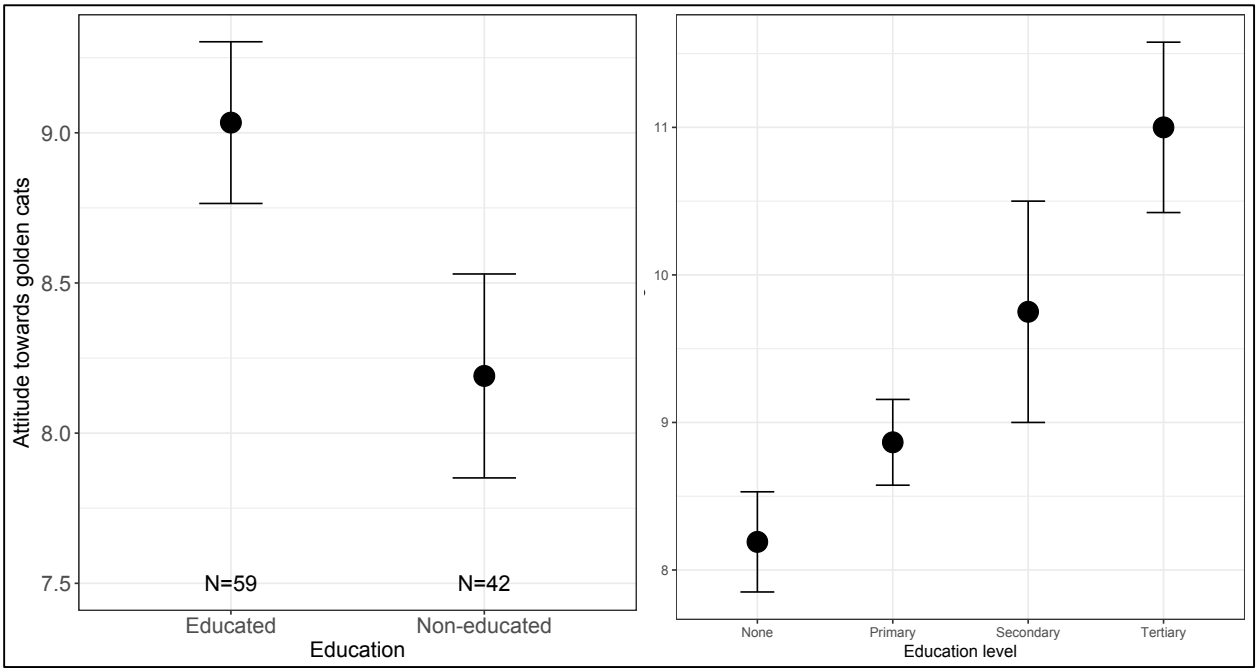


Fig. 3c. Comparison of attitudes towards the conservation of the African golden cat among households with different levels of education. Education was the most important predictor of local attitudes towards the conservation of golden cats. There was a significant difference in attitudes between educated and non-educated respondents, with people with tertiary education having more positive attitudes than those with low education levels (right panel). Error bars depict standard error of mean.

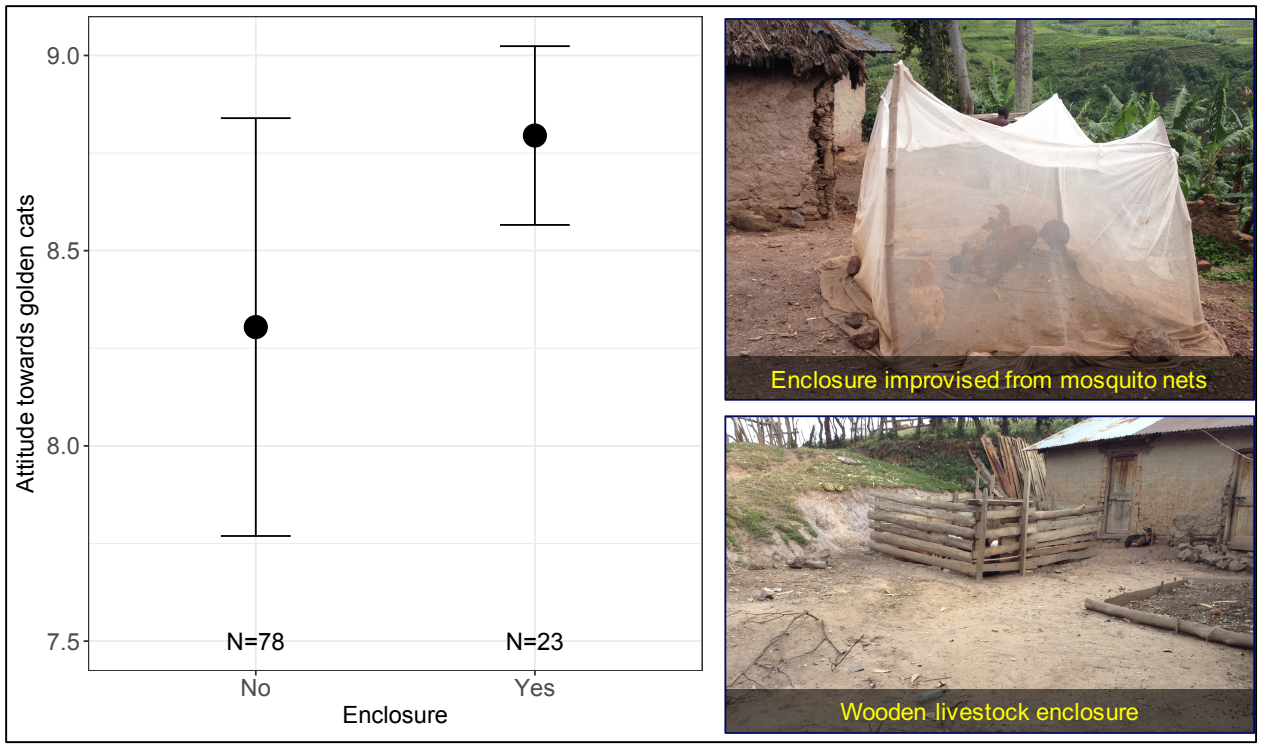


Fig. 3d. Comparison of attitudes towards the conservation of the African golden cat among households with and without enclosures. Households which use enclosures had more positive attitudes than households without enclosures. Quality of enclosure ranged from mosquito nets improvises as enclosures (see plate at top-right) to wooden livestock enclosures (see plate at top-right). Error bars depict standard error of mean.

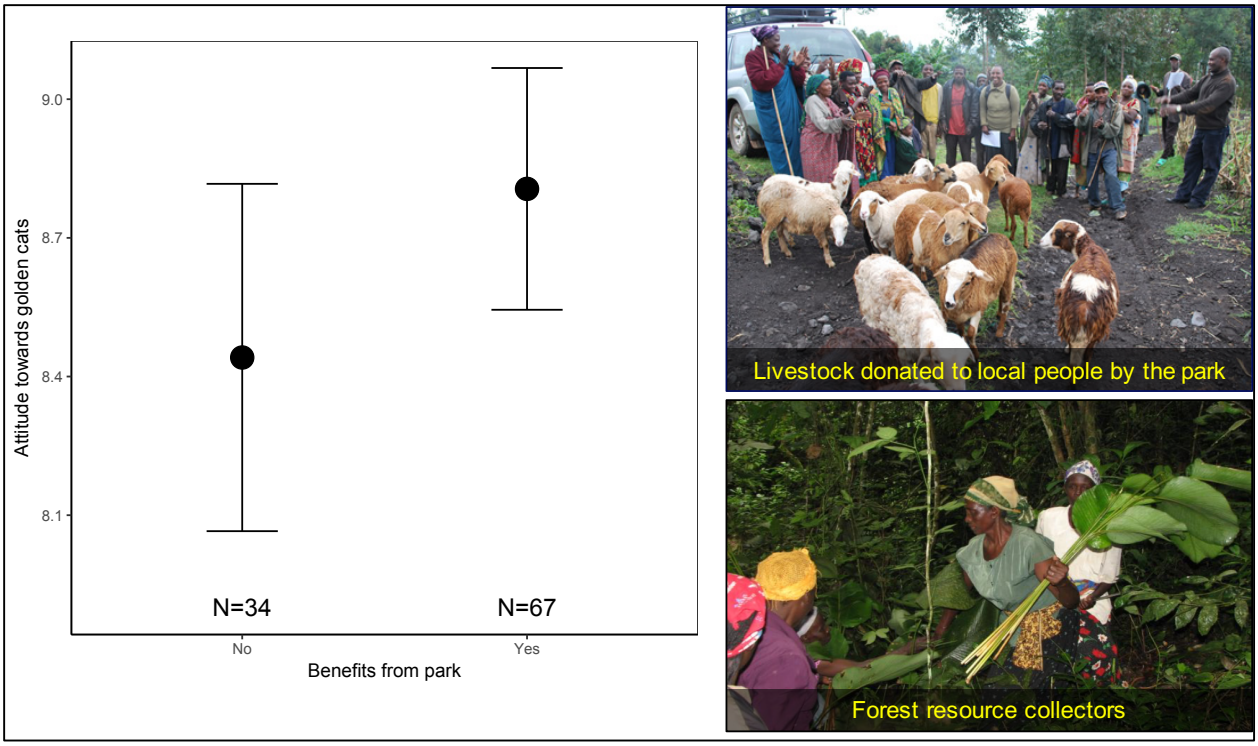


Fig. 3e. Comparison of attitudes towards the conservation of the African golden cat among households which receive benefits from the park and those which do not. Households which receive benefits from the park had positive attitudes than those which don't. Error bars depict standard error of mean.