

THERE ARE FEWER THAN

# 7,500

CHEETAHS LEFT IN THE WILD

A third of those are in Namibia, where human wildlife conflict & habitat loss pose the greatest threats.



## THE COST OF CLIMATE CHANGE:

## A HABITAT AT RISK

Rising temperatures mean less usable land.

Acacia thorn bush, an invasive plant, has taken hold in Namibia. It renders land unusable for herders, predators and prey. A warming climate increases the rate of bush encroachment.

90% of cheetahs live alongside humans.

Cheetahs and humans share ever-shrinking usable land. Namibian farmers see cheetahs as a threat to their herds, and human wildlife conflict poses great risk to cheetahs.

## RESTORING THE GRASSLANDS

The Cheetah Conversation Fund's Bush Project was developed to help thin the bush and restore the savannah to a more natural state. CCF produces Bushblok, a low-emission high heat fuel log made from selectively harvested encroaching bush.

CCF's Bushblok has obtained certification from the Forest Stewardship Council, confirming that CCF manages forest resources responsibly and sustainably. The project currently employs 30 Namibians.

Programs like Bushblok offer hope. But to save the cheetahs, we must save the world.