

YOUNG CONSUM'ACTOR KIT



IN PARTNERSHIP WITH **foodwatch** AND **KALAWAIT** - YOUNG CONSUM'ACTOR KIT

Our consumption has a major impact on global biodiversity

After watching "Savages", film partners foodwatch and Kalaweit have put together a Young Consum'Actor kit. The animated film shows how our consumption habits directly impact biodiversity worldwide.

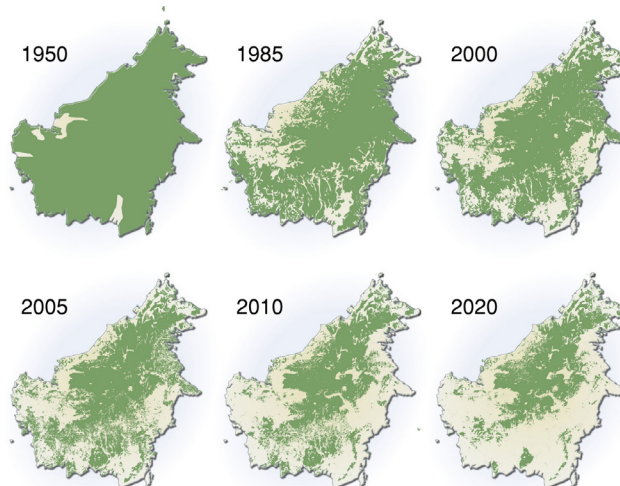


Impact of consumption on biodiversity

Effects of our consumption habits on biodiversity. Human activities like agriculture, mining, and construction have destroyed forests, making it impossible for wildlife to survive in these now altered landscapes.

In Indonesia, **90% of the forests have been cut down** for furniture, paper, flooring but primarily to produce palm oil sold globally. Wildlife depends on a diverse forest for survival, and palm plantations simply cannot provide such ecosystems.

Indonesia suffers one of the highest rates of deforestation in the world.



In 50 years, Indonesia has lost **50% of the forests**, that once covered 75% of its territory.

The islands of Sulawesi, Java, Sumatra and Borneo are, the last two have lost between **60 et 70% of their forests to oil palm plantations**. Every minute it is a forest area the size of one football pitch that is being lost forever.

Indonesia is the world's leading palm oil producer, ahead of Malaysia. This industrial-scale farming has severe consequences: forest-burning pollute air and water; fertilisers and pesticides contaminate rivers and streams...



Any company granted a piece of land by the government can destroy the forest with total impunity, even when it involves ancestral lands stolen from Indigenous peoples such as the Orang Rimba on Sumatra or the Penan on Borneo.

Not only does the destruction of natural habitats jeopardises the wild-life survival but by facilitating access to the forest it therefore encourages its trafficking.

Wildlife crime ranks third in the world behind drugs and arms. When in contact with humans, animals can develop diseases that decimate their populations.

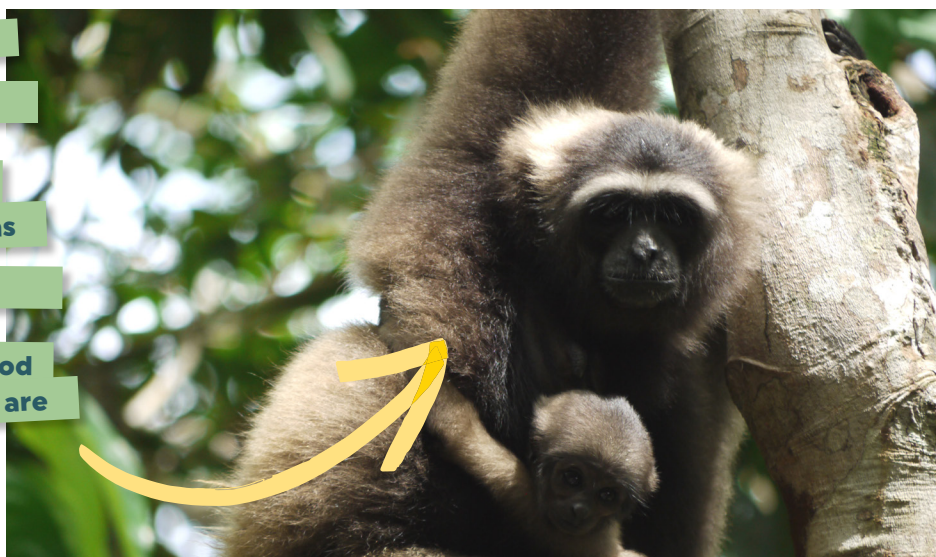
In Indonesia, some protected species are captured for food, such as fruit bats and proboscis monkeys, Borneo endemic species on the brink of extinction. Other species such as pangolins or bears are sent to China as delicacies or for (so-called) medicinal purposes. In some parts of the country, people eat dogs, while on Mentawai Islands Kloss's gibbons are hunted for food.

Baby gibbons are captured to be sold as living toys.

Extremely fragile, stress and poor captivity conditions often lead to early death.

Those who make it to adulthood can become out of control and are

often killed by their owners.



Trafficking affects all species: bears, cats, leopards, langurs, macaques, tortoises, otters, orangutans, etc. Uprooted from their natural habitats, they are locked up for life in restaurants and hotels where they don't belong. To change mentalities and beliefs is a challenge, and the police rarely take action against the illegal ownership of wild animals. The fate of macaques is even worse since there is no law to protect them, and the local populations loathe them. They are often captured and trained to become "Topeng Monyet" (dancing macaques). A barbaric practice...

Does our food consumption contribute to deforestation?

What we eat in this part of the world has a direct impact on the environment elsewhere. We import raw materials – such as palm oil – that contribute to deforestation in other countries such as Indonesia. The connection between our food consumption and deforestation is referred to as "imported deforestation", the large-scale tree cutting driven by the demand of raw materials used in our food production. It is particularly true for palm oil, cocoa, or soya grown to feed European livestock.

How to spot palm oil in our food (and avoid it!)?

Palm oil is a cheap ingredient used in a vast range of everyday products like cookies, cakes, pastry dough, soups, rusks, and chocolate. Mainly produced in Indonesia and Malaysia, it has become the world's leading vegetable oil, and the volume produced keeps increasing every year.

In France, the demand for palm oil-free products is growing. Yet it can be found on every supermarket shelf. And while brands are now obliged to list palm oil and its derivatives on packaging, many use marketing strategies to confuse us. Palm oil can be found in products where you least expect it... but is not clearly mentioned on the packaging!

Read the ingredient list carefully, especially when buying butter- or chocolatebased products. Look for "palm oil" or its many derivatives such as "palm kernel oil", "palm fat", "palm kernel fat" or "palm olein".



Two family activities: take action in your everyday life

AT THE SUPERMARKET identify the labels that help to consume more responsibly:

Shopping responsibly and sustainably can be confusing, but product labels can be helpful. Learn to identify these labels will make it easier to make the right choices at the supermarket! !



The Nutri-Score rates the overall nutritional quality of a product from A to E, and a colour

ranging from green to red. The higher the rating and the greener the colour, the healthier it is to consume that product regularly! Products rated C, D or E, with a colour leaning towards red, are not forbidden, but should be consumed in moderation.



Fairtrade ensures that producers in Latin America, Asia and Africa receive fair prices and stable income while protecting the environment.

This label guarantees better wages and working conditions for farmers while promoting sustainable farming practices.



“Organic” Labels European and French “organic” labels identify

products that come from organic farming, grown without chemicals and therefore better for our health and the planet since farmers use only natural methods to protect their crops.

TAKE A STEP FURTHER Fair Trade explained to children:

<https://education.commerceequitable.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/02/Le-commerce-equitable-explique-aux-enfants.pdf>

COOKING TIME Homemade palm oil-free spread

Preparation : 10 min - **Cooking time :** 5 min

Ingredients:

- 200 g dark chocolate
- 100 g butter
- 150 g hazelnut powder
- 200 g usweetened condensed milk (half a can)

Whenever possible, chose Fair Trade chocolate and organic ingredients.

Step 1 - Melt the butter and chocolate together in a bain-marie.

Step 2- Remove from the heat and add the milk and hazelnut powder.

Step 3 - Mix well, that's it!

Step 4 - Let chill in the fridge for a smooth consistency and eat up quickly.



**Best shared
and consumed
in moderation!**



is a French non-profit organization

dedicated to the preservation of biodiversity on Borneo and Sumatra, Indonesia. Founded in 1998 by Chanee, a Frenchman living on Borneo (Kalimantan), Kalaweit initially focused on rescuing gibbons and siamangs from trafficking. Over time, its mission expanded to include other species and forest preservation.

The association purchases hectares of forest to save them from destruction and transfer them to local populations. More than 2,000 hectares of forest have already been saved from deforestation, and the number keeps increasing. Protecting forests is key to safeguarding wildlife since animals cannot survive once their habitats are destroyed.

foodwatch is a non-profit organization

that fights for safe, healthy, and affordable food for all. They give consumers a loud voice, speak up for transparency in the food sector and defend our right to food that harms neither people, nor the environment. foodwatch uncovers and challenges food industry practices that violate the rights or interests of consumers.

Their mission? Force political decision-makers to improve food-related regulations, still insufficient on both national and European levels.

Foodwatch campaigns so that everyone can make informed food choices without compromising their health or that of their loved ones.