

PLAYING WITH RUBBISH

how to create useful objects
from waste material



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I saw some rubbish
on the street
Just next to my feet
And since I was alone
I brought it home.
I lent this rubbish
a hand
And it became my
best friend.
It really looked ugly,
like a 'Beast'
But I turned it into a
'Beauty' art piece.

Hristina Georgieva

The rubbish poem

CONTENTS

- 4. introduction**
- 5. why this book is useful?**
- 6. how to create...**
 - musical instruments**
 - games**
 - fashion objects**
 - other objects**
- 22. the sustainable development and desd**
- 24. ccivs and other initiatives**
- 25. the beauty and the beast campaign**
- 27. thanks to**

INTRODUCTION

In these pages we would like to explore and suggest concrete, interesting and creative ways for re-using and recycling in international volunteer projects.

During the 2007/8 Beauty and the Beast Campaign, CCIVS organisations developed their expertise in creating beautiful and useful objects from waste. Here, we will bring together the most successful elements into a booklet giving specific ideas and instructions for how you can creatively use your waste in volunteer projects. We hope this will become a resource for you and your organisation to use the skills and knowledge developed during the campaign.

Through taking this booklet into local projects and workcamps, you will be able to encourage participants to take responsibility for their actions and their surrounding environment. It offers simple ways to take part in a global concern and provides a chance to develop awareness and discussion about global issues.

This project is the outcome of a CCIVS seminar hosted at the UNESCO headquarters, 'Volunteering Today for Tomorrow: Ideas and methods to promote sustainable lifestyles through voluntary service'. Both the seminar and this publication reflect the efforts of CCIVS to 'support organisations in developing concrete actions that stimulate reflection and deepen understanding of sustainable development issues with volunteers and their communities, inciting young people to take responsibility for their immediate surroundings.' The project also corresponds with the UN Decade of Education for Sustainable Development.



WHY THIS BOOK IS USEFUL

This booklet is full of ideas... things you and your volunteers can make on a workcamp or other project. The ideas are SIMPLE – try them out, even if you've never made something before!

Making things from rubbish is an excellent way to encourage relaxed discussion and thinking about Sustainable Development. There are lots of ways you can introduce the ideas from the booklet into your workcamp:

- *A team-building project. Volunteers could work in small groups to make different objects from this booklet.*
- *A 'Making things' evening. Gather together the rubbish created by the workcamp and see what everyone can make from it, by following the instructions from this book or using their imagination.*
- *A children's activity. The objects here are mainly very simple and could be used in activities for local children, either as part of the workcamp project, or in your spare time.*
- *A party / festival. Volunteers could make objects throughout the workcamp and use them in a party or event at the end of the project.*
- *Involve local people. Asking local people to save their rubbish is an excellent way to build relationships and gain interest in what the workcamp volunteers are doing.*

Don't forget – your workcamp has a very diverse team. Some people will find the instructions really helpful, while others will have lots of ideas of their own. Happy making!

HOW TO CREATE...

Musical instruments



Irish Maracas

Origin: Ireland

Materials needed: cans, colours, a few pieces of cloth or leather, tape/ribbon, stones, caps of bottles.

How to build:

- 1.Put stones or caps into cans
- 2.Cover the cans with the cloth and hold it in place with ribbon or tape.
- 3.Decorate the cans (maracas).

How to play: one player wears a blindfold, the other players shake their maracas and the player who cannot see tries to catch them.



African Drum

Origin: different countries (Africa)

Materials needed: a can, two small stones, rope (made by plastic bag), a stick to hold it with.

How to build:

- 1.Make a hole in the side of the can and attach the stick to it.
- 2.Make a little hole in two opposite sides of the can, and put a rope through both ends. Attach a small stone to each end of the rope.
- 3.Decorate the musical instrument.

How to play: twist the drum between the palms of your hand so the balls go in opposite directions and hit the ends of the can.

HOW TO CREATE...

Musical instruments



Rain Maker

Origin: Australia

Materials needed: toilet paper tubes, stones, caps of bottles, rice, colours, tape, papers, etc. for decoration.

How to build:

1. Connect 4 or 5 toilet paper tubes vertically and attach them together with tape.
2. Cover the bottom with a piece of plastic and tape it down.
3. Put materials (stones, caps, etc.) into the long tube.
4. Cover the top with tape and plastic.
5. Decorate and colour.

How to play: shake it or turn it upside down.



Stringer

Origin: international (inspired by the guitar)

Materials needed: a strong, toilet paper tube, scissors or craft knife, materials to decorate, 3 elastic bands.

How to build:

1. Take a strong, finished toilet roll and cut 6 slits into each end. Try to imagine the slits in pairs, so that each slit is opposite another one, as this is where the strings will go.
2. Decorate the toilet paper tube
3. Take three elastic bands (it doesn't matter if they are the same or different) and stretch them gently over your roll so that they sit in

the slits at both ends. You can change the sound they make by stretching them more or less tightly across the slits.

How to play: pluck the elastic bands at each end of the tube.

HOW TO CREATE...

Games



The Race Track

Origin: international game

Materials needed: a large wood board, scraps of cardboard, different bits of rubbish (for example: lids, plastic bottles, toilet paper tubes, etc.), paint.

How to build:

1. Build a race track with obstacles using different bits of rubbish to make obstacles, bridges, tunnels.
2. Paint the track so that the route is clear
3. To build the cars use a bottle lid. Insert a little stone inside. Cover the bottom with a piece of cardboard and tape it down.

How to play:

1. Flick your car along the track- each player takes it in turn to flick their own car.
2. The aim is to flick your car around the whole track. If it goes outside of the track you have to start again!
3. The first one to finish wins.



Road Runner

Origin: Unknown

Materials needed: a wooden board at least 1 cm thick, a cardboard with the same sizes of the board, nails, elastic bands, paint, a small ball.

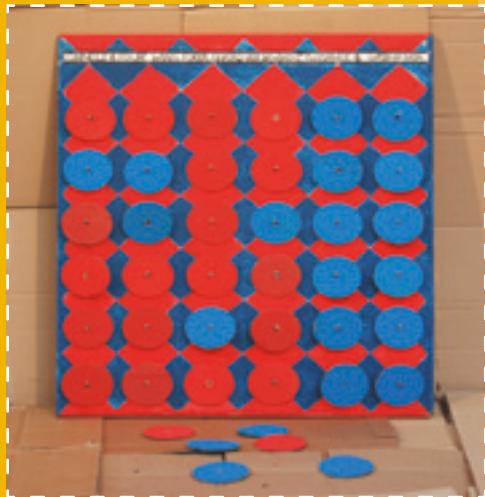
How to build:

1. Make holes on the board with a drill
2. Stick the piece of cardboard on the back of the board
3. Place nails around the board
4. Colour the board without forgetting the start and end points.
5. Stretch elastic bands around the nails to make a path.

How to play: tip the board to move the ball along the path and reach the goal, trying to avoid the holes.

HOW TO CREATE...

Games



Four Wins

Origin: Europe

Materials needed: nails, wooden board, cardboard for the circles, paint.

How to build:

1. Decorate the board. Make clear which is the bottom and which the top.
2. Place 42 nails on the board at equal distances.
3. Cut out 42 circles from cardboard and paint half red and half blue.

How to play (2 players): one player is red and one player is blue. Each one has 21 circles.

The aim of the game is to get four circles in a row, either in a horizontal, vertical or diagonal line. One player starts at the bottom by placing a circle on the wooden board, fixing it to the nail. Then the second player does the same and so on. The player who gets four in a row wins!



Ddak-Ji

Origin: Korea

Materials needed: pieces of cardboard or newspaper, paint.

How to build:

1. Fold the cardboard pieces into a square shapes of different sizes (big, medium, small)
2. Paint on the top the flags of different countries.

How to play (2-4 players):

1. Each player should let one square on the floor.
2. By turn, each player should try to turn over the other player's ddack-ji, throwing his/her at them.
3. Wins the player who gets more ddack-ji's.

HOW TO CREATE...

Games



Flipper

Origin: international game

Materials needed: a rectangular piece of wood, 2 clothes pegs, nails, colours, rubber bands, caps of bottles, plastic bottles, a small ball.

How to build:

- 1.Think to a design reproducing the flipper machine: use nails and rubber bands around them to create a starting point and a path with obstacles. Create a frame all around with the same material.
- 2.Add the 2 pegs at the bottom, attaching each one to a nail. The pegs work better if you broke one of their sides.

3.Make holes for points using a drill and write numbers next to each one to suggest a score.

4.Paint.

How to play: skew the board to play. Start flipping the ball from the starting point. Use the pegs to avoid the ball fall down and go out of the path. When the ball goes into a hole you score points. The person with the most points wins.



Basketball

Origin: USA

Materials needed: thick pieces of wood for the base, a bin to use as the net, a pole or stick, nails, paint, cardboard to make a backboard, plastic or paper balls to play.

How to build:

- 1.To make the base, make a hole in the wood to support the pole.
- 2.Attach the bin to the top of the pole with nails
- 3.Decorate the bin and pole with paint.
- 4.Make the backboard from cardboard and paint it.

How to play: players take it in turns to get the ball in the net. The player with most points wins.

HOW TO CREATE...

Games



Yut-No-Ri

Origin: Korea

Materials needed: cardboard, paints, caps of bottles.

How to build:

1. Make the board from cardboard and paint the circuit by creating circles and shapes around the edges and across the middle. Make clear the starting points and the sense of the path.
2. To make the dices, make four prisms from cardboard, which should be flat on one side and rounded on the other. Cover the ends with a shaped piece of cardboard.

3. Design Xs on the top of the rounded sides. Write "back" in one prism on the flat side.

4. Use the bottle tops as pieces for each player.

How to play (2-4 players): this is a boardgame with the aim of completing a whole circuit of the board. Throwing the dices, the player know how many moves he/she should make:

1. one dice by the flat side, three dices by the rounded (with xs) = 1 step
2. two dices by the flat side, two dices by the rounded = 2 steps
3. three dices by the flat side, one dice by the rounded = 3 steps
4. the four dices by the flat side = 4 steps
5. the four dices by the round side = 5 steps
6. three dices by the rounded side, and one dice by the flat side where the word "back" is written = one step back

When the player arrives to the angle, he/she can choose to go ahead by the shortest way.

The first person or team to go round the whole board is the winner. 2. The aim is to flick your car around the whole track. If it goes outside of the track you have to start again!

3. The first one to finish wins.

HOW TO CREATE...

Games



Memory

Origin: international game

Materials needed: cardboard, colours.

How to build:

- 1.Cut out 20 cards
- 2.Draw the same picture on two separate cards to make a pair.
- 3.Paint the back of the cards with the same colour.

How to play:

- 1.Lay the cards out in a mixed up, random way
- 2.Players can see and memorise pictures on the cards for 3 seconds.
- 3.Turn over the cards (Now, players cannot see the pictures).
- 4.The first player try to find two similar cards turning up one and then another one. If the second is similar to the first, he/she collects the pair and play again. If not, he/she turns it back over and pass the turn.
- 5.The goal of this game is to collect as many pairs as you can.



Twister

Origin: western game

Materials needed: cardboard, a big plastic piece of around 1,20 m², pieces of cloth (four different colours and designs), glue, a nail and a peg.

How to build:

- 1.On the plastic piece, stick 4 lines of circles of 4 different colours - 16 in total.
- 2.To make the spinner, make a circle out of cardboard and divide it in 4 colours attaching the same pieces of cloth used before. Stick on each colour a hand and a foot shapes made of paper. Place a nail in the centre

of the circle and attach the peg to it.

How to play (2-4 players):

- 1.Spin the wheel.
- 2.Place your hands or feet on the selected colours.
- 3.The player who can't place its extremities on the board will be eliminated.

HOW TO CREATE...

Games



Piñata

Origin: Mexico

Materials needed: balloons, glue (water, flour, salt), colours, candies and confetti, stick, blindfold made from cloth, wire, rope.

How to build:

- 1.Blow the balloons up to the size of a head and make a knot
- 2.Cover the balloons with newspaper and liquid glue
- 3.Let them dry
- 4.Pop the balloons
- 5.Paint and decorate the Piñatas on the covers. Make cones from newspaper and glue and attach them to the Piñata.
- 6.Make a hole on the top
- 7.Put candies and confetti into the Piñatas.
- 8.Apply a handle made with wire on the top.

How to play: the Piñata is suspended from a rope hanging from a tree or similar. A child is then blindfolded and should try to hit the Piñata with a stick. Everybody else counts to ten and if the child is not successful, another child can try until the Piñata breaks and all the candies fall out.

HOW TO CREATE...

Fashion objects



Woven Rag Bag

Origin: UK/International

Materials needed: cardboard squares, about 20cm x 20cm, scissors, string, lots of plastic bags or scraps of material, safety pins or needle and thread.

How to build:

1. Take a piece of cardboard. Make about 8 1cm cuts at equal distances along the top and 9 along the bottom.
2. Tie a knot in a piece of string and pull it through the cut at one end of the row so that the cut holds the string in place.
3. Wrap the string around the cardboard, going through each cut until you have used all the cuts. Tie a knot in the other end of the string.
4. Cut up plastic bags or cloth to make strips of different colours.
5. Weave the strips in and out of the strings on your cardboard, going round the ends of the cardboard so that you are also weaving on the back. Keep going, always turning over and continuing, so you are weaving in a kind of 'circle'.
6. After every few rows, push the strips down on the card, on both sides. They should be squashed as close together as possible.
7. Stop weaving when you are about 3cm from the top. Push it down for the last time.
8. Cut the strings at the top of the card, two at a time. Tie the two strings next to each other together, tightly against the weaving. Then cut the next two strings and tie these.
9. You will have one string left over. This can be threaded back into the weaving.
10. When you have tied all the strings, gently pull the weaving off the bottom of the card.
11. To make a handle for the bag, take three strips of cloth or plastic and tie a knot in one end. Plait the strips until the first strip runs out. Tie a knot in the other end and cut off any leftovers.
12. Use a safety pin or needle and thread to attach the handle to the bag at each end.

How to use: this is a fashion item, strong enough to carry light things, but not small things.

HOW TO CREATE...

Fashion objects



Pom Pom Badges

Origin: international

Materials needed: cardboard (from an old box), something circular to draw around, scissors, scraps of cloth or plastic bags, needle and thread, safety pin.

How to build:

- 1.Cut lots strips of cloth or plastic bags
- 2.Cut two circles of the same size out of cardboard. Cut a smaller circle out of the middle of each circle
- 3.Wrap the strips of cloth or plastic round and round both of the circles together, each piece covering the end of the previous piece.

Completely cover the cardboard circles several times.

- 4.Thread a needle with strong cotton and push it through the edge of the circles, so that it goes through the cloth and between the two cardboard circles.
- 5.Thread the needle all the way round the circle, between the two cardboard circles. Pull it as tight as possible, keeping both ends of the thread in your hand.
- 6.Keeping hold of the ends of the thread, cut the cloth or plastic all the way around the edge between the two cardboard circles.
- 7.Once you've cut all the way round, pull the thread tight and tie the ends tightly together.
- 8.Gently pull the cardboard rings off.
- 9.Use a safety pin to attach the pom pom to your clothes or bag.

How to use: wear with pride!

HOW TO CREATE...

Fashion objects



Wacky Hats

Origin: UK/international

Materials needed: newspaper, tape, thin stick, decorating materials, g string, ribbon, paper
How to build:

- 1.Take 1 sheet of newspaper and put a thin stick across one corner. Fold the corner over the stick and tuck it tightly underneath.
 - 2.Start rolling! Pull the stick out just before it disappears inside the roll. Tape the finished roll.
 - 3.Squash the roll flat and then bend it to make a basic circle round your head. Tape it to keep the shape.
 - 4.Make more newspaper rolls and add them to the frame in whatever style you like, using tape to attach them.
 - 5.Decorate.
- How to use: wear it with pride!



Paper Beads

Origin: Africa, international

Materials needed: colourful pages from old magazines, newspaper or wrapping paper, pencils or thin sticks, scissors, glue, string, wool or cotton, needles.
How to build:

- Tear or cut a long, narrow triangle from coloured paper.
Starting with the widest end of the triangle, roll the paper around the end of a pencil or thin stick.
When you have rolled the whole triangle, use glue to stick the last point down. Pull the bead off the stick.

If possible, paint the whole bead with PVA (white) glue—this dries transparent and makes it hard, strong and shiny.

Make lots of beads and thread them onto string or cotton to make a necklace.

How to use: wear with pride!

HOW TO CREATE...

Fashion objects



Masks

Origin: Africa, Australia, Italy, Japan, Mexico

Materials needed: newspaper, balloons, glue (made by salt, flour and water), paint.

How to build:

- 1.Blow the balloons up to the size of a head and make a knot
- 2.Cover the balloons with newspaper and liquid glue
- 3.Let them dry
- 4.Pop the balloons
- 5.Cut the covers in two
- 6.Decorate and paint the masks.

How to use: use as decorative objects.



Paper Wallet

Origin: international

Materials needed:

Paper (newspaper, magazines, etc. and if using thin paper, use double thickness), scissors, sticky black plastic, needle and thread.

How to build:

- 1.Cut four pieces of paper, A, B, C, D, each 10cm x 15cm
- 2.Fold pieces A and B in half and leave.
- 3.Take paper C and fold a little less than half. Cut off the remaining paper. Fold one corner back and cut it off.

4.Take paper D and fold a little less than half. Fold the remaining paper over to make a flap. Cut the corners off the flap.

5.Cover all four pieces of paper with sticky backed plastic.

6.Sew around the edge of the flap on paper D.

7.Lay Paper C on of one side of paper B and paper D on the other side.

8.Sew the top of paper C to the top of paper B.

9.Sew the top of paper D to the top of paper B.

10.Add paper A to the back of the pile and sew it onto B, C and D along the sides and the bottom, so that it is open at the top.

How to use: fill it with money!

HOW TO CREATE...

Other objects



Wrapped Pencil Pot

Origin: UK/international

Materials needed: toilet paper tube, scraps of card (bigger than the end of the tube), scissors, different colours of wool, glue.

How to build:

- 1.Cut a circle from scraps of card, bigger than the end of the tube.
 - 2.Put the end of the tube in the middle of the circle and draw around the end.
 - 3.Cut about 10 slits from the edge of each card until the circle drawn in the middle. This should create a ring of 'flaps' around the edge of the card circle.
 - 4.Fold up the flaps on the circle and slot it over the end of the tube. Stick it in place.
 - 5.Stick the base of the pencil pot onto a square of card.
 - 6.Put a couple of dots of glue on the toilet roll, near the base.
 - 7.With one finger, hold the end of the wool over the glue and wrap the wool round the tube, covering the end as you go.
 - 8.When you get to the top, put glue all around the rim and cover it with wool.
- How to use: put your pens and pencils in it!



Mustard Cress

Origin: UK

Materials needed: newspaper, seeds (mustard cress works!)

How to build:

- 1.Take an old newspaper and fold it's pages in different ways, so that they are not too close or too far apart.
 - 2.Sprinkle with water to make the newspaper damp.
 - 3.Sprinkle with seeds such as mustard cress (it depends on what is grown locally to where you are but they need to be fast growing, damp seeds).
 - 4.Keep watering – they will grow within a week or so.
- How to use: mustard cress is often eaten with boiled egg and mayonaise, in sandwiches.

HOW TO CREATE...

Other objects



Recycled Bunting

Origin: international

Materials needed: a piece of cardboard, scissors, a bed sheet, colourful plastic bags, an iron, string, stapler.

How to build:

- 1.Create a stencil by cutting a triangle from cardboard.
- 2.Lay a bed sheet half across the table, with the other half hanging off the edge of the table.
- 3.Choose a plain coloured bag (ideally, white), cut it open and lie it on the bed sheet.
- 4.Cut shapes or strips out of different coloured bags and lay them on top of the white bag so the white bag is completely covered.
- 5.Fold the second half of the bed sheet so that it covers the bags.
- 6.Iron over the top of the bed sheet on a hot setting.
- 7.You can add more shapes and iron again.
- 8.When you have an effect that you like, draw around the stencil twice to make a diamond shape on the plastic and cut it out.
- 9.Make lots of diamond shapes.
- 10.When you have finished, hang a piece of string between two points. Fold your diamond shapes over the string and put one staple to hold them in place.

How to use: great for decorations before a party.

HOW TO CREATE...

Other objects



Garden Broom

Origin: unknown

Materials needed: 14 – 15 plastic bottles, a long wooden stick, wire, nail.

How to build:

- 1.Take all the plastic bottles except one, and cut off the top and bottom of each (you will need just the central part).
- 2.Cut the bottles starting from the end and make 10 cm vertical lines.
- 3.Take the bottle previously kept intact and cut off the end.
- 4.Put all the other bottles into this, half cut, one.
- 5.Using wire make 2 or 4 holes in the bottles.

You can heat a side of the wire to make it easier to Pearce them.

- 6.Take off the cap on the upper side of the broom.
- 7.Take a long stick and push it through the middle of the broom
- 8.Fix all bottles to the long stick using wire, which has to pass through all the lateral holes and around the stick. If necessary use a nail to attach the bottles more strongly.

How to use: use to sweep the floor.



Silhouettes

Origin: international

Materials needed: newspaper, cardboard boxes, a large frame (for example, from a shower), colours, umbrella, pieces of cloth.

How to build:

- 1.Paint a person or character on the cardboard and cut a hole for the face.
- 2.Place the cardboard inside the frame.

How to play: stand behind the picture. Insert your face in the hole and take photos with your new character.



THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND DESD

Sustainable development has become a fashionable phrase in the mouth of many policy and decision makers. The notion covers a wide range of issues related to all spheres of life. The concept was popularised after the Earth summit in Rio de Janeiro in 1992. For the first time the global public was alerted that the ecological resources of Planet Earth were limited and its health was threatened by the pollution generated by the world economy and population. The summit stressed that the kind of growth industrialised nations are pursuing and developing nations are aiming at is suicidal for the planet in terms of long term consequences. "Sustainability" was put forward as a criteria able to indicate the appropriateness of a measure in terms of its long term consequences: a measure or behaviour is sustainable if it takes into consideration the long term effects and risks it generates and respects the needs of future generations. It is based on the principle that the earth does not belong to any given generation but has to be "passed on" from one generation to the next. No generation has the right to damage the future life chances of next generations, through a behaviour using all the resources available today, and without preparing the ground for the needs of their children and the children of their children.

In December 2002, the United Nations General Assembly adopted resolution 57/254 on the United Nations Decade of Education for Sustainable Development (2005-2014) and designated UNESCO as lead agency for the promotion of the Decade. Even though the main polluters are commercial and industrial, the accumulated consequences of the individual behaviour in terms of inefficient energy consumption have an equally disastrous effect on the globe. It is moreover necessary to change the attitudes and expectations of the individuals as consumers in order for them to put pressure on industry, global trade and agriculture. Sustainable behaviour and sustainable consumption will be one key to changing the policies of the biggest global polluters.

The concept of sustainability goes far beyond ecological issues. Sustainability requires us to think about the long term consequences of all measures we initiate: it requires us to think about the ultimate consequences of our behaviour and the damage it does not only to future generations but also to people living and breathing in other parts of the world. It requires us to think in holistic and global terms beyond the criteria of the immediate satisfaction of our needs here and today. It requires people to change their outlook on life, taking into account complex consequences of their deeds and acting as part of a global community, where all human beings have the same right to develop themselves and enjoy the same basic rights.

Education for sustainable development (ESD) aims at increasing the knowledge about the concept of sustainability all over the world. The challenge is to widen people's perspectives in order for them to take the global consequences of their actions into consideration. Thus, the overall goal of the UN Decade on Education for Sustainable Development (DESD) is to integrate the values inherent in sustainable development into all aspects of learning to encourage changes in behaviour that allow for a more sustainable and just society for all.

During this decade, education for sustainable development will contribute to preparing citizens to face the challenges of the present and the future, and decision-makers who will act responsibly to create a viable world. Five kinds of fundamental learning will be enhanced: learning to know, learning to do, learning to be, learning to live together, and learning to transform oneself and society.

The basic vision of the DESD is a world where everyone has the opportunity to benefit from education and learn the values, behaviour and lifestyles required for a sustainable future and for positive societal transformation.

Education for sustainable development is about learning to:

- *respect, value and preserve the achievements of the past;*
- *appreciate the wonders and the peoples of the Earth;*
- *live in a world where all people have sufficient food for a healthy and productive life;*
- *assess, care for and restore the state of our Planet;*
- *create and enjoy a better, safer, more just world;*
- *be caring citizens who exercise their rights and responsibilities locally, nationally and globally.*

CCIVS AND OTHER INITIATIVES

CCIVS, as a global network of international voluntary service organisations, plays a positive role in supporting organizations to promote ESD with volunteers and local communities. It acts as a bridge and information gateway between local volunteer projects / initiatives and UNESCO who are co-ordinating the UN Decade of Education for sustainable development.

In recent years CCIVS has been involved in different projects concerning environment and Education for Sustainable Development. Since 2001 CCIVS has organised the Asia Europe Youth Volunteer Exchange (AEYVE) bringing together Asian and European international voluntary service organisations under a specific theme each year. This year, as in 2008, 20 representatives from Asian and European CCIVS member organisations will have the opportunity to familiarise themselves with sustainable development issues through training activities, reflections, exchange of good practice, project visits and field experience for a total duration of 15 days.

Another project developed recently from CCIVS and its member organisations is the World Tanabata Action. This initiative aims at raising awareness and promoting actions to protect the global environment and, at the same time, strengthen solidarity among people all over the world. The project takes its inspiration from a Japanese tradition, which every year sees people writing their wishes on Tanzaku papers and hanging them on bamboo leafs. Associations joining the campaign will organise tree-planting and other environmental actions throughout the year; each person taking part in the projects will then write "My action" on a small piece of Tanzaku paper to be hung on the seedling.

CCIVS promotion and involvement with ESD led to the publication of works such as the Freshwater Guide and the Globalisation Kit.

For more information please refer to the CCIVS website:
www.unesco.org/ccivs

THE BEAUTY AND THE BEAST CAMPAIGN

In 2007 CCIKS initiated a global campaign, the Beauty and the Beast, in which organizations were encouraged to introduce games and reflections about sustainable development into their projects and encourage participants to create a piece of art from waste, promoting Education for Sustainable Development (ESD) through international voluntary service.

Through the ESD campaign CCIKS' long-term aim is to broaden the perspectives of people affected by the projects of its member organizations. CCIKS wishes to enable organizations to share their experience of working on ESD and build on existing experience within the international voluntary service movement. We aim to help organizations develop concrete actions that stimulate reflection and deepen understanding of sustainable development issues with volunteers and the communities they work with. Thus, a few of the more specific objectives are as follows:

1. Strengthen the sense of the global voluntary service movement through a common action;
2. Encourage people to think "glocally": link the level of concrete action on the ground with a reflection on the concept and its global consequences;
3. Create a bridge between the expert discourse and concrete action on the ground in understandable and meaningful terms;
4. Fertilise the global debate on ESD through the reflections, ideas and recommendations developed by people touched by the campaign.

The first attempts came from an international voluntary service project hosted by **Subir al Sur, Argentina, in cooperation with UNA-Exchange, Wales**, where volunteers created new fashion from waste, such as shoes and hats from paper and plastic containers. More ideas came from Korean and Japanese volunteers where origami art took over and old magazines became beautiful birds, flowers and paper baskets.

During workshops in El Porteño Sur local children organisations start to get involved with the volunteers by turning plastic bottles into flowers pots and decorating them before filling them with soil and seeds. Selling the plants helped to fund the social project «copa de leche» that provided milk twice a week to local children.

In Clorinda, local women made crocheted and knitted products from recycling plastic carrier bags and sold them to support the community that they were living in.

Based on the campaign, a toolkit was created with the purpose of sharing the experience of the organizations and encouraging other projects to explore the use of waste and transform it into art. After reading the toolkit, organizations came up with further ideas for introducing ESD into workcamps:

Uganda Pioneers Association (UPA), acted a forum theatre skit about poor garbage disposal to the community members of a Town Council.

Concordia UK began to work on a Global Education Award, which is designed to raise awareness as well as get volunteers to undertake practical activities.

Alternative V, Ukraine, tried small social events (such as festivals, concerts and cultural events) to raise the awareness of the local public and tourists.

Cantiere Giovani, Italy, did a “Recycling Game Space” project during a workcamp. It was an intercultural exchange alongside recycling, where they created games from sustainable materials in order to play with local children.

These are just a few projects that took place during and after the Beauty and the Beast campaign. Creative projects continue in workcamps across the world.

For further information, see the kit on ESD in the attached cd-rom

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This booklet gives specific ideas and instructions to groups of young people for creatively reusing their waste. Through taking the publication into local projects and workcamps, leaders will be able to increase the participation of young people in taking responsibility for their actions and their surrounding environment. It encourages them to explore simple ways to participate in a global concern, while developing their awareness about global issues.

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