

BRIDGE TO MULTICULTURAL LEARNING AND CREATING

Multigenerational learning program

Useful things from waste materials

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1. Introduction

This program presents multigenerational activities for seniors and preschool children. The program was created in Erasmus+ project Bridge to multicultural learning and creating. One of the common themes of the multigenerational activities described in the program is useful things from waste materials. The aim of this multigenerational learning programme is to develop children's and maintain seniors', manual and mental skills.

The main target group of the program are senior mentors. The program seeks to give elderly the opportunity to actively age by mentoring in multigenerational activities. With mentoring in program, elderly can transmit their knowledge and skills to the youngest generations - preschoolers. This program also provides the seniors opportunity to learn about didactics and use their manual skills during the making of didactics. Traditional didactics used in senior's childhood are adapted to modern child via transition of senior's knowledge, skills and values to preschool children.

The program should be implemented in collaboration between senior mentors, preschool teachers and adult education staff. Thus, this program also develops and strengthens the knowledge, skills, and competencies of adult education providers, preschool teachers, and senior mentors – it can be achieved by transnational professional and peer learning, sharing ideas, practices, and methods.

This multigenerational learning program consists of five multigenerational learning activities developed by project partners from different countries:

1. Didactic board 6in1 - DIDA- developed by partner from Slovenia
(Ljudska univerza Jesenice)
2. Repurpose plastic containers into a colorful stool - developed by partner from Cyprus
(LCEducational LTD)
3. Bird houses and bird feeders, solitary bee hotel – developed by partners from Croatia
(Pučko otvoreno učilište Koprivnica and Dječji vrtić Tratinčica)
4. Children's Hand Puppet - developed by partners from Slovenia *(Zasavska ljudska univerza and Vrtec Trbovlje)*
5. Toilet paper roll characters – developed by partner from Estonia

(Mittetulundusuhing Vitatiim)

2. Aim of multigenerational learning programme – Useful things from waste materials

The aim of this multigenerational learning program is to develop children's and seniors' manual, mental and social skills and improve multigenerational communication. Through the different learning multigenerational activities children develop awareness about repurposing found objects, and learn how to use waste materials in practical ways. These activities give the elderly the opportunity to share their knowledge and experiences with younger generations. Thus, children improve their team building skills, practice problem-solving, and strengthen their creativity and critical thinking, while at the same time they preserve their cultural heritage and develop their interest for the environment and its preservation.

2.2. Expected impact to senior mentors

This program is suitable for seniors who have knowledge and experience in collaborating with children, or who are happy to work with children.

Specifically, in this program the elderly:

- Are motivated to participate in multigenerational activities.
- Are able to present their own heritage and culture while also learning about other cultural heritages.
- Are given the opportunity to learn about didactics and children's development, skills, and abilities.
- Discuss environmental awareness with children and share their knowledge about nature.
- Discuss traditional values of the past.
- Gain interest in constructing things from different waste materials and generally in handicrafts.
- Develop their communication skills and become aware of the importance of helping children develop a positive attitude towards making things themselves.

2.3. Expected impact to preschool children

During the implementation of this program in practical work, children:

- Acquire important intergenerational communication skills that promote positive relationships with the elderly.
- Learn to work in teams, cooperate, and mutual respect.
- Develop cognitive and problem-solving skills, logical and critical reasoning.
- Strengthen their mathematical skills.
- Gain manual skills and precision.
- Develop visual discrimination and keen observation; enhance eye-hand coordination.
- Develop creativity and imagination.
- Develop a positive attitude towards the reuse of various materials and the things which they produce.
- Gain knowledge about nature, recycling, and the local environment.
- Learn the meaning of empathy, traditional values, and culture history.

2.4. Scope of activities

Each multigenerational activity described in this program can be implemented in 10 hours which can be divided in 5 workshops. We suggest 5 workshops of 2 hours.

3. MULTIGENERATIONAL ACTIVITIES

3.1. Multigenerational activity Didactic board 6in1 - DIDA



3.1.1. Aim and purpose of multigenerational activity

The aim of the activity is to strengthen the mental and physical development of children. We want to strengthen skills in preschool children in the last age group (4-6 years), such as tying shoelaces, learning numbers, learning about different countries, observing differences and similarities, dressing independently ...

The second aim of the activity is to give elderly the opportunity to transfer games from their childhood to younger generations. As children, the elders invented most of the games themselves, and they also made the toys themselves. By transferring it, they will increase children's awareness of the importance of creating a toy on their own, thus strengthening their attachment and gratitude. By passing on games from their childhood, we also take care of preserving cultural heritage and reviving old games that promote important values in children.

3.1.2. Description of the manufacturing

The didactic board is designed to promote the physical and mental development of preschool children aged 4 to 6 years. The base of the didactic board is wooden approx. 2 cm thick board measuring 0,5m x 0,5m. Decorate the wooden board with cotton material with children's motifs (old children's bedding, cloth... are used for this). For a better look and practical use of the didactic board, we also need old jeans that decorate the lower third of the board.

The upper two thirds of the board are seemingly divided into 6 fields. Each field is intended for one exercise or the task the child has to complete. With these tasks we promote the

development of children, e.g. tying laces, recognizing and naming different colors and geometric shapes, cutting with scissors, counting...

The didactic board consists of six elements, which represent the following tasks:

- Use Elastic bands for kitchen use, to shape the pattern you see on the card.
- Tie the laces.
- Place the plastic caps in the same color sequence as you see on the card.
- Fasten / unfasten the zipper without the help of others.
- You have two attempts. Find the key that unlocks the left / right lock.
- Place a longer hand on the clock, e.g. to number 4 and shorter to 9; we can use maps of different countries instead of numbers.

The goal of multigenerational activity is to include children in the process of making a didactic game. The activity is carried out in 10 hours (5 workshops of 2 school hours). We divide the children in the group into smaller groups and include them all in the making process of didactical board.

The board can be basically "cut" into 6 parts, so that each element is built on its own piece of wood, which can also be later combined into a puzzle. We adapt the process of decorating the board to this. Before workshops, preschool teacher can encourage children to participate in collecting material (e.g. caps, old laces, old zippers...). In this way, we strengthen the importance of reusing already used materials in children.

At the first workshop, the senior mentors show the children the already made didactic board and tell them that they will make such a board themselves. At this workshop, the children get to know the materials they will use. Mentors check if children know the colors and shapes. The workshop is also dedicated to making cards. We need three different cards to play.

Cards for colored caps (10x), cards for patterns that are formed with elastic bands (10x) and cards for other tasks of the didactic board (12x).

To make cards we need:

- Copies of 32 cards (A4 format - hard paper) - field dimensions 5.75 X 7.22cm.
- Glue.
- Scissors.
- Plasticizing device and transparent plasticizing paper.

In case a didactic board is formed divided into 6 smaller parts, which can be connected into a puzzle, the second workshop starts more, namely the mentors teach the children about safe sawing. They then draw fields on the board and cut them out. Older people and educators encourage children to use a saw. Sawing should take place under the protection of the elderly and educators. After sawing, children should also sand the wooden parts with fine sandpaper.

At the second workshop, the children decorate a wooden board with the support of their mentor.

First, they draw a pattern of wooden boards on textiles (with children's motifs) – approx. 0,6 X 0,6m. Then the material is cut out with scissors and glued to the board with a hot glue gun (at first they decorate only the front side of the board).

On this workshop, the children also cut out jeans and decorate the lower third of the board. In case the jeans are too narrow, cut them on the back in the middle so that they gain in width. Jeans are attached to the board using a hot glue gun. Make one hole in the right pocket of the trousers and two holes in the left pocket (use a hole punch).

On this workshop children should put cards, they made at the previous workshop, on a string (old lace or some similar string). Through the hole in the left pocket we put the strings with cards for patterns that are formed with elastic bands and cards for other tasks of the didactic board. Through the hole on right pocket we put cards for colored caps.



Then the children decorate the back of the wooden board - with a white textile (use a hot glue gun). When the glue dries, the children draw a “ristanc”¹ on a white background (with textile felt-tip pens). By doing this, we make sure that children get acquainted with the game that senior mentors played in their childhood. Children also get to know the game in practice.



“Ristanc”

To conclude this workshop, the children, with the help of mentors, place a didactic board holder on the upper edge of the board (for this they use a part of the old belt made of solid fabric - approx. 10 cm long). The holder is fastened with a screw.



At the third workshop, the children, with the support of mentors and educators, seemingly divide the upper two thirds of the didactic board into 6 equal fields. At this workshop, the board is equipped with elements for the following tasks:

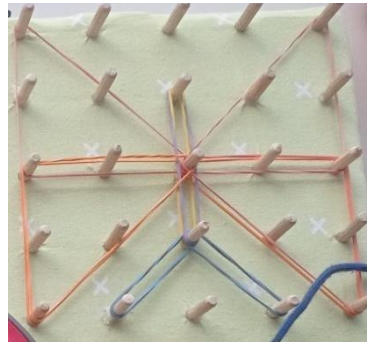
- Use elastic bands to form the pattern you see on the card.
- Place the plastic caps in the same color sequence as you see on the card.

For the task with elastic bands mentors, draw 25 dots on the upper right field, indicating where it is necessary to put nails. After that children randomly place elastic bands on them.

For the task with plastic caps, we need 12 plastic caps (we recommend using plastic caps used on whipped cream packaging). Children glue the 12 lower parts of the caps (as shown in the picture) to the upper left field (using a hot glue gun). The children decorate the upper parts of the plastic caps with cotton material or felt of different colors (2x red, 2x yellow, 2x green, 2x purple, 2x blue and 2x pink). Cut 12 circles out of cotton material or felt to fit the width of the caps. Colored circles, with a hot glue gun, are glued to the top surface of the caps.

In order to bring children closer to the cultural heritage or to enable them to get to know the local environment through play, we can decorate the caps with various motifs, e.g. for Jesenice they have a rich iron tradition, which is still visible in the local environment, so we can decorate the cups with a picture of the chimney, which is still in town, etc.

At the end of the meeting, we allow the children to play with the elements of the didactic board. This will strengthen their motivation to participate in the manufacturing didactic board.



The fourth workshop is aimed at creating elements for the following tasks:

- Tie the laces.
- Fasten / unfasten the zipper without the help of others.

Unzipped zipper (approx. 15 cm) put on the board using a hot glue gun. Glue only the uppermost part (end) of the zipper, to the board. In doing so, we must be careful that both parts of the zipper are glued close enough that the zipper can be zipped. Once the glue dries, the zipper can be decorated (use decorative rhinestones, plastic eyes...). The zipper can be fastened to the board (also only on the upper part of the zipper) with screws.

For the task of tying shoelaces, we need 2-foot patterns made of felt. A foot pattern drawn on an A4 sheet is copied onto felt. Make 8 holes on the top layer of felt with scissors or a Stanley knife (the distance between the holes should be about the same as on the shoe - as the example shows). We place laces through the holes (we can use old laces or some other string). The lower and upper layers of the foot are then joined together (they can be sewn or glued using a hot glue gun). The foot can also be decorated (using plastic eyes).

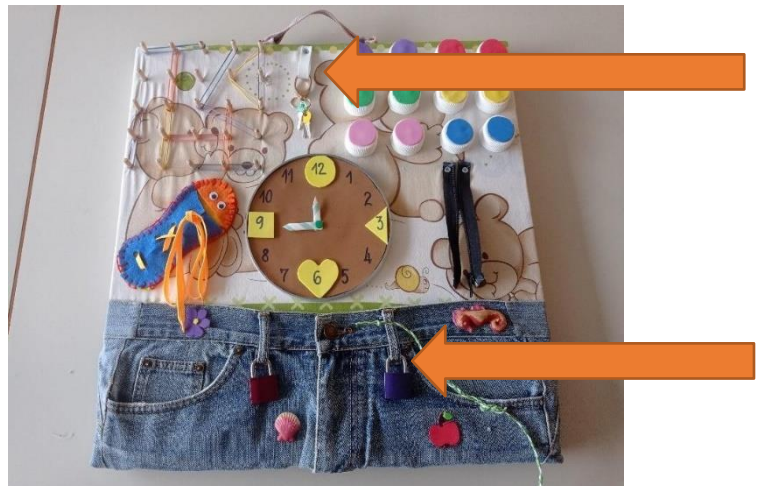


Also, at this workshop, we make sure that children play with this element of the didactic board and already use it.

At the last workshop, the children, with the support of mentors, create elements for the following tasks:

- You have two attempts. Find the key that unlocks the left / right lock.
- Place a longer hand on the clock, e.g. to number 4 and shorter to 9; we can use maps of different countries instead of numbers.

In order to include the element of "happiness" in the didactic game, we equip the didactic board with two old locks (different colors - we can also paint them). Place the locks on the two loops of the belt (on trousers). To make this part of the task more interesting for children, the upper middle field (on didactic board) is equipped with a carbine holder with keys. Place 3 keys on the carabiner (2 that open the lock and one that does not open the lock). The carbine should be put on board in that way, that it is removable. For the carabiner holder, use an 8 cm long and 1,5 cm wide foam rubber strap. The holder can be attached with a hot glue gun or with a screw.



The last workshop is also dedicated to making a “watch”. To make it, we use:



Plastic lid of a round box (e.g. candy box)

Foam rubber (e.g. blue color) - the diameter of the circle must be the same as the inside of the plastic lid.

Felt-tip pen (for writing numbers).

Foam rubber for making four geometric shapes (circle, triangle, rectangle and square) - used for numbers 3, 6, 9 and 12.

Pushpin.

- Two paper drinking straws – for clock hands.


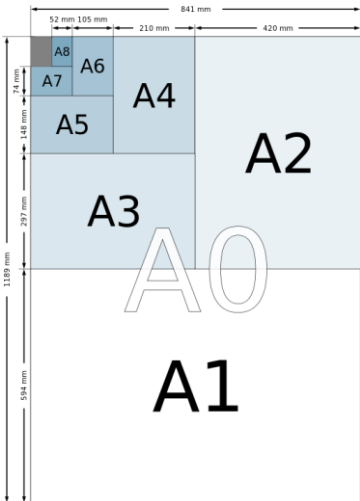
The last workshop is also intended for the final decoration of the didactic board (e.g. children's motifs are cut out of Foam rubber and placed on the didactic board with a hot glue gun). At the last meeting, special attention is paid to the game with the didactic board.







Since children in this age group do not yet know the clock, this element of the board can be used to get to know different countries. Mentors paste maps of specific countries on the places where numbers 12, 3, 6 and 9 stands. When children move the clock hands e.g. on the map of Slovenia, the mentor shares important characteristics of this country with the children.

Game rules

We untie the strings on which the cards are placed. Mix the cards well and put them on the pile. We sit the children in a circle around the didactic board. The countdown determines the child who will start the game. Next in line is the child sitting to his left. The task of each child is to take the card from the pile and, with the support of the mentor, perform the task that is part of the card. Because certain cards are repeated, e.g. tie the laces - at the end of the task, make sure that the elements of the didactic board are returned to their original state. After completing the tasks, the mentor puts the already used cards on the "done" pile. The didactic game ends when there are no more cards in the pile.

3.1.3 Products and materials needed for manufacturing





Material/tool	Picture	Number of pieces
Wooden board		1 (0,5 x 0,5) Width 2 cm
A4 hard paper		5
Copies of the cards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cards for colored caps • Cards for patterns that are formed with elastic bands • Cards for other tasks of the didactic board 	1 1 1

Glue		1
Paper and textile scissors		2
Device and transparent paper for plastic coating		1 device 5 papers
Bedding (textiles with children's motifs) - reuse		1m x 1m
Hot glue gun Glue (inserts) for hot gluing		2 x guns 15 x inserts
Adult jeans - reusable		1




Hole punch		1
Shoelaces		1
White textiles - reuse		1m x 1m

<p>Textile markers (black, pink and blue)</p>		<p>3 (each colour 1x)</p>
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Electric drill		1 electric drill
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Saw for wood		1
Wood screw (1cm)		6
Belt around the waist made of solid material - reuse		1
Nails		30

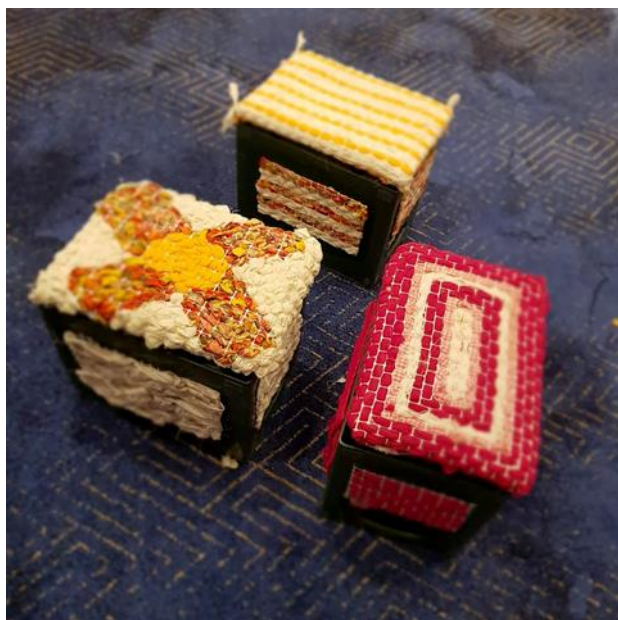
Hammer		1
Elastic bands		40
Whipped cream caps - reusable		14
A4 Felt (red, blue, yellow, green, purple, pink)		2 x 6 colours
Zipper 15 cm		1
Plastic eyes		10

Decorative stones		10
Laces - reuse		1
Sewing needle		1

Crochet wool (0.5m) - white		1
Small key lock - reuse		2
A key that does not match the lock		1
Carbine - reuse		1
A4 foam rubber - moos rubber (any color)		3

Plastic lid of the round box (approx. 10 cm diameter) - reusable		1
Pushpin		1
Paper straw - reuse		2

3.2. Multigenerational activity Repurpose plastic containers into a colourful stool



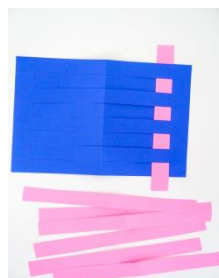
3.2.1. Aim and purpose of multigenerational activity

The goal of the multigenerational program is to develop awareness about repurposing found objects into functional colorful furniture.

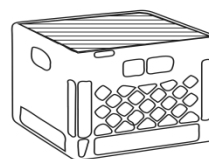
The colorful stool is inspired by green design techniques that repurposes waste materials that can be found in our local recycling center or in our home. Children will create the colorful stool with the support of senior mentors. They will improve their team building skills by following step by step instructions and learn traditional fabric weaving techniques to create the cushion for their stool. The team (seniors and children) will practice on problem solving, eye-hand coordination, the value of creating functional objects from waste, and understanding patterns of simple weaving.

3.2.2. Description of the manufacturing

Methods of motivation: Display different types of products as a result of weaving and recycling (woven handbags, recycled plastic).



Ζωγράφισε το δικό σου σκαμπό
απο ανακυκλωμένα υλικά!






Different types of


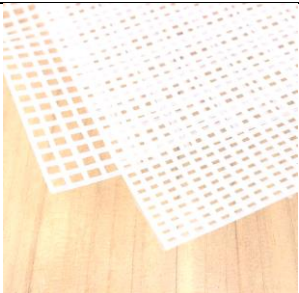


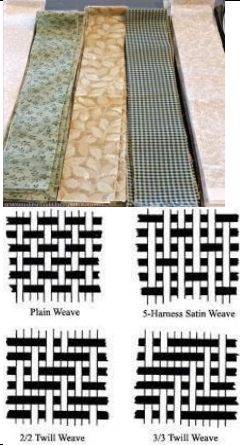

weaving tools such as paper looms.



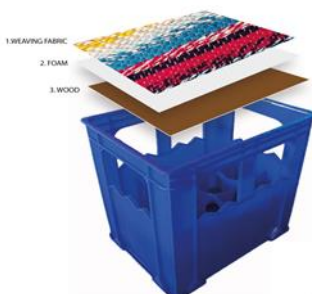
Sample on how to weave colour a stool on a paper.

(https://drive.google.com/file/d/1s8u0j9iqBJoyL3mHiUI_io1l1cNKilZr/view?usp=sharing)

3.2.3. Products and materials needed for manufacturing

STEP	DRAWING	MANUFACTURING DESCRIPTION	MATERIALS AND TOOLS	INSTRUCTIONS
1.		Plastic crates (usually found at the supermarket recycling disposal) OR Paint containers OR Plastic flower pot	  	<p>Take materials from the recycling point at the local supermarket.</p> <p>Measure the top part</p>

2.		Recycled thick cardboard		Find cardboard thick and stable enough (3-4mm thick) or glue multiple cupboards together to achieve a hard surface.
3.		Square Mesh Plastic Sheets (2-3cm squares) (up to 2 meters roll)		Soft Square plastic mesh from a DIY store. Cut 15 x15 cm squares.
4.		Create a weaving tool.		Wooden popsicles can be used as a weaving tool by making a hole.
5.		Soft material fabric scraps (different colors) (scraps from local sewing shop) 		Cut fabric scraps in 3-4cm ribbons. Start weaving to fill in all the squares.
6.		Each child makes a square. Group work to connect all the squares together with the help of senior mentor.		

7.		Upholstery or crafts foam 6cm thick Or Old cushions		Cut a piece of foam and adjust the size to use as cushion.
8.		Assemble		<p>1st layer: Lay waved fabric on table so you are seeing the back side.</p> <p>2nd layer: Lay foam square on top.</p> <p>3rd layer: Put a thick paper cardboard square on top.</p> <p>With a staple gun start stapling all the corners and sides of fabric very tightly.</p>
9.		Final		Turn around your DIY cushion and place it on top of the crate.

10.		Connect cushion on the stool by tying pieces of fabric.		
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3.3. Multigenerational activity Bird houses and bird feeders, solitary bee hotel



3.3.1. Aim and purpose of the multigenerational activity

This multigenerational programme provides opportunities for lifelong learning and sharing knowledge and experience between generations. The second LTT Croatian local plan is focused on the importance of nature heritage, on the birds and solitary bees. Birds are commonly found in every environment, and bees are extremely important for pollination. Both that species inspired us with their look, their ability to fly, their communication abilities and their way of living. By making bird houses, feeders and solitary bee hotels we will try to develop children's and seniors' interest for nature. We wish to emphasize the major role of bees and birds in nature and teach children how to take care of bees and birds. During

making of bird houses and bird feeders, as well as solitary bee hotels, children will develop fine motoric skills, they will learn how to use tools and how to use waste materials in practical ways. They will also develop creativity and interest in sustainable development as well as nature and its preservation. Seniors will also develop their communication skills with children, creativity and knowledge of sustainable development. By using waste materials for helping birds and bees we try to create double impact on nature with reusing waste materials and taking care of bees and birds. Through this plan will be shown how bees and birds are important for Drava floodplain agriculture and Drava River biodiversity. Podravina (the Croatian Drava River valley) is known in the country for agriculture and the river Drava - our most important natural heritage. The Drava River valley is well-known as the “Amazon of Europe” with its well-preserved thirteen protected areas along the Mura-Drava-Danube region – the basis for the Biosphere Reserve proclaimed by UNESCO. <http://www.amazon-of-europe.com/en/biosphere-reserve/>. This area is rich in protected birds, like Little tern (Mala čigra), Sand Martin (Bregunica) or Kingfisher (Vodomar).





Mason or solitary bees are equally important animals. Their importance is largely overlooked. There are over two hundred species of solitary bee and, as their name suggests, they live alone, although they often nest close to one another. They do not produce honey, do not have queen and do not live in hives. They live alone and lay their eggs in holes (hopefully our bee hotel). They become active earlier than other bees and are far better pollinators than other bees. Due to their early spring activity, early flowers and fruit blossoms get pollinated. Other bees avoid certain fruit blossoms, such as pears, due to their unpleasant smell. Therefore, mason bees are some of the most important insects in every orchard.

Using wood and Tetra Pak packaging materials, our goal is to reduce the use of plastic materials and to show how to reuse items like pallets, flooded wood, discarded planks etc. When we were thinking about the traditional element in our plan, we came to the idea of using the typical decoration of gingerbread „Lizitar” hearts, which is intangible heritage of Croatia. We will use this pattern in the bird feeders.



3.3.2. Description of the manufacturing

At first meeting with children, we will introduce the program by showing them a presentation on birds and bees and why they are important to nature. We will try to develop their empathy for bees and birds and motivate them to help nature through the picture book. Children love stories. Every country has their own stories but here are a few picture books that can help. Hall Kirsten picture book “Story About Bees” <https://www.goodreads.com/book/show/36373565-the-honeybee> and Catherine Jacob/Lucy Flaming <https://www.amazon.co.uk/Betsy-Buglove-Saves-Bees-PB/dp/0702305669> In Croatia you can find these picture books under the title “Priča o pčelama”- “Story about the bees”, and “Ela spašava pčele” – “Ela saves the bees”. Suitable picture book about birds is “Ptičice ne mogu disati” – “Birds can’t breathe”.

Croatia’s local plan aims to make several items:

1. Bird feeders of Tetra Pak
2. Bird house of Driftwood or other waste wood, possibly a wooden palette
3. Solitary bee hotel

Children will work in groups. Ideal age of the children is 5-6 years old, although this activity is suitable even for younger ones with some slight adaptations. One group will make a bird house, the second one will make bird feeders out of Tetra Pak and the third group will work on solitary bee hotel. Every group must be divided to a few smaller groups, within each participants have different smaller tasks. During the workshop each group of children will saw, sand, cut, draw, paint with help of seniors, adult educators, and preschool teachers.



HOW TO BUILD BIRD FEEDERS OF TETRA PAK

To build bird feeders is enough to see the picture. You can use a 1-liter Tetra Pack of 1 milk or juice. With the little help of the senior to cut the sides out of the box. Remove and discard. Next step is to dry the inside of the container if it is not already.

On the sides of the Tetra Pack, cut out the windows on all two sides. Shorten the window cover with scissors. Insert a wooden barbecue stick

into the base of the window. Thread a rope through the cover of the Tetra Pack as shown in the picture. Place the Tetra Pack on a protected surface and paint with acrylic paints as you wish. Make sure that acrylic paint is suitable for these materials. Some of the paint doesn't apply good on the surface of the Tetra Pack material. Poke a hole into the top on each side of the Tetra Pack with a nail or screwdriver. Thread a piece of yarn or string through the Tetra Pack and knot at the top to hang it on a tree. Find outside the perfect location for bird watching. Fill birdfeeders with bird seed and wait for birds to come.

HOW TO BUILD WOODEN BIRD HOUSE



To build the bird house (nest box) you will need the wooden pallet. Separate the boards from the pallet.

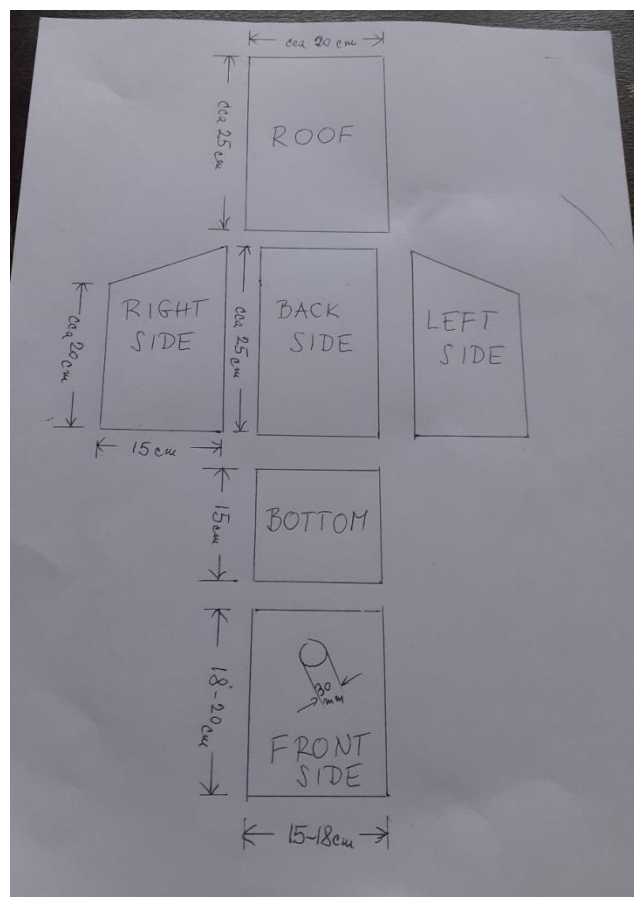
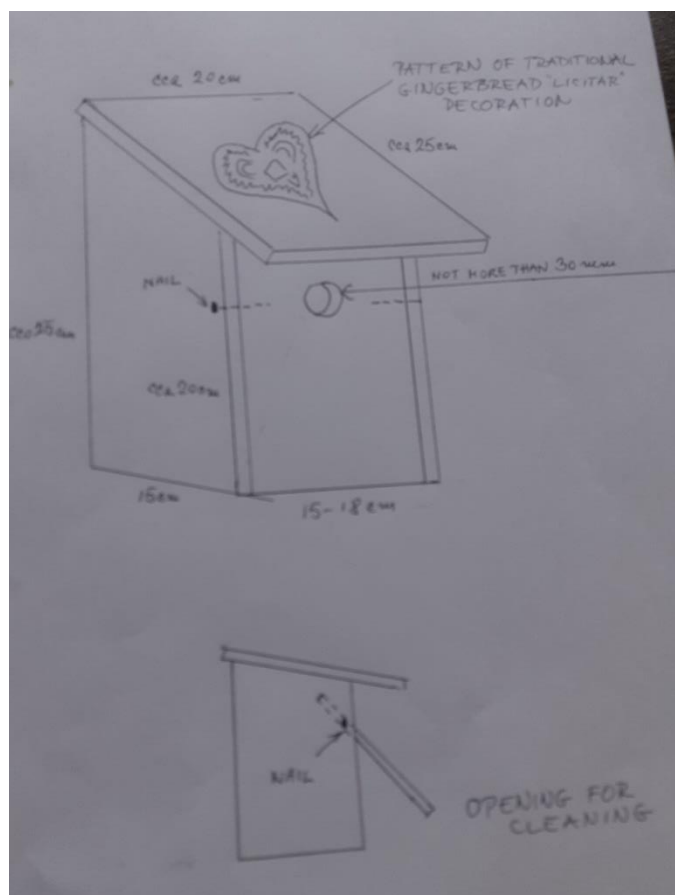
Follow the directions on the drawing. Saw three 25 cm X 15 cm boards. For the side boards, one side (left or right) need to be slanted by 5 cm. Saw one board to a length of 20 cm. Drill a 30 mm hole in that board. For roof you need to saw a board 20 cm wide and 25 cm long. The dimensions of the bottom are 15 cm X 15-18 cm. Sand the edges of the sawn boards. Connect the boards to each other with nails and screws. Connect the roof of the house to the base with two hinges.

Important! Never drill a hole wider than 30 mm if you want to attract songbirds. Wider holes will attract bigger birds.

Make the roof hang a little over the edge of the house to protect it from the rain.

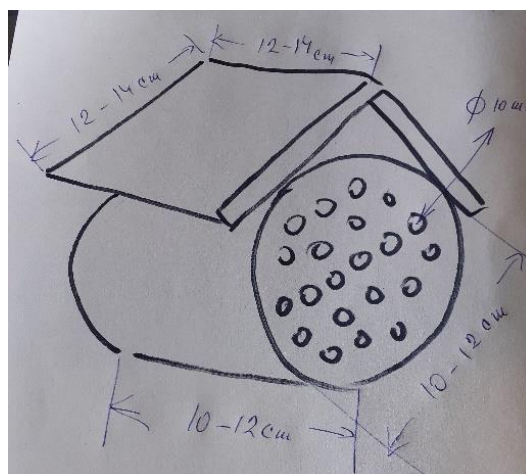
Measures are approximate and can be adapted to wood waste material available. Smaller or narrower pieces can be nailed together using additional pieces of wood, in our case wooden pallets.

CONSTRUCTION PLAN



Warning! During the drilling, cutting and other unsafe activities, use protection and be careful to avoid the injury. Wood dust can cause potential health problem because wood particles from processes such as sanding and cutting are airborne. Breathing these particles may cause allergic respiratory symptoms, so it is recommended to wear protective mask to avoid the risk of inhaling. Remember to use non-toxic water-based paints. Finally, find the right bird-friendly spot for the house. Ideally, it will be under the eaves of the tree or high on the wall of the building, well away from curious cats and other predators. The bird house needs to be at least three metres from the ground, facing somewhere between north and east to avoid it getting too hot or wet. It is important to avoid placing it in direct sunlight and don't put it over doorway or on well-used path.







HOW TO BUILD SOLITARY BEE HOTEL










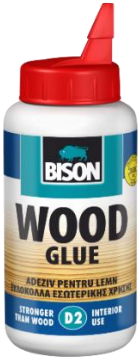
Take a wooden board from the pallet and saw two pieces height 12-14 cm, and width 12-14 cm. Take a smaller stump length 10-12 cm. With a help of the electric drill, drill a hole through the stump auger lengths. Make the roof and attached it to the stump with nails. This task is performed by skilled adult. Children can “help” by holding hand of the senior. Children can hit the nail with the hammer, and seniors need to supervise them during the activity.





3.3.3. Products and materials needed for manufacturing

Tools		Number of pieces
Milk/juice cartons Narrow Tetra Pak		10
a wooden palette	or	2 palletes

		
Acrilyc paints: red, yellow, white and green;		60 ml of each colour
paintbrushes of various sizes		6
Hammer		4
nail-puller pliers		2
wood saw with small teeth		4

el.drill		1
Nails (5 cm long) and		0,5 kg
screws for wood, cca 5 cm long,		100 pieces
Rolo meter		2
Ruler		2

Scissors		4
scalpel		2
Twine – thinner		1
hot melt glue gun, glue sticks		1
carpenter's pencil		3
Wood glue		0,5 l

Barbecue wooden sticks, lengths 20 cm		1 package
Sand paper for wood K 120, K 180 in K 220		8 sheets of each
protective mask		5
Safety glasses		5

3.4. Multigenerational activity Children's Hand Puppet

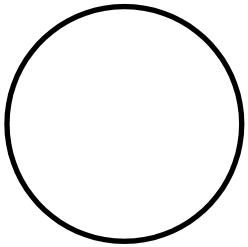
3.4.1. Aim and purpose of multigenerational activity


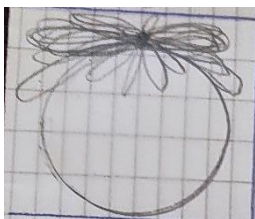
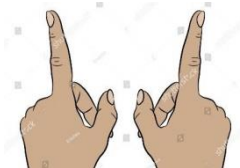

The goal of the multigenerational program is to develop a child's manual and mental skills. A hand puppet will be made from various waste materials. The children will make the doll with the help of the senior mentors. They will be able to make it individually or in a group. In group production, they will learn teamwork, tolerance and division of labor. They will learn about the different types of waste materials (different textiles, foams, wool, plastic bottle cups,...) that they used in the past to make dolls and puppets and the importance of reuse for the environment.



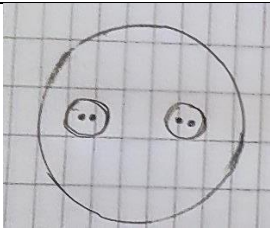
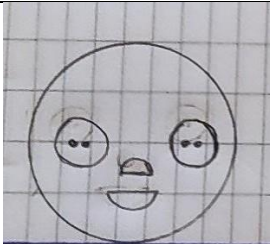
When making the hand puppet, the children will get acquainted with each individual work operation required to make it. With the help of the stencils, they will cut out the components of the hand puppet. They will be able to sew or glue different materials on the doll. The doll's dress will be stamped with different shapes so as to create a pattern. At the same time, the children will develop manual dexterity, precision, strengthen creativity, imagination and learn about various tools. By thinking about the number of sewn buttons, ribbons and printed shapes, they will strengthen their mathematical skills.

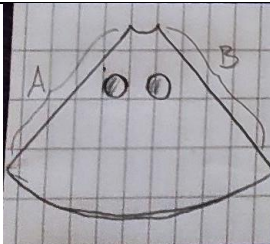



By playing with the hand puppets the children will be able to immerse themselves in various roles and play stories from the local environment or create their own. By playing roles, they will strengthen the correct and loud pronunciation of voices, syllables, follow the rhythm of the text and strengthen self-confidence.



3.4.2. Description of the manufacturing


DAY	STEP	DRAWING	MANUFACTURING DESCRIPTION	MATERIALS AND TOOLS	INSTRUCTIONS
DAY 1	1.		Foam head: a foam circle 6 cm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2cm thick old foam (e.g. from old kindergarten's beds) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Draw a circle with a diameter of 6cm onto cardboard and then use the cardboard stencil to draw a circle onto the foam. Cut out the foam circle.


				 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Waste cardboard Felt tip pen, Scissors. 	
2.		<p>The first option of making hair:</p> <p>Hair: pair work</p> <p>winding wool around two index fingers</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wool Scissors Hot glue gun 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A child winds the yarn around another child's left and right index fingers.  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tie in the middle.  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Glue on top of the foam circle with a glue gun. Cut to the desired length and shape a nice hair style with scissors. 	

					
			<p>The second option of making hair:</p> <p>preparation of textile strips with scissors</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Textiles • Scissors • Hot glue gun 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The child cuts the textile into 2-3 cm wide strips. • Glue on top of the foam circle with a glue gun. • Cut to the desired length and shape a nice hair style with scissors. 
DAY 2	3.		Eyes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Old buttons • Hot glue gun • Thread and needle OR • Felt-tip pens 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Glue or sew the buttons onto the face of the puppet for eyes. OR • Draw the doll's eyes with a felt-tip pen
	4.		Nose, mouth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soft foam rubber »Moosgumm« • Liquid glue • Pencil • Small scissors for 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draw the nose and mouth on the soft foam rubber and cut out • Glue it onto the

				nailcutting or <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Felt-tip pens 	puppet's face OR <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Draw the doll's nose and mouth with a felt-tip pen
	5.		A dress made of old fabric	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Waste fabric (for ex. old t-shirts, leather, ribbons, ...) A cardboard stencil Scissors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create a cardboard stencil for the dress as seen in the picture. Place the stencil onto the fabric, draw and cut along the lines. (2 pieces) Cut out also the holes for two fingers in the front piece).
DAY 3	6.	 	Stamping the fabric	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Textile colours Stamps: E.g.: old felttip pens with some kind of a pattern on the caps OR Soft foam rubber (Moosgummi) Toy building blocks (wooden or plastic, the size of approximately 5x5 cm) or any old block of wood that 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decorate the fabric with stamps and textile colours. STAMPS: For stamping you can use the caps of old felt tip markers,  <p>or you can make a stamp using the soft rubber foam (Moosgummi), cut out the desired shape and glue it to</p>

				<p>can be used as a stamp.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Iron 	<p>a wooden or plastic building block</p> 
			<p>Drawing patterns (older children)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Textile colours • Brushes • Textile felt-tip pens 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • You can draw drawings on the textile with felt-tip pens or textile paints 
			<p>Add the details</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pearls • Buttons • Hot glue gun 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decorate the fabric with pearls, buttons and other accessories that you stick with a hot glue gun

<p>DAY 4</p>	<p>7.</p>		<p>Sewing</p> <p>Assembling the puppet</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Needle • Thread • Hot glue gun • Paper hole punch • Wool 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sew the fabric with a simple stitch along the edges. (older children) • Make holes with a paper punch along the edges. Interweave the holes with wool to sew the fabric. (5 years old) • Glue the fabric with a hot gun along the edges. (3 – 4 years old) • Make an incision at the bottom of the head for the index finger. • Attach the dress onto the head (Glue or sew). • Place the hand inside the dress and use your index finger to control the head. • Put the thumb and middle finger
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					through the holes on the dress in front.
DAY 5	8.		Animating the hand puppet	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hand puppet(s) • Other props needed 	<p>Suggestions:</p> <p>The puppet can teach the children a new song (from a local heritage)</p> <p>The children can interact with the puppet in different ways, e.g. basic communication, discuss different topics, share secrets</p> <p>If several hand puppets are made, children can stage and perform a story.</p>

3.4.4. Products and materials needed for manufacturing

- old foam, appx. 2cm thick (E.g.: from kindergarten beds) – 2x

- Soft foam rubber («Moosgummi») – 2 packs



- Waste cardboard – 5 A4 sheets or similar



- Felt tip pens – 2 set



- Pencils – 5X
- Children's scissors – 5x
- Small nail cutting scissors for precise cutting – 2X



- Wool – 5 skeins, different colour



- Hot glue gun– 2 pcs
- Glue sticks



- Old buttons - as many as you can find ... at least 20 pcs
- Sewing thread (preferably white, maybe also black or any other colour)



- Sewing needles – 5x



- Waste fabric (for ex. old t-shirts, leather, ribbons, cloth...)
- Textile paint (different colours)



- Toy building blocks (wooden or plastic, the size of approximately 5 x 5 cm) or any old block of wood that can be used as a stamp.



- Iron



3.5. Multigenerational activity Toilet paper roll characters

3.5.1. Aim and purpose of multigenerational activity


The goal of the multigenerational program is to develop a child's manual and mental skills.





Roll crafts will be made from various waste materials. Children will make crafts with the help of senior mentors. They will improve their team working skills and they will learn about the different types of waste materials which can be used to make different useful things. This game will improve children's creativity and critical thinking as well.


By playing with toilet paper roll characters, kids will create different characters/ animals from different fairy tales. If kids create animals after they show their sounds, as sounds of animals in different cultures are different, it is also very interesting to play this game in a multicultural group. Besides this children will make their national animals and will recall stories about them. (For example, the national animal of Estonia is the wolf). Besides animals, kids can create all characters from the fairy tale and then make theater, tell this fairy tale, make stop motion etc.

Besides this during the national holidays using this strategy can be done with other toys as well, for example new year, christmas etc... Beside animals children.

3.5.2. Description of the manufacturing

STEP	DRAWING	MANUFACTURING DESCRIPTION	MATERIALS AND TOOLS	INSTRUCTIONS
1.		Firstly, toilet paper roll is needed. It is possible to do it from old strong paper.		<p>We need to take toilet paper roll, 5-6, as much as much animals/ toys we want to do. In case we do not have toilet paper roll we use strong paper to make the same shape.</p> <p>N.B. strongly recommended to collect toilet paper rolls.</p>

2.		Colourful papers and markers	 	<p>Depending what animal we want to create we will need different colorful papers.</p>  
3.		Eyes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Old buttons • Glue • Thread and needle 	<p>· Glue or sew the buttons onto the face of the puppet for eyes It is possible to draw eyes on the white paper and glue as well..</p>
4.		Nose, mouth ...		<p>· Draw the nose and mouth on the paper directly. Hands, tail, legs, stomach etc we are drawing on the paper cutting and gluing on the roll. How it will be done exactly depends on paper and children imagination.</p>

5.		<p>For hair/ beard we use cotton wool</p> <p>For decorating old fabrics like jeans etc.</p>		<p>Glue the cotton wool.</p>
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3.5.3. Products and materials needed for manufacturing

- Colorful papers, markers, toilet paper roll or strong paper.



- Toilet paper rolls or strong paper. 20pcs.



- Old colorful buttons. 30-50 pcs
Small ones for eyes.

- Scissors

- White Cotton wool 2packs

·Glue

·Waste fabric (for ex. old t-shirts, leather, ribbons, cloth...)