Theo and the Giant Plastic Ball

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"Tunza" means "to treat with care or affection" in Swahili. UNEP hopes to inspire caring for the Earth through creative literature that sparks the interest and awareness of children, their parents and teachers.

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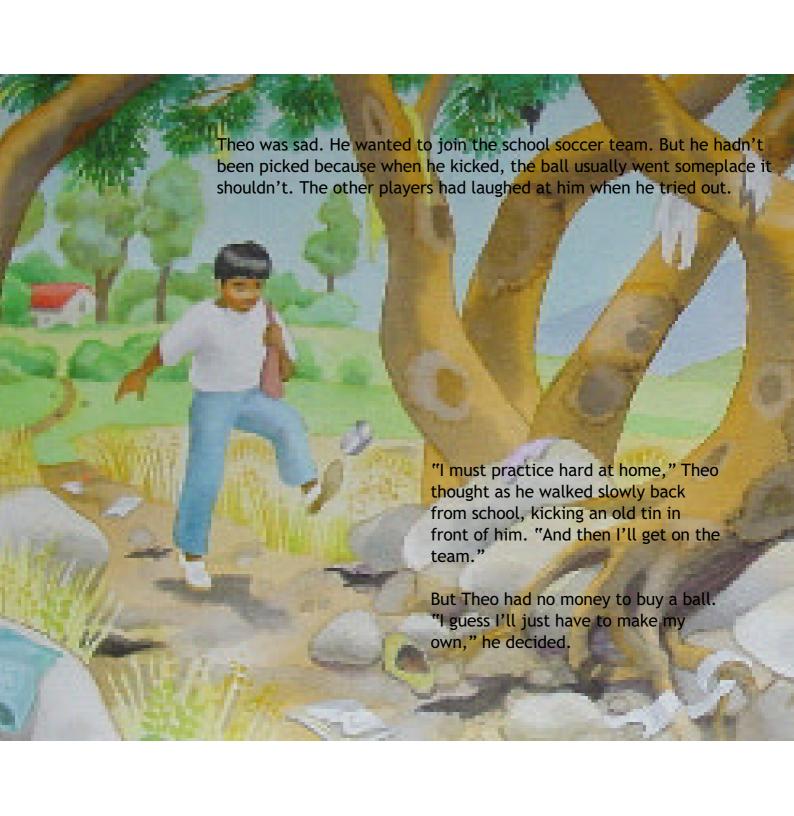
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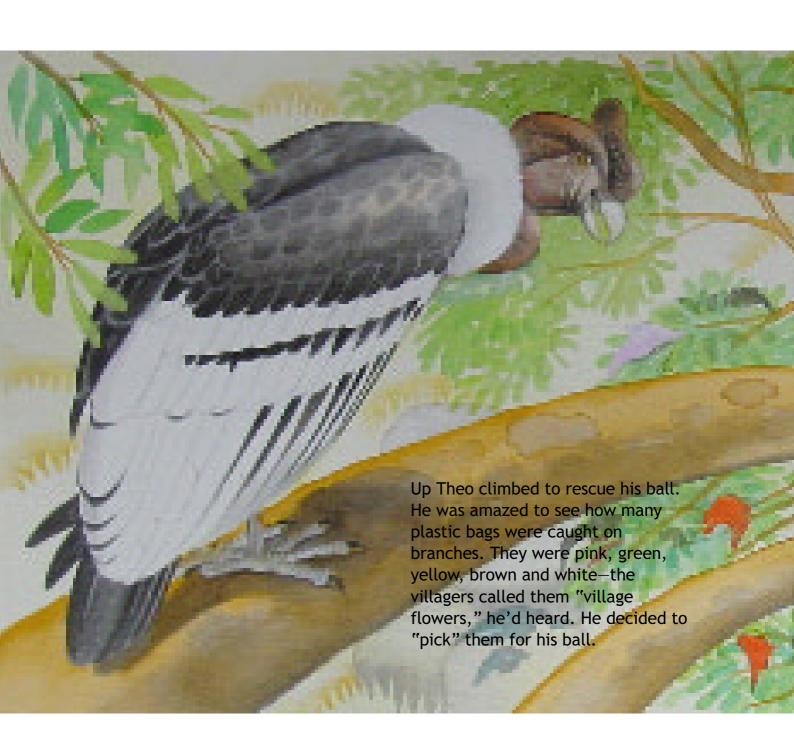
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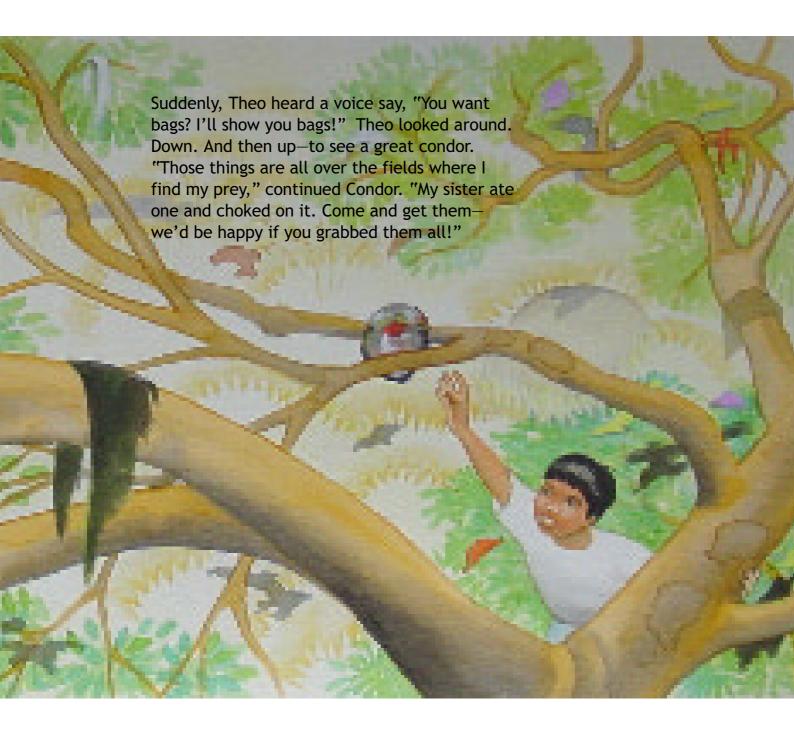
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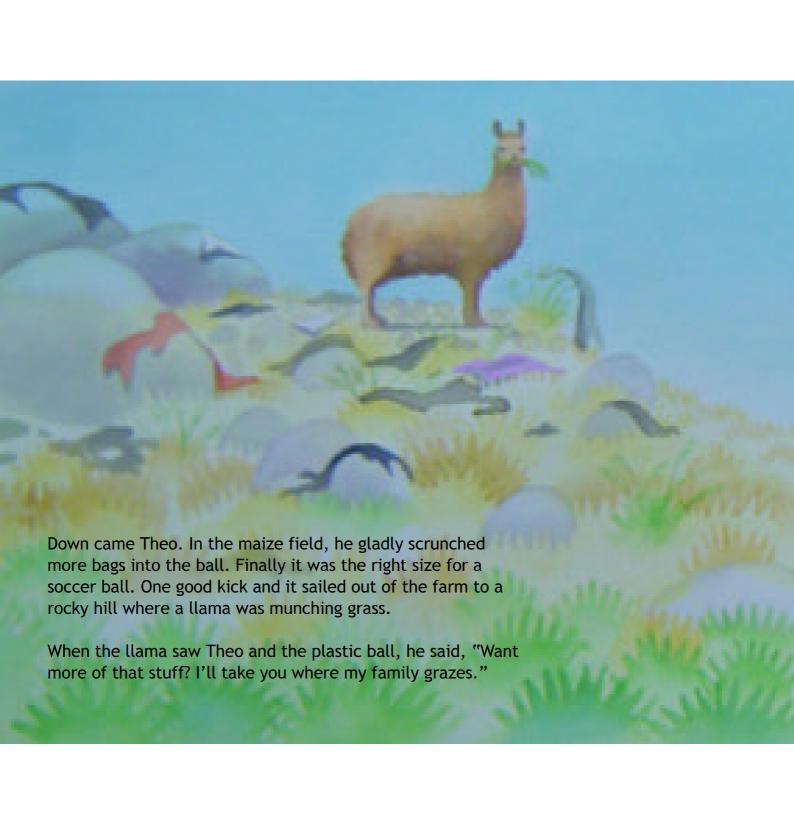




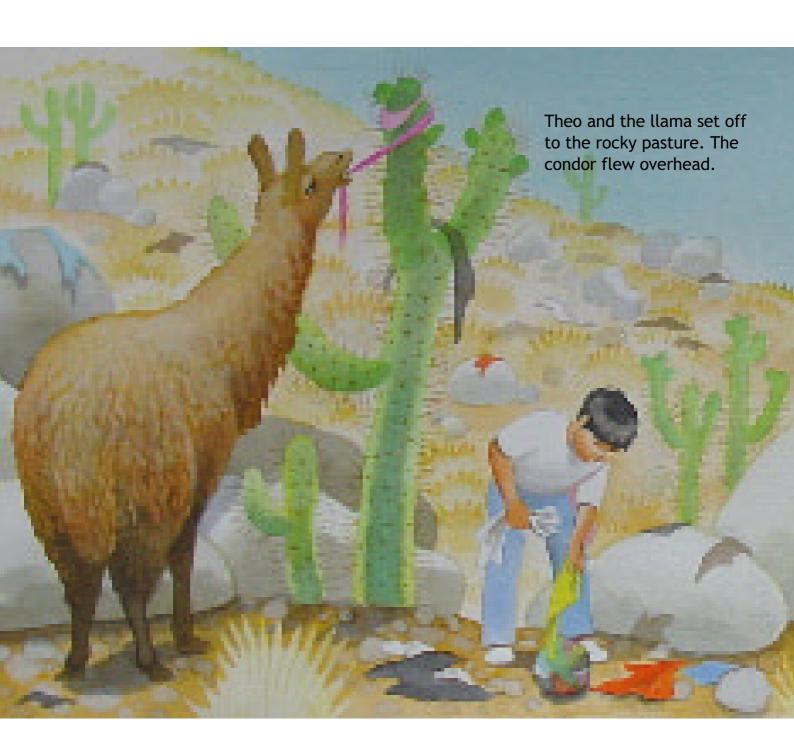


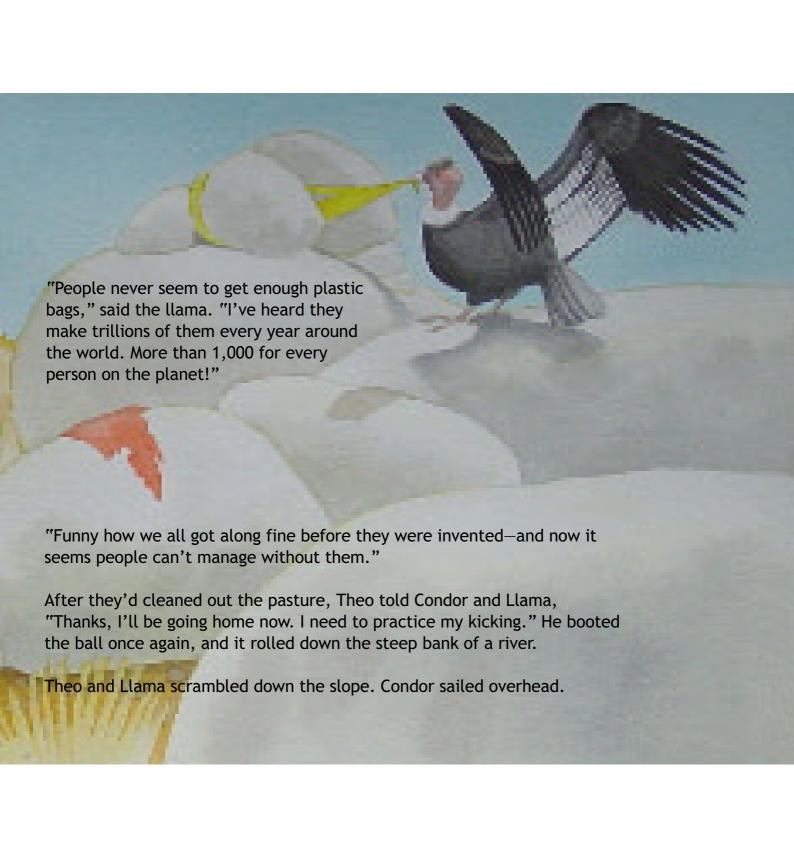


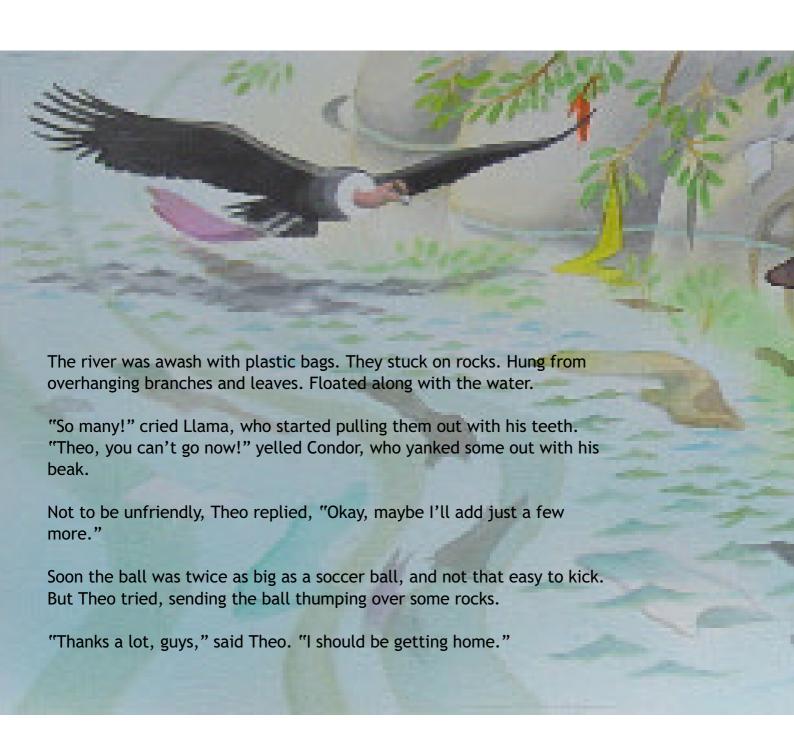


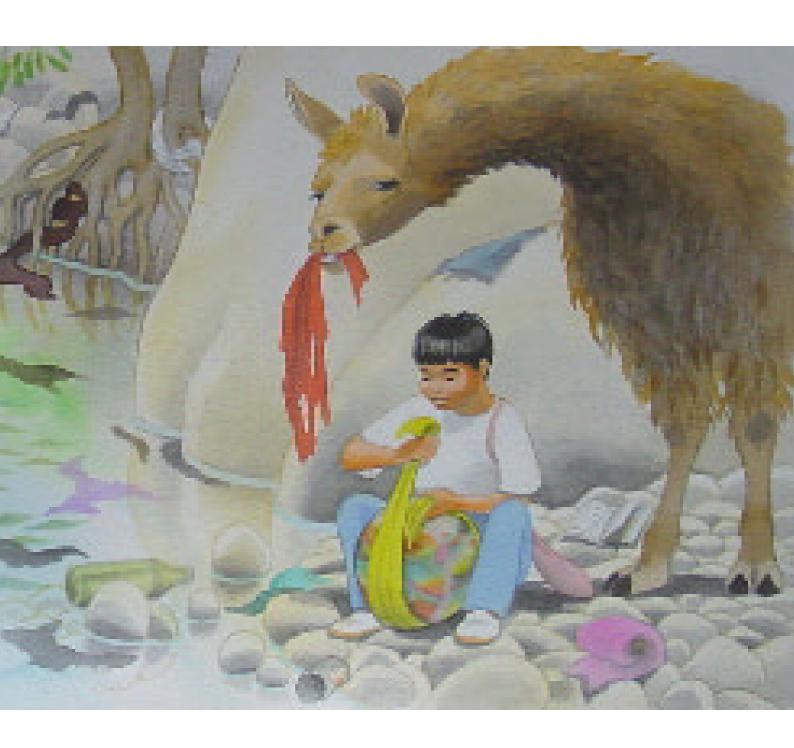


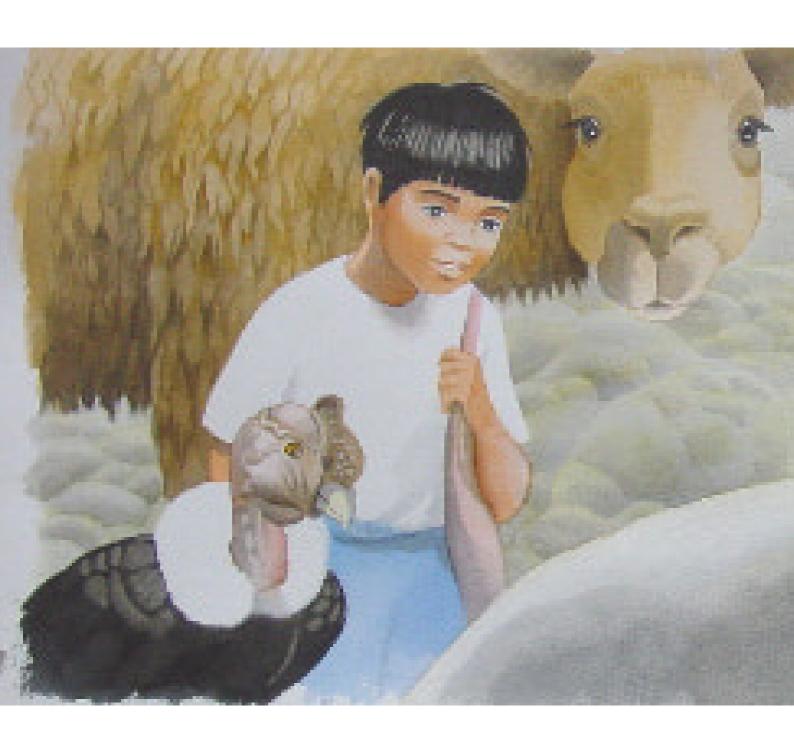


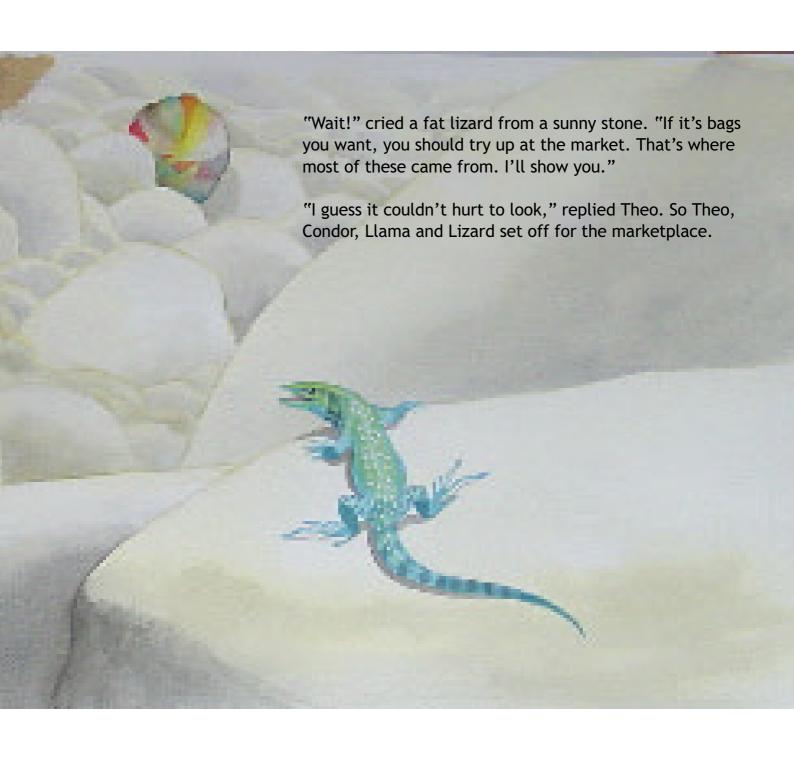


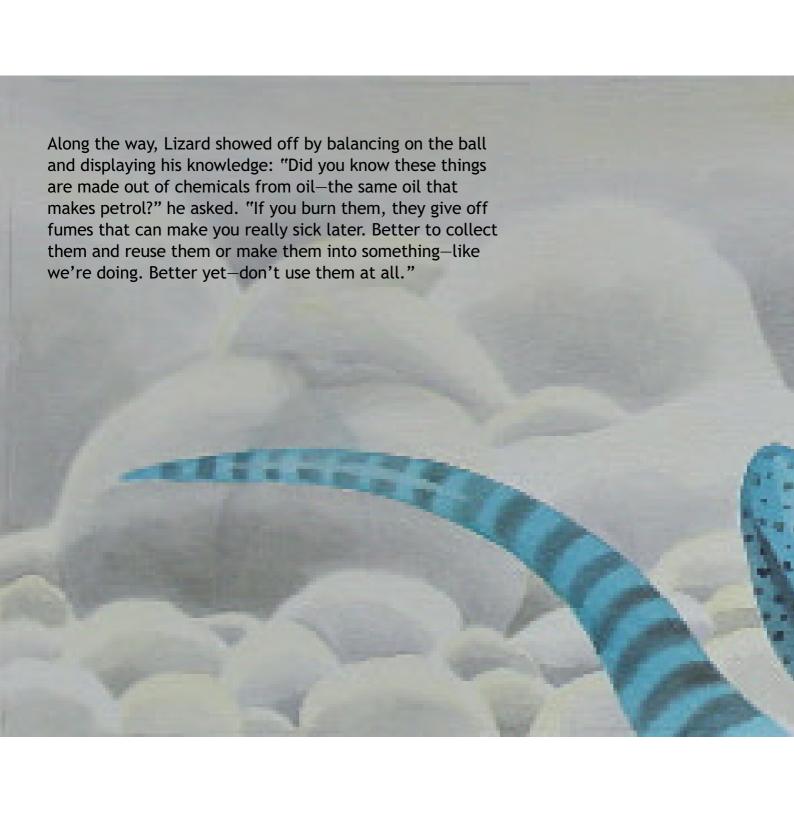




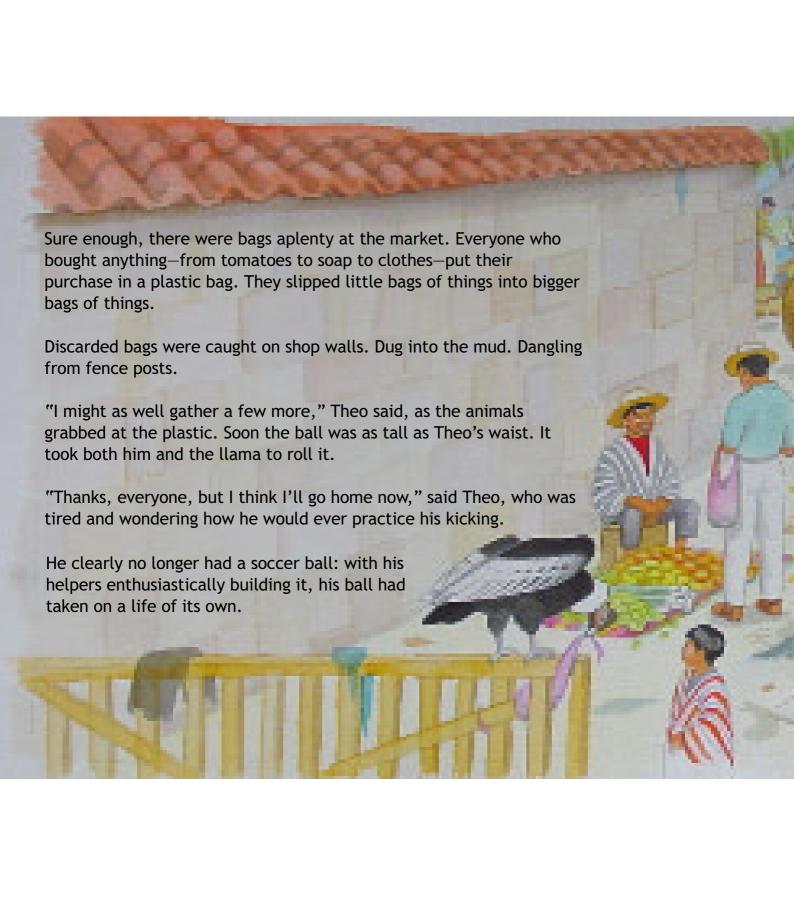




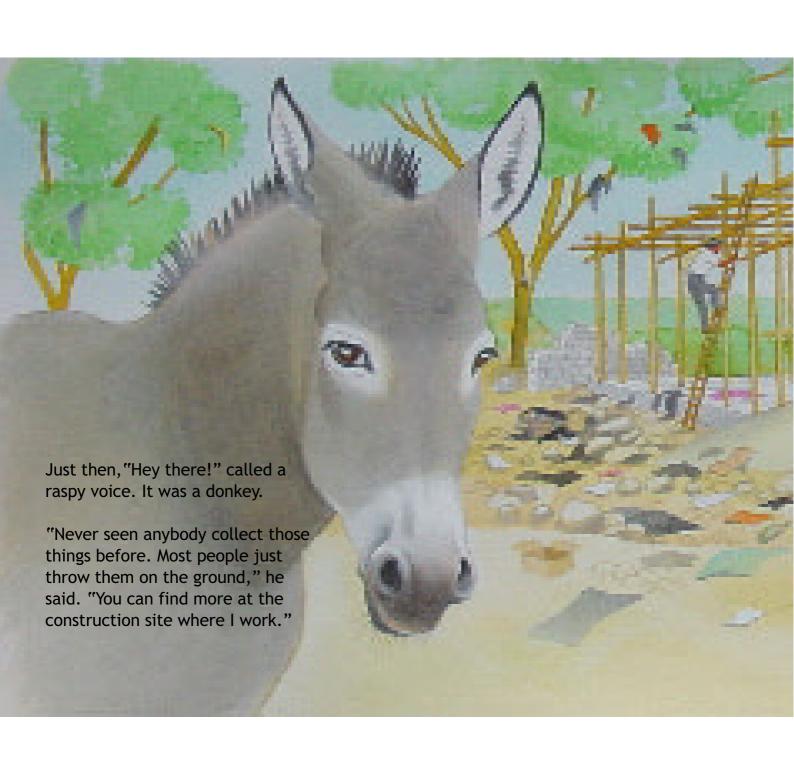


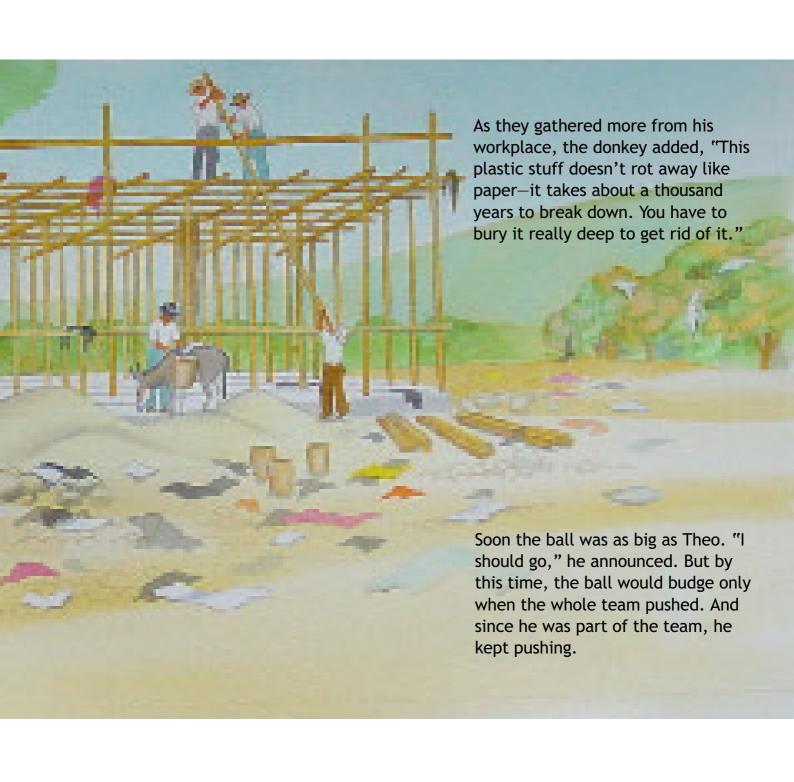


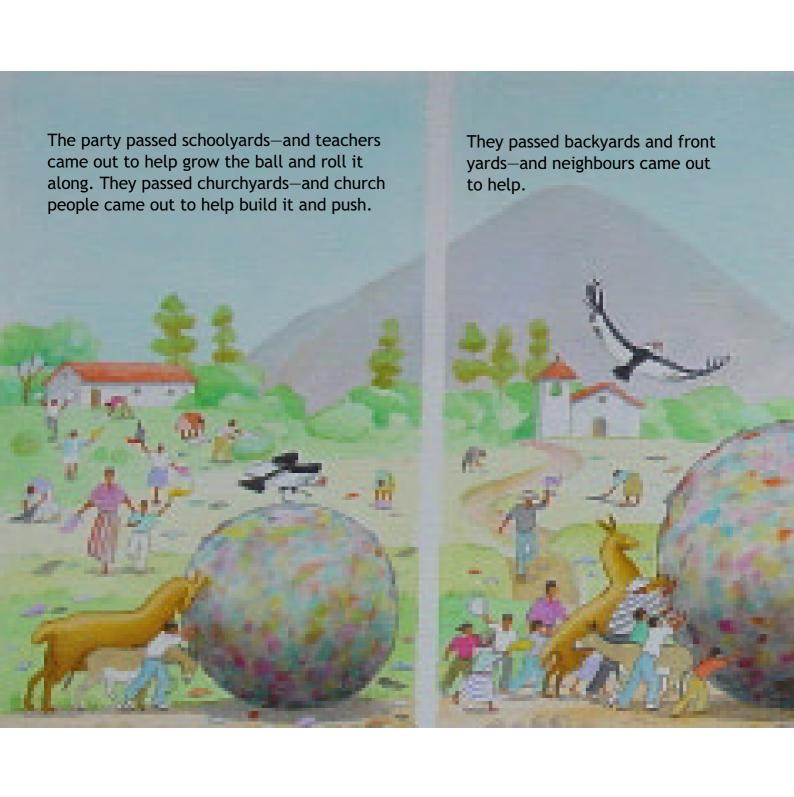


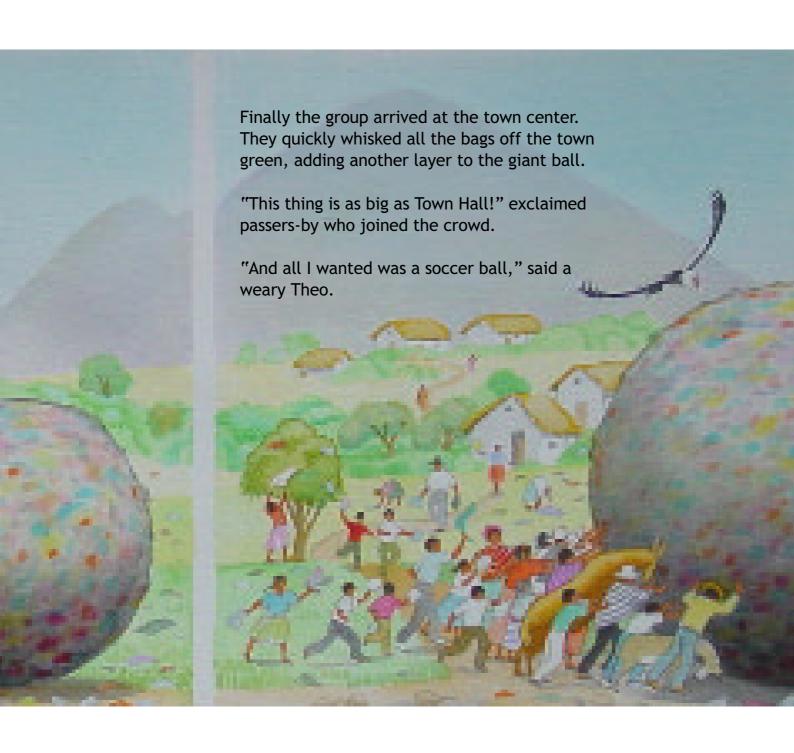


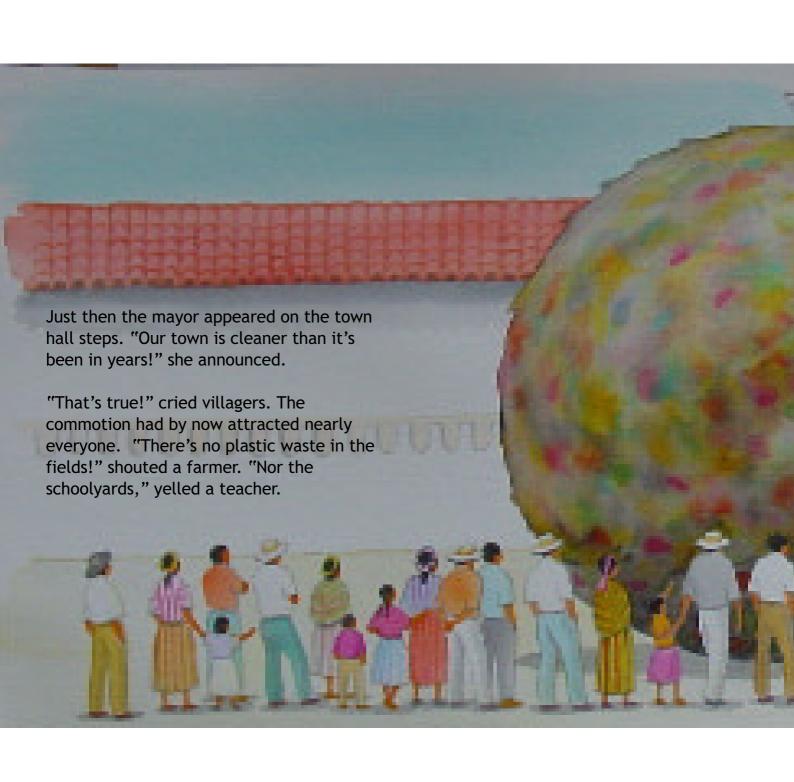


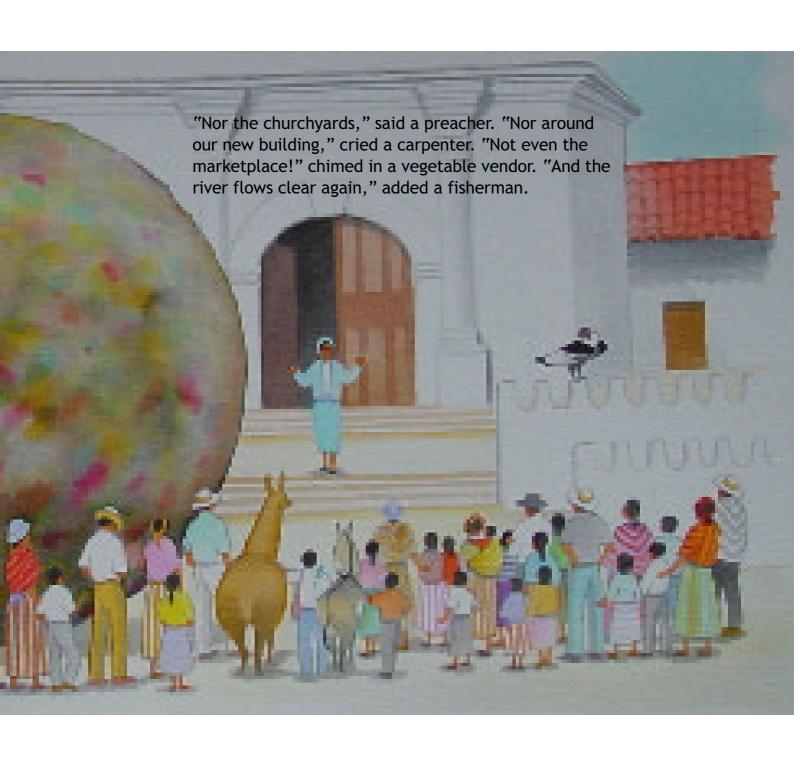


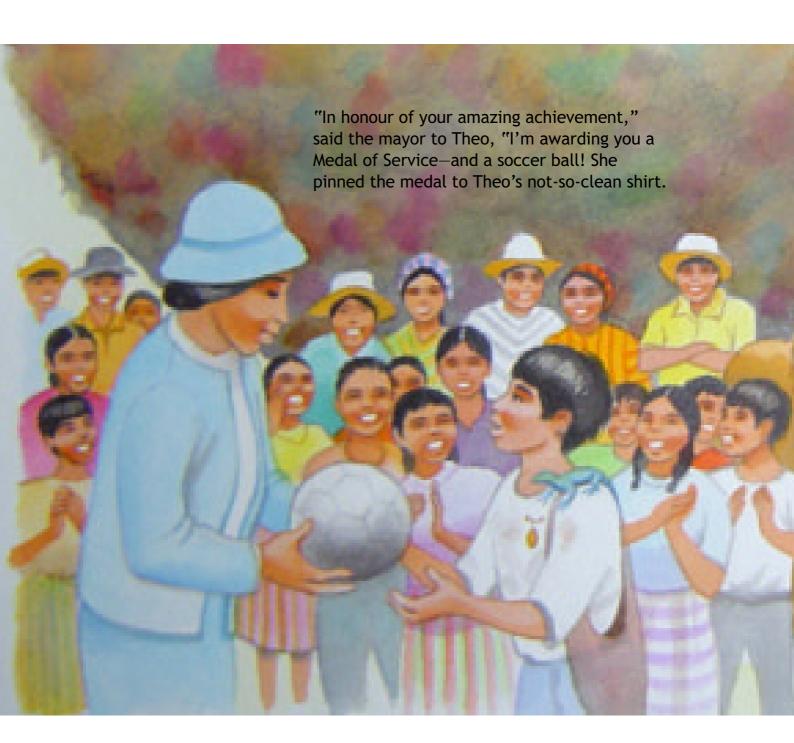


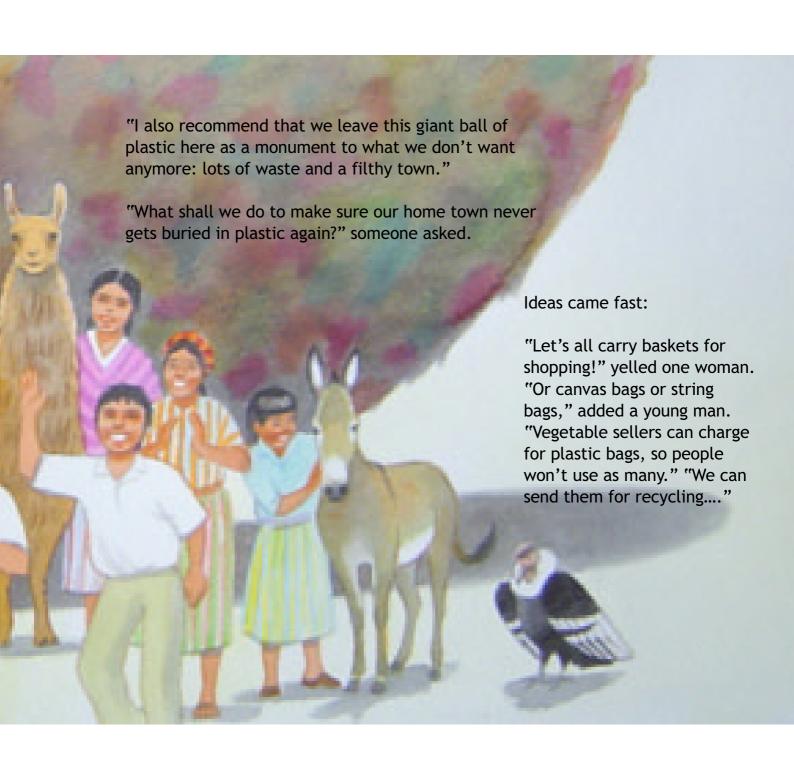




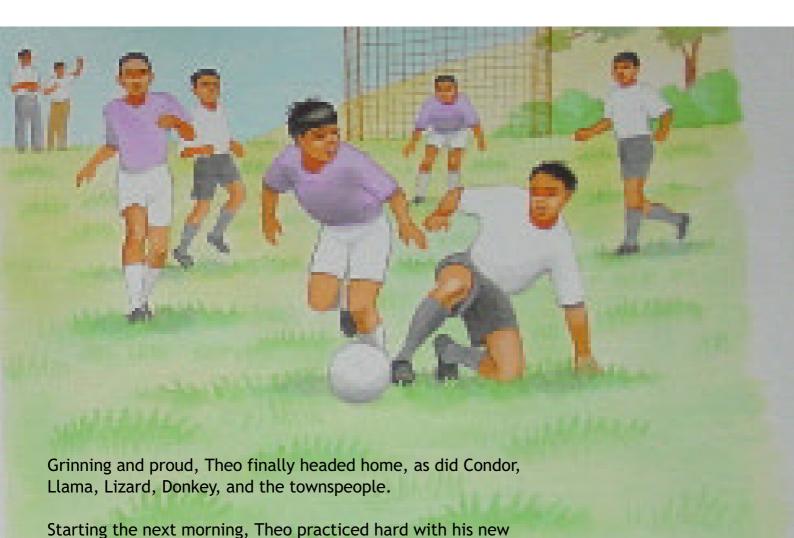












soccer ball. Soon it would go where he wanted. The following term Theo joined the soccer team. In no time at all he became the best player—and captain of the team. Of course they played

on a beautiful, clean field. Theo was happy indeed.

Some facts and figures on plastic

- 1. Plastic is a by-product of gas and oil refining called ethylene. It is durable and will not rot or decay as do natural products such as those made of wood. It is difficult to burn plastic and it releases harmful fumes such as hydrogen chloride gas.
- 2. An average household throws away 45 kg of plastic a year. It forms 9% of the total household waste, 36% of plastics are used in packing and only 5% of plastics are recycled.
- 3. Plastic bags are now nearly everywhere. People have seen plastic bags floating as far north as the Arctic Ocean, and as far south as the southernmost tip of South America.
- 4. Plastic is tough and can last up to 1,000 years in the environment. Its durability is suitable for making such items as telephones, pipes, clothing, containers, bins, flooring, furniture and toys.
- 5. Plastic can be recycled and reused. You can wash plastic forks and plates and use them again. Some countries have programmes to recycle plastic, by melting it down and making new things. But less than 3% of plastic bags around the world get recycled today.
- 6. Around the world, supermarkets are reducing the use of plastic bags by charging for them—or offering a discount when people bring their own basket or bag. In March 2002, Ireland introduced a 15 cent tax on each plastic bag sold. This resulted in a 95% cut in their use. The South African government required that producers make the bags both thicker and more expensive—so that people would be more likely to reuse them. Use of plastic bags in that country dropped by 90%. In Ladakh, a province of India, citizens' groups led a successful effort to ban plastic bags. Other countries are also considering making bags more expensive, or banning them.
- 7. About 20% of the plastic in the oceans comes from ships or offshore platforms; the rest is blown or washed off the land.

8. When plastics are floating in the seas, they will accumulate and absorb toxic chemicals that are present from other sources. These chemicals cling to plastic and may then be transported to organisms that eat the plastic. Plastic kills up to one million sea birds, 100,000 sea mammals and countless fish each year.

What can you do?

- 1. Organize a clean-up of your neighbourhood, school or river.
- 2. Keep a beautiful basket or canvas bag at home, on your bike or in the car, so it's always there if you go shopping.
- 3. Ask your favourite shops to stop giving out plastic bags for free, or to offer money back for not using them. Encourage the shops to provide recycling drop-off bins.
- 4. Join an environmental club to learn more about the plastic menace and how you can make a difference.
- 5. If your town has a recycling programme, make sure you recycle your waste plastic. If not, encourage your family to dispose of waste properly. If you don't have garbage collection services bury plastics deeply. Burning plastic creates toxic fumes.
- 6. Consolidate purchases from different stores into one bag and reuse bags for subsequent shopping trips.
- 7. Encourage your local shops to stock products made from recycled bags.

