



International Volunteers Cooperation Organisations (IVCO) Conference Report 2023

A New Generation of Volunteers as Changemakers

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A new generation of volunteers as changemakers

In the landscape of global development, volunteering plays a vital role in encouraging positive change and addressing critical societal issues. The involvement of young people in volunteering only furthers this impact. In October 2023, Yayasan Sukarelawan Siswa (YSS) Student Volunteers Foundation hosted the International Volunteer Cooperation Organisations (IVCO) conference in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, in collaboration with the International Forum for Volunteering in Development (Forum) and with support from the Malaysian government.

It had been more than a decade since the last IVCO conference in South East Asia and the first time it focused explicitly on the position and experiences of young people. IVCO's 2023 theme—A New Generation of Volunteers as Changemakers—brought together volunteer involving organisations, policymakers, volunteers, youth leaders and the private sector.

More than 180 participants from 51 countries took part in conversations examining how to best create an enabling environment for new generations of volunteers to flourish and continuously create impact. The conference provided a space for attendees to learn, exchange ideas and practice innovation, build supportive peer networks, and shape sectoral policy and advocacy initiatives.

While the conference explored multiple aspects of volunteering, this report prioritises the topics and key messages raised by and for young people during the conference, including insights from a youth-only adjunct event on the third day. Facilitated during the conference, this session gathered all of the youth delegates to help identify key messages and learnings they would like documented in the report. While youth representatives participated in plenaries, panels and workshops across the conference, it was important to create a dedicated space to capture youth perspectives and deepen the exchange.



Instead of providing a summary of each session, this report draws out key themes from across the three days, including the youth-only session, identifying patterns and commonalities in the conversations.

It is structured around five key themes:

- 1.** the role and place of young people within organisations;
- 2.** power, voice and change;
- 3.** youths' aspirations, motivations and desires;
- 4.** youths as the leaders of today; and
- 5.** intergenerational solidarity.

Each section closes with a series of questions for organisations that work with volunteers to consider as part of their continued work with young volunteers.



Links to the agenda, presenter details, PowerPoint slides and other information are available at the end of the report.



1 The role and place of young people within organisations

Throughout the conference, many organisations expressed their willingness and desire to engage young people in their programs. Discussions explored the more fundamental issue of the need to engage young people in the first place, and how to engage them in meaningful ways.

The rationale and motivations behind IVCOs' youth engagement strategies need to be clear. In addition to youths' creativity, energy and innovative thinking, other highlighted reasons included their embeddedness in the communities where they work; the networks and partnerships (across different levels) they have and facilitate; and their resistance to unequal power structures. However, during the youth-only session, many young people maintained it is also important to clarify what IVCOs can 'offer' young people through their engagements with these organisations. Making this rationale clear will, we heard, help shape the kinds of activities young people participate in and the role they are expected to take in IVCOs.

Examples from conference delegates demonstrated how youth volunteers could take on multiple roles in an organisation—from helping out in logistical activities and supporting service provisions to holding governance positions. At the plenary presentation on the third day, **Ong Kah Kuang, executive director of Youth Corps Singapore**, drew from their own experience to highlight the importance of offering a range of opportunities for young people in organisations, from empowering them to lead volunteering initiatives through youth action incubators to opportunities for youth participation in policymaking. Similarly, in their Refugee Youth Volunteering Uganda (RYVU) research project, **Moses Okech (lecturer at Makerere University, Uganda and post-doctoral researcher for RYVU)** shared that youth volunteers formed an advisory board that played a key role in deciding the direction of the research. During the plenary on the third day, **Maureen Herman, chief of programming and training at the Peace Corps**, maintained that future efforts must include young people, as *'youth are the driving force to anticipate how the world is evolving.'*

One key recommendation that emerged from the discussions is the importance of meeting young people where they are and being flexible enough to respond to their changing needs, priorities, and actions. In several of the break-out groups and workshops, for example, experiences pointed to the changing ways in which young people volunteer. During Panel Session 3 on Youth Volunteering Programs as a Pathway to Employment, **Nichole Cirillo, the executive director of the International Association for Volunteer Effort (IAVE)**, highlighted that “young people are innovating a lot quicker than we are” in terms of volunteering. This underscores the necessity for volunteer organizations to adapt and keep pace with these changes. A significant takeaway is the importance of understanding young people’s desires and passions as the starting point for developing programs for and with them.

In a youth-led workshop on *Youth Perspectives on Meaningful Volunteering*, facilitated by **Jestyn Koh, Joanna Tan** and **Ying Jie Tan** of the **Singapore International Foundation**, an important point was raised in terms of how organisations need to speak youths’ language and adapt to their ways of working. During the workshop on *Emerging Volunteering Models and Programmes for and by Youth*, **Vander Finnoti** of **Vetor Brasil** and **Renan Herrera** of **Ugyon Youth Philippines** shared that young people are increasingly giving greater allegiance to causes and advocacy aims, rather than individual organisations. Both Vander and Renan went on to stress that young people often participate in groups whose values align with their own, and may, if organisations fail to adequately respond to their motivations, choose to act independently of such structures.

It is evident that with or without IVCOs and formal structures, young people have long been self-organising and will continue to do so. A key challenge remains, therefore, how organisations like IVCOs can remain responsive to youths’ changing motivations, practices and expectations in volunteering. Central to this is the ability to strike a balance between ensuring their experience and engagement are personally meaningful, whilst also contributing to the organization’s mission and strategy.

Questions for discussion

- » In your organisation, are young people seen as beneficiaries of volunteering programs or are they stakeholders, partners or collaborators who help make development programs happen? What implications do these perceptions have in the way young people are engaged?
- » To what extent can IVCOs better align their advocacy and activities in ways that resonate with the youth volunteers they engage with?
- » How can organisations clearly communicate the benefits and opportunities they offer to young people, ensuring their engagement aligns with the interests and expectations of the youth involved?

2 Power, voice and change

Cutting across the five themes in this report is the role of power and voice in youths' participation in volunteering programs. The previous section, for instance, asked what power young people have in deciding the kind of engagement they want in an organisation, or whether they simply 'follow' terms of participation created by others. Throughout the conference, there was recognition of the critical role of youth activism in light of today's complex social challenges. Often irrespective of formal organisations and structures, young people are at the forefront of many initiatives and movements in areas such as climate change, gender equality, educational access and social justice.

Power was discussed explicitly during the second-day panel, *'Decolonising Power and Privilege in Youth Volunteering.'* While 'decolonising' proved to be a challenging concept to grasp, it was nonetheless a useful lens through which to better understand how international volunteering programs tend to have been framed by a colonial legacy and one-way service provision between the Global North and Global South. During the panel, **Amjad Mohamed Saleem, manager** of the Volunteer, Youth and Education Development Unit **at the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies**, argued it is imperative that organisations make these power imbalances visible (as a starting point) when developing international volunteering programs. Offering another perspective, **Lucie Morillon, director of communication, recognition and civic engagement at France Volontaires**, along with **Rebecca Tiessen, professor at the University of Ottawa**, shared that international volunteering experiences, when framed and practised ethically, can be an opportunity for intercultural dialogue and skills building. To make this a reality, however, the sector needs guidance on ethical international volunteering practice.

From her perspective as a youth activist part of a larger international consortium, **Hani Nurlina, youth action officer of the Coordinating Committee for International Voluntary Service**, then pressed for youth representation



in major policy and program discussions and that, where relevant, young people be provided with the right resources to participate. For Hani, inviting young people to be part of committees, advisory boards and councils is not enough—it is important they are not only given enough time to speak and debate, but also the support they need to do so effectively. She went on to discuss how, in certain communities and contexts, volunteering is a privilege. Not all young people have access to volunteering opportunities because of a lack of resources (e.g., mobile data for online volunteering or money for transportation). This echoed discussion from the panel discussion on Day 1 that highlighted how support for volunteers is crucial, especially in light of the gaps and differences that youth volunteers experience.

Chris Millora, lecturer at Goldsmiths, University of London, maintained that many decision-making spaces, even those that aim to be ‘youth-friendly’, remain adult-dominated. Chris’ ongoing research points to the importance of IVCOs understanding the youth cohort they aim to engage—not only their needs and challenges but also the many skills they can offer the organisation. This idea once again emerged in a panel on ‘Creating an Enabling Environment for the New Generation of Volunteers.’ Panellists emphasised the importance of ‘knowing your volunteers’, celebrating their work and investing in youths’ development and growth. IVCOs need to be ready to give up some degree of power to accommodate youths’ aspirations. This provides further nuance to power imbalances within volunteering: that they also manifest between younger and older groups within organisations and within countries.

But what kind of change do young people seek to facilitate? According to **Nichole Cirillo, IAVE executive director,** one of their youth volunteering research findings is that young people are no longer demanding patchwork responses—but rather, systemic change.

Questions for discussion

- » What do power dynamics look like within your organisation, in relation to your work with youth volunteers? How can inequalities be flattened?
- » How can you build on youths’ work and activism and effectively partner with them to make their visions of development a reality?
- » In light of broader social inequalities (in terms of age, gender, geography), what does an equitable and inclusive partnership with young people look like? How can it become a reality?

3 Youths' aspirations, motivations and desires

A recurring theme throughout the conference was why young people choose to volunteer, and what they get out of the experience. The continued importance of employability as a motivator and benefit did not come as a particular surprise, given the extensive evidence base supporting this idea. However, delegates were suitably reminded that most research embodies a significant bias, given the dominance of European and North American academics. It is, nevertheless crucial to be reminded of its importance to young people and that volunteer-involving organisations have a responsibility to help ensure opportunities and outcomes complement young volunteers' career aspirations. A further consideration is the challenge of providing employability-related opportunities to young people, whilst ensuring their volunteering or other involvement is not exploitative.

Perhaps less surprising but equally, if not more, important, was the value young people place on their mental health and wellbeing as volunteers—that volunteering could help improve it, tackle some of the more negative aspects or sometimes, if not managed and

supported appropriately, worsen their mental health. This reminded all organisations of the duty of care to support volunteers, manage and mitigate problems, and take note of their wellbeing. Multiple speakers reminded us that this is more pertinent than ever, given the multiple crises and conflicts we are witnessing in the world. While the IVCO conference is focused on development rather than humanitarian work, there is always a blurring between the two. In the context of events such as the Gaza conflict, there is perhaps a higher chance of volunteers experiencing trauma.

It is useful to explore common motivators across young people as a group, and it was noted more than once how their age provides a unifying connection and immediate affinity to many. Numerous speakers and attendees also noted, however, that young people are far from a homogenous group (also reflected by the multiple volunteering roles and identities young people take on, as described in section 2 of this report). In his opening plenary, **Moses Okech** of **Makerere University**, for example, described how many, if not most of, young people globally engage in informal volunteering



rather than the more structured, formalised types of engagement familiar to most attendees. It is worth noting that during the opening of the conference, **Vander Finotti** stated for young people, the terms 'volunteering' and 'volunteers' can hold multiple or overlapping meanings and identities.

According to **Moses Okech**, part of the challenge may simply be that many organisations, which are typically led by older individuals, need to do more to keep in touch with the topics that matter to young people and better understand how they wish to engage in volunteering and social action. Similarly, **Renan Herrera** cited the example of creative activism, which can sometimes be seen as self-serving and simply about enjoyment—something, he argued, that reflects a misunderstanding of the different modes of engagement employed by young volunteers.

One manifestation of this challenge was seen with youth attitudes toward longer-term volunteering placements, which many attending organisations offer as key forms of engagement. Attendees reported that young people increasingly want to volunteer for shorter periods of time and described how they find it harder to recruit younger volunteers for opportunities of one year and longer. As **Renan Herrera** stated, a possible solution is offering a variety of opportunities and being as flexible and creative as possible.

But this does not simply mean that offering two-week placements will reverse the trend. Shorter periods of volunteering can risk blurring the line with voluntourism, as explored by **Lucie Morillon** and **Rebecca Tiessen** in their session on this topic. Young people are increasingly critical of opportunities they may see as exploitative, one-sided or reinforcing of 'North-South' power dynamics. This potentially fits into a wider challenge of the necessity to critique other forms of youth volunteering and to assess what might be right or wrong. Again, this circles back to discussions of young people acting independently if they feel organisations are not meeting their needs.

In discussing VSO's work in framing engagement as a journey, **Anne Kahuria** highlighted a more nuanced way in which organisations can comprehensively support the involvement of younger volunteers. This, she argued, has helped the organisation capture and build on the diversity of forms of engagement and better respond to the multiple motivations of young people.

Questions for discussion

- » How can organisations better facilitate a volunteering experience that supports and enhances youths' mental health and wellbeing? Are measures in place to ensure volunteers are safe and secure?
- » How can organisations better accommodate youths' preferred means of engagement and volunteering?
- » How can viewing youths' involvement in volunteering as a journey over time facilitate a more meaningful and impactful experience for both volunteers and organisations?

4 Young people as the leaders of today

The morning of the first day of the conference saw a particularly important message from **Vander Finotti**—young volunteers are tired of hearing they are the future and will change the world. Instead, what they desired was the space to do this now. This was echoed by **Moses Okech**, both in his [pre-conference challenge paper](#) and the opening plenary session, in which he described how the young volunteers he'd worked with were able to lead now and did not want to be seen as the 'leaders of tomorrow.' There was, as **Tapiwa Kamuruko** of the **United Nations Volunteers** noted on the opening day, a culture of young people feeling as though they cannot have a say or influence, thereby placing a responsibility on organisations to facilitate this.

Each time conference attendees discussed young people, it was positive in nature. Adjectives typically included energetic, creative or passionate. Less frequent, however, was discussion of the specific skills and experiences that young people possess. This may be reflective of the fact that young people, by their own admission, inevitably do not have as much experience as older attendees. But it is perhaps instead about recognising a different set of skills and avoiding descriptors that, at best, over-simplify their contributions and at worst, patronise them, make tokenistic changes or remind them their time will come—but for the time being, members of the older generation are the real decision-makers in the room.



Organisations described innovative work to address this. **Anne Kahuria**, for example, outlined how VSO sees young people as change agents and equal partners in development, facilitating youths' access to decision-making structures. Similar to the aforementioned discussion, young people requested a reconfiguration of the power dynamics within organisations to give space for their decision-making, involving them early in planning processes, providing tools for active participation, trusting their energy and creativity, and offering low-barrier entry opportunities. For this to be successful, it needs to be genuinely desired, rather than something seen as a tick-box exercise.

Youth at the conference, as well as older attendees, recognised they would one day be older themselves and occupy positions of greater seniority and influence within organisations and at conferences like this. Acknowledging the risk that young people could feel like imposters when taking on more senior roles, or could sometimes adopt the behaviours of those who had previously excluded them, they made a powerful and impassioned plea to one another to support the next generation of young people coming up behind them. There is, of course, a primary responsibility on those who currently occupy positions of influence (who are typically older) to help address these power imbalances or they run the risk that youth create their own spaces, potentially independently of IVCOs. However, the conference also demonstrated how young people play an important role, both now and especially in the future, in tackling these issues.

Questions for discussion

- » What opportunities exist within your organisation to provide young people with positions of leadership, influence and voice now, rather than postponing such involvement?
- » How can organisations move on from comparatively narrow understandings of youths' contributions to one that is more holistic, embedded and critical to the organisation's success?
- » As cohorts of young people begin to occupy more senior positions over time, how can they continue to support opportunities for youth to gain similar experience and influence?



5 Intergenerational solidarity

Throughout the conference, an urgent need for intergenerational exchange and solidarity was reinforced. The young attendees clearly stated that, while they wanted to be able to influence, they nonetheless wanted to learn from older generations, acknowledging there was plenty they do not yet know or have not experienced (for example, proposal writing or dealing with bureaucracy). Older generations, we heard, have a critical role in nurturing and supporting future leaders. Through mentorship they can, noted **Kuhaneetha Bai** (Malaysian youth volunteer), guide younger people to navigate the complexities of life, instilling values and preparing them for challenges ahead.

This value of mentorship and knowledge transfer between generations was also recognised by **Dr Jemilah Mahmood** of **The Sunway Centre for Planetary Health**. They outlined the need to empower young people to be visionary, giving them a platform to develop as leaders; providing concrete support, mentorship, financial support and strategic training; and equipping them with essential skills and knowledge. Similarly, **Emma Agricola**, a **Diversity, Equity and Inclusion consultant**, discussed how older generations need young people and young people need older people, describing a reciprocal relationship and the vital importance of facilitating intergenerational conversations. This was refreshing in a debate that often focuses on young people as a separate and isolated group who are the beneficiaries of help from organisations.

Intergenerational solidarity remains, however, fundamentally connected to wider power dynamics within society. Getting to this position will, therefore, involve uncomfortable conversations, with **Chris Millora** noting how such solidarity is only possible after a rigorous discussion of intergenerational inequality and power imbalances. Understanding and addressing these differentials is crucial if we are to effectively foster meaningful connections and a sense of equity between generations. **Hani Nurlina** of the **Coordinating Committee for International Voluntary Service (CCIVS)** stated that

traditional power structures often favour older generations, contributing to imbalances in decision-making and influence. Intergenerational solidarity seeks to redefine these power dynamics by acknowledging the strengths of each age group and promoting collaborative decision-making. This shift, we heard, not only empowers the younger generation, but also ensures the wisdom of older generations is respected and valued.

Much of the discussion at IVCO 2023 addressed practical needs. **Tracy Yeow** from Malaysia, for example, emphasised the importance of young people having an adult ally: someone who will stand with them but also be willing to sit, talk and listen. This creates a safe space in which healthy, honest and productive discussion is possible. Such spaces for intergenerational dialogue need to actively include youth perspectives in decision-making processes, address biases through self-reflection and promote awareness of the value young people bring. A safe environment that incubates creativity, embraces failure as a learning opportunity and promotes two-way learning and mentorship is required.

As we heard from **Faiz Yazid**, one of the youth organisers from YSS, this can take the form of community centres, educational programs or shared spaces where different age groups come together to learn, share experiences and collaborate on projects that benefit the community at large. It also involves inclusive decision-making processes, connecting senior and junior colleagues, and processes that actively seek fresh ideas, which can contribute significantly to breaking down generational barriers.

Investing in training and skills development, securing funding for youth-led initiatives and promoting active participation all pave the way for a more equitable society. Engaging with youth-led networks and organisations has, we heard, the potential to harness the younger generation's energy and motivation, ultimately contributing to more effective, impactful and sustainable organisational outcomes. Discussion also highlighted how fostering intergenerational solidarity, in which the value of diverse perspectives and experiences across and between age groups is seen to be a strength, is crucial to the creation of more inclusive and productive work environments, helping organisations better navigate change, foster innovation and create a sustainable workforce.

Questions for discussion

- » What do power imbalances between generations look like within your organisation?
- » How can decision-making processes become more inclusive and young people be included as decision-makers and partners?
- » What respective characteristics do the younger and older generations have that could promote intergenerational relationships?

Taking forward volunteering for development: connecting research and practice

Immediately after the conclusion of the conference, IVCO hosted the Research, Practice, Policy and Learning (RPPL) day. This is very much a celebration of applied research and, through presentations and discussions by both producers and users of research, attendees had the chance to better understand how evidence can help organisations in the volunteering for development sector improve their practice and create even greater impact.

While research was embedded into the conference in Kuala Lumpur, the RPPL day provided space for a deeper exploration of the evidence base and its gaps. Reflecting the location of the conference, it opened with a focus on research within Asia. **Mayuko Onuki** of **Waseda University** presented her work on the experience and impact of returned JICA volunteers in Japan, examining what pro-social behaviour looked like over the longer term. A crucial challenge was raised in the case of volunteers exhibiting such behaviour upon returning to countries that may be less socially progressive than those they volunteered within—an important, but difficult, reminder that volunteering and its outcomes are not always universally embraced as positive. Similarly, **Chris Millora** of **Goldsmiths, University of London** discussed his research with young people on activism and dissent in South East Asia, describing creative ways of organising as well as raising the risks they face as governments increasingly seek to restrict and punish their behaviour.

We also saw presentations from **Rebecca Tiessen** of the **University of Ottawa** examining volunteering as diplomacy, which again raised the potential risks of forms of volunteering perceived as politically dangerous.

Tapiwa Kamuruko of **UNV** followed with an update of the upcoming State of the World's Volunteerism Report. He described the limited statistical data on volunteering globally and discussed how the 2025 edition of the report will focus on the measurement of volunteering and how much of 2024 will focus on mapping data gaps. A session by **Gerasimos Kouvaras**, **RPPL Group co-chair**, and **Shereen Williams**, **Inner Development Goals** lead in Malaysia, explored the connection between the 'Inner Development Goals' and the work of attending organisations, stressing the importance of contextualising the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and helping to make them more relevant and meaningful to people.

The remainder of the day connected research to the discussions of the previous three days of the conference. **Nick Ockenden** of the **IFRC Reference Centre for Psychosocial Support** and **Renan Herrera** first examined the links between emerging themes of the conference and the evidence base. In the final session of the RPPL day, **Matt Baillie Smith** of **Northumbria University** and **Nick Ockenden** further explored research gaps, asked what good research looked like, and collectively examined how attendees and others in the volunteering for development field can undertake better, more impactful research. Taking advantage of many youth volunteers in the room, the RPPL day included a productive discussion of the role and contribution of young people in the research process, once again outlining how it is the responsibility of both organisations and young people themselves.

Conclusion and next steps

While this report aims to offer new insight, some of the challenges surrounding youth engagement in volunteering will be familiar and have long been recognised in the volunteering and development sector. The conference nonetheless provided an excellent opportunity to share good practice, new strategies and critical questions that require further discussion—all of which this report has sought to document.

The strong focus on youth at IVCO 2023 has effectively prioritised this group of people in a way that previous conferences have not been able to. This was, in large part, due to the dedicated work of the conference's co-host, the Kuala Lumpur-based Yayasan Sukarelawan Siswa, that lives and breathes this every day.

Despite the progress, there was further discussion on how to effectively involve and prioritise young people at a conference like this. Their contributions were valued throughout, and delegates expressed the wish for their voices to become louder and more influential. Nevertheless, within their organisations, many attendees work with youth as one of a number of stakeholder groups and are not necessarily any more accountable to them than to other age groups. Other delegates, including many of the young people themselves, felt the topic of youth should be more embedded in the ongoing work of Forum and its member organisations, versus highlighted as a specific theme.

Central to this is the question of whether young people are beneficiaries of the organisations at IVCO to be helped, or partners and collaborators who will drive forward the agenda as active agents of change. What is perhaps needed is a genuine process of co-creation with young people—not as beneficiaries or stakeholders, but simply as partners. Underpinning this is the concept of power and (in)equality, something of a recurring theme at the conference and in this report. We heard multiple times how the unequal power dynamics that operate within many organisations, countries and globally frequently limit and contain the voices of young people. For co-creation to be successful and meaningful, these inequalities first need to be acknowledged and questioned during intentionally uncomfortable conversations before we move toward an approach based on intergenerational solidarity. This remains, however, as **Anne Kahuria** from **VSO** noted in her opening speech, easy to say and considerably harder to do.

While opportunities for youth engagement at the conference were comprehensive—including subsidised places, participation in plenary and panel sessions, and a youth consultation session—there was plenty of discussion about how this could be improved at future IVCOs. Options included embedding young people rather than highlighting them as a topic; working hard to ensure they are not simply being 'talked about' but making them a genuine and central part of the debate; and moving on from a position whereby organisations simply tolerate their involvement to one in which it is actively encouraged and without which success cannot be truly achieved. We were also reminded that we need to think properly about who is not in the room and that despite progress, many voices were not present.

Being able to make change is also reliant on quality evidence and asking the right questions. As was discussed in the preceding pages, the RPPL day connected themes discussed over the previous three days of the conference with the evidence and knowledge base. Similar to the debate about the place of young people at IVCO throughout much of the conference, there was a plea made by **Professor Matt Baillie Smith** of **Northumbria**

University to see research as much more embedded in the work of organisations. Research is not the ‘science’ but is knowledge that we produce together to improve how we do things. Neither are researchers solely from universities, but rather, we are all producers and users of research, working in a highly contested space. Perhaps, then, we should be doing more to recognise these fluid boundaries, acknowledge the power dynamics and how they shift over time, and above all demonstrate respect to one another throughout all of our work.

In September, we will see the first IVCO hosted by a university when it takes place in Newcastle upon Tyne, with Northumbria University and Comhlámh welcoming attendees to England. This may indicate a new level of appreciation of the connections between research and practice. There is enormous potential for this year’s conference to embed research as a fundamental part of IVCO, Forum and all organisations working in the volunteering and development sector, just as the 2023 conference did for young people. We hope to see you there.



Further information

A key outcome of the conference is the 2023 Kuala Lumpur Call to Action, which brings together thinking from **Moses Okech's** pre-conference challenge paper and discussion throughout the conference. It asks organisations to commit to drive forward the agenda for young people in volunteering and development. Access the call, sign up and make a pledge at the dedicated [IVCO 2023 Kuala Lumpur Call to Action page](#).

Download [resources from the conference](#), including slides and presentations.

Read Chris Millora's [challenge papers on Youth Volunteering](#), commissioned by IAVE.

[Sign up for Forum's newsletter](#) to keep up-to-date with the work of the organisation and its members and receive the latest news about September's conference in the UK.

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List of youth delegates

Vander Finotti - Brazil
Milla Stephen - Yayasan Sukarelawan Siswa
Hani Nurlina - CCIVS, France
Tracy Yeow - Yayasan Sukarelawan Siswa
M. Haiqal Hakim - Universiti Teknologi PETRONAS
Arif Safwan - Universiti Teknologi PETRONAS
Edwin Chen - WeCan WeShare
Nurul Nadia Norizham - Yayasan Sukarelawan Siswa
Ahmad Faiz Yazid - Yayasan Sukarelawan Siswa
Muhammad Izuan Faiz - Yayasan Sukarelawan Siswa
Kuhaneetha Bai Kalaicelvan
Nadia Malyanah Azman
Anita Chan - Youth Corps Singapore
Megan Tay - Youth Corps Singapore
Muhammad Hafiz Bin Abdul Hadi - Youth Corps Singapore
Willoughby Niki Lee - Singapore International Foundation
Pie Hong - Taiwan Waker Welfare Action Association
Tracy Yeh - Taiwan Waker Welfare Action Association
Angela Wang - Taiwan Waker Welfare Action Association
Sichelesile N. Maxine Mpofo - Northumbria University
Rachel Soh - Youth Corps Singapore
Tan Hui Ling - Youth Corps Singapore
Ansel Kuan - WeCan WeShare
Sophia Nthuku - Habitat for Humanity
Peris Mwangi - Habitat for Humanity
Kuan, Yeh-Chen - Language Enhancer