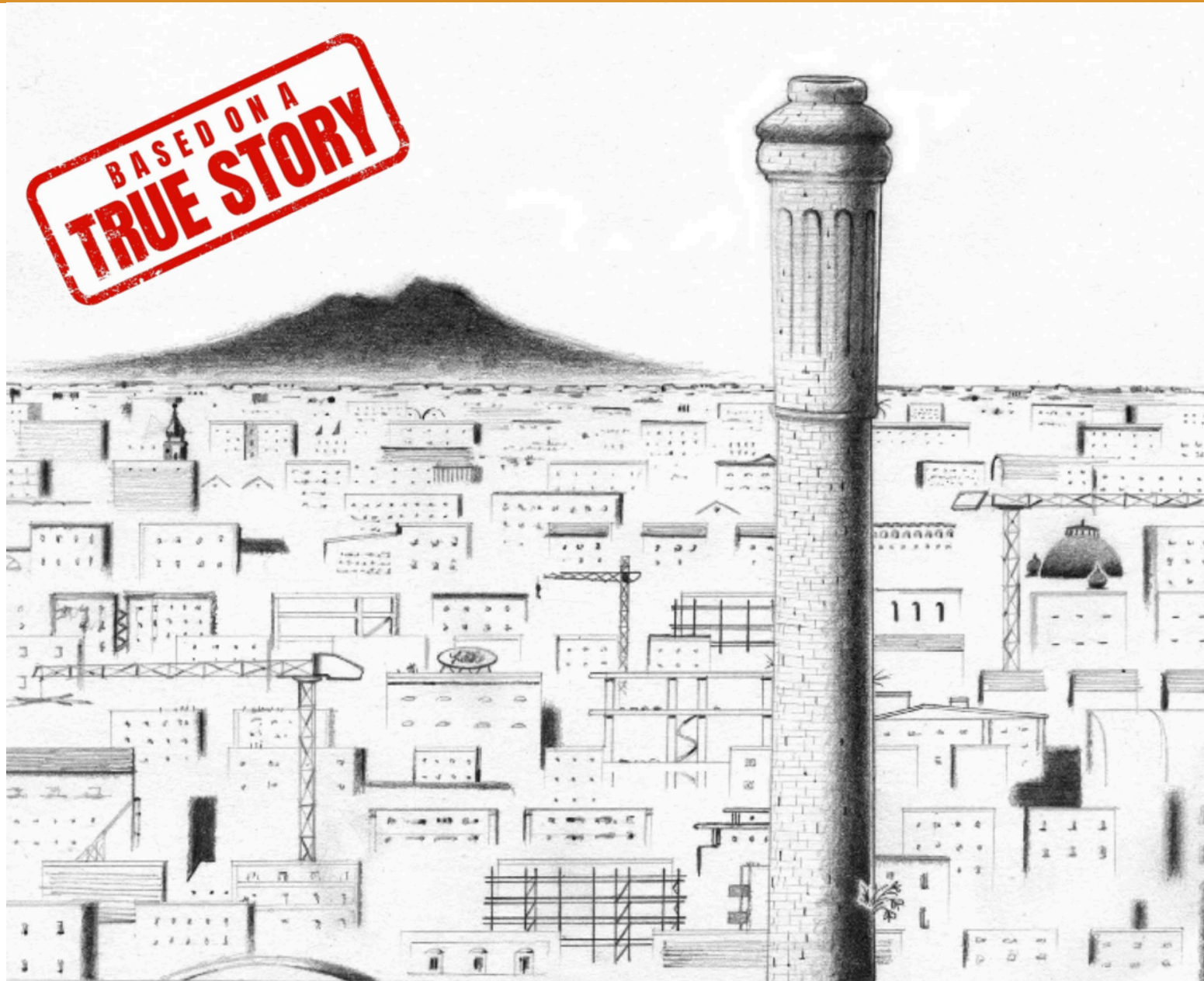


# CONCRETE CHANGES

## Most Significant Stories

**BASED ON A  
TRUE STORY**



*“Where the fields used to be, there’s just a stretch of concrete... and people with empty stares. The only way to grow is to leave your hive, go looking for others, and say good morning.”*

*G. - Italy*

<b>Project name</b>	VOICES FOR CHANGE: MUSIC AND VOLUNTEERING FOR A DECOLONIAL ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL JUSTICE
<b>Acronym</b>	VOICES FOR CHANGE
<b>Coordinator</b>	CCIVS (THE COORDINATING COMMITTEE FOR INTERNATIONAL VOLUNTARY SERVICE)

## Project Partners



## Co-Funded by:



# About the Most Significant Change technique

The partners of Voices for Change engaged with their local partners, communities and volunteers through the Most Significant Change (MSC) technique, a form of participatory monitoring and evaluation that involves the collection and selection of stories of change, produced by programme or project stakeholders.

Two online trainings provided the necessary understanding and tools for the partners to implement story collection in different local contexts, supported by the original guidelines – available in the online project materials – written by Dr Rick Davies and Dr Jess Dart (2005): The 'Most Significant Change' Technique – A Guide to Its Use.

The key reason why the technique appeared to be a meaningful tool to assess the Voices for Change actions rely in the characteristics of the International Voluntary Service projects that constituted the background of the local actions, corresponding to the specific program environment for which the MSC was developed. These were in particular actions that were:

- Complex and produced diverse and emergent outcomes
- Large, with numerous organisational layers
- Focused on social change
- Participatory in nature
- Designed with repeated contact between field staff and participants
- Struggling with conventional monitoring systems
- Offering highly customised services to a small number of beneficiaries

# The five steps - MSC technique

The partners followed the five essential steps of the MSC technique, summarised by *INTRAC for civil society* as the following:

STEP 1: define domains of change

STEP 2: decide how and when to collect stories

STEP 3: collect significant change stories

STEP 4: select the most significant stories

STEP 5: verify the stories

**STEP 1** required to *define domains of challenge/change*. Domains are described as broad areas where change might be expected to occur. For the Voices for Change project, we based the domains on the work done during the Global Reflection Meeting, 6–12 April 2025, Versailles, France, and the Five Advocacy Proposals for International Voluntary Service (which later evolved into the Volunteer Rights Framework. A Rights-Based Framework for International Voluntary Service). The original asks included the following:

- IVS for Climate Justice and Ecological Restoration: “Recognise and fund International Voluntary Service (IVS) as a community-driven force for ecosystem restoration, biodiversity protection, and the development of climate-robust communities.”:
- Fair and Just Cross-Border Mobility for Volunteers: “Enable freedom of movement and equitable access to volunteering opportunities for all, regardless of origin.”
- Decolonising Funding and Global Partnerships in IVS: “Shift power and resources to local and grassroots actors through inclusive, direct funding and partnership models”
- Rights-Based and Inclusive Participation in IVS: “Protect and promote the rights, safety, and well-being of all volunteers – especially in conflict-affected, post-crisis, and marginalised contexts.”
- Formal Recognition of IVS in Global and National Policy: “Recognise IVS as a legitimate pathway for civic engagement, peacebuilding, learning, and sustainable development.”

**STEP 2** concerned deciding on the methods that would be used to identify, record, discuss, select and analyse the stories. Stakeholders were to be asked what had been the most significant challenges / changes they have experienced or observed within each domain over the past period, and what the storyteller believes is the significance of the events described in the story.

The different stories were then written down (or recorded or videoed) – either by the stakeholders themselves or by other people on their behalf. Creative and original methods to illustrate stories were used by many of the stakeholders engaged, from photography to drawing, video and social media posts, all properly documented.

In **STEP 3** stories were collected from those stakeholders most directly involved in the local actions, such as targeted beneficiaries and project or programme staff. The partners asked local volunteers, communities and stakeholders simple open questions:

“Looking back over the last month, what do you think was the most significant challenge/change in ...[particular domain of change]?”

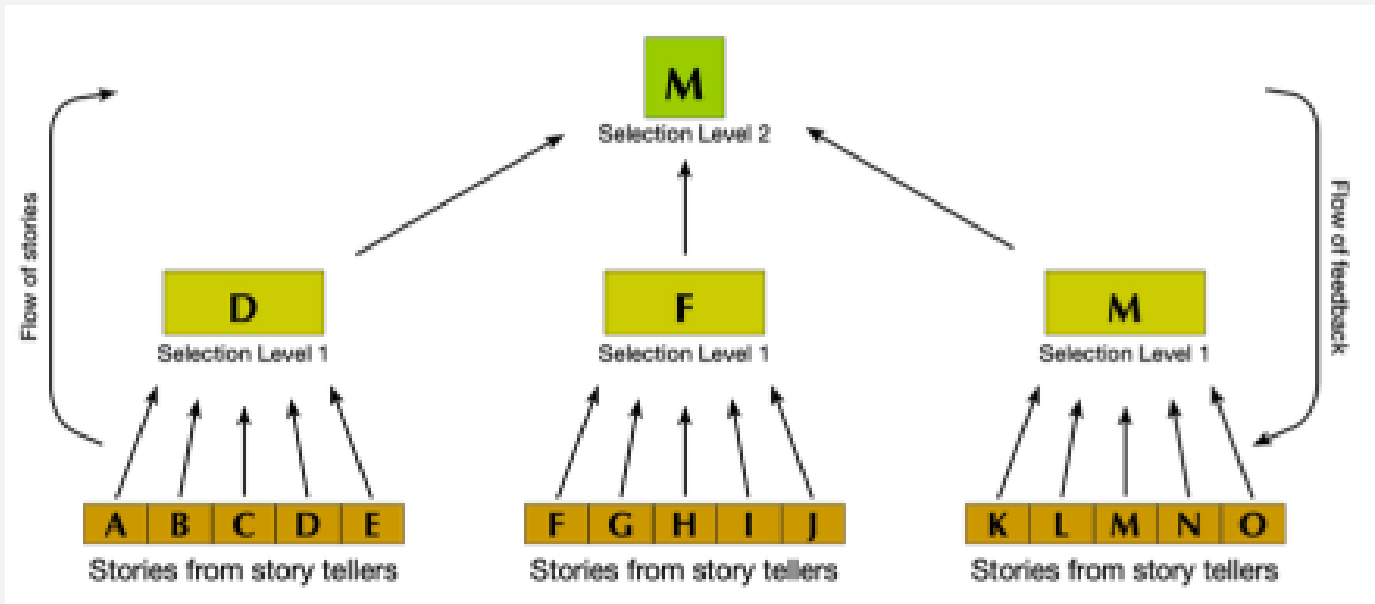
“please share your story”  
[who did what, when and why]

“why do you think this story illustrates well the challenge/ change?”

In addition to a description of the story, further information was recorded for each story in accordance to the MSC principles:

- who provided the story;
- when and where the challenge/change happened;
- what the story teller believes is the significance of the events described in the story
- What kind of projects were implemented in the place the story refers to

**STEP 4** required to select the most significant stories. The typical selection process in the MSC technique involves several sources as well as levels of selection, usually following the organisational / program structure. The graphic by Davies and Dart below illustrate one such possible flow.



In the case of the Voices for Change project, stories went through several levels of selection process - within the individual partner organisations, as well as at the project level - that culminated in the 15 most significant stories being presented at the Symposium on Environmental and Social Justice, and to be included in the project’s Time capsule.

**Step 5** finally consisted in verifying the stories, as “Stories could be deliberate fictional accounts, designed to save time or gain recognition describe real events that have been misunderstood, exaggerate the significance of events.” (Davies and Dart, 2005). All the selected stories went to such verification at the two key moments: when the stories were first accepted by the partner organisations having conducted the technique at the local level; and when the stories were communicated to the Voices for Change coordination, in particular during the Symposium and webinars, reaching out a wider public.

Some of the stories were considered for their importance as the basis for recommending important changes in the policies and processes put in place by the partner organisations.

# Story Collection I

## The Challenges

Children would ask him:

“Will the turtles come again?”

He would point to the moonlit beach and reply,

“With your help, they will come.”

B. - India

# **Story Collection I -** **The Challenges**

In accordance with the objectives set by the Voices for Change partners, the stories were collected at two different moments of the project and focused respectively on the Challenges faced by the local partners and stakeholders, and on the Changes experienced - in particular after the implementation of the local actions.

## **Stories of Challenges**

Across continents, storytellers highlighted entangled crises: environmental degradation, urban overdevelopment, and social marginalisation. Whether it's e-waste poisoning Palestinian farmlands, deforestation and fires in Türkiye, or the loss of walkable green spaces in Italy, the underlying message is that communities are being forced to survive in systems that devalue both people and nature:

**Disconnection between people and nature**

**Survival often outweighs environmental safety**

**Environmental harm mirrors social inequality**

**Injustice thrives where voices go unheard**

**Overbuilt spaces erode community and belonging**

**Pollution replaces memory, silence, and shade.**

The stories are summarised here in their common messages, also keeping the original point of view of the storytellers in order to preserve and compare the general interpretation with the individual feelings of the very people who shared their experiences.

## Cement alley - Italy (Cartoon)

The story narrated by A. R. talks about the gradual transformation of a once pleasant and welcoming urban environment into a space dominated by concrete, traffic, and poor planning. Through her personal experience of walking the same route every day, she describes how the disappearance of trees, green areas, and public spaces progressively altered not only the physical landscape but also her relationship with the city. What was once a journey filled with shade, birdsong, and small moments of discovery became increasingly difficult, uncomfortable, and alienating.

Beyond the visible environmental changes, the story reflects on how urban planning decisions shape people's daily lives, behaviours, and sense of belonging. A. highlights how the prioritisation of cars, construction, and short-term development over public well-being can gradually lead people to adapt to lifestyles they do not necessarily choose or desire. The significance of the story lies in its reminder that cities are not neutral spaces: the way they are designed influences how people move, interact, experience nature, and ultimately feel connected to the places they call home.



**From the partner:** The events depicted in the comic story refer to a turning-point event of A.'s recent life, her journey from Yauco, Puerto Rico, to Frattamaggiore, for a family reunification under immigration law. At first, the city enchanted her, but that initial fascination soon gave way to quiet disillusionment, as she found herself in a place built for cars and the relentless logic of consumerism, rather than for people and the lives of its citizens.

**What does the storyteller believe is the significance of the events described in the story?** For A., these events are important because they reveal how reckless urban planning, power dynamics, and their impact on the shape of the city can quietly reshape people's lives, leaving them almost unconsciously resigned to adapt. In A.'s fictional narrative, this is embodied in the purchase of a car. Though she is not yet old enough to drive, the car becomes a symbol of her quiet resignation to a lifestyle she inwardly finds repellent, a model she feels compelled to follow despite her inner resistance.

# From Farmland to Electronic Graveyard - Palestine (Photo reportage)

The story narrated by R.A. talks about the dramatic transformation of Idhna, a town in the southern West Bank, from an agricultural community into a centre for informal electronic waste processing. Faced with the loss of farmland, economic hardship, and limited opportunities, many families turned to e-waste recycling as a means of survival. However, the widespread practice of burning electronic waste to recover valuable materials has resulted in severe environmental pollution, contaminated land and water resources, and growing health risks for local residents.

At the same time, the story highlights a growing awareness of the links between environmental degradation, social injustice, and political realities. Rather than portraying the community solely as victims, it emphasises the resilience of local people, youth activists, educators, and organisations working to raise awareness and seek alternatives. The significance of the story lies in its call for environmental and climate justice, reminding us that no community should be forced to choose between economic survival and a healthy environment, and that sustainable solutions must address both ecological and social inequalities.

“Do you protect your family’s health, or make enough money to feed them?”



**From the partner:** The challenges illustrated in the story took place in Idhna, a town in the Hebron Governorate, southern West Bank, primarily between 2010 and 2025. During this period, the informal processing of electronic waste became widespread, driven by economic hardship and the flow of waste materials from Israel into Palestinian areas.

**What does the storyteller believe is the significance of the events described in the story?** R.A. believes that the events in the story show how people in Idhna are struggling to survive while facing serious harm to their health and environment. He thinks the situation is not only about pollution, but also about how poor communities are being ignored and forced to work in dangerous conditions just to earn a living. By telling this story, he hopes to make people understand how big the problem is, and to encourage action that helps the community, protects the environment, and gives young people a better future. He strongly believes that achieving real change requires applying principles of social and climate justice, ensuring that no community is sacrificed for the survival of another, and that every person has the right to a clean environment, safe work, and equal opportunity.

## Soshanguve Gardens - South Africa (Video)

The story narrated by K. talks about the challenges faced by the community of Soshanguve, where climate change, food insecurity, and limited access to environmental knowledge have had a direct impact on people's health and well-being. He describes how many residents became increasingly dependent on expensive processed foods while lacking the knowledge, resources, and opportunities to grow their own food or respond to the effects of climate change. These conditions contributed not only to financial hardship but also to health problems and a growing sense of vulnerability within the community.

The story also highlights the transformative role of youth-led action and community engagement. Through gardening initiatives, awareness campaigns, and environmental education activities, young people began to reclaim a sense of agency and responsibility for their environment. Community gardens provided access to healthier food while creating opportunities for learning, cooperation, and local leadership. The significance of the story lies in its demonstration that grassroots initiatives can empower individuals to improve their own lives while inspiring broader community change, showing how knowledge, hope, and collective action can become powerful tools for addressing climate and social challenges.



**From the partner:** The Story told by K. occurred in Pretoria, Gauteng South Africa, in a township called Soshanguve where by the people of the town where affected by climate change and affected by health issues due to consuming a lot of processed food or genetically modified food. The town experienced financial issues due to food becoming expensive especially food which they could grow.

**What does the storyteller believe is the significance of the events described in the story?** K. thinks that a lot of people don't even know how much littering and lack of trees and gardens around the community actually affects everyone's wellbeing. He has experienced himself health issues due to overheating and eating a lot of non-organic food from the supermarket . K. feels if like since he and other volunteers had started their own gardens they have been addressing these issues everything can become better.

## Lotto Libero - Italy (Cartoon)

The story narrated by M. talks about the rapid transformation of Frattamaggiore, where the last remaining green spaces are increasingly threatened by urban development and real estate speculation. Through the medium of a comic story, he reflects on the tension between economic interests and the preservation of places that hold personal and collective meaning. Childhood memories, local history, and contemporary urban changes are woven together to portray a city gradually losing spaces that once fostered imagination, community, and a connection with nature.

At the same time, the story demonstrates how artistic expression can become a form of civic engagement and resistance. By transforming lived experiences and community concerns into a poetic narrative, M. invites readers to reflect on the consequences of urban planning decisions and the values that guide them. The significance of the story lies in its ability to reclaim public memory and stimulate critical reflection about the future of the city, reminding us that green spaces are not empty land waiting to be developed, but places that contribute to collective identity, social well-being, and environmental sustainability.



**What does the partner and storyteller believe is the significance of the events described in the story?** M. draws the events as a critique of urban and political choices made in Frattamaggiore. In his story, fragments of childhood memory weave together with the city’s collective past – once a thriving center of hemp cultivation and rope-making – and with the present, now marked by waves of real estate speculation. The significance lies in how these recent events reflect broader issues – such as the tension between post-pandemic economic recovery and environmental sustainability. The “creative” interpretations of the zoning plan and the issuance of new building permits symbolize a misuse of power or short-sighted governance. The loss of the city’s last green spaces represents a deeper cultural and social problem – prioritizing construction and profit over community well-being and ecological balance. So, the significance is not just local but emblematic of a wider post-pandemic dynamic: the struggle between development and preservation, between official narratives and the lived reality of citizens, a representation of how urban policies shape the life and identity of the city.

# Story Collection II - The Changes



“When I water the basil I like it, because when I water it the leaves move and the smell comes to nose.

I remember home, when I picked the basil leaves, my hands, my pants - they smelled of basil for hours and hours. I like this garden. I help with the water, don't worry for the summer.”

S. - Ghana / Italy

# **Story Collection II -** **The Changes**

All the stories collected - including those reporting the strongest challenges - cultivate the seeds of hope, and the analysis of the stories of change mirrors the collective believe in small, practical actions as the common connector capable of creating transformative experiences and bringing the local and global experiences of volunteers and communities.

## **Stories of Changes**

Transformation occurs when individuals and groups reclaim agency-through creativity, cooperation, and small-scale action. Art, education, and environmental care are recurring catalysts. Change is often relational rather than institutional - neighbours creating gardens, artists sparking reflection, volunteers bridging generations, or networks linking educators across countries. Even amidst political constraint, environmental collapse, or youth disillusionment, storytellers insist that connection itself is an act of resistance.

**Resilience flourishes  
under hardest conditions**

**Networks multiply voices  
across borders**

**Solidarity replaces  
isolation and fear**

**Youth transform awareness  
into leadership**

**Education becomes  
a bridge for  
empowerment**

**Hope survives through  
community creativity**

## Living with Water - India (Exhibition)

The story narrated by R. talks about the relationship between communities and water in the Panchagangavali Estuary region of Karnataka. Through the Neerina Ottige exhibition, the story explores how modern societies often become disconnected from traditional ecological knowledge and increasingly view natural resources as objects to be exploited rather than living systems with which people coexist. The exhibition highlights environmental challenges such as plastic pollution, the degradation of wetlands, and the gradual loss of local knowledge that has historically guided sustainable ways of living with water.

At the same time, the story demonstrates the power of creative collaboration to rebuild connections between people, place, and nature. By bringing together researchers, artists, local communities, and volunteers, the project created a space where stories, memories, and ecological knowledge could be shared across generations. The significance of the story lies in its illustration of how art, dialogue, and community participation can foster environmental awareness and cultural pride, encouraging people to see ecosystems not merely as resources to manage, but as relationships to nurture and protect.



**“Sustainable change grows through relationships when organisations work with communities, rather than for them. What happens when rivers are seen only as resources, not relations? Water remembers, So must we”**

**From the partner:** The story reflects the result of the exhibition “Adaptive Ecologies and Climate Extremes - Decolonising the Anthropocene” The exhibition was a culmination of research carried out from July 2023 to June 2025 in the Panchagangavali River Basin, Karnataka.

**What does the storyteller believe is the significance of the events described in the story?** The curators believe the exhibition demonstrates that creative collaboration can inspire environmental awareness and cultural pride. By connecting art, design, research, creative practices and community voices, Neerina Ottige showed that sustainable change grows through relationships when organisations work with communities, rather than for or about them.. It revealed that listening to local stories of water can spark collective action and empathy across generations.

## Watering Basil - Italy (Interview)

The story narrated by S., a migrant from Ghana living at Centro Astalli Sud, talks about the experience of isolation, loss of autonomy, and the search for meaning after a life-changing illness. Following a stroke that left him unable to work and dependent on support, the refugee centre became not only his place of residence but also the main environment in which he spent his daily life. In this context, loneliness and the feeling of no longer being able to contribute to society became significant challenges affecting his sense of identity and belonging.

At the same time, the story illustrates how inclusion can emerge through simple acts of collective care. The renovation of the centre and the creation of a shared garden provided S. with an opportunity to participate actively in community life despite his physical limitations. Caring for the basil and other plants became a meaningful routine that connected him to memories of home, allowed him to contribute to the well-being of others, and restored a sense of purpose and dignity. The significance of the story lies in its reminder that participation is not measured by productivity alone, and that creating spaces where everyone can contribute according to their abilities can transform a place of assistance into a genuine community.

**From the partner:** *The story was provided by S., 53 years old, migrant from Ghana. He is hosted at Centro Atalli Sud since 2019, and keeps living at the refugees centre even if the project which financed his permanence is officially closed. S. arrived from Malta, where he worked as a bricklayer. One day, while returning home from work, he suffered a stroke. He was immediately assisted by passersby and taken to the hospital, where he gradually stabilised. Unfortunately, the stroke resulted in paralysis of the entire right side of his body. Consequently, S. is now completely unable to work and requires support for his basic personal care.*

**What does the storyteller believe is the significance of the events described in the story?** *S., sees deep personal and emotional significance in the events he describes. For him, the renovation and the creation of the garden at the center represent belonging, dignity, and participation - a chance to contribute and to feel useful again despite his physical limitations. He finds meaning in the changes at the center not only because the place has improved physically, but because it has become warmer, more alive, and more communal. The presence of people, the shared work, and especially the garden give him a renewed sense of connection. The act of watering the basil and caring for the plants becomes symbolic: it allows him to nurture life, to recall memories of home in Ghana, to contribute to a cooperative management of the center, each according to their own possibilities.*



**“Watering the basil... allows me to nurture life, recall home, and feel recognized again.”**

## The Power of Networks - Türkiye (Interview)

The story narrated by E. talks about the challenges of promoting environmental awareness in a context where knowledge about climate change and sustainability often remains superficial and disconnected from practical action. Through her experience working with educators, civil society organisations, and local stakeholders, she realised that many people were familiar with environmental concepts but lacked a deeper understanding of their causes, implications, and possible solutions. The absence of opportunities to exchange experiences and learn from successful initiatives in other countries further limited the effectiveness of environmental education efforts.

The story also highlights the transformative potential of collaboration and networking. Through the creation of the Environmental Literacy Network, organisations from Türkiye and across Europe came together to share knowledge, develop common resources, and strengthen environmental education and advocacy. The significance of the story lies in its demonstration that meaningful environmental change cannot be achieved in isolation. By connecting educators, policymakers, young people, and civil society actors across borders, the initiative helped transform awareness into action, showing how collective learning and cooperation can build the foundations for a more sustainable future.

“Knowing is not the same as understanding: real change needs connection and collaboration”



**From the partner:** The story was shared in the form of interview by E., Coordinator of the Environmental Literacy Networking Project in partnership with Kyoto Club (Italy) and Yuva Association (Türkiye), where GSM is an active member. GSM attended the Study visit in Brussel, joined the policy paper writing process, and attended conferences/trainings related to the project.

**What does the storyteller believe is the significance of the events described in the story?** E. said it is known that the world is facing climate crises, biodiversity loss, and ecological degradation but she believed that the question is not whether we can solve these problems - it's whether we are willing to work together to make a difference. Her main point was the need for environmental education and networking to make an impact remains but step by step things can change in a better way.

**Feet on the Island - Italy**  
**(Interviews and Social Media Posts)**

# N'É MAIJ STAT FACIL

“It was a wild, brutal phase. Quick, and unforgiving. But it changed how I live, how I see the world, how I spend and how I earn. It gave me real friendships that still hold today. And it taught me the only way to grow is to leave your hive, go looking for others, look people in the eye, and say good morning”

The story narrated by G., with contributions from his friend F., talks about the experience of growing up in an environment marked by urban overdevelopment, limited opportunities, and a pervasive sense of social and personal stagnation. Living in a highly cementified and unequal urban landscape, G. describes feeling trapped not only by the physical environment around him but also by unemployment, family tensions, and a lack of prospects for the future. The city becomes a symbol of confinement, a place where overcrowding and disconnection coexist, leaving many young people feeling isolated and unable to imagine alternative paths for their lives.

At the same time, the story is one of transformation through movement, exploration, and self-expression. The spontaneous decision to leave home and travel without a clear plan became an opportunity to discover new places, meet new people, and confront challenges independently. Through these experiences, G. developed greater confidence in his ability to shape his own future and found in writing and music a way to process his experiences and give meaning to them. The significance of the story lies in its portrayal of personal growth as an act of reclaiming agency, showing how stepping beyond familiar boundaries can transform feelings of powerlessness into a stronger sense of identity, possibility, and self-determination.

**From the partner:** *The story was provided by G., 20 yo, who hang out at the youth center every now and then. His best friend F. (19yo) would throw a comment from time to time since he was present when it all happened. The second time we met they came with some words written as rap “bars” in 4/4. We tried to dig deeper in the events (looking for a story, not just the feeling it brought with) and recorded a conversation of almost 1 hour. This is a personal story - or rather, a sequence of events unfolding almost as a stream of consciousness - that emerged from the protagonists’ difficult relationship with their urban environment: a hyper-cementified, unsustainable landscape from an environmental standpoint. As the story progressed, deeper layers came to light -social distress, the weight of youth unemployment - but we chose not to interrupt the flow of narration, as the storyteller was deeply immersed and emotionally involved in the recounting.*

**What does the storyteller believe is the significance of the events described in the story?** *G., and to some extent F., have expressed how living in an overbuilt urban environment that’s not designed with people in mind makes them feel isolated, anxious, and inadequate. This only amplifies the struggles and tensions they face in their family and community context in general, partly due to their age and partly due to external socio-economic factors. They believe that escaping at night, and wandering without a long-term plan but simply following the events as they unfolded, was the only way to break free from the reality that made them feel trapped. At the same time, it changed their approach to life, transforming it from something inevitable to something they could write with their own hands, trying to shape the events of their lives.*

# Stories for a Better Future

The collection and selection process done through the Voices for Change project by utilising the Most Significant Change technique – of which the stories present in this report are the most representative – provide valuable insights into how individuals and communities experience environmental and social change in diverse contexts. While the specific challenges differ, the narratives reveal several common patterns that transcend geographical and cultural boundaries.

A first recurring finding is the close interconnection between environmental and social issues. Environmental degradation is rarely experienced as an isolated ecological problem: storytellers describe its consequences in terms of health, livelihoods, identity, social inclusion, mobility, and community well-being. Pollution affects economic opportunities and public health; urban development influences social relations and feelings of belonging; climate-related challenges intersect with food security and access to resources. The stories therefore reinforce a central principle of climate and environmental justice: environmental challenges disproportionately affect communities already facing social, economic, or political vulnerabilities.

A second finding concerns the importance of agency. Across the stories, the most significant changes do not originate from external interventions, but from processes that enable people to become active participants in shaping their environments. Whether through community gardening, citizen science, environmental education, artistic expression, or local advocacy, individuals describe transformative experiences when the spaces are created for them to become active contributors to solutions. Participation itself is a key mechanism of change, generating not only practical outcomes but also confidence, ownership, and a sense of collective efficacy – outcomes also confirmed by previous research implemented by CCIVS on the impact of volunteering on participants and communities.

The stories also highlight the role of knowledge as a catalyst for action. Several narrators describe a transition from limited awareness to deeper understanding, whether concerning climate change, environmental degradation, biodiversity conservation, or urban planning. Importantly, knowledge becomes meaningful when connected to lived experience, local realities, cultural identity, and opportunities for practical engagement. This finding reinforces the importance of participatory and experiential approaches to environmental education and resonate with existing research findings underlining how the acquisition of new knowledge, skills and competencies by International Voluntary Service stakeholders is strongly correlated to their perception of contributing to meaningful work.

Storytellers derive optimism not from the belief that challenges are easily solved, but from witnessing concrete examples of cooperation, solidarity, and positive change. The restoration of a garden, the protection of a turtle nest, the creation of educational materials, the mobilisation of volunteers, or the strengthening of community networks all become evidence that alternative futures are possible. In this sense, the stories suggest that hope functions as a social practice, sustained through collective action and shared responsibility that reverberate across global communities.

Ultimately, meaningful environmental and social change emerges where knowledge, participation, and community engagement intersect. The Voices for Change stories offer not only examples of local action, but also broader lessons on how individuals and communities can build resilience, strengthen social cohesion, and contribute to more just and sustainable futures, together.

In the words of G., whose journey concludes this report and exemplifies the power of agency to move from challenges to change and growth, “*N’ é maij stat facil*” - it has never been easy. But his story, and those collected during Voices for Change, testify that it is possible.





MUSIC AND VOLUNTEERING  
FOR A DECOLONIAL AND SOCIAL JUSTICE AGENDA



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