Consultation on the World Benchmarking Alliance

Bonn – 22 and 23 March 2018
Summary document
The first youth consultation of the World Benchmarking Alliance (WBA) was held in Bonn, Germany on 22 and 23 March 2018, on the margins of the UN SDG Action Campaign’s Global Festival of Action – an event bringing together the global community taking action to make the Sustainable Development Goals a reality.

The consultation took place over two days during the festival with a breakfast meeting on 22 March and a roundtable on 23 March, and brought together 18 participants representing youth networks, civil society organisations, research institutions, entrepreneurs and sustainability experts. The WBA also had a booth at the festival’s Innovation Fair, a platform used to showcase novel approaches to advancing the SDGs. This provided a further opportunity to engage with the 1,000 attendees at the festival and gather feedback and thoughts on the WBA’s mission and vision.

The consultation aimed to lay out the general rationale and concept for the WBA, as well as explore the following strategic questions:

**Day 1: Breakfast meeting**
- How do you view corporate sustainability? What do you believe companies are currently doing in the area?
- How can benchmarking companies on their contribution to the SDGs be an effective and impactful way of driving change?

**Day 2: Roundtable**
- How can youth contribute to and benefit from the benchmarking of companies against the SDGs?
- How can the World Benchmarking Alliance ensure youth engagement? What could be potential approaches to involving youth and what would be the main barriers?
- What are important intersections between industries and the SDGs for youth?

These questions were explored in two ways: the first four questions consisted of small group discussions enabling participants to have an in-depth conversation as well as meet and share views with other participants; for the final question, participants were presented with a blank WBA SDG-Industry intersection map and asked to identify the key intersections they felt were most important for youth. This activity acted as a foundation for the final discussion, with participants providing a rationale for their intersection choice.

This summary document outlines the main themes and insights that emerged from the consultation meeting.
Participants discussed the differences in how corporate sustainability is viewed in each of their countries. Some participants mentioned that the younger generation are a driving force behind sustainability efforts in their country with a particular focus on SDG 12 (responsible consumption and production). “The younger generation is concerned with our common future,” commented one participant. Some participants highlighted that many young people feel frustrated at the lack of action on corporate sustainability and want to find a way to use their consumer identity to challenge this inaction. Other participants spoke about how young people can play a role in influencing their families’ consumption patterns through encouraging household changes in levels of nutrition (SDG 3) and food waste (SDG 2). “All of these things have an influence on how we try to impact corporate action,” commented one participant.

Another participant offered an alternative perspective of youth engagement- “Awareness is low because education opportunities are not great.” It was argued that education is a key determinant on how well the SDGs are known and engaged with, by the younger generation. There was a general consensus that the media has a big influence in shaping minds – both on the SDG agenda as a whole, as well as on individual SDGs like gender equality as education systems do not always address these issues. Many participants believed that corporate sustainability needs to be understood from all dimensions – social, environmental and economic. However, participants felt that many companies do not focus on the social pillar of sustainability and prioritise environmental and economic issues; one participant noted that companies
will take action when sustainability can be linked to profitability. In that regard, the understanding of sustainability for companies is shifting from being a cost to something that can create value. CSR thus needs to be an integrated part of business practices; as one participant commented, “companies shouldn’t have this thing on the side that they call CSR.”

Another participant noted that the SDGs can increase understanding of “how the wider world affects a company and how a company affects the wider world”. The conversation focussed on how to help to reduce the “island-mentality” of companies and strengthen participation and collaboration, as well as the innovations and positive social impact that can arise from companies working together. The global nature of the SDGs, as one participated questioned, could help to reorganise how and where impact is measured – “we should begin to access corporate sustainability in terms of local, national and global contexts”.

Global perspectives on youth and corporate sustainability
One participant noted that CSR which is fully integrated into business models is still in the early adopter phase for many companies. This point was expanded on by another participant who argued that “companies need to be honest about where they are.” A few participants believed that integration may prove difficult as “CSR is still a very top down process” and is often driven by leadership within the organisation. Participants were of the view that this integration needs to take place throughout the company to have an impact. “What are companies doing inside the business? How are they treating their employees? How are they managing their resources and their supply chain?” asked one participant. Another participant linked these concerns to difficulties young people are facing in the labour market, noting that youth unemployment is a significant issue in many countries. “Youth have a hard task getting into the labour market,” one participant stated, further asking, “What kind of opportunities are companies creating and what precedents are they setting?” Participants considered unpaid internships a global problem that creates and exacerbates inequalities within the labour market (SDG 8). Companies that engage in practices like this cannot be considered to be truly sustainable, regardless of how many CSR initiatives they have in place. As one participant stated, “acting sustainably is taking responsibility for the youth population.”

One participant picked up on this theme, noting a “frustration” within the young generation of people feeling “underutilised” or forgotten. Participants felt that many companies exclude young people from conversations about sustainability because they assume they do not have the expertise or experience to offer valuable contributions: “Companies see young people as individuals that need to learn what sustainability is. They believe young
Youth at the centre of corporate sustainability

people don’t know about CSR and that it’s their duty to educate them.” While some participants felt that in some contexts this may be true, many believed that, often, young people are the ones demanding sustainable solutions. “Our generation differs from our parents, we dare to demand more,” emphasised one of the participants. Some felt that companies are realising this and are adapting in order to appeal to both (future) employees and consumers. For young people to be informed on whether the companies they consider working for or buying from are taking sustainability seriously, participants felt that accountability and transparency are key.

As well as considering internal factors, participants believed that companies must also address their external impact and consider how they work with and benefit the wider community. Participants felt that companies need to leverage expertise of young people on community issues and concerns in order to drive impact, for example through community consultations facilitated by young people.
Overall, participants were extremely excited about the potential impact benchmarks could have on achieving the SDGs. One participant suggested that benchmarking can offer a “strong incentive for companies to better position themselves within sustainability.” Participants spoke about ‘people as global citizens’ and believed that many people would look to these benchmarks as a way to rethink how they consume and the ways in which they can influence companies to do better. “We grow up as global citizens - we can connect - we feel a responsibility”, and as another participant suggested, “we want to align our actions with our values.”

Participants re-emphasised that young people are more concerned with the social performance of the companies they engage with: “We want to work for better companies but we also want to invest differently and consume more sustainably.” A number of participants felt that benchmarking companies and providing league tables and rankings would empower them to do this. “If the WBA is able to present itself as something credible,” one participant commented, “a lot of people will rely on it and use it as a tool.” Key principles participants felt should be associated with the benchmarks included accessibility, transparency, and applicability. These principles should apply wherever users need this information, be it in a store buying a product or at a recruitment fair considering a job. One participant noted that integrating benchmark data into a mobile application would help to increase relevance as well as dissemination and usage rates.

Participants discussed how even though the benchmarks would focus on larger companies, the ‘spill over value’ for small and medium-sized enterprises could be huge, especially considering that the methodology for ranking companies will be publicly available. One participant from Germany highlighted that SMEs are responsible for a significant amount of employment opportunities in the country and produce a large proportion of Germany’s GDP. This participant viewed the potential impact of SMEs within the whole sustainability agenda as being largely ignored in favour of initiatives that focus on MNCs. Participants felt that this was clearly a missed opportunity and that if the WBA could expand impact to go beyond just the companies in the rankings, this could address the issue of SMEs being excluded from the corporate sustainability conversation. A few participants suggested that to really ensure and generate this ‘spillover value’, the WBA should engage in advocacy work at the regional and local level. Participants thought this would help to encourage and educate companies that are not part of the rankings on how to use the methodology to measure their own performance. One participant noted that the WBA can already
position itself as a pioneer by shifting the conversation from ESG to SDGs and from risk to opportunity: “What’s new is that, initially, CSR was about risk mitigation, with people seeking information on how companies were acting or if there are any scandals. Now, the SDGs aren’t asking for scandals, they’re asking for impact.” The WBA could further innovate around initiatives engage SMEs on sustainability and the broader sustainable development agenda.

From Ideas to Action:

The World Benchmarking Alliance at the Global Festival of Action in Bonn

With more than 1,000 participants from over 100 countries, the UN SDG Action Campaign’s Global Festival of Action was truly a global affair. The WBA attended and participated at the festival, with the aim of sharing our vision and mission, discovering new opportunities for outreach and engagement, and gathering insights and inputs from youth.

In his speech during the opening plenary session, Dr. Ingolf Dietrich, Commissioner for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, spoke of the critical challenges we must tackle if we are to achieve our SDG ambition. He noted the need to scale up finance for sustainable development – from billions to trillions – and to de-risk and incentivise investment in sustainable development. He further emphasised the need to address inequalities which continue to hinder societal transformation, framing integrated approaches to the SDGs as helpful to innovation in ecological, economic and social transformations. Lastly, he called for the creation of an alliance as a collective force driven through the inclusion of all actors across societies – from civil society to private sector – which builds collaboration as we work towards the SDGs.

The wide variety of sessions and workshops during the festival gave attendees the opportunity to explore new avenues for SDG action. Amongst many learnings for the WBA, the sessions built on the understanding of the SDGs as a holistic agenda which called for intersectional approaches, for storytelling to become integral in generating sustainable solutions, and the impact of utilising the SDGs to guide business performance.
WBA’s Innovation Booth at the Innovation Fair

On the third and final day of the festival, the WBA hosted a booth at the Innovation Fair which allowed us to introduce festival attendees to the work and ambition of the WBA and challenge them to think about SDG-Industry intersections. Through the course of the day this allowed us to gather global insights from individuals spanning a range of sectors, industries, and geographies. Visitors to the booth were excited about the potential impact of the WBA, and many expressed that they considered it a ‘fresh approach’ to SDG action and helped them to broaden their understanding of the role of the private sector. Discussions at the booth focussed on how the WBA’s consultations, methodology, and outreach are helping to construct a sophisticated approach to measuring the performance of business on the SDGs, and participants were particularly supportive of the multi-stakeholder approach to the consultation and benchmark development process.

Conversations with people visiting the booth were diverse and focused for example on the neglected role of innovation in corporate sustainability and how WBA benchmarks can spark this innovation, the power of storytelling to engage people with
Benchmarks as drivers of change

WBA’s benchmarks in the future. Many sessions during the festival focussed on the idea that the SDGs can inform strategy for organisations to improve their sustainability performance, and visitors to our booth were keen to apply this learning to the role of business.

Other ideas were put forward with the aim of “combining learning and capacity building with practical activities,” as well as virtual-reality, visual-content development (documentary photography and documentary film-making), and collaboration with online influencers and social media platforms. As one participant put it, “Engaging with the SDGs isn’t just about communication. We need to be generating content which highlights and celebrates the closeness of the SDGs for our peers.”

On the role of youth: “Youth are the drivers, not the subject of global development”

Aya Chebbi
Founder and chair of Africa Youth Movement

On the power of collaboration: “If you want to walk fast, go alone. If you want to go far, go together”

H.E. Princess Adejoke Orelope-Adefulire
assistant to the Government of Nigeria

On the impact of VR: “Creating content which is engaging and powerful and enhances the stories we need to tell”

Parisa Sagar
Oculus
Increasing awareness on impact and the SDGs

Participants believed that young people are more passionate about SDGs than the average person, with one participant saying, “Youth are very passionate and energetic [about the SDGs] once they know what they are.” However, awareness is key, or as one participant put it: “For those who don’t know the full story of the SDGs, they will discard it as irrelevant, but awareness improves engagement.” Another participant commented that despite awareness action might still be lagging behind: “[Young people] know the SDGs are something that people talk about, but they don’t know how they can contribute on an individual or local level.” With regards to the SDGs and companies, participants noted that people often are sceptical and cynical of actual contributions. “There is a trend of companies just slamming SDG logos on projects and programmes,” commented one participant; “When you delve deeper, they are not actually doing anything – that’s when people become cynical about corporate sustainability.”

On the margins of the Festival of Action, and with a number of festival volunteers at the table, the participants were eager to push the need to “move beyond the logos, targets and outcomes” and show how the SDGs are “tangible and actionable”. Participants felt the WBA shouldn’t recreate content, standards and engagement styles which are already in place, but should instead should look to use its vast (and free) data to really build substance around SDG-Industry intersections. “Can we trust the standards that companies are holding themselves against?” was a question one participant raised to the group. Participants were critical of the ‘insular’ and often ‘self-motivated’ aspects of voluntary CSR reporting, believing that companies should be challenged and held more accountable to what they chose to report, alongside the content produced in the reports. Some participants suggested that in order to address the potential for cynicism among young people, initiatives like the WBA should work with young people, “youth should view themselves as collaborative changemakers,” noted one participant.
Targeting engagement within the WBA production cycle

In thinking about the approaches the WBA could adopt to involve young people, participants noted that it was extremely important to identify at which point in the process involvement would be most valuable. Participants separated the WBA’s mission into two phases – Benchmark Creation and Impact Generation – in order to explore what form youth engagement could take within each phase.

**Benchmark Creation**
Participants suggested that the WBA should involve students and researchers in the methodology development process as a way to leverage technical expertise and different stakeholder perspectives. Some spoke about creating a drive or campaign within universities, which could be done on a local, regional or national level, where students could participate in workshops or organise sessions to discuss how they view the role of specific sectors in achieving the SDGs that would then feed into the process. Participants noted how the activities and style of engagement deployed at the WBA’s Innovation Booth was a good example of a potential workshop design.

Visitors to the booth were presented with a blank SDG-Industry intersection map and asked to place a sticker on where they felt the most important intersection existed between SDGs and
Targeting engagement within the WBA production cycle

industries. Following this, those who chose an intersection were asked to note down a rationale for their choice and stick it on a world map to indicate the country or region they were coming from. “Everyone was talking about that booth”, one participant said, “there was a lot of buzz around it.” Participants felt that this activity would be valuable to do in a number of different settings with different groups of young people and would be a great way to receive diverse perspectives from youth that could feed into the benchmark creation process.

Impact Generation
Participants generally felt that youth involvement would be most valuable once the benchmarks are created and the WBA progresses to encouraging use of the benchmarks and generating an impact. There was general consensus within the group that for engagement in this phase to be valuable, it would need to consider the different identities youth hold within the context of the sustainable development agenda, namely youth as Consumers, Youth as Employees, and Youth as Influencers.

Youth as Consumers
In addressing the role youth have in sustainability, many participants felt that young people are a driving force behind consumer change. Participants felt that companies should find ways to show that sustainability is an integrated part of their mission and business, rather than just an added-on afterthought, otherwise young people won’t believe it.

Youth as Employees
The identity of youth as employees was seen by participants as being particularly important, with many feeling that young people have a number of factors to consider when choosing where to work. Participants felt that increasing attention to the ethics of a company, or their position on sustainability, was a significant consideration. Participants felt that if the WBA only considers the role of young people as consumers, the focus is on controlling the companies’ outputs rather than their internal processes. As young people step into employment and become more influential, this introduces another identity that can be used to hold companies to account, and even innovate internal business practices. A few participants suggested a number of ways the WBA could engage with young people as employees, for example by attending recruitment fairs at universities: “Young people go to recruitment fairs to choose where they want to work, and what the WBA is doing should factor into that choice,” commented one participant.
Participants felt that with regards to a company’s recruitment and retention strategy, reputation is an extremely important component. “Companies want to attract talent,” said one participant; “They need to position themselves as more than profit makers but as also working for the people.” Quite a few participants felt that authenticity in branding was extremely important and that the WBA could help young people understand if a company’s words match their actions. Some participants spoke about the ‘millennial retention crisis,’ the phenomenon of young employees and graduates entering a company and leaving after two or three years. They noted that much of this is driven by companies positioning themselves in a certain way during recruitment, but failing to deliver on this once employees are hired. Benchmarking could help young people and new employees understand who they want to work for, and direct the flow of talent to the companies leading on sustainability. One participant suggested that young people who are working in these companies should act as an important target for the WBA as it looks to build private sector engagement. However, another person raised the point that “young people are new to the system” (the business world), which at times can be very difficult to navigate, so engaging with young professionals can be both a challenge and an opportunity.

Participants also spoke about the need to consider younger employees who do not fall into the category of university graduates, and felt that the WBA had a real opportunity to engage these types of blue-collar workers. “How can you use benchmarking to engage young factory workers?” asked one participant. Another commented that “if you only use the SDGs as your vehicle, you end up with a specific demographic.” Participants believed that if the WBA wanted to drive a grass-roots and bottom up approach to corporate sustainability, engagement with these groups of youth would be essential. “These issues may be more relatable to non-university graduates, and blue-collar workers,” commented one participant, with another adding that “these goals are their shot to improve their lives.”

Youth as Influencers
Participants discussed extensively the role of social media as a platform for change and peer influence. “[Social media] influencers have a huge role to play in using their platforms for accountability,” noted one participant. A number of participants agreed with this and went on to discuss how more and more companies are looking at things like media reach and social media engagement as key performance indicators. As one participant noted, “If you tag companies in negative posts,
they do get scared and change can happen.” Participants felt that tapping into this culture of peer influencing could be a key way for the WBA to engage youth.

One participant recommended that in order to facilitate this, information that the WBA produces must not only be free and available but must also be provided in a format that people can make use of and easily share on social media. This participant suggested that WBA should take information and “make it a tool straight away, rather than a resource that people have to turn into a tool.” Another participant agreed with this point noting that “a report isn’t useful, but an infographic is.” Many participants felt strongly about this, stating that the way information is provided is often equally as important as the information being made available in the first place.
Participants also highlighted that just as young people are concerned with the integrity of companies, they are also concerned with the integrity of institutions that they look to for information. “There is very little room for mistake on this,” said one participant; “If there is a perception that this is just a PR facelift for companies or that the information being provided isn’t true, credibility, especially with young people, goes instantly.” A number of participants supported this view, adding that trust, once lost, is very hard to regain. “Perceptions are not easy to change,” one participant commented; “If young people lose faith in a brand, you might have to wait for a whole new generation to rebuild that trust.” Participants felt that this applies both to the companies that might appear in a benchmark but also to the WBA as an institution. Many participants believed that the WBA’s impact could be very limited among the younger generation if it generates the wrong perception of itself as an institution, or people believe the benchmarking to be a superficial activity with no real impact. “With the right vision you can implement this,” one participant commented; “You have to do it from the heart – people care about integrity.” Social media influencers were seen as a powerful way that the WBA could communicate its vision and demonstrate its integrity.

“If young people lose faith in a brand, you might have to wait for a whole new generation to rebuild that trust.”
Youth are not a monolith

All participants were vocal in acknowledging that they represent a specific demographic of young people who are cognizant of and passionate about the SDGs. Participants highlighted that many young people wouldn’t necessarily be in a similar position, with one participant commenting that “we are in a youth bubble.” Another participant kicked off the discussion on how the WBA can ensure youth engagement by stating, “I oppose the term youth engagement – half of the world’s population is under 30.”

“It’s not just about saying we are shaping this agenda, we have the biggest stake in achieving it – that should not be forgotten.”
Discussions about the diverse experiences and concerns of young people across the world were also linked with the idea of youth having different and multiple identities. “There is a lot of inequality within the younger generation,” one participant pointed out, encouraging the WBA to consider how the discussion might be different with teenage participants. Participants noted that despite their differences, young people share a strong sense of commonality particularly as key stakeholders in the sustainable development agenda. “It’s not just about saying we are shaping this agenda, we have the biggest stake in achieving it – that should not be forgotten.” A few participants commented that their generation will live through the consequences of failing to take action on the SDGs; “Our stake is greater,” one participant said. “We are at the forefront of being impacted. We are the beneficiaries and we also have the most to lose.”

To bridge the gap between those with different lived experiences, participants raised the importance of ‘innovative storytelling.’ One participant suggested the WBA could explore stories of different young people that create a narrative around a particular SDG or intersection. For example, participants raised the idea of speaking to young workers along the global supply in a specific industry to create a story around a common concern related to SDG 8, such as job insecurity or employee well-being, that can manifest itself in different ways. “Young people are very supportive of one another, there is a commonality that exists,” one participant said, with another adding “we are the connected generation.” Participants suggested that the WBA explore additional examples of creative storytelling platforms, such as the UN’s MyWorld campaign, as it continues to craft its youth engagement strategy.

Another participant spoke of how increased connectivity is establishing a ‘need-to-know’ culture within younger populations who want to better understand how, for example, the supply chain is structured, the journey that a product will take along the chain, and how different actors interact within each transaction point: “Young people are interested in whole process rather than the end result”. The group agreed that benchmarks can do more to detail the journeys of the clothes we wear and the food we eat, and that through building awareness, the case for increased public-private participation can be strengthened. As one participant summarised, “We need to think about stories; products have stories. Young people can help to build weight to these stories”.

Youth are not a monolith
What are important intersections between industries and the SDGs?

SDG-Industry Matrix - perspectives

Perspectives from the Global Festival of Action

**Colombia** - “Access and financial facilities for youth’s education is one of the best solutions for providing productive opportunities”

**Mexico** - “Media is power and can make a big difference in equality in society”

**Philippines** - “Sustainable cities and communities are primarily driven by people themselves. Investing in human capital and their potential to create their own incomes (such as social-entrepreneurship) could help achieve SDG 11”

**USA** - “Pharma and healthcare organisations can help reduce inequalities in cost, access and quality of healthcare to marginalised populations”

**Pakistan** - “Youth should play an important role in bringing positive change in the world”

**India** - “If technology is the next oil, that’s the inequality we cannot afford as a generation”

**Brazil** - “If technology is the next oil, that’s the inequality we cannot afford as a generation”

**Nigeria** - “We need more strategic communication through education, enlightenment and better engagement to achieve all SDG goals”

**Malawi** - “To achieve goal 12, we need diversified financials so that more entrepreneurs can start up initiatives of converting waste to resources in Malawi. We don’t have proper waste management system (no recycling whatsoever) and we are losing out on the potential revenue from this industry”
What are important intersections between industries and the SDGs?

**SDG 3 and Pharmaceuticals**
Drug prices are sky rocketing and healthcare is not affordable for a lot of young people. A lot of critical diseases require specialised equipment.

**SDG4 and Utilities**
Quality education allows people to create their own life and a lack of access to utilities hinders this.

**SDG8 and Consumer Services**
Young people are disproportionately employed in restaurants and retail stores, it’s important that they provide decent conditions including living wages and job security.

**SDG10 and Diversified Financials**
When you talk about youth, you think ‘right now’. But it’s also important to consider the complete lifecycle of a person. Pensions are decreasing severely per generation and this intersection would help to broaden our conception of how eliminating poverty will help to safeguard future societies.

**SDG1 and SDG10 and Insurance**
It depends about whether you talk about today’s or tomorrow’s youth. Insurance protects against shocks that will come from things such as climate change. Therefore, insurance has a big potential to mitigate against extreme inequality and this will be important for achieving the other goals.

**SDG12 and Fashion**
Youth are at the forefront of driving sustainable consumption and actively engaging consumers. From an industry perspective, they are one of the biggest consumer bases.
SDG13 and Insurance
Media has a huge impact on youth culture. Youth are both using media and defining it. It is a way to hold institutions and governments to account and can either create peace or divisions.

SDG16 and Media
In order to change the system, you have to resist and break the rules. I’m going to resist and choose SDG 17 and the Media. With the media, we go within our own little bubbles and this affects how we see things and relate to others.

SDG17 and Media
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Next steps

The Bonn consultation provided key inputs and ideas on the WBA concept, including its added value, institutional and governance considerations, and priorities in terms of SDG benchmarks and youth engagement.

Key considerations arising from this roundtable included:

> For the younger generation, awareness is not enough to drive engagement. Young people must see that action is being taken that is having a clear impact; they must also see the role that they can play in this.

> Credibility, authenticity and integrity are extremely important for the youth population – both from the companies being benchmarked and from the WBA as the institution that will benchmark them. Trust, once lost, is very hard to regain.

> Innovative ways of storytelling will be a key way to connect the global youth population and drive action on corporate sustainability. Youth should also play a central role in developing content and techniques for storytelling to not only aid in their education on the SDGs but to leverage their expertise in new and emerging technologies as effective tools for storytelling.

> The young generation should not be viewed as a monolith. Involvement and engagement must be targeted in a way that accounts for the different lived realities of young people and their identities as consumers, employees and influencers.

> The way information is presented is just as important as the information that is being provided. The WBA needs to go beyond ‘free and publicly accessible’ to create actual tools that can be shared and used.

> Any youth involvement should be meaningful. Young people should see that their contributions and perspectives are being genuinely received, appreciated, and used to create impact.

We look forward to comments, questions and suggestions to ensure that the World Benchmarking Alliance is inclusive and builds on stakeholder inputs. Follow us on Twitter, Facebook, Instagram, and LinkedIn to stay updated on our efforts and learn more about how you can engage with our work.
List of participants

Generation Why
Global Affairs Canada
Gyaanspace/NITI AAYOG
Junior Chamber International
Liter of Light
Project Everyone
SDSN Academy - SDSN Youth Turkey
Student
Swedish National Youth Council
TEJO
UN SDG Action Campaign
UN SDSN Youth
Universidad Publica de Navarra
YP Foundation