Comments on Q2							
No	Name	Region	Country	Affiliation	Age	Q2	Comment
001	[-]	Asia	HONG KONG	NGO/NPO	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	Climate change and energy mix, renewables and energy efficiency is the number one challenge to cities around the world. Then our impact on biodiversity and awareness ability to switch to responsible consumption.
002	Sir AlanMark, FRSNZ	Oceania	NEW ZEALAND	University or research institution	70s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Climate change is the most serious issue of all time to face humanity and must be addressed as a matter of utmost urgency by all countiries on mother earth.
005	[-]	Western Europe	[-]	Other	60s		Everything is related to everything else, and so all these issues are important, and it is hard to say one over another. But at the root of everything are over population of the earth and unsustainable use of resources.
006	Timothy Barker	Western Europe	UK	Other	50s		Methodologically the approach is slightly flawed as all categories are increasingly recognized to be interrelated — something I have recognized for a long, long time!
007	[-]	Western Europe	UK	Other	70s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 6. Population 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	In my opinion, most environmental problems arise from a combination of too many people consuming more resources than they really need for a reasonable life, and too little attention to careful use of resources and mitigation of harmful impact.
008	JoeAnn E Hart	USA & Canada	USA	Other	60s	4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination)	Plastics in the ocean are more than unsightly, they are toxic. On a cellular level, plastics are moving up the food chain because they break down to the size of plankton.
009	[-]	USA & Canada	CANADA	Other	70s		The root causes of virtually all the environmental problems are combination of 6 (population) and 8 (lifestyle i.e. too much consumption). Aging population is not a big problem. There are benefits to less young people and old people can continue to contribute.
010	Katherine (Kitty) Beer	USA & Canada	USA	Other	70s		I certainly appreciate this effort but the format you have chosen is too difficult to follow.
011	Kent H Blacklidge	USA & Canada	USA	University or research institution	70s		Without planet-wide addressing human population growth soon no other issues will matter. Human population is already passed sustainable levels on planet earth. Human numbers are the root cause of all environmental issues.
012	[-]	USA & Canada	[-]	Media	60s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	1. Until issues linked to society, economy and the environment are addressed, I fear people and governments will lack the will to address other pressing problems. Too much of current policy decisions is driven by greed. Indeed, climate change deniers are not stupid. They understand the science. But if they admit there is a problem, they are hard-pressed to deny their role in perpetuating the problem. So instead of accepting responsibility, climate change deniers preferred to use obfuscation. And by their inaction, they make matters worse. 2. The current system of inequity, poverty, and denial of women's rights worsen almost all environmental problems.
013	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	University or research institution	70s		These are not easily separated. They "slide" one into the other and are naturally reinforcing it. How could I privilege climate change concerns over population concerns (poverty, education, gender equality.) I could even have set the clock later.

Comments on Q2							
014	Matteo Di Felice	Western Europe	ITALY	Other	40s	8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	We need to invest in education/school to prevent negative changes in lifestyle and society. Education for anyone is also one of the most effective action to prevent pollution, biosphere irregularities and wars.
015	[-]	Oceania	[-]	Other	70s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use)	I'm afraid my eyes won't allow me to read the details of each box.
016	DIANE WIESNER	Oceania	AUSTRALIA	University or research institution	60s		Population (6) and pollution (4) are the main issues. Too much focus on climate change which is part of the natural global cycle. Human stresses may marginally appear to speed it up but climate change happens over thousands of years not decades.
017	[-]	Western Europe	[-]	Other	70s		We seem to be preoccupied by impacts rather than causes. Focus on 2 and 3 in relation to leases for livelihood should enable us to curtail as in Oriental philosophies.
019	Mariln Else	USA & Canada	USA	Other	70s	1. Climate Change 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 5. Water Resources	This is not easy and requires lengthy explanations and quite a bit of time to do this adequately. This is a difficult new format. 1. The problem on climate change is convincing 40% of the U.S. population that it is real and important. 2. Land use influences water and food production and is part of the concerns surrounding climate change. 3. Fresh water is being privatized around the world. This and having a clean public supply is critical.
021	[-]	USA & Canada	[-]	University or research institution	40s		I am embarrassed and disgusted by my country's ignorance and greedy failures to act. We have a lot to answer for.
022	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	Media	60s	1. Climate Change 5. Water Resources 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	I am concerned that water resources are in grave danger. Corporate use for production, oil and natural gas fracking and waste are going to post tremendous pressure on average citizens in the developed and developing world. We must change our consumption habits in order to preserve all natural resources.
023	Richard Crume	USA & Canada	USA	Other	60s	1. Climate Change 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Climate change will become the greatest challenge in the history of humankind. That causes ignorance and greed.
024	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 5. Water Resources 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Humans are demonstrating their inability to act on pressing issues in anything other than crisis mode. We will change our behavior is way too late as a result.
027	[-]	Western Europe	GERMANY	NGO/NPO	40s	1. Climate Change 3. Land-System Change (Land Use)	Climate change strategy is insufficient. Change consumers, love large ecological footprint globally.
028	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	Media	60s	4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources	Aging infrastructure of municipal water, waste water, and stormwater threatened the great lake freshwater and will require significant investment to protect/correct.
029	Kevin Ridder	USA & Canada	USA	NGO/NPO	20s	8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Living and working in Appalachia, I am gravely concerned of the attitude toward the environment many residents and lawmakers hold. The region's health has historically been placed at a lower priority than resource extraction with coal and if we are not careful the same thing will happen with fracked gas and the petrochemical industry.

Comments on Q2							
030	[-]	USA & Canada	[-]	Media	60s	10. Others	10. Others: Electromagnetic pollution from wireless technology I continue to believe that the synergistic effects of environmental problems are reducing carrying capacity in my region and on a global scale. The exponentially increasing use of wireless technologies, which have widespread biological effects, also add to health stresses on all living things — although this problem continues to be widely overlooked. I regret that my view is dark but I do not believe that our global society can now prevent a range of catastrophic changes — to climate, biodiversity, human health and well-being — that have already been put in motion.
031	[-]	USA & Canada	[-]	University or research institution	70s	1. Climate Change 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 5. Water Resources 6. Population	My categories (3, 1, and 5) are all interconnected. Of course human population increase and associated resource use underpins all.
032	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	University or research institution	60s		If we don't soon alter drastically the way we see economy (environmental externalities, constant growth focus) it will be too late for humanity as it exists today.
035	[-]	Western Europe	[-]	Media	50s		Most of these issues are ultimately interlinked and stem from increasing competition for limited resources.
036	[-]	USA & Canada	[-]	Other	60s		In the Southern United States we have a severe drought and longer periods of intense heat. This adversely affect support. Birds and animals are having trouble adjusting to the changes.
037	[-]	USA & Canada	[-]	Media	30s		People concerned about the environment both pretend to reject hierarchies while propping them up enthusiastically in almost every way. Until we address the biological drives for dominance, acknowledge where we feed into these, and do our best to step away from them, all other efforts are likely futile.
038	[-]	USA & Canada	[-]	Other	30s		Biosphere integrity is it crucial to the balance of the world and little effort is really focused on saving all species — even predators and insects. Climate change has an impact on habitat, food, etc. But this is a key issue that US government (Trump) seems to be sweeping under the proverbial rug.
039	[-]	USA & Canada	[-]	University or research institution	50s		Policy changes and direct action is vital!
040	[-]	USA & Canada	[-]	Media	20s	1. Climate Change 5. Water Resources 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures 10. Others	I'm very concerned about climate change because it's going to worsen problems the world already is experiencing with food and water shortages, land loss, a loss of biodiversity, unchecked population growth, etc. The political polarization (in my country) around climate change makes me even more fearful. I do hope that adaptation, mitigation, and innovation can lessen the suffering and loss of climate change and global warming are likely to inflict.
041	[-]	USA & Canada	[-]	Media	20s	4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	Deeply concerned about the lifestyle choices of the first world which have entrenched humankind in a pattern of distraction. Single use plastics, bio-chemicals, all threaten to destabilize our beloved planet.
042	Georges CINGAL	Western Europe	FRANCE	NGO/NPO	70s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures 10. Others	In fact all the problems are linked: can we reverse changes which happen?

Comments on Q2							
043	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	University or research institution	50s	1. Climate Change 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	It is difficult to choose because to me “they” meaning all the issues are with clearly related. 1. is most urgent. Trump is killing us.
044	Jo Ann m. Valenti	USA & Canada	USA	Other	70s	1. Climate Change 5. Water Resources 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures 10. Others	#5: polluted oceans #10: anti-science political pundits
046	Antonio M. Claparols	Asia	PHILIPPINES	NGO/NPO	60s		Climate events will worsen, water resources and food will be scarce.
048	Douglas Fischer	USA & Canada	USA	Media	40s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	The discord in civic life today — the disdain for globalism, the rise of populism and Trump — has me thinking of the natural life cycles of civilization. Empires grow old. They ossify and become in flexible. It is not so much a crisis for human survival. But it will mean a change for the world as we know it.
049	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	Media	20s		Climate change is a worldwide problem becoming pressing that is of particular concern for coastal cities. Regionally, we have a renowned freshwater ecosystem threatened with pollution. Lifestyles, population and land use are of particular concern in Southeast Tennessee.
050	[-]	Western Europe	[-]	Media	20s	8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Despite the significant amount of work still ahead of us, Portugal is increasingly aware and concerned with environmental problems. Regarding waste management, the zero waste movement (with a constant online presence in Portugal via social media) is playing a crucial role — not only in terms of consumerism habits, but also empowering eco-friendly project and businesses.
051	Curtis A. Moore	USA & Canada	USA	Media	70s	1. Climate Change 6. Population 7. Food	Global Warming has clearly begun, and will only worsen. The Lifetime of carbon dioxide(CO2) is 100 to 3,000 years, and we are only now experiencing the warming effects of emissions circa W W I. Although emmissions of CO2 were steady for two years, they have recently increased. Humanity is collectively doing nothing to slow emissions of either greenhouse gases (as defined by Kyoto Protocol) or other pollutants(e.g. black carbon, ozone, water vapor) that cause warming. The Arctic will soon be ice free and the response of Russia has been to accelerate exploration of the region, while the United States has re-activated the Second Fleet. I fear that warming is now irreversible, unless CO2 is removed and eliminated. There is little concern and no action.
052	[-]	USA & Canada	CANADA	Other	70s	1. Climate Change 6. Population 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Chosen because there is no easy or quick or technology available to fix it and the social/behavioral/economic changes required will take a lot of time and are unacceptable to many people. I think it is important to separate the results between Canada and the USA. They are not the same and the results from Canada should be recorded separately!
053	Karl E. Weber	Asia	THAILAND	University or research institution	70s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	3. Deforestation for expansion of monoculture 4. Air pollution caused by composite factors 2. Decrease in biodiversity in flora and fauna 8. Excessive energy consumption
054	Jon Cooksey	USA & Canada	CANADA	Other	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Overpopulation and overconsumption in the developed world (primarily) are the drivers of overshoot on a planetary level. Global warming is only the most visible and existential of these issues, which are all symptoms of the systemic problem of overshoot.

Comments on Q2							
055	[-]	USA & Canada	[-]	Corporation, Media	20s	1. Climate Change	Climate change is the biggest environmental crisis of my lifetime and should be a priority around the world. Sea level rise is a huge problem and as a result of climate change.
056	Ma Ming	Asia	CHINA	University or research institution	60s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 10. Others	Other issues, such as rapid economic development, resource depletion, immigration, water diversio, overgrazing, pollution transfer, and forest aging…..Poisoning(hunting and killing wild animals) is more serios in China…..
057	[-]	USA & Canada	[-]	University or research institution	40s		All these issues are interrelated, of course. To me, climate change and water resources are very pressing concerns. Building a sustainable economy would help address the others.
058	RAJESH BHAT	Asia	INDIA	NGO/NPO	60s		In India, my country of residence, unchecked population growth and diminishing natural resources are affecting the poor – – whereas economically, the burgeoning population is a good market for the state, the corporate and the external investors, environmentally it is leading the entire population to a disaster. None of the above three stakeholders care for the environment.
060	Muhammad Tahir SIDDIQUI	Asia	PAKISTAN	University or research institution	50s	1. Climate Change 6. Population 7. Food	Climate change is an evident phenomenon on global level. Abnormal temperatures, untimely precipitations, environmental pollution, famine, drought, floods, etc. are the major outcomes of climate change. Population increase in developing countries have affected the food security. International community must play its role in mitigating the growing problems of the world.
062	[-]	Oceania	AUSTRALIA	Other	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use)	1. The Australian government, in reality, has no climate change policies now. It spent $2.5 billion planting trees and other land projects (mainly to reduce global emissions) but that many has run out (and did little — see below). The new National Energy Guarantee has nothing to offer — a pathetic target for the energy sector only, that Will be met anyway (by household PV solar + states' RETs). There are no other policy, for transport, agriculture, industry, etc. Then there is the ADANI mega coal mine supported by the government! 2. Australia has one of the highest biodiversity loss rates in the world, due mainly to 3. 3. Australia has one of the highest land clearing rates in the world. States like NSW and QLD are notorious for allowing farmers to clear forests at will. The federal government simply doesn't care. It never was its legislation to stop land clearing. Australia's emissions are going up, at a time we must reduce them. The previous government abolished the best climate and energy legislation in the world (in 2014). Since then, they have failed three times to introduce any climate and energy plans, we are now on the fourth worst plan (the NEG). Even koalas are not properly protected! The NSW government has a new logging regime — clear felling, regardless of whether koalas are there. And, there are plans to turn logs into pellets for bio-energy to be burnt and three new power stations. Our forests are in grave danger in NSW! Australia's reliance on coal power and coal mining means a lot of pollution in these areas. Air quality is sometimes very poor. The Murray-Darling basin plan is compromised — instead of returning water to the river, the priority is to give it to irrigations. Australia has one of the highest rate of population increase in the world, due to immigration. Australia takes c. 200,000 immigrants each year, putting severe strain on roads, hospitals, services, land, habitats, etc. Increased droughts and floods are impacting on food production. Australians have one of the hot largest ecological footprints in the world — carbon emissions, food wasted, water used, waste generated etc. Australia is becoming a more unequal society, pushed by government policies that favor the rich. E.g. the government pays people to buy a second, third, fourth etc. Houses yet does very little to help first homebuyers tackle high home prices.
063	[-]	Western Europe	[-]	Other	40s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	If 8. (lifestyles) and 9. (population) would be OK, all the others would not be an issue. The other environmental problems (climate, pollution, water overuse...) are mere consequences of 8 and 9. Only biodiversity loss is "special" as it is a) the base of our existence, and b) politically forgotten.

Comments on Q2							
065	Raymond L Hays	USA & Canada	USA	[-]	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Water is life. Overuse, salt intrusion from sea level rise, pollution are problems exacerbated by the destruction of natural lands and estuaries. The pressure on all of these resources by overpopulation is devastating.
066	Lina Sarkis	Middle East	LEBANON	NGO/NPO	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	The synergetic effects of combined ecological, socio-economic and cultural alterations with the exacerbation of water deficit, extreme weather events and large scale disturbances due to climate change have dramatically increased the vulnerability of Mediterranean socio-ecosystems. Preserving and enhancing diversity at all levels – landscape diversity of agro-silvo-pastoral systems; habitat and species diversity; genetic diversity – is the best strategy to build resilience and secure the viability and sustainability of Mediterranean socio-ecosystems and the communities that inhabit them. Well-managed agro-silvo-pastoral systems have a greater potential for adaptation, through increasing resilience and decreasing vulnerability of people and their livelihoods to the impacts of climate change. By strengthening the interacting mechanisms between the ecological, socio-economic and cultural systems it is easier to avoid crossing critical thresholds that may lead to cascade effects with irreversible changes towards undesired social-ecological conditions under current climate change trend.
067	[-]	USA & Canada	[-]	Media	40s		Energy/ sustainability — less reliance and oil, coal, etc. and developing wind, solar sources that don't pollute. Halted fracking! Housing affordability — we need living wages! Going to be homeless again soon I work full-time.
068	JOAO MANUEL ALVES SOA	Western Europe	PORTUGAL	Other	70s	3. Land-System Change (Land Use)	Human desertification of rural and interior areas. Abandon areas in forests. Forest fires. Urban opinions against plantations. Every of these items together pushes a physical desertification and erosion with the remaining old people leaving the rural world and put more pressure on coastal areas and towns.
069	Amra Javed	Asia	PAKISTAN	Other	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 5. Water Resources 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	Pakistan while is faced with externally activated challenges like climate change, most of the challenges identified as most critical are more to do with 'internal' factors like poor governance – poor management and ineffective protection of natural resources, lack of effective utilization of available human and natural potential and limited research and documentation of changing trends in lifestyle, status of the natural resource capital and impacts of factors such as climate change. Most of the problems of my country are due to unqualified people posted on top & corruption which has eroded all institutions resulting with poor performances .e.g due to lack of knowledge geared departments introduced invasive species of trees in Karachi & it's mass plantation has played havoc with the weather of the city causing multiple respiratory diseases & loss of bird life Similarly poor management of sewage has resulted in polluted sea shore & loss of marine life ,poor water management has resulted in water loss which is dwindling resource Inept garden . department has hindered all efforts of Citizens to green the city I spite of huge capacity of solar energy & wind energy the politicians are going after coal & LNG power projects which has made electricity very costly & polluted environment furthermore here too corruption is the reason
070	Neil Dorman	Western Europe	UK	Other	40s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 6. Population 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	More needs to be done to address habitat destruction and misuse of land/natural resources, which is directly affecting the survival rate for many species. Create support for sustainable crops/resources is needed. Educational awareness is crucial to get the message across – not just younger generation but big decision makers.

Comments on Q2							
073	R. V. VERMA	Asia	INDIA	University or research institution	70s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 6. Population 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures 10. Others	The current imperative need is to ameliorate incessantly deteriorating state of man – environment relationship, which is possibly leading to risk of very survival of life on the planet. It has, of late, prompted the homo sapiens to barely appropriate, innovative and sustainable reform to tackle such spectacular eventuality so as to safeguard mother earth from current and rapacious attitudes in different parts of the world.
074	UDO E. SIMONIS	Western Europe	GERMANY	University or research institution	70s	1. Climate Change	The Paris agreement will fail to remain at +1.5 reap. +2.0 Celsius climate warming. This will lead to (quite dangerous) methods of climate geoengineering.
075	Hartwell H Welsh Jr. Ph.D.	USA & Canada	USA	Other	70s	1. Climate Change	Climate chaos is the greatest threat that global humanity has ever faced in the history of our species.
E001	[-]	Asia	SINGAPORE	University or research institution	40s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	Climate Change is accelerating loss of habitats and irreversible extinction of biodiversity.
E002	[-]	Asia	THAILAND	Other	60s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	Thailand is running to an ecological disaster as there is very little understanding of the risks from both political bodies and communities. Development is wild and very little mitigation activities are taken into account
E005	Debby Cox	Oceania	AUSTRALIA	NGO/NPO	50s	3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 6. Population 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	Global human population levels are unsustainable, governments and societies are unwilling to address this issue effectively and in the end we will see many natural systems deteriorated to such levels, that many may not recover and the impact on humans and other life forms will be irreversible. Climate Change is more a result of many of the other human induced activities. I am concerned that the global leadership is still only looking at next elections and not really survival of our planet, which includes our own survival.
E006	[-]	Asia	THAILAND	University or research institution	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	In brief, the damaging biosphere integrity (biodiversity), due to the unsustainable use of natural resources, based on the lack of understanding among the majority of members of the public, the corrupted authorities and industries, of one of the world's richest regions, in terms of biodiversity, has caused other problems, eg food shortage, water shortage, etc, including the severe global climate change. To address such challenges, a well established Green Economy is one of the major keys. It is unfortunate that, such integration is severely lacking. As a result, awareness among the members of the public at large, appropriate and timely capacity-building programmes must be introduced quickly and widely. In addition, suppression of corruption and poor corporate governance must be implemented immediately and continuously.
E010	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	Local gevernment	50s	10. Others	A common denominator to all issues we face is the lack of accurate ecological information people have, or their lack of awareness,fostered by active campaigns of misinformation by special interest groups.
E011	Haydn Washington	Oceania	AUSTRALIA	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 6. Population 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures 10. Others	We are in a mass extinction event caused by society - the Great Dying. This is driven by overpopulation and overconsumption and by an unsustainable endless growth mantra. Climate change is in fact a symptom of these. Perhaps our greatest problem is that we deny we have a problem, and pretend that all is well. This is pushing us towards collapse, both of ecosystems and the society they support.
E012	[-]	Oceania	NEW ZEALAND	Other	70s	6. Population	New Zealand is not yet overpopulated, but is adversely affected by world overpopulation
E013	[-]	Middle East	ISRAEL	University or research institution	70s	1. Climate Change 5. Water Resources 6. Population	Climate change is a major issue and it affects water resources, especially in hot spots around the world. But one major cause of many of these problems is population growth which needs to be addressed on a global scale.

Comments on Q2							
E014	Satya Prakash Mehra	Asia	INDIA	NGO/NPO	40s	3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures 10. Others	Impact of the exotic/ foreign culture on the native/ indigenous traditions. The local customs and indigenous traditions are eco-friendly developed from the age-old practices of the local population. The external impact had broken the customary laws and enforced those which are from outside, not compatible with the local environment. Thus conflicts of self-vested interest of the external people had affected the symbiotic relationship of the commoners with their natural setup. Thus, developed several challenges for the local population.
E015	Mayank Trivedi	Asia	INDIA	Other	40s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 6. Population 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	We are living in the world with multiple priorities, and more often than not, economic and social priorities driven by the politics of vote bank, overtakes the importance of the ecological imperatives. Though it is understandable that the economic priorities just cant be dispensed with given the burgeoning pressures from the ever increasing stress on the natural resources, yet it is high time that we start to adopt and work to establish the CONCORDANCE among priorities rather than giving PRECEDENCE to some at the expense of others. There are instances available where the concordance approach has worked and delivered magnificent results. What is needed is our due diligence, sincerity and honesty of purpose.
E016	Michael Jennings	USA & Canada	USA	Central government	60s	1. Climate Change 6. Population 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	We have passed the point of no return with respect to an unstoppable change of climate to a state where the global civilization we know now will be largely diminished. This is due to having engaged a suite of Earth system positive feedback mechanisms. In the not too distant future it is probable that there will be significant reductions of human population numbers. The root of the problem is unsustainable lifestyles combined with unrestrained population growth.
E017	Jackson T. Zee	Western Europe	AUSTRIA	NGO/NPO	40s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Underlying fundamentals of the lack of connection with nature and animals as part of the environment. The changing dynamics of ecosystem based disaster risk reduction that is no based on evidence but on political willingness due to the lack of knowledge or the lack of care.
E018	Alistair Henchman	Oceania	AUSTRALIA	Corporation	60s	1. Climate Change	While communities are attempting to respond to climate change at a grass roots level, governments are being influenced by large businesses and wealthy investors and are not leading the required economic and community changes. This places the ability of the world to meet the Paris targets at grave risk.
E020	[-]	Asia	MALAYSIA	NGO/NPO	20s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 6. Population 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	The increment of human population is the main driver to the developments of economy and societal aspects, including environmental related issues. The increment of human population shoot up demands on natural resources (eg. food, shelter, fossil fuels, wood etc.) which largely caused the rapid conversion of forest into commodities plantations, human settlements, infrastructures and others. With this land use change, environment is being polluted and degraded (eg. water pollution due to siltation, human activities etc.; air pollution due to fossil fuels combustion; sound pollution; and light pollution.). As a result, biodiversity losses resulted from habitat loss and degradation, including threats to the food security due to intrusion of invasive species, salination, water shortage etc.; more frequent natural disaster occurrences; sea level rises due to glacier melting; and global warming, which subsequently affect Earth climate. We can't forget that the forest is the regulator to our Earth climate. Hence, the environmental issues to be taken into account are population; society, economy and environment; land-system change; biosphere integrity; and climate change.
E022	Bexell Ayyachamy Daniel	Asia	INDIA	NGO/NPO	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 5. Water Resources 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	Decisions are taken not because the political leaders are genuinely interested in environment but it is purely based on pressure given to the government by International bodies.Climate change issue has not been realised by any one. The word Biodiversity is familiar with the younger generations only but not with elder politicians. unregulated land use land change pattern is there especially areas close to protected areas. This can be stopped only if there is an attitudinal change among the people. These habits loss are mainly due to Government projects happening in the name of development. We have project to clean our habitat but they are all in papers. This is due to population explosion and due people who are not trained to be declined. So where are we ? The existing regulations are to be followed. Democracy should practiced in a right way.

Comments on Q2							
E023	Dotan Rotem	Middle East	ISRAEL	Central government	40s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 5. Water Resources 6. Population	Highly dense country, the highest birth rate in the world, development triumph of infrastructures, energy and apartment constructions. very arid environment drying natural water resources. all together leads to loss of of biodiversity or pushes species to the edge of their survival.
E027	[-]	Middle East	CYPRUS	University or research institution	30s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	All aspects are inter-related.
E028	Andrew Woolmer	Western Europe	UK	Other	40s	4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination)	Few, if any, environments on the planet are unaffected by some form of chemical or other anthropogenic pollution. Of particular concern is the contaimination of ground, fresh and marine waters. These support the whole of the ecosystem yet we manage them poorly and continue to use them as a means for disposing of wastes of all types. We really must address this issue
E030	[-]	Western Europe	AUSTRIA	Corporation	40s	1. Climate Change	Still underestimated in ist importance.
E032	[-]	Asia	BHUTAN	Other	50s	1. Climate Change 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 5. Water Resources	Climate Change is happening now and it is obvious from the point of view of the erratic temperature changes and erratic rainfall patterns than what we had grown earlier cannot be grown now. There are marked variations in the crops and biodiversities occurring in the region.
E037	[-]	Western Europe	SWITZERLAND	NGO/NPO	60s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	The social dimension of sustainability is often neglected. It is possible to imagine a future in which the economy does well, and the environment is protected - but most humans live as indentured servants, if not slaves. Such a future cannot be defined as "sustainable" by any reasonable person. The question is whether we will have a Just Transition to a sustainable future; or an unjust transition to a future of resource wars, violence, and starvation. Therefore, the question of "society, economy and environment" links to social ills - up to and including the increasing risk of global nuclear war.
E039	[-]	Oceania	AUSTRALIA	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change 6. Population 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Population increases combined with growth economies are not consistent within Governments that also advocate sustainable natural environments. Clearly if populations of countries continue to grow at such exponential rates - then the demands on natural resources and space will also increase exponentially. and, the world is already facing one of the biggest extinction events ever recorded because of the on-going losses to natural habitats from direct human pressures plus indirect pressures like global climate change and sea level rise. Do not forget Sea Level Rise.
E040	[-]	Middle East	JORDAN	University or research institution	40s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	Jordan has multiple environmental problems which are interrelated - Although climate change is potentially a problem in the future, it is the combination of drought and land mismanagement which is causing major degradation of ecosystems and resources. Jordan is one of the poorest countries worldwide when it comes to fresh water availability. Yet it is major recipient of refugees from the entire region. Corruption, poverty among much of the growing population, carelessness and bad management have generally become the norm. The Environmental authorities do not monitor what is going on in reality or do not have the means to do so. Jordan hosts regional offices of renowned international organizations yet they hardly have any real impact in the country. In spite of well funded projects these usually have limited impact, in fact their long-term effects are not monitored or known. I think parts of Jordan are in a situation what others would consider an environmental catastrophe, e.g. in the Jordan Valley there is lack of water, pollution due to excessive use of chemicals in agriculture, overgrazing of remnant natural habitat, and an increase in land encroachment to supply food for a growing population.

Comments on Q2							
E042	[-]	Eastern Europe & for	RUSSIA	Other	50s	4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Pollution and contamination present one of the biggest threats to the survival of the human civilization worldwide. It has a negative impact on the resilience of ecosystems and human population, and destroys valuable resources. At the same time, the current level of technological development is sufficient to solve all problems associated with inadequate biochemical flows. Transition to a Green Economy is no longer a technological, but social and political challenge. To preserve natural environment and life on Earth, human civilization has to make a conscious step towards circular economy. All technological prerequisites are already there.
E044	abdelrahman tamimi	Middle East	PALESTINE	NGO/NPO	50s	1. Climate Change 5. Water Resources 6. Population	climate change is the most important issue
E048	JEFFREY A. McNEELY	Asia	THAILAND	Other	70s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use)	These three topics, and indeed the other six, are all connected in various ways. Climate change is a global problem, though its effects will be felt globally. The widely-accepted target of a 2 degrees celsius increase would already be disastrous, but even that target seems increasingly unlikely. And with the decline of interest in international cooperation on the part of American political leadership, including rejection of the Paris Agreement, the problem is more likely to get worse than better. The biosphere will certainly be affected, though some places more than others. The extinction rate does not seem to have slowed despite some significant progress on some topics in some countries. Land use change is strongly linked to population, lifestyles, food, water resources, and biodiversity, so progress in one could help facilitate progress in others.
E049	ROBERT ZWAHLEN	Western Europe	SWITZERLAND	Corporation	70s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 6. Population	Ultimately, all environmental issues are related to or depend on population (in terms of numbers and in terms of consumption level). I consider climate change as the most immediate threat, and it has become more so by recent (geo-)political developments, mainly the change in US politics.
E050	Iain Gordon	Oceania	AUSTRALIA	University or research institution	50s	10. Others	Biosecurity - disease, invasive species (pest animals, plants). This is for all aspects of the socio-ecological system including ecosystems and humans.
E054	Sigrid LIEDE-SCHUMANN	Western Europe	GERMANY	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change 6. Population	1. Unpopular measures are needed to slow climate change - democratic governments think they can't afford this, less democratic governments are more interested in quick money, and so are the main players, the big companies. 6. As long as developmental aid is not coupled to effective birth control measures (not abortion, but all measures of prevention), all efforts to solve issues of biosphere integrity and food security are doomed. Again, this is unpopular and religious views and leaders as well as power plays (outnumbering the so-called enemy) kill all deliberate measures; democrates are afraid of using measures of force, even relatively mild ones.
E056	Peter S Maitland	Western Europe	UK	University or research institution	70s	1. Climate Change 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	1. Climate change is already having significant effects on the fauna of northern Europe. 9. Society is not yet sufficiently aware of the environmental problems it faces.
E058	[-]	Western Europe	SWITZERLAND	NGO/NPO	60s	6. Population 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	In our Country high Standards with high Population are an extremely pressure on the environment.
E060	Young Jae Ro	Asia	KOREA	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 6. Population	The earth ecosystem has been degraded and reached almost the deadline. We have to get together to fight against all the bad national policies and individuals with bad hababits and practices. For example, plastic bottles and bags have been wasted and final destination is the sea and ocean where they have been accumulated to form artificial islands in the equatorial pacific. We have to educate the public about the tragic stories about the sea turtles which are being killed d after eating plastic foams.
E061	Cory William WHITNEY	Western Europe	GERMANY	University or research institution	30s	7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	You've asked me to comment on the place where I currently live: Here in Europe the environmental impacts of our consumption are largely outsourced. Partly a NIMBY effect but largely for the cheap production costs, and larger land area available / productive capacity elsewhere.
E062	Marina RUTOVSKAYA	Eastern Europe & for	RUSSIA	University or research institution	60s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	The hysteria unfolded around Russia: unsubstantiated accusations, the expulsion of diplomats, and so on can lead to the unleashing of a new world war by the countries of Europe and North America. The world war threatens complete catastrophe for the nature.
E069	Rick Baydack	USA & Canada	CANADA	University or research institution	60s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	Biodiversity integrity is a critical problem for society to address into the future. Other factors could all lead to a reduction of the biological makeup of our planet, and its preservation is paramount to a properly functioning, and sustainable future fofr humankind.

Comments on Q2							
E072	Baars Gerard	Western Europe	THE NETHERLAN	NGO/NPO	70s	1. Climate Change 3. Land-System Change (Land Use)	Due to the growth of global population and the onging climate change we will see populationshifts towards coastal regions. As the capacity to grow food in these regions are limited imports- traffic of products is necessary. Dry regions- Subsahara e.g. will make people flee to other regions. Options to stop: 1) more economic perspective in the region;2) no foreign exploitation of products(oil-gold- minerals) 3) profits should stay in the country and being distributed in a more social way- benefit for all.4) development of a more stable and sustainable economy- based on agricultural- middle class entrepreneurs and higher education for all groups of the pouplation. . On many continents economic alliences should be developped like EU in Europe- the US/Canada and Mexico and the ASEAN group of countries. This can help nations and even continents to stand against the giants in economy.
E073	Simon N Stuart, PhD	Western Europe	UK	NGO/NPO	60s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 5. Water Resources 7. Food	All indications are that the human-caused extinction rate is running at between one thousand and ten thousand times the background rate, and accelerating. Despite worthy commitments in the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and the Sustainable Development Goals, in practice very little is being done to address biodiversity loss. The amounts spent on biodiversity conservation are probably two orders of magnitude too low. However, solving the problems of biodiversity loss on its own won't work. We have to address the root causes. The global food production system is the largest single cause of biodiversity loss. Agriculture in its current form must change if this planet is to have a future. We need to feed more people using less land, with much lower water and chemical inputs. To achieve this we might need to make use of new, emerging technologies. Unsustainable food production is the largest cause of detrimental land-use change. The use of freshwater ecosystems, especially rivers, for human uses alone with scarcely any thought given to the species that depend on these systems is also a huge driver of loss. This requires fundamental policy change in the water sector. Climate change, and associated ocean acidification, is another huge driver of loss. It is receiving a lot more attention than the problems associated with food and water but progress is still very slow, and special measures will be needed if habitats such as coral reefs are to have a future. Related to all of this, the stabilising of the human population and the adoption of sustainable lifestyles worldwide are also pre-requisites for combatting biodiversity loss. Right now, the world is on a path to achieving various Sustainable Development Goals by destroying biodiversity (SDGs 14 and 15). In the long-term, this cannot work. Ensuring human flourishing must be achieved by simultaneously ensuring the flourishing of all life on earth.
E075	Charles Walcott	USA & Canada	USA	University or research institution	70s	1. Climate Change	Global warming has the potential to cause major changes in climate which in turn may affect agriculture and all aspects of the natural world. Furthermore, it is very likely to increase the risk of coastal flooding.
E079	PAUL M. KOCH, P.Eng	USA & Canada	CANADA	Other	70s	10. Others	In Canada because of its vast resources and small population, we are not impacted by many of the environmental problems of other regions and countries. However, we do need to act in a responsible way to protect the environment as well as our economy.
E081	Les Kaufman	USA & Canada	USA	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	The question confounds priorities among challenges with those of drivers. I've done my best to balance these two.
E082	[-]	Western Europe	BELGIUM	Local gevernment	40s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	The biodiversity crisis is alarming. It will affect all people on earth as we loose ecosystem services. Together with climate change, these 2 environemental issues are dépendent on our production and consumptions habits. We must drasticaly reduce our consumption, this will in turn reduce pressure on biodiversity and ecosystems and reduce green house gas emission. We live far above what is sustainable for our planet. We must apply biodiversity friendly agriculture (agro ecology, not just for food, but also for feed, fiber and energy)forestry, fisheries and aquaculture, reduce our plastic production and consumption, reduce our footprint on all ecosystems types. When phasing out a product, we must be sure it is not replace by another one creating an additional pressure on biodiveristy and ecosystems (eg biofuels).

Comments on Q2							
E083	[-]	Western Europe	UK	NGO/NPO	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	We are accelerating towards catastrophe on many different levels. All are interlinked and feed into each other. We need to change consumption habits, attitudes to population growth, attitudes to the environment and general behaviour right now. Unfortunately, there appears to be no sign of this happeningg.
E084	[-]	USA & Canada	CANADA	Central government	30s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	The issues I have chosen are all interlinked. We need to change our lifestyles soon, as our consumption habits are having devastating effects on biodiversity (depletion of resources due to activities to support our lifestyles), which in turn accelerates the rate of climate change by preventing ecosystems to provide vital services.
E086	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	Other	60s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	A crucial aspect of society, economy, and the environment is income inequality and the burden of externalities falling most heavily on lower-income populations.
E087	[-]	Asia	CHINA	University or research institution	50s	6. Population 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	consume too much, population increasing are too major driving forces for environmental crisis.
E088	ELAVALAGAN.V.A.	Asia	INDIA	Media	70s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 10. Others	If there is any world war in future, then it would be for water. Water resources almost have depleted to the dangerous level in India especially in Tamil Nadu. And the available meager water is also highly polluted quite unfit for irrigation and human consumption. Forest cover and the area of cultivable land are also fast deteriorating leading to the extinction of fauna and flora. The biosphere is becoming a sink of industrial pollutants especially the polythene wastes. The developing countries notorious for high energy consumption simply dump the wastes into the lands and water bodies of developing countries. The polluters should be fined. There is no way out to manage the e wastes and nuclear wastes. The mother planet in need should not be meant for our greed. The industrial zones should be minimised. It is high time to create Agricultural zones and the younger generations should be relieved from the craze of electronics and industries and be tutored natural and green farming..
E089	[-]	USA & Canada	CANADA	Other	60s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	In the past 50+ years I have observed a slow, steady decrease in biodiversity in western Canada. Unfortunately, younger people are not as aware or concerned because they have no baseline observations to judge how healthy current biodiversity levels are.
E090	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	University or research institution	70s	1. Climate Change 5. Water Resources 6. Population	All human problems stem from over population
E092	[-]	Asia	INDIA	Central government	30s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 6. Population 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures 10. Others	Awareness among people

Comments on Q2							
E093	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	University or research institution	30s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	We are reaching the tipping point for catastrophic climate change, if we have not passed it already. This requires sustained attention from governmental organizations in order to even approach reversing the trends, but present governments (the US administration in particular) have shown negative interest in addressing the problem or even admitting there is a problem at all. This is why I marked climate change and society/economy as the two most pressing issues. Land-system change, pollution, water resources, and consumption habits are all important issues that need to be addressed, but if society/economy were to experiences a paradigm shift towards responsible environmental policy, these things would be perforce be addressed. Biodiversity loss, on the other hand, cannot be reversed, and the more species we lose, the more we risk upsetting entire ecosystems that the planet and its humans, even city dwelling ones, depend on. This is why biodiversity is my number 3 concern. I am less worried about population or food. Recent research suggests we are on track to complete the demographic transition globally before the end of the century. Population will continue to rise dramatically for a while but should then stabilize at 10-12 billion. This is twice the world population in the 1980s. However, we do have the technological and food resources to care for everyone. Food, again, is more of a social/political/logistics issue than one that can be addressed alone. The top priority right now must be to convince global policy makers to aggressively fight to enact and enforce policy that will mitigate climate change. The best way to do that is through legislation that addresses the other, related issues in the survey. Fossil fuels were not mentioned, but we absolutely must divest from them and switch to sustainable sources such as wind and solar power.
E094	Ashley Kelly	USA & Canada	USA	University or research institution	30s	6. Population 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	I used to think that top environmental problems were biodiversity loss, ecosystem collapse and climate change. I thought that thirty years of good science could address these problems. I was wrong. The top environmental problems are selfishness, greed and apathy, and to deal with these we need a cultural and spiritual transformation.
E096	Ikram Ur Rahman	Asia	PAKISTAN	NGO/NPO	50s	3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 6. Population 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	In Pakistan the forested communities are small land holders with improper land use and tenure system. Mostly they are dependent on natural resources of forest including tree cutting for timber and illicit selling. they need alternative livelihood resources with incentives of socio-economic up lift. The recent project of mountains and markets by UNDP in Northern Pakistan findings reveals that these people are under-served and neglected for their basic rights of infrastructure, health, education and environmental compensation. The interventions in NTFP sector is encouraging through products development and linking these communities with national and international markets.
E097	MICHAEL KEATING	USA & Canada	CANADA	NGO/NPO	70s	8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Climate change is the big signal that we are passing ecological boundaries and endangering our future. The driving force is lifestyles and consumption. There is awareness of a need to transition to a greener society, but we are still far too slow in making the needed changes.
E098	Nadir GUL	Asia	PAKISTAN	NGO/NPO	70s	1. Climate Change 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population	The prevailing environmental changes has jeopardized the planet, in last two decades climate change impact has posed adverse negative effects on the common person of society. The extreme weather like frequent flood, intensive and long spell of drought damaged all ecosystems and biodiversity. in the result, apparently people have lost their livelihood sources and turned towards cities, where the pressure has not only increased on urban settlement but also narrow down the available resources. In the presence of poor sanitation and sewerage system multiplied the environmental issues. people hardly access clean or safe drinking water. more than 40% water is not fit for drinking despite of this people are compelled to drink contaminated water. similarly, the ground water drastically depleted and yearly around 1-meter declines water table. On the other hand, due to poor governance and management of water allocation, distribution and utilization is at its peak. Indiscriminate pumping through number of tube wells depleted aquifers. These all factors threat the overall environment in the region. Number of polices and strategies are available but the implementation remains stagnant.
E100	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	University or research institution	70s	1. Climate Change 6. Population 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	If the economy continues to grow it destroys the biosphere and consequently itself. If the economy stops growing the current social systems fail. Need to redesign for a steady-state economy with fair distribution of sustainable income among a stationary population.

Comments on Q2							
E101	Daniel H. Janzen	USA & Canada	USA	University or research institution	70s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 6. Population	Humanity is extraordinarily ignorant of, and antagonistic to, the wild biodiversity of the world - the same wild biodiversity that provided the selective forces that created us and and impinge on everything that we do. Unfortunately, Homo sapiens is hardwired with a genome that was invented in the Pleistocene and earlier, which can be very briefly described as "Me, Now", or "I do everything I can to raise my personal fitness in the present day, and the effect that has on the remainder of the world, close or far, is irrelevant.
E102	Sarah Otterstrom	USA & Canada	USA	NGO/NPO	40s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	The loss of species is happening at an unprecedented rate. Seemingly common organisms such as swallows and sparrows are rapidly disappearing. Humanity must come to a concensus regarding the value of species, and biodiversity, so that we might gain the political will to make changes that are needed to stop further species loss.
E105	John Parks	USA & Canada	USA	NGO/NPO	40s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	We are living through and witnessing Earth's sixth mass extinction event (Holocene extinction). Global deforestation and widespread alteration/destruction of other biomes/habitat types, coupled with climate change, are exacerbating this mass extinction event.
E107	Gabriel Van Duinen	Oceania	AUSTRALIA	University or research institution	20s	1. Climate Change 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	Australia faces significant environmental challenges both presently and in the next ten to fifteen years. A growing population and a housing crisis threaten Australia's food security and overall sustainability, Natural resources continue to be depleted and as several droughts have shown this will continue to cause problems for Australia. Climate change is increasingly becoming a threat - global warming and rapidly rising sea levels will put continued pressure on Australia's fragile environment, especially in the Great Barrier Reef, for years to come.
E110	James Nikitine	Western Europe	UK	Media	30s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Biodiversity: losses at unprecedented rate Climate change: speed of decline of CO2 emissions no way near enough Food and lifestyles: plastics invasion of our bodies through air we breathe, food and water we consume
E115	ALEXANDER J. B. ZEHNDE	Western Europe	SWITZERLAND	University or research institution	70s	1. Climate Change 5. Water Resources 7. Food	The immediate effect of climate change is on the water resources. The most important and fastest impact of climate change on humanity is on water resources and as a consequence on food production. Humanity can adapt to climate change but needs to manage water resources and food production.
E118	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	Corporation	60s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Global environmental crises are an existential threat to democratic forms of government. The solution for addressing looming environmental problems, notably climate change, requires that we address the way that society establishes its norms and mores, and thus how we make decisions. Consensus decisions that result in action will also result in disaster. If we fail to come together as a society to address these challenges, it is inevitable that we experience social breakdown, or, alternatively, increasingly authoritarian rule. Either path will result in conflict and social disruption. Our institutions and our leaders are failing the people, and to varying degrees around the world, nowhere more evidently than the United States, my own country, we as a people are letting ourselves down, and failing future generations. Discipline must come - the question is will it come from within, or without?

Comments on Q2							
E119	[-]	Western Europe	THE NETHERLAN	NGO/NPO	50s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	We depend on landscapes for food, water, clean air, stable climate and social and economic prosperity, and our wellbeing. However, a quarter of the world's landscapes (the size of the US and China together) are now deforested, overgrazed, polluted: degraded. Healthy ecosystems or landscapes are the basis of food security, water and air, biodiversity, and resilient business. The health of our ecosystems is directly connected to the world's most pressing problems, of drought, poverty, pollution, climate change, flooding, conflict and migration. In order to solve these urgent and critical ecological and social issues, we must restore our ecosystems. When people are enabled, to restore landscapes/ecosystems, they open up untapped opportunities for sustainable restorative economic development. In order to unlock this potential we must demonstrate this through large-scale restoration projects based on business cases. That why we must think in a holistic business approach - that integrates ecology in business in a practical way, with an open heart, using international agreements, sustainable agriculture and development - to halt biodiversity loss and solve the land system use crisis as it is impacting our society and economy. How to create a practical business framework for ecological restoration that could generate pipeline for investors? There fore we need to align all stakeholders on the land, and identify business cases that would give multiple returns within one generation. The 4 returns/3 zones/20 yrs framework is holistic: inspirational, social, natural, and sustainable financial returns are delivered by 3 landscape zones: natural, combined and economic zones during a 20 years-time frame. Governments can us the 4 returns framework as policy by realising large-scale landscape restoration projects and business cases together with partners as local farmers, land-users, experts, investors and local authorities. Its is important that we learn to use it and train people.
E122	[-]	USA & Canada	CANADA	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Climate change is an effect as well as a cause since the Earth is a relatively closed system. Rationality, causality and allied ways of thinking and presuming evidence is also a closed system, but, unlike the Earth's system, it does not demonstrate infinite variability, except in a very narrow and shallow purview, in fact, very few variables are used in most scientific papers yet massive trust is put in myopic conclusions. It is difficult to imagine how science can put so much faith in using statistical analysis to deal with statistically minute sampling. Triangulation is also a sytem of thinking and measuring that is limited. The complex variable"mathematics", can work within such closed systems of thinking according to the limitations of the systems involved, including inchoate essentializations that are the foundation and frameworks of science, including technologies, engineering and mathematics whose 'truth regimes' rely on reason, rationality, causality and cognate systems. Indigenous ways of knowing, of assessing and languaging climate change and the other (above) issues are treated as lower value or caste thinking. There is little more to say, as I do not want to rely on reason to share my ideas and there is not enough room to use storytelling. Indigenous narrativities are treated within academia and judging events such as this one as very poor cousin tributaries indeed. The stories of climate change as told or exhibited by living local and global systems tell their own stories, which are not lesser 'ways of knowing' than those of mainstream western(ized) science. What I am saying is that anthropogenic or anthropoergic climate change is very much a demonstration of the failings of western science. The only other factor I will add is that the technological tools of science and their application are the main drivers of globalization and the major triggers of climate change, including the resulting global ecojustice and sustainability imbalances. 23:52
E123	[-]	Oceania	AUSTRALIA	Other	70s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	Extinction rates continue to accelerate. Rising sea levels will have a dramatic effect on parts of Oceania.
E125	Markus Fischer	Western Europe	SWITZERLAND	University or research institution	50s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 6. Population 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	Biodiversity is the foundation of our life. It provides us with food and other materials, regulates the quality of air, water and soils, controls hazardous organisms and ameliorates natural hazards, and it provides us with indispensable experience, sense of place and identity. However, biodiversity loss is going on globally at rapid rates and at least extinctions are irreversible. All this brings me to rate biodiversity loss as the single most important problem, which affects many others. While it is directly caused and accelerated by land use and climate change, it is ultimately caused by high rates of consumption and high human population density.
E127	[-]	Western Europe	IRELAND	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 6. Population 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	The scientific arguments have been explicitly stated. The political system's ability to initiate and implement fundamental change is the major blockage to sustainability.

Comments on Q2							
E128	[-]	Asia	SRI LANKA	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination)	Conversion of forests and other types of natural habitats is a critical issue for this country. At present it is of greater importance than climate change. But as climate change affects everything, impacts of land use change and pollution will interact with climate change in the near future.
E129	Kenneth R. Schultz	USA & Canada	USA	Other	70s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 6. Population	Human kind is paying no attention to its population. There are no programs trying to inform people of the possibilities and importance of population control. As a consequence, the rising human population is resulting in the decrease in population of the other beings that share the earth - loss of bio-diversity. The rising human population results in increased climate change and makes efforts at CO2 control increasingly difficult.
E132	Do'a ZAYED	Middle East	PALESTINE	NGO/NPO	30s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 10. Others	In Palestine, the effect of all above points are more than other places according to occupation, that privet the indigenous people to retch their natural resources as water, Land and seeds to manage it in perfect way according to available quantity, we as Palestinian have a major problem of food sovereignty. the relation between human, the wars affect many natural resources and biodiversity around the world.
E133	[-]	Western Europe	SWITZERLAND	Corporation	60s	4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population	The growing problems at the moment are not so much related to Western Europe, but global influence from environmental problems growing massively in Far East (India, China) and still high in North America (U.S.A).
E134	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	University or research institution	70s	6. Population 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	Global society has put over 7 billion people on a planet that might support 1-2 billion with the material and energy flows their aspired lifestyle requires. Being far beyond the carrying capacity of the planet leads to the symptoms which are falsely considered to be the root problems: climate change, water scarcity, ecosystem deterioration. Alleviating the symptoms will not produce solutions, until the population has fallen back down to sustainable levels.
E135	Natalie Kyriacou	Oceania	AUSTRALIA	NGO/NPO	30s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures 10. Others	As a global society, we have not yet effectively developed the mechanisms to cope with (and respond to) the highly complex and interconnected problems that climate change poses. The challenges are so incredibly diabolical that it has left many people overwhelmed, misinformed and, oftentimes, complacent. Climate change has become so politicised that the voices of demagogues are being elevated above the voices of science, reason and fact. The discourse surrounding climate change has created an opening for many sects of the international community to debate its veracity. The existence of climate change is a reality. The debate should be surrounding the best ways to address the impact of climate change, not its actual existence. In debating the existence of climate change, deniers have successfully delayed progress and created an atmosphere that privileges inaction, divisiveness and misinformation. The political divisiveness that pervades our society is damaging our ability to address real-world issues. It is important that we participate in meaningful and open discussions with respect and compassion, that we elevate the voices of young people while respecting the voices of the scientific community.
E136	Jean W. Wiener	Mexico, Central Ame	HAITI	NGO/NPO	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	We are the most vulnerable nation in the Caribbean in terms of all of the environmental problems listed except for perhaps liquid pollution (although we do also dump our oils, sewerage, and other wastes directly into the ocean). As was shown by the hurricanes in late 2017 we are also in ever increasing risk of more frequent and stronger climate events.
E137	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	NGO/NPO	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	I live in a society that values immediate results. I worry that climate change has been politicized and is not taken seriously by the politicians of certain parties because they view quick economic gain as the priority and not long term sustainability. This should not be a debatable issue but rather how to deal with the facts of it. Then climate change results in low biodiversity. All of this is related tot he current political environment in my country and it is quite concerning.

Comments on Q2							
E140	Oscar Forero	South America	COLOMBIA	University or research institution	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	We need to feed 7 to 8 billion people by mid 21st century, more less. We suppose to do it differently that terrible way we have been doing it, which at the expense of the environment, enriching corporations and making even poorer peasants and small scale farmers. We are not doing it differently: deforestation, specially on the Ecuador and tropics continues apace, the rate of extinction is alarming, acidification of oceans implies great shortages of food; in the developing world corporate agri-industry continues to pass externalities to society at large, with the major cost of lives been paid by those more vulnerable. Research for the use of biodiversity in innovation continues to be disproportionally dedicated to bio-killing artifacts (fungicides, insecticides, pesticides, etc.). This is replicated in global investment made in weapons (nuclear, bioweapens, conventional), which larger than in health and education. In other words we are not increasing sustainability in any area. On the contrary, we are leaving a terrible legacy for future generations. Not only that, current generations starting their carrier are not likely to have a better quality of life than their parents.
E141	DAVID VERNON	Oceania	AUSTRALIA	Media	50s	1. Climate Change 6. Population	Nearly all problems can be sheeted home to excessive human population. While large populations can and are managed, everything would be so much easier without having to deal with huge numbers of people.
E142	DIONISIO PAPELLERAS Jr.	Asia	PHILIPPINES	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 7. Food 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures 10. Others	Country leadership is not very sensitive to environmental issues, climate change and food security, maybe out of ignorance or simply politics.
E146	Simon Marsh	Western Europe	UK	Corporation	40s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures 10. Others	Although our understanding of how the planet and it's biological systems work and how we have a major impact on the environment we are slow to address these issues. Action to tackle emissions, pollution, waste and consumption is being taken but I fear it is without any urgency. If we continue to ignore the lifestyle and social economics which contribute to climate change, natural resources depletion and pollution we will loose biodiversity and in turn our soils and water will no longer sustain any quality of life on earth. Security and stability for all countries are major drivers for sustainable development and protection of our natural resources.
E147	Irina Krasnova	Eastern Europe & for	RUSSIA	University or research institution	60s	10. Others	At the moment Russia faces and seeks for adequate legal responses to the problem of solid wastes stockpiling that crosses with seeking conceptual approaches to change the consumption styles& Another problem is to integrate into the legislation the eco-system approach baring in mind the landscape and climate systems diversity in the country. The uniform regulation in such conditions seems unsufficient nd even inadequate.

Comments on Q2							
E148	[-]	Oceania	AUSTRALIA	NGO/NPO	60s	1. Climate Change	Climate change is understood as a severe problem by majority of Australian population but Governments at Federal and most State levels refuse to take science seriously and spend money on projects that will not work, instead of promoting & funding projects that have proven to be effective. Only some of the local governments are active in doing what they can, with limited funding and limited power. Very frustrating for Farmers and people working in the environment and most scientists. A week ago, in Sydney 15,000 people from all parts of New South Wales marched in protest through Sydney. Farmers riding horses, young people chanting, "Knitting Nannas" and seasoned campaigners like me made our voices heard. Without significant actions to address changes already happened, worse will come. Biosphere Integrity - International cooperation through NGOs works to limit extinctions but Government actions in Australia are actively destroying habitat in both land and sea, ignoring pleas to stop destroying habitat specific to species that only use specific combinations of landscape and flora (for example). Biodiversity is struggling in most areas of Australia. Land Use - Governments continue to destroy and despoil remaining good habitat, human communities, farming land and limited fresh water resources with unnecessary new open cut and underground coal mines. Also allowing residential housing on agricultural land in and near cities. Water resources - Fresh water resources being diverted to crop irrigation and destroying health of struggling river systems. Sea water being polluted by urban runoff and mining contaminants. Consumption Habits - grass roots pressure starting to make some change to consumption society; less use and throw away, more recycling, reuse etc but not enough.
E149	[-]	Oceania	AUSTRALIA	University or research institution	40s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	Australia has the worlds worst record of mammal extinctions, but the present government still allows high rates of land clearing, has not prepared recovery plans for threatened species, and does not believe in climate change. Short term political agendas are bringing Australia to the bottom.
E152	Bjanka Prakljacic	Eastern Europe & for	MONTENEGRO	NGO/NPO	30s	1. Climate Change 3. Land-System Change (Land Use)	Extreme habitat degradation, mainly trough wood cutting, modification of shoreline, modification of river beds, construction and general lack of any recovery programs for the environment, has caused severe problems. In addition effects of climate change are even more pronounced in these barren ecosystems... We are now facing the reality of failed species conservation because they have no adequate habitats to populate.
E153	Hulea Gh. Danut	Eastern Europe & for	ROMANIA	NGO/NPO	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 6. Population 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Economy evolved from a perspective where resources were considered unlimited. Now people are disconnected from nature and do not realize their dependency of natural resources. Without taking common steps at global level human population and possible this planet can disappear. Human populations from developed countries should rethink their consumption habits and set an example.
E156	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	University or research institution	60s	10. Others	Environmental Education: the need for understanding is critical to all the above items. Knowledge alone is insufficient to cause behavior change, but it is a necessary component to all others.
E157	[-]	Western Europe	THE NETHERLAN	Other	60s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	The loss of biodiodiversity in the Netherlands is enormous and hardly gets political interest. The loss of wild flowers f.e. is huge with consequences for insects, birds etc.
E158	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	University or research institution	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 5. Water Resources	Besides climate change one of the greatest environmental issues facing human kind is the degradation of the ocean ecosystem through plastic pollution and over fishing. This ecosystem is critical for sustaining human beings.

Comments on Q2							
E159	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	Central government	40s	3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	I think land-use should be considered more broadly. Decisions are being made about land-use in terms of development, waste storage, etc. that impact biodiversity, energy flows, etc. These should be taken into account, not just forests and fields. Also, "education" is missing. I originally selected "society, economy, and environment" as my number one concern, but found it was too limiting in its description. At least "lifestyles" would address the issues of consumption. It looks to me like lifestyles and society, economy, and environment are more interactive than you are giving them credit for. In fact, I think all these factors are pretty interlocked. It would be better to have some sort of spiderweb of connectivity. Food, for example, is related to lifestyles. Perhaps it would have been better to parse what are the biggest drivers of concern - consumption is a driver, but how we address that consumption may be through regulations, encouragement, alternatives, education, or all of the above.
E160	Christopher SERVHEEN	USA & Canada	USA	Central government	60s	1. Climate Change	The government of the US is being led by people who are ignorant about climate issues and environmental issues. They are causing huge environmental damage by their continued ignorance.
E167	Najib William Saab	Middle East	LEBANON	NGO/NPO	60s	1. Climate Change 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food	The most important environmental challenge in the Middle East region is scarcity of water and productive land, and how this reflects on food production. The already critical situation will be exacerbated by rapidly rising population and the impacts of climate change.
E168	[-]	Asia	MALAYSIA	NGO/NPO	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Human population keeps increasing with the natural resources keeps depleting, much of the waste are not recyclable or economical to recycle in business sense. Energy is required to recycle, produce materials into stuffs that human basic needs and (the problem) wants...due to lifestyle, behaviour and attention. Wants changed as the fashion dictates or what the marketeers dictate. All these used up resources and energy with waste product of green house gases (climate change) and other gases and waste. Wealth grows, landuse more changes for socio-economic activities, biodiversity at stake including illegal trade. The imbalance is getting worse. What is the solution?
E170	[-]	Western Europe	THE NETHERLAN	Corporation	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 6. Population	Humankind has grown in such numbers and with such consumption habits that the pressures on the environment threaten to reach beyond what the earth can support.
E171	[-]	South America	BRAZIL	Central government	30s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	In Brazil, the main effects of Climate changes can be the climatic aberrations such as droughts, torrential rains and flooding, severe storms, abnormal temperatures, ocean desertification and ocean acidification. Also, the Brazilian political situation is getting worst in directions to an environmental awareness at the individual and societal levels, progress of environmental education; poverty, governance and on the status of women. The most conservative government is currently in the power and also support the agro business based in wide land-use changes, replacing forest to cropland and (land)power concentration. The Michel Temer government is based also in minorities exploitation, defending changes on laws against the slave work. Furthermore, the Brazilian government is open to wide mining exploitation, with no controls of companies works and licences, resulting in severe pollution disasters without punishment.The consequence of no interest to invest in a better/equal land management and in conservation projects, makes the acceleration of species extinction rate; effects of contamination, climate change as a real and worrying scenario to Brazil.
E173	[-]	Western Europe	AUSTRIA	Central government	60s	8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	On a global scale, lifestyles with excessive consumption of resources are responsible for most of the environmental pressures and cause irreversable damage, both to biodiversity and the climate system.
E174	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	University or research institution	50s	6. Population	All environmental problems are exacerbated by human population growth!

Comments on Q2							
E175	Paulo Andreas Buckup	South America	BRAZIL	University or research institution	50s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 5. Water Resources	In my region of the continent water crisis have reached almost deadly levels in recent years. For example, in recent drought events the reservoirs of the metropolitan area of the giant city of São Paulo almost dried out. How would 20 million people that live in that area survive if the reservoirs dried out? Likewise, many coastal streams in the same region had their flow 100% interrupted due to unsustainable use of water and the Itaipu reservoir in the giant Paraná River system used 100% of its flow for many years. The loss of biodiversity in these areas caused extirpation of hundreds ou thousands of populations of aquatic organisms. This is a scale of magnitude worse that previous threats to biodiversity (which, for example, had already caused an almost 10 fold reduction in size of fishes caught in commercial fisheries over the last 100 years).
E177	Stacie Beute	USA & Canada	USA	NGO/NPO	40s	1. Climate Change 3. Land-System Change (Land Use)	Our organization operates in a rapidly developing region of one of the most biodiverse and landscape diverse places on Earth, the Sonoran Desert. This region (Maricopa County and the rest of the Phoenix Metro Statistical Area) was determined to be the fastest growing region in the US last year. In just the next 20 years, more than 2,000,000 acres of undeveloped land is planned for conversion to urban use in this region. Land use change and conversion (even in non "forest" areas) creates the conditions for a series of other troublesome changes-- watershed impacts, habitat fragmentation and isolation, losses in connectivity, losses in biodiversity, changes in local hydrology, exacerbation of urban heat island (and associated heat morbidity and mortality), losses in human nature experiences, etc. In our region, it is my opinion that land use change, policy, zoning, ordinance, procedure, process and practice-- these may be our most important opportunities to prevent future environmental degradation and bolster resilience to climate change in our region. It's the systems that need addressing-- the day to day practices and processes that continually produce outcomes that degrade the planet.
E178	John Waldman	USA & Canada	USA	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change 5. Water Resources 7. Food	I am quite concerned about some of these issues leading to war, particularly diminishing water resources and consequential reduced food availability, and flooded lowlands that force consolidation of populations.
E179	Ananda Banerjee	Asia	INDIA	Media	40s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 6. Population 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Population growth, land degradation, pollution, biodiversity loss, and climate change are different aspects of the same critical challenge - the health of our natural world. These threats cannot be dealt in isolation.
E180	Sanzhar Kantarbayev	Eastern Europe & for	KAZAKHSTAN	University or research institution	30s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination)	All three problems I have identified, in my opinion, stem from the lack of a fundamental scientific approach to solving them, the cessation of permanent subsidies from the state to the national science, the reluctance of young people to engage in science because of the low profitability. Destruction of the Soviet scientific school and the inability of modern construction of new science in Kazakhstan.

Comments on Q2							
E182	Andreas Andreopoulos	Western Europe	GREECE	NGO/NPO	60s	1. Climate Change 5. Water Resources 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	All 9 issues have 2 sides; negative & positive not equally balanced; typical: 'Water Resources' relevant, directly or indirectly, to more than 12 of 17 goals; to exaggerate a bit, UN goals could be just one: WATER MANAGEMENT; things would be easier on all levels (1. awareness; 2. holistic problem detection (diminution of usable fresh water resources [depletion, contamination]; etc). Water cycle clears picture: CYCLE OF PROCESSES BY WHICH WATER CIRCULATES BETWEEN OCEANS, ATMOSPHERE, & LAND, INVOLVING PRECIPITATION AS RAIN & SNOW, DRAINAGE IN STREAMS & RIVERS, AND RETURN TO ATMOSPHERE BY EVAPORATION & TRANSPIRATION]; 3. Water focused proposals; 4. Water's mgmt solution (natural / freshwater use). Some of issues are REASONS: draught; others CAUSES: welding sparks; some SIDE-EFFECTS: fire; some RESULTS: house burnt. Confused image results to difficulty to solutions and, mainly, priorities. Put broadly: REASON: overpopulation + lifestyle; CAUSE: global warming; SIDE-EFFECTS: water management; RESULT: climate change. SOLUTION should NOT be mainly based still on adaptation / mitigation measures: attack is MOST effective defense; SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT in the context of ECOLOGICAL CIVILIZATION is fighting at the same most urgent side-effects. Break - even point is key concept in this procedure. So Issue #9 Society, Economy and Environment is the solution (funding; change regulations; integrated planning sustainable development construction in as many as possible locations globally, as much as possible earlier. Such an initiative is Sustainable Future Eco Landmarks (SFEL); Sustainable Holistic Development Modular Infrastructure Model, global investment initiative promoted by UNSDGS #SDGAction13684 https://goo.gl/S2DKSB, with its capacity building program, Social Matrix Re¬vealed, also promoted by UNFCCC https://goo.gl/2bGkyU; SFEL pitches - one for "Hoi Polloi" https://goo.gl/aEAyZP and one for investors https://goo.gl/vBqsk9.
E184	Rafael Jose de Menezes	South America	BRAZIL	NGO/NPO	50s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	I believe the solar energy will be a important clean source of energy, decreasing our dependency in fossil fuel. With clean and cheap solar energy, I hope the world will have more resources for cleaning water, and more water means more food! I am optimistic, let's keep working!
E185	[-]	South America	BRAZIL	NGO/NPO	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use)	Those three topics are linked. Land-System change has being threatening biodiversity and is leading to climate change. The sustainable use of biodiversity is extremelly important to help rural people (as small farmers, indigenous and other traditional people) to support conservation through their livelihoods.
E188	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	Central government	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 6. Population	Climate change solutions can probably be engineered, but extinctions cannot be reversed. The only way to slow mass extinctions is halt human population growth.
E189	Ian Spellerberg	Oceania	NEW ZEALAND	University or research institution	70s	10. Others	In my opinion all these issues need to be put into a broad context - that is the unsustainable and inequitable use of nature and the environment. Climate change is just one aspect of that. I believe that too much attention is devoted to climate change at the expense of the overall issue. Environmental sustainability should be at the foremost of our thinking. Legislate, legislate, legislate! Relying of the goodwill of people and organisations is not enough. During the last few decades the state (health) of nature and the environment has continued to decline despite the fact that in the same time the amount of effort and the amount of money devoted to addressing environmental issues has increased. So what is the problem? The problem is that politically and economically, the unsustainable and inequitable use of nature is not recognized as the most important issue facing humans.

Comments on Q2							
E191	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	Central government	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	It seems that most, if not all, of the problems listed in the survey are tied to an ever-growing human population.
E193	Ronal W Larson	USA & Canada	USA	Other	70s	1. Climate Change	1. Climate We must return as soon as possible to 300 ppm CO2 or less. I have concluded the best of the carbon negative options is biochar. 9. Society We must convince deniers of the urgency. 8. Growth of GDP is no longer an option This is an excellent set of issues. All are important. None ae unimportant.
E195	Anna Finke	Asia	CHINA	NGO/NPO	20s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use)	The key problem I'm seeing is that while we are slowly reversing Land-System Change and restoring ecosystems, we should be seeing an increase in biosphere integrity. However, the way current large-scale restoration programs are structured, often relying on a single species that is at times not even part of the local ecosystem, does nothing but change the land-use. It doesn't restore biosphere integrity or ecosystems as such. If you look at China, for example, then we call the reforestation efforts here at times the "Green Desert" - there is no understory, no biodiversity and only extremely limited habitat. Often fast-growing pioneer species were chosen but there was no consideration for seed source for the next generation. As those pioneers die after a few decades, there is little to nothing to replace them. There is no succession, no diversification. While we need to integrate livelihoods into the mix, I currently don't see livelihoods as the main restricting factor in that regard, perhaps it is more a lack of knowledge and expertise to be able to mix species and lay the groundwork to help an ecosystem restore itself. We need to address this more urgently or our ecosystems will most certainly not be resilient enough to cope with climate change.
E196	[-]	Mexico, Central Ame	CAYMAN	NGO/NPO	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	Loss of coral species and over fishing of reef fish is leading to a total collapse of coral reefs on a regional scale.
E198	[-]	Asia	INDIA	NGO/NPO	40s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	Concerned more about illegal wildlife trade.

Comments on Q2							
E202	MICHAEL C. MacCRACKEN	USA & Canada	USA	Other	70s	1. Climate Change	Present warming is about 1 C and world is about 80% dependent on fossil fuels for its energy. Projections of emissions, even assuming fulfillment of commitments for Paris Accord, are likely to lead to increase to between 3 and 4 C, whereas Paris Accord aspiration is 1.5 to 2 C. The drafts of the IPCC Special Report on 1.5 C due to be released this fall suggest it is technologically possible to limit temperature increase to 1.5 C, but there is no indication that such a radical set of steps will be taken, so they consider there being temperature overshoots and then a return to a long term warming of 1.5 to 2 C by reliance on very ambitious and totally unproven (especially given scale needed) approaches for removing carbon dioxide from atmosphere. But the equilibrium sea level sensitivity based on paleoclimatic information is about 15-20 meters of sea level rise per degree C rise in the global average temperature (i.e., 20,000 years ago at Last Glacial Maximum, sea level was down 120 meters and global average temperature was down about 6 C; and when world was 4-5 C warmer tens of millions of years ago, there were no polar ice sheets, so perhaps 15 m rise in sea level per degree)--and time to equilibrium may be 1 to a few thousand years. Aside from climate change impacts and ocean acidification impacts, a rate of sea level rise of one to a few meters per century will be a very difficult world to live in as coastal cities must be relocated further and further inland. The disruption will be huge. We simply cannot allow the global average temperature to rise above 1.5 C above preindustrial and really need to quickly bring its value down to less than 0.5 C and do so quickly to try to restabilize the Greenland and Antarctic ice sheets. The only way to do this is by intervening in the climate system by reflecting away solar radiation, building up to perhaps 1% being reflected over several decades. Getting this researched and world to agree in a decade is the huge challenge.
E203	Liette Vasseur	USA & Canada	CANADA	University or research institution	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	These are all important environmental problems, which are linked to society and consumption habits. Without more environmentally friendly technologies and land use, and reduction of use of fossil fuels and disposable materials, it is difficult to move towards a more sustainable future.
E204	Mphemelang J Ketlhoilwe	Africa	BOTSWANA	University or research institution	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 5. Water Resources 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Climate change is affecting biodiversity, food production and water sources in Botswana and world wide. This calls for policy facilitation and implementation to ensure that environmental education programme is mainstreamed across sectors foe sustainable development. The rhetoric SDGs and its implementation agendas should be immediately turned into practice by all stakeholders. Developing nations should stop being crying babies at all times and starting budgeting for climate change adaptation and mitigation programmes within their limits. The rich and developed countries must immediately reduce on their consumption lifestyles. This should not be construed as advocating for the developing nations' turn to up their consumption lifestyles. Annual international conferences (i.e. forums for rhetoric statements)must be reduced and the resources be channeled to action across the globe to reduce impact of global climate change and its causes. However, I appreciate natural causes of global changes and strongly recommend that we remove human induced global changes including climate change.
E206	Miquel Rafa i Fornieles	Western Europe	SPAIN	NGO/NPO	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	Adaptation to Climate Change is more urgent than ever. Planning and financial resources allocation should be compulsory to developed countries, and take into consideration all other countries with less capacity to do so. Biodiversity crisis is still going on, despite all efforts. Lifestyles are one of the top causes of all the main environmental problems, as others still not well understood as the poor/deficient brain development of childs in many developed countries and many other diseases related to poor nutrients and lack of healthy lifestyles.

Comments on Q2							
E209	kalilou Dama	Africa	MALI	NGO/NPO	40s	1. Climate Change 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 5. Water Resources 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	on Monday, March 26, 2018 took place at the headquarters of YES Inc MALI Water Day's commemorative activities. Thank you very much for your many positive reactions to our invitation. This offbeat celebration was marked by the holding of the 3rd session of the <GREEN BUSINESS STARTUPS> Climate Course (Part 2). The theme discussed was <the exploitation of water>. The participants learned from talented Trainers to better understand the problematic and to sharpen their knowledge related to the various parameters of the hydraulic question taken in its different dimensions. After the general definitions, the participants were better imbued with the crucial aspects related to the exploitation of water as: • Water Sources • The hydraulic reserve • The issue of conservation • Water and Hygiene, Health • Shortage and Food Security • Pollution and waste: their manifestation Then a range of intervention opportunities (at all levels) to better optimize the use of water has been highlighted. The relevance of the theme and its interaction with the theme of Earth Day 2018 <Plastic Pollution> has been established. It was felt that the treatment of these themes should go beyond one-off activities and annual commemorations. Also, participants welcomed the Brazilia Declaration of March 21, 2018 on the Principles of Water Security. Everyone's ownership of the Decade of Water, launched on March 22, 2018, has also been advocated through relevant and innovative initiatives such as the YES Inc. MALI initiative. This decennial support initiative of the global water protection agenda will be officially launched on June 30, 2018 in Bamako thanks to the African Innovators' Parade called Hii-FESTIVAL. While waiting for this historic launch, I cordially invite you to consider, as usual, activities and / or editorial achievements in favor of the next <Earth Day> which will be celebrated on April 22, 2018 under the theme of Plastic Pollution.
E214	Per Karlsson	Africa	KENYA	NGO/NPO	40s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	If we can get this right then we have a chance to have a holistic and integrated 'solution' to many of today's problems. Unfortunately for Africa the dominant development path is economic growth and development without considerations to the environmental or social costs associated with the achievements. Right now we can still do things the right way but the window of opportunity is closing rapidly and the longer we delay to embrace a green economy which takes into consideration also people and planet the harder and more costly it will be to achieve.
E216	[-]	Middle East	TURKEY	NGO/NPO	40s	1. Climate Change 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	It is clear that high carbon economy is changing climate faster than expected. Even in Turkey, 555 extreme climatic events occurred in 2010, during which the temperature record was broken. Unfortunately, in 2016, more extreme climatic events occurred in comparison to 2010. In 2016, during which 752 extreme climatic events occurred. The climate has already changed. Land use change is one of the major problems in this context. Urbanisation and new investments are treating land use and more forest area and cropland are covered by concrete. Last 10 years, Turkey almost tripled cement production. Access production and its pressure on consumption is major driver behind climate & land use change as
E218	[-]	South America	ARGENTINA	Other	60s	4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	I have selected (above) what I perceive to be today´s main environmental problems in the country. My ratings of these environmental problems reflect the way in which I believe each problem is treated. In other words how much concern there is in the country to solve these problems.
E222	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	Other	60s	1. Climate Change 5. Water Resources 6. Population 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	The intersection of climate change, water scarcity, population, male-biased sex ratios in some countries, and populist/nationalist governments in USA, Russia, China and some others is likely to lead to major conflict.
E224	Felix Olorunfemi	Africa	NIGERIA	University or research institution	40s	1. Climate Change 6. Population 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	The issues of population growth, society, economy and environment mixed with current impact of climate change portends great dangers for humanity. In all of these, Africa will suffer the most. Unfortunately, the level of preparedness to tackle these problems as well as actions in these regards are also the poorest in the world.

Comments on Q2							
E225	Julian Monge-Najera	Mexico, Central Ame	COSTA RICA	University or research institution	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 5. Water Resources	I hope we are beginning a 'course correction' in our relationship with Planet Earth
E229	[-]	South America	COLOMBIA	University or research institution	40s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	Lack of prioritization of the eseential role of biodiversity in ensuring a sustainable planet means biodiversity science is underfunded. In the neo-tropics we barely have a good understanding of biodiversity across its hierarchical levels, and yet its loss is accelerating
E230	[-]	South America	COLOMBIA	NGO/NPO	50s	3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination)	It is extremely important to tackle pollution (water, air, soil), because it is limiting the ability of nature to recycle wastes, to provide environmental services, to provide food, to support flora and fauna species, and to provide welfare to mankind. No more change in land use should be allowed, because we are losing vital natural ecosystems; the area for food production is enough to guarantee food security, given that food waste be reduced.
E231	Richard P. Reading, Ph.D.	USA & Canada	USA	University or research institution	50s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	The loss of biodiversity seems to be getting lost among the other problems facing our planet, but this issue is likely the most important due to its irreversible nature.
E232	Amy Brasch	Oceania	NEW ZEALAND	Central government	20s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	Highly concerned about the rate of decline in biodiversity, unsustainable land-use, carbon emissions, and global consumption and use of single-use plastics.
E234	[-]	South America	BRAZIL	University or research institution	40s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Here is why I chose the three categories above: 1) If one gets the land use right, managing and mitigating the impact of human activity can be simplified by orders of magnitude. I support the idea that "Nature Needs Half." 2) Wasteful consumption habits are a major driver of destructive land use, and 3) With extinction being forever - we must do all we can to prevent it. Pollution can be cleaned up, but an extinguished species can never be rekindled. I admit I hesitated between the seemingly narrow category of "Lifestyles" and the seemingly broader category of "Society, Economy, and Environment" But in the end, it seems to me that "Green Economy" is a conceptual modality to achieve a fundamental aim, "sustainable lifestyles." And the end is more important than the means. One dimension that might be missing from the list here is equality... equality of people, equality among generations, the promotion of which can only help to make the trade-offs perceived in sustainability seem more worthwhile. Like it or not, we're all in the same boat.
E235	Noemi Stadler-Kaulich	South America	BOLIVIA	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 5. Water Resources	Most important is to restore soil, so there will be the posibility to produce healthy food, to have reservoir of water (for drinking and irrigation); this could be done using agroforestry. In dynamic agroforestry systems pruning is important. Pruning material could be transformded to biochar and activated with the material of dry toilets to improve the soil fertility. Biochar is a longlasting carbon sink. So producing in agroforestry systems, transforming pruning material to biochar and giving the biochar to the soil, soil structure will improve as well as water storage and this is a carbon sink to mitigate climate change.
E237	Amani Salum Kitegile	Africa	TANZANIA	University or research institution	40s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 6. Population	Nowadays environmental polution through plastic products and materials have become a very serious problem in most coountries in Africa. Increased human population is the major cause for this, as people use these plastci products and materials in their every day life, however proper management of this plastic products and material is lacking therefore leading to untargeted end of plastic journey. Most of the plastic used end up in marine and fresh water ecosystems. There are evidence world wide that fish in different areas have been affected by plastic materials found in deep seas, turtles have severly affected as their breeding sites are destroyed by these plastic materials, the ultimate consequence of this is food security for human population become threatened. In that regard there is a need for both national and international communities in their different capacities to tackle this problem by all means possible.

Comments on Q2							
E239	Anders S. Barfod	Western Europe	DENMARK	University or research institution	60s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	Mannkind has arrived at a crossroad where fundamental decisions will have to be made concerning the growth of the human population and our role i Nature. How will mass extinction of species affect the functioning of ecosystems and will nature be able to provide services for mankind? Those are the big questions outstanding
E240	[-]	South America	BRAZIL	Central government	30s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	The Brazilian population is highly urbanized (above 86%) and facing extreme economic inequality. At the same time, the rural population is disenfranchised and is either at the mercy of large monocultural plantations or have little access to finance and protection for their land rights. There is a dire need to tackle the disconnect between the urban population - facing severe issues derived from poverty and extreme inequality in the urban environment - the widespread loss of forest and land use conversion, the new equilibrium state under the current global climate conditions, and the policies being put forth by the environmental debate in Brazil. This is a similar challenge faced by other Latin American countries, such as Peru and Ecuador. Both national and international environmental constituencies have to approach the development debate, avoiding predatory and divisive debates between the two agendas and understanding that we need to scale up the delivery of wellbeing if we want to ever have an ethical discussion for biodiversity conservation. Impoverished and vulnerable populations will never have the attention budget to debate and discuss environmental issues - and if the majority of the people does not choose to live more sustainably democratically, any other form of changing the world will be an unethical imposition.
E241	[-]	Western Europe	SWITZERLAND	Other	60s	1. Climate Change 6. Population 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	over consumption combined with population grow lies at the core of these planetary challenges
E244	Robert Michael Pyle	USA & Canada	USA	Other	70s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures 10. Others	By "others," I refer to war and refugees. I feel that by all these measures our options to respond and reform are perilously closing in toward nil. As a biologist, I cannot see how the emphasis of every society on economic growth, and the concomitant population growth, can possibly accord with the survival of the ecological whole. Failing radical change in the near term, I anticipate ecological disruption on a grand scale and consequent social collapse.
E246	[-]	Africa	MAURITIUS	NGO/NPO	60s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Society's consistent undervaluing of the environment, and the unsustainable global economic system are at the root of all of the other issues listed.
E247	Marilyn Mehlmann	Western Europe	SWEDEN	NGO/NPO	70s	7. Food	Food is not 'only' a question of diminishing production, which indeed is not (yet) the big issue. The big issues are the degradation of soil and the commodification of food. There is a need to convert to systems that a) not only preserve but restore soil/land, b) lift farmers and agricultural workers out of poverty, and c) cater first to the local market. It is disgraceful that 80% of the world's hungry people are working on farms, while much of their production goes to waste in long-distance trade at dumped prices.

Comments on Q2							
E248	Andreas Speich	Western Europe	SWITZERLAND	NGO/NPO	70s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures 10. Others	Iwan.T. Frolov told already 1986 the World Commission on Environment and Development (Brundtland) WCED, (see Our Common Future, Oxford-New York: Oxford University Press 1987, page 39): „To successfully advance in solving the global problems, we need to develop new methods of thinking, to elaborate new moral and value criteria, and, no doubt, new patterns of behaviour. Mankind is on the threshold of a new stage in its development. We should not only promote the expansion of its material, scientific, and technical basis, but, what is most important, the formation of new value and humanistic aspirations in human psychology, since wisdom and humaneness are the ‚eternal truths' that make the basis of humanity. We need new social, moral, scientific, and ecological concepts, which should be determined by new conditions in the life of mankind today and in the future" However Gro H. Brundtland did focus on the very roots: philosophy, religion, ethics, psychology and education. And now even Pope Franziskus does not really (2015).
E251	Francisco Chapela	Mexico, Central Ame	MEXICO	NGO/NPO	60s	8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Over-consumption and excessive use of fossil fuels are making measures to protect biodiversity and to halt global warming ineffective. Therefore, more attention needs to be put in the economic and social incentives to keep over-consumption lifestyles.
E252	[-]	Oceania	NEW ZEALAND	Other	70s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 5. Water Resources 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Introduction of pests and predators is posing major risk to our biodiversity together with biosecurity incursions. Agriculture;particularly dairy farming is significantly impacting water quality. Our countries clean green image and values are at risk from introduced pests and predators, conversions to dairying and unplanned tourism.
E256	[-]	Western Europe	FRANCE	University or research institution	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	All the problems are related to the fact that human populations are oustripping the carrying capacity of the Earth. Efforts to limit, for example, global warming will have little impact in the long term unless the problem of population growth is also addressed in a serious manner.
E257	Victoria KOSMATOVA	Eastern Europe & for	RUSSIA	NGO/NPO	20s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	I think only society can change environmental situatuion. Population that resolve local environmental problems input in global ecological situation. It is difficult to show locals that they are suffering from climate change but it is easier to show them advantages they can gain from green economy and green construction. We should work more with society and economy to adress environmental issues.
E261	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	University or research institution	40s	1. Climate Change 10. Others	1. Our country needs to act now. We are frozen by partisan politics at the national level. This isn't an optional issue. 5. For too long, our nation has ignored poor communities, rural communities that depend on either public water/sanitation or groundwater supplies. The EPA regulations are not tough enough and the current head of the EPA is gutting any remaining law that protects people and freshwater supplies. Money is more important than our citizens, as evidenced by selling Nestle rights to groundwater that could provide Flint, MI a clean water source. We also dump endless amounts of garbage into our waters - including drugs that pass through our bodies. 10. Our current government system in the US is a failed democracy. We are no longer a republic of states, we are an oligarchy. Long live the dollar!! That last sentence was sarcasm. This issue undermines all attempts at creating a healthy, sustainable society.

Comments on Q2							
E262	[-]	Oceania	AUSTRALIA	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	Earth's problems are related to a combination of factors, all interrelating with other and all contributing to the decline of natural systems upon which all life depends. Climate change reduces rainfall, affects biodiversity, interferes with chemicals cycles. Population increases result in more consumption but lifestyle choices also contribute to over consumption too. Both population and consumption contribute to land system change as more of the natural environment becomes devoted to human food production. Stabilising population to little or no growth, reducing consumption, respecting biodiversity, managing natural systems to promote healthy ecosystems are all required. Shifting economic systems towards those that are less reliant on continual growth/consumption and that enhance human and environmental well-being is very desirable.
E263	Chris Phillips	Oceania	AUSTRALIA	Central government	40s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures 10. Others	Environmental Law Enforcement
E264	Lyndon DeVantier, PhD	Oceania	NEW ZEALAND	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 5. Water Resources 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Because of the 'commitment' already put into the climate system, associated lags in actual expression of this commitment and the positive feedbacks (polar albedo loss, release of methane from melting permafrost and 'ice gas' methane clathrates stored on the continental shelves and slopes, among others),the actual urgency of the crises of changing climate and ocean chemistry (acidification and deoxygenation)is not well understood by the general public. This lack of understanding has been exacerbated, indeed fostered in some cases, by a mass media more-or-less compliant with the fossil fuel industry. This overarching issue impacts most if not all other environmental issues, either directly (eg water resources, food, biosphere integrity) or indirectly (lifestyles) to varying degree. If humanity is not able to address this in a comprehensive manner, then the end result will be significant exacerbation of the current mass extinction, and whether it will devolve into a Paleocene-Eocene Thermal Maximum type event or a far more impactful K-T or End Permian type event. At this point, all concerned scientists and policy makers need to be actively working towards minimizing the intensity and extent of this 6th Extinction. Yet more Carbon dioxide was emitted to the atmosphere in 2017 than in any prior year for which we have a record. Hence, we are not making actual progress, despite various political commitments (eg. Paris agreement, UNFCCC etc.). These are the reasons I scored climate change so highly.
E265	JACQUES BOULET	Oceania	AUSTRALIA	NGO/NPO	70s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	It has now been really obvious for a few decades that we're working ourselves out of existence as a species; I don't really need to repeat the number of scientists and Nobel Prize recipients who have been declaring that we're on our way out unless we stop doing what we're doing to the planet and to one another. That's why I have put society/economy and environment as my second concern... Indeed, unless we change our ways of living, of relating and of thinking we may as well call it quits immediately... and leave the world to the next worse species to devour it all... Humans really don't use the faculties which we ourselves pretend are those which put us above all other species... both evolutionary and creation thinking unduly favour us as a species and our capabilities and unless we will humbly return into the fold of the multispecies world and start to think about our relational responsibilities as Indigenous peoples have been telling us for ever. The meaning of the words anthropocene and capitalocene gain suicidal connotations against a background of ignoring the effects of our ways of living and thinking... and that seems to me the responsibility of all of us: to start thinking about what it is that we do and regain a sense of our role in the midst of all multispecies.

Comments on Q2							
E267	Bernard Fisher	Western Europe	UK	Other	70s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	The severity of the problem depends on the time scale considered. Issues concerning society appear to have the most immediate effect. This is disappointing as many aspects of the world's population have improved in recent decades.
E268	[-]	Eastern Europe & for	RUSSIA	Other	30s	5. Water Resources	Pollution of subsoil water is becoming very global problem especially in the regions with chemical and metallurgical production. There should be more researches to examine the ways of spread of polluted subsoil water and researches of seeking the ways to clean this water.
E275	Sandie Black	USA & Canada	CANADA	NGO/NPO	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 6. Population 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	I come from a wealthy consumer driven society, and while I see small improvements in our collective behaviour, there remains much to do. Decreasing waste, building sustainability thinking and practice into all business models, increasing motivation in all people to make choices in their daily lives that support conservation and sustainability are important where I live. Globally, management of population growth, governance and economy planning that work to decrease poverty and increase education levels, management of scarce or limited resources for the best global outcome (not just the best outcome for corporate entities)will be of paramount importance. Global level agreements and work to slow down climate change should continue to be priorities for governments, as well as planning for mitigation where that will be most needed (coastal communities, islands, agricultural shifts etc).
E279	Ronaldo R. Gutierrez	Asia	PHILIPPINES	NGO/NPO	40s	4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	Pollution has become a major environmental and health problem. The scale is such that the present and future generation will be saddled with health issues that will affect many children. The current lifestyle and consumer habits that prefer quick cycles of acquisition and disposal will strain our environmental resources. Before, it was only pockets of pollution. Now, it affects everyone and the situation is reversed. We are left with pockets of greenfields, clean air and healthy living.
E281	[-]	Western Europe	UK	Other	40s	1. Climate Change	lack of correct scientific information communicated to general public
E283	Manuel Sánchez	Western Europe	SPAIN	University or research institution	20s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	As a biologist, I am higly concerned about the loss of biodiversity. The problem is that I don´t see that much concern in society. The more species we kill (we can´t forget that this mass extinction is our fault) the worst it will be for the humankind. We can´t afford destroying our species and the planet where we all live. So far, there is no plan b.
E284	[-]	Western Europe	THE NETHERLAN	Central government	70s	4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination)	Much attention should be given to the ocean polution with plastic waste, the so-called plastic soup, because these plastic will polute the foodchain.
E288	Robert Brunner	Western Europe	AUSTRIA	Other	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	Climate change is a general and overall subject as it has severe consweuquences for other topics like Biodiversity, Food or population. The reaction of politicians is still insufficient. The implementation of the Paris agreement is to slow, if there is any. There is no awareness rising strategy, instead economy tends to deny the effects of global warming. Although the loss of diversity is evident, exploitation of natural resources continues. The growing population is the smaller problem compared with the non-sustainable behaviour of people
E289	Sergiy Zibtsev	Eastern Europe & for	UKRAINE	University or research institution	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 5. Water Resources	Climate changes essentially impacted health of forest ecosystem - for the moment up to 15-20% of forests damaged by insects, diseases and fires. Some assessments (ClimaEast) forecast massive dieback of 60% of Scotch Pine forests during next 100 years. Above-mentioned changes will impact water regime of landscapes and quality of water resources and food quality.
E291	Raymond Thomas Wills	Oceania	AUSTRALIA	Corporation	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination)	The past 12 months has been an extraordinary year for revealing the convergence of multiple threats from climate change and pollution impacting biodiversity - events of scale, such as bleaching of the Great Barrier Reef in Australia, impacts on populations, such as marine life losses showing plastics pollution of the oceans, and loss of individuals that brings the extinction of species, such as the recent loss of the last northern white rhinoceros. I remain optimistic the world can act in time to turn back from the precipice of avoidable global destruction, but have yet to witness the necessary unified commitment required to achieve that optimistic outcome. @ProfRayWills
E296	Edward W, Ted Manning	USA & Canada	CANADA	Corporation	70s	1. Climate Change	Actions re climate change are not achieving reduction of carbon footprint and despite Canada setting goals are unlikely to be realized. Global efforts are insufficient to yield futures without significant impact on crops, lifestyles, species and human life. A major thrust is therefore also needed in risk reduction focused on climate change adaptation to allow human goals to continue to be possible in the face of major climatic change. Most scenarios, even best case ones do not yield sustainable futures for all without risk of damage to critical systems. It is essential for countries regions and communities to all adaptation strategies to reduce the negative impacts.

Comments on Q2							
E297	Andrew Fitzgibbon	Western Europe	UK	NGO/NPO	40s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Some of these issues are symptoms of others, which are more the root causes. e.g. numbers 1, 3 & 8 drive a lot of the changes we see in number 2, 4, 5 & 7. It is only by really being aware of this and addressing these issues accordingly that we can hope to halt the devastation we are currently seeing.
E298	[-]	South America	SURINAME	NGO/NPO	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	We have to protect our land, forests, waters for the biodiversity they contain and the carbon they store. We must act now, and adopt a conservation ethic and leave the paradigm of economic growth behind.
E299	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	Corporation	30s	1. Climate Change 5. Water Resources 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Climate change remains a poorly substantiated theory relative to the extreme solutions being generally proposed. More immediate concerns to the continuation of society and humanity are social upheaval from demographic change and problems with access to or pollution of the water on Earth.
E300	[-]	Western Europe	SWITZERLAND	NGO/NPO	40s	1. Climate Change	There is no doubt that the climate of our planet is changing due to human activities. The very active North Atlantic hurricane season, major monsoon floods in the Indian subcontinent, and continuing severe drought in parts of east Africa contributed to 2017 being the most expensive year on record for severe weather and climate events. 2017 was one of the three warmest years on record and the warmest not influenced by an El Niño event. Global mean temperatures in 2017 were about 1.1 °C above pre-industrial temperatures. The five-year average 2013-2017 global temperature is the highest five-year average on record. The world's nine warmest years have all occurred since 2005, and the five warmest since 2010. Direct measurements of atmospheric CO2 over the past 800 000 years showed natural variations between 180 and 280 ppm. "This demonstrates that today's CO2 concentration of 400 ppm exceeds the natural variability seen over hundreds of thousands of years" says the World Meteorological Organization Statement on the State of the Global Climate in 2017. 2017 was a particularly severe year for disasters with high economic impacts. Munich Re assessed total disaster losses from weather and climate-related events in 2017 at US$ 320 billion, the largest annual total on record (after adjustment for inflation). Fuelled by warm sea surface temperatures, the North Atlantic hurricane season was the costliest ever for the United States and eradicated decades of developments gains in small islands in the Caribbean such as Dominica. The National Centers for Environmental Information estimated total U.S. losses from Hurricanes Harvey, Irma and Maria at US$ 265 billion. The World Bank estimates Dominica's total damages and losses from the hurricane at US$ 1.3 billion or 224% of its Gross Domestic Product (GDP).
E302	Angel Alberto YANOSKY	South America	PARAGUAY	NGO/NPO	50s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	very much interrelated, the society and the economy are generating a demand exacerbating the use of natura resources including the biodiveristy and affecting the ecosystem and environmental services and products. These are expressed in land use changes in key ecosystems, those richer in terms of productivity where already exhausted such as the Atlantic Forest and now the agricultural frontier advacnes towards those area "forgotten" as the Chaco and in particular the Chaco forests. This affects the natural resources in general which are the bases for the productivity such as soil and water and natural habitats' services. The demand from external markets are pushing hard of the exacerbtion of these problems, maximising the use of them for the present generation in detriment of those which will need these natural resources.
E303	[-]	Africa	MADAGASCAR	NGO/NPO	30s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 7. Food 10. Others	Air Pollution in most urban areas of Madagascar

Comments on Q2							
E305	Richard Heinberg	USA & Canada	USA	NGO/NPO	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures 10. Others	Resource depletion (including minerals, soil, and economically viable fossil fuels) poses a limit to future economic growth and also deserves to be mentioned.
E308	[-]	Middle East	TURKEY	NGO/NPO	40s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures 10. Others	Loss of traditional cultural practises that benefits environment
E310	[-]	South America	BRAZIL	Central government	20s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Selecting and ranking the most important environmental issues is difficult, because they are all happening simultaneously, influencing and being influenced by the others.
E312	M S Swaminathan	Asia	INDIA	Other	70s	1. Climate Change 5. Water Resources 6. Population 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	Attention to ecological security is very urgent in the current anthropocene era. Ecological security is vital for both food and livelihood security. I therefore give high priority to the sustainable development goal.
E314	[-]	Western Europe	SWITZERLAND	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change	Climate change is linked with all the other issues.to achieve a result you will have to work on all the other problems:energy,consumption,pollution,water,food....

Comments on Q2							
E315	Raquel Aparicio Cid	Mexico, Central Ar	MEXICO	University or research institution	40s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 6. Population 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	Overpopulation and lifestyles are the roots, the causes of the rest of the problems mentioned here. Although the social problems (number 9) are relevant, they involve a single species, which is causing the sixth extinction due to anthropogenic causes. Of course, the responsibilities are differentiated. Much of the environmental destruction and social inequity is due to the consumption demands of developed countries and the interests of financial leaders of underdeveloped countries. The mere vision of "development" already implies that inequality, which drives the overexploitation of nature and people for strictly profit and spiritual leisure purposes. I see then two categories in this list: causes and consequences. For this reason, I have placed overpopulation and lifestyles as the main agents of planetary destruction. As for the loss of biodiversity, what we are seeing now is an unstoppable trend, that is why I have placed the hour 12:00.
E317	[-]	Western Europe	GERMANY	NGO/NPO	40s	8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	The lifestyle of Western Europeans is based on resources we do not own. We are however not the ones to suffer most severely from climate change and biodiversity loss. This injustice has to stop and this is why I have rated "lifestyle" as the most important.
E319	Dan Kraus	USA & Canada	CANADA	NGO/NPO	40s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use)	Rapid climate change is our most significant current environmental problem, but we can't let it completely overshadow and direct spending away from preventing the loss of species and habitats. Nature plays a critical role in mitigating climate change, and we need to avoid a future where we've stopped climate change, but lost a significant amount of our planet's biodiversity.
E320	Surkhay Shukurov	Eastern Europe & f	AZERBAIJAN	NGO/NPO	30s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	The health of marine environment is equally vulnerable to adverse human activities as the terrestrial realm, although its severity and scale are generally underestimated. Pollution, overfishing and climate change threaten to permanently and negatively transform Earth's waters as well as our lives. Urgent action must be taken to improve water quality and protect marine and coastal ecosystems by reducing pollution, restoring water-related ecosystems, supporting participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management, and combating unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices.
E321	[-]	Oceania	FIJI	NGO/NPO	70s	5. Water Resources 6. Population	Land degradation is becoming a more serious problem in small island developing states in particular, as a result of poor land use, indiscriminate use of fire, consequent loss of top soil from erosion[and loss of associated fertility] littering and pollution. More arable land is being lost to agriculture by urban development and human habitation which compounds this trend. Fires also produce emissions, destroy biodiversity, including trees which absorb global emissions and in addition pollute water sources and is a most damaging medium. Steadily increasing population is 'driving' many of these issues and the situation is clearly becoming more serious in developing countries. Some land areas are so badly degraded that the damage is basically irreversible in our lifetimes - the over-riding worry is that there is now increasing likelihood that this generation will leave an infinitely 'poorer' environment and world to as yet unborn generations and there will be not means through which there can be any accountability.
E324	[-]	South America	ECUADOR	Other	50s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures 10. Others	We have arrived to a point where ranking environmental issues is really difficult: all environmental issues are critical.
E327	[-]	Eastern Europe & f	CROATIA	Other	40s	3. Land-System Change (Land Use)	River regulation project in the Drava-Mura region of Croatia and Hungary threatens European important river ecosystem and protected areas. The most threatened habitats from are river gravels, sands and muds. Also threatened are the tufa stream and tufa cascade habitat types specific to the Croatian karst rivers,

Comments on Q2							
E330	Thomas Schueneman	USA & Canada	USA	Media	50s	8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	From the perspective of a citizen of the United States, it is difficult to consider any more pressing issue than overconsumption and lifestyle habits. Born in 1958, I am on the youngish end of the “baby-boomer” generation, a “fortunate son” of the Great Acceleration of postwar America. At least implicitly, I have an expectation of access to a level of consumption, material throughput, and modes of energy production that are not sustainable. And yet, this is the “water” in which I swim. The root of the challenge for humanity is first awareness, then expanding the perception of our place in this world, as a species and in a global society of 7.8 billion individuals. There is no “going back” to another time, nor should we want a return to a life that was “nasty, brutish, and short.” Our evolution as a species must somehow overcome the genetic tendency of tribalism that isolates our responsibility as humans to one region, country, religion, race, gender or, for that matter, species - despite political narratives to the contrary. Too often, we mistake technology, even with all its enormous benefits, as a strategy for survival. Our technical prowess is only a tactic. Strategic solutions to the physical depletion and constraints of a finite world will come only from a fundamental human transformation. Until we resolve this inner conflict between short-term affluence and long-term stewardship of life on the planet, including our own, we will continue on a perilous path toward annihilation. Clearly, this is easier said than done.
E335	Fabian Carvallo Vargas	Mexico, Central Ar	MEXICO	NGO/NPO	40s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	The principal reasons of the lost of species is the ignorance about it and the increase of population. And the main conection about all this is education. We need to work harder in order to help people to save themselves tru know their biodiversity and choose the right moment to have family.
E337	Mijoro Rakotoarinivo	Africa	MADAGASCAR	University or research institution	30s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 7. Food 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	In Madagascar, poverty has caused major problems on environmental conservation as major part of rural population depends on natural resources for their survival. It has resulted to biodiversity loss by the needs of land, a change in climate due to the increase of drought and the risk of soil erosion.
E341	Md. Maksudur Rahman	Asia	BANGLADESH	NGO/NPO	30s	1. Climate Change 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Bangladesh Environment and Development Society (BEDS) is a non-profit, non-political and Non Government Organization (NGO) committed to sustainable socio-economic development, conservation of natural resources, use of clean energy and protection of the environment. This community based organization exists to address and solve integrated environmental and socio-economic problems like global warming and sea level rise; unsustainable use of natural resources; drinking water crisis; Sundarbans biodiversity destruction; human rights violation; increasing uses of dirty energy; gender inequity etc. Vision of the organization is ‘to promote ecological balance and create harmony between humans and their environment’. Mission of the BEDS is "to build the capacity of the most vulnerable communities to ensure sustainable use of natural resources, provide eco-friendly means of living, reduce the adverse impact of climate change and improve their socio-economic condition while maintaining the ecological balance’’.
E342	Joe Cheung	Asia	HONG KONG	NGO/NPO	30s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	I chose those in part 1 as they are the most pressed issue in China where those could have potential impact to mankind survivalship. The outraging population growth in China is very worrying, together with the consumption of biodiveristy resources and contamination of the barely left resource, could bring unreturnable impact to survival. I am very much concern about the plastic pollution where i think it should fit in number 8 or 4? Plastic production rate is far beyond the rate that our earth could digest, and it is everywhere after breaks down. It goes into water stream, goes into our food web, and it will be there forever which possess chronic health issue against mankind. Environmental issues such as climate change, water resources, food; could bring catastrophic consequences which is already happening but people seems still not getting it. THE BIGGEST THREAT TO MANKIND IS IGNORANCE.

Comments on Q2							
E343	[-]	Asia	PHILIPPINES	NGO/NPO	40s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	I ticked POPULATION as this related to all the issues raised. Because of the increasing population, the demand for more energy, food, water and other resources is evident. Thus, leading to many destructions and other related environmental disasters caused by such human development.
E345	Sharad GAUR	Asia	INDIA	NGO/NPO	50s	4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population	In India as in the rest of South Asia, there is complete breakdown of environmental governance. Coupled with unregulated human activities, this is leading to rapid depletion of water, biodiversity, forest cover, other natural resources and at the same time giving rise to uncontrollable levels of pollution. Climate Change is a direct outcome of such actions. The booming population is only compounding the rate of disaster. Public awareness, attitude change, behaviour change, and much stricter government enforcement is needed to reverse the trend.
E349	Vassiliki Kati	Western Europe	GREECE	University or research institution	40s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	Biodiversity conservation in European Union has become an issue of minimal importance in the policy agenda. Still the conservation status of habitats and species is not favourable, after the results from the national reports under the article 17 of the Habitats Directive. Biodiversity is downgraded in the EU research agenda, whilst other policies such as the Common Agricultural Policy or transport policies do not really integrate biodiversity conservation. The whole European culture has been shifted from a biocentric approach in 70s to a clearly technocratic and anthropocentric approach nowadays. As far as land use change is concerned, in my country (Greece), urbanization and spread of artificial landscapes, including road expansion and the resulting fragmentation issues have been shown as a major problem to face. A global policy for roadless areas maintenance is needed and specific policies restricting land use change to artificial grounds. The life style and over consumption is also a major issue in the developed world, serving as a paradigm for developing countries as well. In my country, the financial crisis has resulted to a severe decline of ecological footprint, mainly attributed to the reduction of oil use. However, this positive evolution does not stem from a specific national environmental policy, but it is a side effect of the financial crisis. Global strategies for reducing per capita ecological footprint are required.
E355	Fransiska Sulistyo	Asia	INDONESIA	NGO/NPO	30s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	I find it hard to choose which issue is the most important and urgent, as I feel that all those issues listed ARE urgent and we humankind is indeed racing towards the destruction of the earth, unless an immediate action is done to stop the trend. In Indonesia, I think the most pressing issue is to get the people to take serious attention on these environmental issues.

Comments on Q2							
E360	Natália Girão Rodrigues de	Western Europe	BELGIUM	University or research institution	30s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	A dichotomy between humans and nature, or societies and the biophysical world, does not exist. Every anthropogenic activity is embedded in complex social-ecological systems. This means that actions at one scale can influence other - many times broader - scales, and the emergence of uncertain patterns punctuates these processes. Societal dynamics impact the natural systems and vice-versa, in dangerous feedback loops. Recent catastrophes and extreme events prove that humankind is facing constant risk. Hence, all environmental problems are intrinsically human problems as well. Even though some of the problems appear to be more pressing than others, it is fundamental to shed light on the issue that all is interconnected. Tackling climate change relies on changes in societal and economic structures, focusing on the avoidance of waste and exaggerated consumption habits, as well as on the preservation of biological integrity. These are, in turn, connected to land and water resources use, as well as biochemical flows. Thus, advocating for change requires the inclusion of offering solutions and alternatives to each social-ecological problem in an integrated framework.
E361	Abdul Wali Modaqiq	Asia	AFGHANISTAN	Central government	40s	1. Climate Change 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources	Not now, Maybe later in the year.
E366	[-]	Asia	INDIA	University or research institution	40s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	Without biosphere integrity survival of mankind is doubtful.
E368	Graham Reels	Western Europe	UK	Other	50s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 6. Population 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	Logging of primary rainforest in the tropics is the most important and urgent environmental issue globally.
E369	Patricia Davis	Western Europe	UK	NGO/NPO	40s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 5. Water Resources 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	I think climate change is the greatest threat to all life on earth as we know it, since there is no escaping its increasing effects on humans, all other species and critical habitats. However, I have selected also biodiversity since we have lost the majority of primary forests and we are now losing vast areas of coral reefs and mangrove forests which means decimation of hundreds of species, many of which we are not even yet aware of. There seems to be little effectiveness in the current conservation approach, with people wasting vast amounts of funding on administration and offices and with little sustainable success on the ground. Sometimes these challenges seem unsurmountable to me as an individual but I remain positive that the conservation 'system' will change, with an injection of finances and other support into small grassroots organisations and effective leaders. Water is also a great concern as we face increasing desertification, again, accelerated by climate change, since without water there will be no life, human or otherwise.
E370	[-]	Western Europe	UK	NGO/NPO	30s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Populist governments are emergning in the US, UK and EU with an aim to seperate rather than unite. The collapse of social dialogue and emergence of social media as its subsitute has created distortions in transparency and accountability that are used by populist governements to manipulate the people. These governments focus only on short term responses to problems that would otherwise demand global collaboration and coordination. The results are uncoordinated efforts to respond to existential threats like climate change. At the same time consumerism and single-serving economy is creating waste and strain on natural resources including minerals and biodiversity loss is accelerating. We need to "reboot" globalisation for a green, fair and transparent economy and inclusive governance that relies on democratic process rather than uncurated social media responses. We also need to set a global agenda that will have climate change and bioshepre integrity as number one issues that humanity will focus its efforts to solve.

Comments on Q2							
E374	[-]	Middle East	PALESTINE	NGO/NPO	30s	1. Climate Change	Some Recommendations to be taken into consideration: 1.Development of an integrated climate change Adaptation Strategic plan 2.National Plan to Combat Desertification and Drought 3.Rehabilitation and rehabilitation of water sources 4.Rationalization of water use 5.Selection of crops and ruminants tolerant to heat and drought 6.Raise the environmental awareness and better practices among citizens 7.Regulating and measurements to control the use of pesticides and fertilizers and control their quality 8.Remove and close all the random dumping sites and establish sanitary landfills and solid waste reuse stations 9.Organize and control the establishment of industrial factories among the residential areas 10.Encourage the use of renewable energy technology
E377	Aurel LOZAN	Eastern Europe & f	MOLDOVA	NGO/NPO	40s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 5. Water Resources 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Changes in environment (=climate changes) are not yet understood by local population, but they feel something is not as before. Water in Moldova, and in the region, is becoming the problem #1 for the social and economic fields.
E378	C. Rajasekaran	Asia	INDIA	University or research institution	40s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Life forms and integrity with food web is being affected by the various pollution. How rationally use the available resources are used for livelihood is an important parmameter.
E380	Rajkumar Kishor	Asia	INDIA	Corporation	40s	1. Climate Change 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	In North-East India land holding system for most of the hilly terrains are under customary laws and the Govt. can do little. In these areas the tribal landlords operate at their will so loss of forest cover is rampant and thus effect to the society, economy, environment. the overall impact is on hastening of climate change in these regions.
E384	Rachel GUIMBATAN-FAI	Asia	PHILIPPINES	Other	40s	8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	Our lifestyles impact on the environment. When we change our consumption habits, our environmental consciousness improves. Our knowledge, values, attitudes, and behavior towards the environment change for the better. That is when we adopt a worldview of protecting our finite resources. If more of us human beings are conscientious about resource use, then the reduction of all other environmental problems follows.
E391	[-]	Western Europe	AUSTRIA	NGO/NPO	30s	3. Land-System Change (Land Use)	Land-use change and sealing of soils is amongst the crucial issues in my country affecting all other issues such as food security due to loss of arable land, contamination and biodiversity loss.
E392	[-]	Eastern Europe & f	BELARUS	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 5. Water Resources	Large-scale drainage of mires was carried out during the 1950-1970 in Belarus. Almost all small and medium rivers were channeled. As a result, we have changes in the groundwater table, other weather conditions, altered vegetation. At present we have another threat for the river Pripyat: the project E40. Acording to this project Pripyat, which is now almost in its natural state, will be turned into a channel for heavy cargo vessels for the transport of goods from the Baltic Sea to the Black Sea.There are many strictly protected areas, including Ramsar sites, National park and reserves in the river Pripyat floodplain. Now all the biodiversity of this region is under threat. As a result many species will be extinct.
E393	POP TSHERING BHUTIA	Asia	INDIA	Other	60s	1. Climate Change 5. Water Resources 6. Population	The Darjeeling-Sikkim Sub Himalayan Region is known for climate related disasters, particularly landslides which have been aggravated by unprecedented storms, development and over population. Many of the natural springs have dried up leading to acute shortage of drinking water in the drier seasons. Increase of population has also resulted in constructions of buildings and over use of the ground water reserves.

Comments on Q2							
E401	[-]	Asia	INDONESIA	University or research institution	30s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 10. Others	Three of the issues are interrelated and intertwined. Land-system change has been the first on the list as its extremely crucial environmental problem in Indonesia for the degradation of forest area into (palm oil) plantation area; agriculture farm area into urban-activity-area (housing, hotel, mall, etc), even conservation coastal area into reclamation area. On the land-system change of forest, the impact is already affected the biodiversity (plants and even protected wildlife) as well as the local community. Incrimination of farmers who were using the forest area has been common problem. Mostly due to forest-change permit given to some company. Both problem of land-system change and biodiversity is relevant to the climate change issue. the degradation of forest area, compounded with the annual haze problem, has been a significant impact factor to the climate change. further it affecting the agricultural culture, as the change of farmers ways to adapt to the climate problem, causing problem in the use of pesticide for example, as the monitoring measure for its circulation is quite problematic in Indonesia. Ministry of Agriculture in one side, has too corpulent structure body, and lost of grand design on how to sustain the agricultural system.
E405	[-]	Oceania	NEW ZEALAND	Central government	40s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination)	Public interest and awareness, global initiative and policy. Challenging to see at a Government agency level that these leads are acted upon in a way that contributes to greater global outcomes (progress on SDG's). Perhaps just a question of communications dashboards
E406	[-]	Asia	INDONESIA	NGO/NPO	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 7. Food	Environmental issues are interconnected, moreover they all depend on decision-making and power considerations made by governments and corporations. Systematic conversion of valuable forests and other ecosystems to give way to food and biofuel production and agribusiness to keep growth rates high especially in developing countries becomes the root cause of many other environmental issues, and exacerbate pollution and climate change effects by disrupting natural cycles. Good and inclusive governance of natural resources becomes an essential driver for sustainability coupled with a shift in the economic system from profit and GDP being the measure of success to ability to maintain natural capital, increased equality (reversing the current inequality), reducing social conflicts and mitigating climate change.
E407	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	NGO/NPO	20s	1. Climate Change 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Climate change post the most risk to the environment but the scary part is that people either not aware of the risks, in denial of its cause, or don't want to do anything about it.
E408	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	Local gevernment	40s	1. Climate Change	In Hawaii, I believe that the topic of climate change is the foundation on which all other topics can be rooted. Literally all of the issues listed both here and in question one are at a critical juncture at this point and need attention either in planning, mitigation, implementation, or governance.
E409	[-]	Oceania	AUSTRALIA	Other	40s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Overpopulation and overconsumption (unsustainable lifestyles) have fuelled the list of environmental problems faced all over the planet. The climate is already changing at an accelerating pace, and there is little political motivation to move to renewable energy sources in the necessary timeframe.

Comments on Q2							
E412	[-]	Asia	CAMBODIA	NGO/NPO	50s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	In a recent fishery context, government of Cambodia announced to cancel the commercial fishing about 56% lots in 2001 and completely abolished remaining fishing lots in 2012. Subsequently, 158 fishery lots has been released which equivalent to 953,861 ha and allocated 856,357 ha to local fishers, and retained 9,750 ha for conservation purpose . Then, the Fisheries Administration (FiA) established 516 communities for the management and sustainable use of natural resources within communities (the community fisheries development). Some 477 communities belong to the inland fisheries, and 39 are of marine, involving 156,628 family units (332,168 persons, including 33% women). There were 328 communities are officially registered . Under the financial support from the European Union, the FACT has been actively implementing the coordination of NGO Coalition on Fisheries (NGO-CF) within 45 NGOs member who actively contribute to policies reform especially 3 amending laws such as forestry laws, natural resources protection laws, and fisheries laws. To effectively contribute in amending laws, there are necessary members of NGO-CF precisely understand laws and others legislatives such as environmental laws, and fisheries laws, natural resources protection laws. However, the knowledge of NGO-CF members remains limited. So, on behalf of NGO-CF coordinator, we had initiative conducted the environmental law and human rights training in order to provide robust understanding of NGO-CF members on environmental law and human rights.
E418	Konstantin Tirronen	Eastern Europe & for	RUSSIA	University or research institution	30s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	All this points are important in our region as well as for most others. It seems, even, in the place where I live and work these problems are not so sharp like in many places on the Earth. Clearly that without solution of economical problems and globalization of efforts in World level we can never reached the goals. But, for me, it's obvious that step by step our civilization going to ruin. Sorry for pessimism.
E419	Libor Ulrych	Eastern Europe & f	SLOVAKIA	Other	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 5. Water Resources 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	Excess exploitation of natural forests and wetland melioration are the greatest threats of losing biodiversity, creating conditions for accelaration of extrems of climate changes. Acceleration of consumption create great pressure on nature sources - leading back to biodiversity fragmentation and losses. The circle is closing. To break this circle it is essential to support repatriation of forests and wetland in the scope of ecosystem approach to climate change adaptation.
E420	Matti Tapaninen	Western Europe	FINLAND	Central government	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	Climater Change and Biodiversity are essential to be solved well and mitigation has to take place now. All environmental challenges are important, but many of them tend to be so 'to be solved now'. These long term challenges need global agreements and commitments. Does not look very promising at the moment.
E423	Saeid Sajedipour	Middle East	IRAN	Other	20s	5. Water Resources	I think we should manage our water resources so better than now; for example, better control on allocating water for agriculture (to reduce supplied water for this section), use of new methods of irrigation in agriculture, using of avalibale knowledge for preserving lakes, wetlands and such valuable ecosystems and especially stop and avoid of wrong policy for big plans of transferring water that really can destroy the environment of those regions extremely.
E424	Maulidi Mwinyikai	Africa	KENYA	NGO/NPO	30s	1. Climate Change 5. Water Resources 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	The issue is still dormant or at a go slow with all charities and Non-governmental organization working on the same issue. Not knowing that there are grassroots organization working to curb or stop this menace either with or without grants using their creativity. Let us all focus to be the voice of change we want to see in the World.

Comments on Q2							
E426	Christine Nyangweso	Africa	KENYA	Corporation	30s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	There is need to establish a consistent awareness programmes to the whole population from kindergarten level to the old age. Everyone need to be educated on the importance of having a clean and healthy ecosystem. Measures to take to guard the planet from the sixth mass extinction. PES progrmamme should be established where applicable and also implememtation of alternative livelihood projects to meet the current demand of the ever growing population .intergrate the issues of Population Health and Environment in all the programmes.
E429	[-]	Western Europe	ITALY	Other	30s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Many of the above issues drive others or are closely linked, e.g. climate change is directly linked with water resources, as are consumption and land use. Climate change and land use drive biodiversity decline. Consumption habits drive land use and to some extent biochemical flows and so on. So there is a question here: would prioritising one or a few of the issues resolve the others? To what extent?
E434	[-]	Asia	BHUTAN	University or research institution	40s	5. Water Resources	Bhutan's primary trade export is hydroelectric power.
E435	Edwin Bernbaum	USA & Canada	USA	Other	70s	1. Climate Change 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures 10. Others	Programs of environmental conservation need to take into account the cultural and spiritual significance of nature for people of different cultures and societies. Otherwise, such programs will fail to get the support they need and will not be sustainable over the long term. Science and economics are not enough to stem threats against the environment.
E436	[-]	Asia	HONG KONG	NGO/NPO	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 6. Population 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Land use in Hong Kong - this is more about reclamation of the sea around the islands and loss of aquatic habitat.
E437	[-]	Africa	ZIMBABWE	University or research institution	70s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 6. Population	Conservation and concern for the environment can barely be practised when our economy is so bad. People are fighting to survive. Nevertheless we have much of the necessary infrastructure in place to look after the environment.
E438	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	University or research institution	20s	1. Climate Change 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	The climate is getting warmer and contributing to more extreme storms and floods. This is already occurring in my region of the world (east coast USA). The Chesapeake Bay is improving in terms of nitrogen and phosphorous loads, but the population in this area is likely to continue to increase and make it more difficult to keep the bay clean.

Comments on Q2							
E440	Mark Oaten	Western Europe	UK	NGO/NPO	50s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	The importance of the inhabitants of our world to recognize the need for and of our dependence on natural resources is increasingly acute. Experience tells us that the resources, both living and non-living, on which we depend can be properly managed and effectively used to benefit our populations. We all must work together to advance well known and time proven practices in the pursuit of wise sustainable management.
E441	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	NGO/NPO	50s	8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	These categories are connected - I believe USA needs to transform excess to a greener economy and limit pollution and environment/habitat destruction for short-term profits, that affects resilience of the environment and biological diversity.
E442	John P Carroll	USA & Canada	USA	University or research institution	60s	6. Population	6. Population. Human population growth is the root of every one of the other global environmental issues. Until there is political will to tackle this issue, none of the other issues will be solvable.
E445	[-]	South America	BRAZIL	University or research institution	30s	6. Population 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	Mitigating these problems, several others would certainly solved or at least attenuated as well as consequence.
E447	Ngwe Lwin	Asia	MYANMAR	NGO/NPO	40s	3. Land-System Change (Land Use)	Due to the development programs, Key habitats of the wildlife such as forested area, wetland, grassland, etc are being converted for agriculture, settlement and industry zones.
E448	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Both the number of people on Earth and how those people use the Earth are serious problems that threaten our survival as a species. Contrary to popular views, I do not believe that either is sustainable for humanity or for our fellow inhabitants of Earth. Every one of the important Earth systems problems is traceable to both of these. Only a fundamental change in the structure of the global economy, the social norms that both allow and encourage population growth, and the aspirations that drive consumption and waste will shift us from a pattern of cancer-like growth to a healthy dynamic balance that is sustainable for the long-term future.
E449	Jeffrey Nekola	USA & Canada	USA	Other	50s	10. Others	Energy is required to keep society organized and to combat entropy. Obtaining enough energy to organize global society while at the same time not endangering Earth ecosystems is critical, but not mentioned in your Environmental Issues.
E450	Maria Soledad Gaztambide	Mexico, Central Ame	PUERTO RICO	NGO/NPO	30s	1. Climate Change 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	All the issues mentioned are in some way related. In some countries, some of these issues are more of a problem than others. In the case of Puerto Rico, there islack of knowledge about how ecosystem health and wellbeing is part of a healthy and sustainable economy. Instead planning and implementing actions to adapt to the impacts of Climate Change, leadership sees this as far away and as a limitation to economic development.
E451	Kimberlie McCue	USA & Canada	USA	NGO/NPO	50s	1. Climate Change	Climate change is and will continue to impact all other environmental issues. Water resources being impacted by multiple factors, including climate change, consumption habits, etc. may ultimately result in the greatest threat of violence between and within countries. Although many people, particularly in developed countries, often ignore the fact that their very lives depend on the environment, when any number of factors reach a crisis point (lack of water, food, and so on), even the most "civil" of societies could break down.
E452	[-]	Asia	INDONESIA	NGO/NPO	40s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use)	The Land use change in areas to fulfill consumption habits in my country has led to decreasing number of wildlife and its population. Some fragile and sensitive species, such as Sumatran Rhinoceros now on the brink of extinction, as the number is too low to recover healthy species population.

Comments on Q2							
E456	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	University or research institution	50s	10. Others	Coping with climate change, biosphere integrity, and any of the other more specific environmental problems will require major shifts in how our Society and Economy function relative to the environment. It seems to me that establishing a green economy, where it pays to conserve, is the only way we can address these problems. To do this requires education and policy commitments, that ultimately lead to changes in lifestyles at an individual level. This is Our Planet; we need to join forces to save it.
E459	Martin Cristian Funes	South America	ARGENTINA	NGO/NPO	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	All of these issues are interconnected because we have human population growth beyond levels that the planet can sustain which exacerbates the consumption of water and food in a scenario of climate change and habitat modification that impacts on biodiversity loss, modification of water quality, soil impoverishment, and changes in biochemical flows. New extractive techniques like fracking only add more environmental problems to the ones we already have. Lack of healthy habits by individuals and therefore the society as a whole add complexity to the needed solutions in order to reverse the negative projections.
E461	[-]	USA & Canada	CANADA	Other	60s	1. Climate Change 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 10. Others	Continuing rule of irresponsible leaders like Donald Trump will accelerate the Doomsday clock, likely irretrievably. Current action by Trump in the US, such as undermining significant conservation. Legislation ,is shocking, immoral, and frightening.
E462	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	Local gevernment	50s	4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination)	Plastic garbage is getting to be a bigger threat to animals, especially for sea birds and marine mammals. Need to somehow educate public to stop letting balloons go during memorial events. This causes more garbage on our beaches and is a risk sometimes causing death to animal populations.
E463	[-]	Mexico, Central Ame	MEXICO	NGO/NPO	40s	3. Land-System Change (Land Use)	Land System Change in Mexico is a principal driver for deforestation, desertification, fresh water sources pollution, and biodiversity depletion.
E468	[-]	Africa	MADAGASCAR	NGO/NPO	30s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	I live in a country which is currently a hotspot of biodiversity. But I am afraid that my children, and the children of my children won't see the beauty of the biodiversity and associated landscapes in the coming years.
E471	[-]	Eastern Europe & for	CZECH	University or research institution	20s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	I think that the big issue is our lifestyle. I see so much plastic being used, even in situations where it could be so easily replaced by other materials or avoided without substitution. Moreover, so much energy is used and wasted (e.g. heating while having opened windows or dressed poorly, wasteful use of water...). I see some changes being made regarding what I wrote but it is still not enough. Changes at individual level are great but they should also take place at the higher level as well (companies, towns, countries...). Another frightening thing is land use, whether we are talking about destruction of habitats for growing monocultures or in construction, I think it is evolving at very fast pace. I understand there is a need for building houses or roads or growing crops but I think compromises could be made in order to reduce their impact on the environment. This also brings us to the issue of biochemical flows. I feel like we have all this knowledge and technology we could use to make this a better world for everyone (I am not thinking only about people, but about every part that makes this planet what it is)!! I see videos all the time about plastic being "eaten" by cool bacteria or substitutive materials being synthesized. But, where are they? We prioritize fast profit above all else, yet, we forget the most profitable thing there is, Mother Earth... :(
E474	Leslie Olonyi	Africa	KENYA	Other	30s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Climate change brought about by human activities like deforestation, poaching, desertification among others is a huge problem. Another emerging area of concern in developing countries is the human development projects like roads, pipelines, coal plants in protected areas or conversion of forests or protected areas for agricultural purposes usually forced upon local populations by governments and multi nationals.

Comments on Q2							
E475	Yulia NABEREZHNAYA	Eastern Europe & for	RUSSIA	NGO/NPO	30s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 5. Water Resources 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	The Black Sea coast of the Russian Federation next to the territory of the World Natural Heritage "Western Caucasus" is a small territory with a subtropical climate. There is a high concentration of rare species of plants - Red books, IUCN lists, relic species and narrow-endemic species. The value of this territory is also in the health factors, so during the Soviet Union territory developed as a health resort and a resort. On the scale of the Russian Federation, it is important to choose ecological tourism, scientific tourism, health improvement and recreation, which is within the framework of sustainable development, without destroying ecosystems, as a priority direction for development in this territory. In the last 10 years we have seen that the development strategy for this area is aimed at expanding the ski resorts, new roads for undisturbed previously protected areas, enlargement of infrastructures, uncontrolled development without taking into account geological hazards (mudflows, landslides, seismic danger, the presence of karst massifs) . The main threat is the expansion of infrastructure and residential development, an increase in the territory of the city of Sochi, upstream the basins of major rivers. Deforestation, which is accompanied by the expansion of urban infrastructure, the transformation of the landscape on a large scale and at a high speed leads to a shortage of drinking water. This we see in the example of p. Mzymta - the main supply of drinking water for the population of Sochi and the guests of the resort.Similarly, the anthropogenic transformation of natural areas directly causes a decline in biodiversity - we have lost at least 8 plant species in 10 years, and a number of species are under imminent threat from insect infestations from other regions.
E482	[-]	USA & Canada	CANADA	Central government	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Since the planet is made up of interconnected systems, all of these issues are intertwined, feeding off each other. We need to make changes on many environmental issues in order to see improvements within our interconnect systems and ecosystems. Climate change being the ultimate result of the many individual perturbations to the system. I live in a rich part of the world. We need to stop being wasteful. I also live in an area which has much natural area remaining. We need to understand our responsibility to the rest of the world and protect much of that area. Humanity needs to start to see their well being as being tied to the well being of the planet, of the natural world around them. When we see a benefit for ourselves in the protection of the natural world, then we will protect it. Increasing emphasis on Heathy Environment: Healthy People will help in solving environmental problems as people will come to see the advantage to themselves of a clean, green world.
E483	Widhya Nugroho Satrioajie	Asia	INDONESIA	Central government	30s	1. Climate Change 6. Population	Climate change gives a fundamental impact on all ecosystems.
E485	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	I fear that the US Government does not take climate change, biochemical flows, and unsustainable development seriously. In addition, our society does not trust evidence-based knowledge on these (and other topics) -- this, coupled with the lack of governmental buy-in creates serious environmental challenges.
E486	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	Other	50s	6. Population 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	I think that the definitions included for each category is somewhat restrictive--understandable when required to create clear demarcation from one category to another--but I think there's something to learn from the overlapping of categories. It may be a little simplistic to think this way, but I also think that the excessive consumption (#8) of increasing populations (#6) and the impacts of economies (#9) on resources is the key to the problems of climate change (#1), pollution (#4), biodiversity (#2), water (#5) and food (#7) shortages and problems. Some of the categories seem to be causes of problems, and others are more results of problems?

Comments on Q2							
E487	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	Other	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures 10. Others	The living person and planet is linked to Interconnectedness and Interdependency of the clearly articulated environmental issues. Ranking seems to be triage strategy. The " survey" could provide a wholistic solution with the opening survey, questions... maybe this follows with the survey questions
E488	Gloria UJOR	Africa	NIGERIA	NGO/NPO	60s	3. Land-System Change (Land Use)	Thinking about attaining the required forest cover in order to ensure optimum performance of the ecosystems,abuses of Land-system change or land use contribute in diminishing the efforts at striving to attain 25 % forest cover for individual countries. Infrastructural development of all sorts, though duly accepted, usually result in extraneous environmental and land degradation through pollution from various emitted substances, and destruction of natural habitats and half measures in attempting at remediation exercises. Perhaps due to endemic hunger, attainment of required forest cover is relegated in favour of agricultural crops production. Let's hope the REDD+ program of the UNFCCC will come to the rescue!
E492	DAVID BLACK	Western Europe	PORTUGAL	Other	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 6. Population	I have deliberately not included climate change in the Doomsday Clock calculation. The reason for this is that I see climate change primarily as a consequence of other root causes, the most important of these being uncontrolled human population growth and land use by human beings. The loss of biological/ species diversity is of course also a consequence but a particular direct one, whereas climate change covers a wide range of phenomena. The other environmental issues listed are of course important, especially pollution/ contamination as consequences of human economic development and land use. My conclusion is the same as usual, the problem rests with us, we are the cause though it is increasingly uncertain whether we will be able to provide solutions before climate change and the other adverse consequences of human behaviour are beyond our control. Human consciousness has not reached a level of awareness whereby necessary collective change can take place.
E494	Jaime Garcia Moreno	Africa	SENEGAL	NGO/NPO	50s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population	In West Africa, the entire savannah system in the Sahel and Sudan regions has been pretty much destroyed. The lush areas where Europeans went hunting for antelopes and lions - just like those we are familiar with in East Africa - have been transformed into a denuded landscape devoid of trees. People are so pressed for land and forage for their herds, that the few remaining trees are still under a lot of pressure. Further down in the humid regions, what were once lush tropical forest are now paltry islands of trees. Protected Areas are often paper parks, with some of them having been turned completely into denuded fields. The region is one of very high population density, in countries with very poor scores in terms of development, governance and security. As the population keeps growing at a very fast rate, several countries will see their population double or treble in the coming 25 years. This will require large development projects to be undertaken that will affect land use (urbanisation, intensive agriculture) and in turn threaten the water resources in the dryer parts of the region, as water systems are managed to secure food. The region is already poor and weak, and the additional population growth will only exacerbate the stresses on natural systems that have already been pushed to the edge. And under such circumstances, attention to natural systems will remain a low priority both for the local people and for governments struggling to fulfil the most basic demands of their citizens.
E495	Clovis Ricardo Schrappe Borg	South America	BRAZIL	NGO/NPO	50s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	Biodiversity is a matter barely considered at the majority of the environmental strategies. It is also very impressive at the climate change agenda, where several different issues are much more important than biodiversity conservation, besides the strong conection between them. Another observation is the impressive development of a variety of restauration initiatives without a claer relation with biodiversity priorities.

Comments on Q2							
E497	Tulsi Subedi	Asia	NEPAL	University or research institution	30s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination)	Climate change is the global problems and especially melting our Himalayan mountains. Sewage disposal in the river, and littering is the major problem especially in the urban area of my country. Conversion of forests into agriculture land, then agriculture land into housing is accelerating that leading to the loss of biodiversity resources
E498	Vasko Avukatov	Eastern Europe & for	MACEDONIA	NGO/NPO	30s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures 10. Others	Environmental degradation due to military conflicts, refugee crisis etc.
E499	Natalie Barefoot	USA & Canada	USA	University or research institution	40s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	Issues relating to the ocean are of my upmost concern - overfishing, ocean acidification, ghost gear in our oceans that continues to fish and kill, the increasing plastics and garbage problem that is affecting both the biodiversity in the ocean and consequently humans on land, noise that is increasing incrementally and our growing ability and drive to access areas that were once pristine such as the Antarctic and Arctic.
E500	imad IBRAHIM	Western Europe	ITALY	University or research institution	30s	1. Climate Change 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	The real urgent problem in the world, in general, is the lack of water resources. This is more urgent than climate change or any other issue. 97% of fresh water is groundwater, yet this type of water is being depleted at a fast rate.
E501	Bruno Rocha da Silva	South America	BRAZIL	University or research institution	70s	5. Water Resources	Many giant hydroelectric dams are being built on important rivers of the country, where the forest is felled to give way to the lake. Climate change is already affecting the rainy season in these regions.
E505	Seth MAPHALALA	Africa	SWAZILAND	Other	40s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	The biggets driver of most of the issues is population and somehow there very few if any environmental responses addressing purely for the sake of addressing environmental issues. Basically all the issues relate directly to population increase.
E506	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	University or research institution	70s	1. Climate Change 6. Population	It is clear that the global human population is rapidly outrunning the support capacity of a dangerously damaged global environment. Perhaps the most clear manifestation of this is the accelerating global change in the climate, which in turn affects almost everything on the list which I have lumped under #9 Society, economy and environment.

Comments on Q2							
E509	[-]	Asia	SINGAPORE	NGO/NPO	40s	1. Climate Change	Climate change as a major problem in the region where I am based. The countries in the Asian region will be impacted by climate change from sea level rise, extreme weather events, drought etc. We have already seen some of these impacts particularly the extreme weather-related events. The 2017 massive flooding in Nepal, India, and Bangladesh impacting thousands of people, Tropical cyclone hitting every year in the Pacific Region, Drought, and flooding in Thailand and Malaysia are some of the impacts from Climate Change. This region is also one of the major sources of GHG emission contributing to climate change with larget GHG emitters like China, India, Japan etc. On top of that this region also holds the major share of the global human population. With all these characteristics, the Asia region can also be a part of the solution for climate change and not just the impacted region.
E510	Ma. Estrella B. Valle	Asia	PHILIPPINES	Central government	20s	6. Population 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	I believe that for us to resolve the environmental problems sustainably, we must target to address the "main culprits" which are we, the humans. If everyone of us is aware and knowledgeable on these different environmental issues and its possible solutions, it would be very much easier to reach our goals. Cooperation of everyone is crucial.
E511	Rianne C ten Veen	Western Europe	THE NETHERLAN	Other	40s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination)	Decrease of insects due to pesticide use; people feeling happy/ richer, but not sufficiently valuing environment, fundamental for continued life, esp. in country so much under sea level
E513	[-]	USA & Canada	CANADA	Central government	50s	1. Climate Change 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	Although Canada is a large country with a relatively low number of people, the impact of the individual is substantially greater than in most other countries. It is also an area of importance in northern and arctic climates. With increasing demands on water, transport through the north, and the export of high carbon products, Canadians need to be aware of the global and national impacts. Political divisions among provinces concerning export of bituman through pipelines have been flagged for issues with spills in the marine, freshwater and terrestrial environments, as well as the carbon footprint. This is where the immediate economic gain from the export of unrefined products has superceded environmental protection. Canada has been increasing it's protected areas but with this will come the responsibility of science, management, and the protection of important areas such as biodiversity hotspot, climate connected land areas, and the protection of marine ecosystems that exclude fish harvest.
E514	[-]	Asia	THAILAND	Other	30s	1. Climate Change 5. Water Resources 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	Climate change is the greatest environmental threat humanity has ever faced and the biggest challenge. It is caused by the build up of greenhouse gases from burning fossil fuels and the destruction of areas that store massive amounts of carbon like the world’s rainforests.
E517	Vassiliki Vassilopoulou	Western Europe	GREECE	University or research institution	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Climate change puts significant pressure in Mediterranean countries; need for mitigation actions as well as adaptations of lifestyles/changes in people's behaviours. Natural pressures but mainly human ones threaten ecosystem integrity. In the Med biodiversity exhibits an alarming decreasing trend and immediate actions need to be taken following a consistent cross-border strategy involving all countries in the basin. Increasing environmental awareness is of key importance, along with capacity building of the citizens around the Med. Increasing immigration and poverty in the region are constraining the adoption of environmental friendly actions.
E520	Grahame Webb	Oceania	AUSTRALIA	Corporation	70s	3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 6. Population 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	The increasing world population, dominated by people living in poverty, is arguably the worst environmental threat. The gulf between the haves and the have-nots widens, and effects all aspects of the "Society, Economy and Environment", with more and more land and resources having to be used unsustainably, because it is the only way for people in poverty to survive.
E521	Kinley Tenzin, PhD	Asia	BHUTAN	NGO/NPO	40s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 5. Water Resources 7. Food 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Environmental problem is very much global. It is not the question of politics but survival of humanity on this planet. The environmental problems can also be addressed and achievable by bringing everyone on board from all walks of life and it has to be that way otherwise the global economy will die if the ecosystem collapse. Our common effort on environment is not late as ecosystem is renewable. Lets work together for to solve common environmental problems.

Comments on Q2							
E522	Syed Ashraf ul Islam	Asia	BANGLADESH	Central government	40s	1. Climate Change	Impact of Climate Change on Agro-based production in Bangladesh would be wide spread and devastating for the country's economy. Moreover the other impacts of Climate Change such as - Extreme Temperature, Drought, and Salinity Intrusion etc. are also responsible for the declining crop yields in Bangladesh. Temperature and Rainfall changes have already affected crop production in many parts of the country and the area of arable land has decreased to a great extent. The Salinity intrusion in the coastal area is creating serious implications for the coastal land that were traditionally used for rice production. The Flood and Cyclone frequency and return period are also increase. In a high density country like Bangladesh, the effects of Climate Change on the Surface and Ground water resources will be very severe and alarming. Changes to water resources and hydrology will have a significant impact on the country's economy, where people mostly depend on the Surface water for Irrigation, Fishery, Industrial production, Navigation and similar other activities.
E523	Ravishankar Thupalli	Asia	INDIA	University or research institution	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use)	Biodiversity loss is irreversible whereas climate change is reversible. Hence concentrate more on biodiversity conservation in the developing genetically rich countries. Of late more efforts are being put on addressing climate change issues. In my opinion efforts should be should equal or more than equal when it comes to the conservation of biodiversity and mitigating climate change. Land use system is another important area where land use change should be based on need based rather than greed based. For ex converting mangroves for shrimp farms is a disaster in a country where people do not relish much shrimp and it is only for export is some thing unwanted.
E524	[-]	Western Europe	UK	NGO/NPO	40s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Insufficient progress on moving towards green energy and green economy and insufficient investment in developing countries to create and grow green economies. Mechanisms to engage with and create opportunities for private investment in ecosystem services as a good need to be accelerated, there is some hope that blockchain could help with this by offering a different value proposition.
E527	Alexandre Monro	Western Europe	UK	University or research institution	40s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Contamination of the global biome by micro particles of plastic, of the atmosphere by pollutants and acidification of the ocean seem to point to pan-biosphere risks whose interaction with each other is unkown and unpredictable. This seems to me the major risk at the moment. The research community seems engrossed in its own priorities and not to be addressing civil society's needs. Wealthy developed governments seem incapable of managing their own impacts or land-use and internationally there remains an inability to deal with shared and international territories such as the oceans and atmosphere. Basically we are living in a time of very poor governance with respect to the environment during this critical time. The commercial sector respond in an uncoordinated and contradictory ways to these challenges. As a researcher with 25 years field experience I am convinced that we have passed the 'tipping point' and that we can no longer hope to support current population levels into the next decade.
E528	Piero Genovesi	Western Europe	ITALY	Central government	50s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	Preserving habitats and species is essential to conserve functionality of ecosystems that are also the basis for a sustainable development.
E532	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	University or research institution	30s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 6. Population	Overpopulation is the cause of virtually every other problem on the list, so its the problem that must be discussed most (and, unfortunately, it is actually discussed the LEAST). Over-population (particularly in countries where there is a low death rate and high resource consumption) results in resource depletion, ecological collapse, climate change, etc. Lifestyle alterations can help, but ultimately human population growth needs to be halted somehow. And this means everywhere- the USA, Europe, Asia, Africa...everywhere. We need to be promoting smaller families and viewing economic growth as the enemy rather than the solution.
E534	PAUL HOFSETH	Western Europe	NORWAY	Other	70s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	You may recall my earlier comments; distinguish driving forces(population, lifestyle) from effects, and disentangle global from national. My responses above consider that nationally: Our population cannot be fed with todays menu from our own agriculture and fisheries, but this can be managed as long as global trade works.Climate change will have adaptation costs, but will impact biodiversity, oceans beyond our shoreline may not tolerate increased exploitation with fish stocks moving with temerature. Consumption levels mainly impact the producing countries with faulty environment management, but set a bad example. Enough water, decreasing and very limited pollution. Policies for land& biodiv management need improvement, but city transport policies are improving

Comments on Q2							
E536	[-]	Asia	BANGLADESH	NGO/NPO	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 6. Population	Climate Change: Due to climate change erratic rainfall, thundershowers, hailstorm, heat, has been increasing significantly. Alarming thundershowers has been causing many deaths in every pre-monsoon and monsoon. Sudden and early flash flood has been indiscriminately destroying rising boro rice paddy. Salinity has been increasing in the southern part of the country along with frequent water logging. Land use: Rapid change of land use has been reducing forest cover, crop lands, wetlands, fisheries habitats, and vacant lands. Recent urbanization, industrialization, road and highway development activity and bridge construction in major rivers has been affecting different ecosystem including fisheries habitats. Population: Population pressure has been increasing day by day that has been creating many problems. It has been reducing employment opportunity and affecting the traffic movement throughout the country. Demand of housing space has been increasing alarmingly and filling the wetlands and farmlands indiscriminately. To meet the demand of food for a such huge population agriculture and aquaculture intensification created an ongoing issue. Biodiversity: Due to loss of different ecosystem like mangrove, wetland/beel, pond, beach, dune etc. many biodiversity has been deteriorating every year. Recent the refugee has been indiscriminately cutting hillocks and hill forest to make their tents/huts. The hill forests of Chittagong hill tracts are the exclusive corridor of elephants from Bangladesh and Myanmar. Killing of bird species specially water birds and hunting of tiger and deer has been destroying the flagship biodiversity of the country. Major road and bridge construction has been demolishing different biodiversity habitats. Harmful fishing, indiscriminate use of chemical fertilizer and insecticides also has been destroying fisheries and wetland biodiversity.
E538	Charlotte Mathiassen	Western Europe	DENMARK	NGO/NPO	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 6. Population 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	Climate change is an urgent concern and difficult to address but saving on energy/CO2 (transport, agriculture etc.), safeguarding ecosystems, adapting to new weather conditions and reversing population Growth are important. Population Growth is an equally important concern as all is interconnected on the planet and humans are increasingly taking too much Space. One way to address this is international politics, and condtionalities for Development assistance linked to populations policies. At the national levels it should be a very high priority to reward families that have max. 2 kids and never to reward families with more kids (with child support etc.). Biodiversity is severely threathened and needs to be mainstreamed across all sectors so that all infrastructure Development, economic decions, agriculture etc are linked to biodiversity concerns. The public also needs to be more aware of the value of biodiversity for all life and that humans are part of nature and not above it. In order to achieve any real change lifestyles, production and consumption patterns must become sustainable and more self sustaining with a focus on production and consumption that does not harm nature or climate, a focus on less is more and a legal framework at national and international level that makes it increasingly difficult for harmful, pollution and ressource heavy products to be sold, and exported
E539	Sidi Imad Cherkaoui	Africa	MOROCCO	University or research institution	40s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 5. Water Resources 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	All the environmental issues are somehow interrelated and present a serious problem to biodiversity and humanbeing future which lead to more fragility either economic, social and politic
E542	Tarik Meziane	Western Europe	FRANCE	University or research institution	50s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	Human bee can simply not survive if biodiversity is not optimal to make the planet functionnal and provide us with ressources
E543	[-]	Asia	INDIA	University or research institution	30s	1. Climate Change 6. Population 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Climate change is the ultimate challenge at the moment.
E544	Ramon C Soriguer	Western Europe	SPAIN	Central government	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 5. Water Resources	They are not independent.

Comments on Q2							
E548	Graham G Watkins	USA & Canada	USA	Other	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures 10. Others	Others - corruption at the highest levels across almost all governments - political will directed toward self interest Despite global agreements on climate change, biodiversity, land use, contamination - change has been slow or non-existent in most countries
E549	BRADFORD SHERMAN	Oceania	AUSTRALIA	University or research institution	60s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use)	In Australia, Biodiversity loss follows from unacceptable rates of land-use change - especially clearing of native forests and woodlands for urban and agricultural expansion.For example, land clearing had been identified as a particularly important consideration in the the early 1990s and many governments at the time passed legislation to reduce the rate of clearing. Changes in governments from progressive to conservative saw many of this laws repealed and the resumption of large-scale land clearing. It is a tragedy that science-based policy can be rescinded with impunity and irreparable damage to the environment done as a result.
E554	Balgis Osman Elasha	Africa	TUNISIA	Other	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 5. Water Resources	Climate change scenarios predict declining rainfall in North Africa Region. This will negatively impact water resources in the region in terms of quantity and quality. Due to the cross cutting nature of water resources, it is expected that the impact will extend to cover other economic sectors such as energy, agriculture and food security, health and industry.
E555	[-]	Africa	KENYA	NGO/NPO	30s	1. Climate Change 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 6. Population 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	Mostly address environmental dioxins in relation to Bio diversity management and ecosystem based approaches.
E557	Stefan Gsänger	Western Europe	GERMANY	NGO/NPO	40s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Mankind is in a process of accelerating the use of natural resources without finding the right balance between consumption and reproduction thus leading to not only big loss of biosphere integrity and loss of biodiversity but eventually threatening the future of mankind. With resources I do not mean energy - there is plenty of renewable energy around in forms of different types of energy flows like solar radiation or wind - but rather materials and biological resources including e.g. coal, oil, gas, water, minerals, all forms of biomass etc. We need to urgently address and reduce this acceleration and come to a new economic model for our human society. The current energy revolution, the switch to renewable energy, is certainly a ray of hope although addressing only part of the overall problem - but once a renewable energy society is in place, there is a basis for an overall renewable planet.
E559	Mourad AHMIM	Africa	ALGERIA	University or research institution	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 5. Water Resources 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	We must change our comportement, and respect more the environment, by giving a better legislation and applicateur in the field

Comments on Q2							
E561	Kathleen Wood	Mexico, Central Ame	TURKS AND CAI	NGO/NPO	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	The immediate environmental challenge of small island nations in the coming years will be responding to the threats of climate change. Rising sea levels, increased ocean temperatures and myriad other effects threaten economic systems, which are heavily reliant on beaches, coral reefs and other climate-sensitive variables. One cannot, however, separate climate change from the society, economy and environment within which it is evolving, for the global adoption of neoliberal economic philosophies have led to the exponential and unsustainable resource consumption that is responsible. Without the implementation of economic structures that follow rational constraints within the ecosystems, within which the economies must function, systemic collapse is the only foreseeable outcome.
E565	[-]	Oceania	AUSTRALIA	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	The list of eight environmental issues are actually deeply interconnected. Population, lifestyles, society and economy can be thought of as the drivers of environmental change with climate change, biosphere integrity, land system change, biochemical flows and water resources representing how they impact on the ecological integrity of the Earth system. From this perspective, ranking them is not particularly enlightening. Rather, taken as a whole, they provide insight into root causes and aggregate system level responses.
E567	Santiago Burneo	South America	ECUADOR	University or research institution	40s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use)	Land use change in poor countries that harbor wide biodiversity is the most difficult problem to resolve because of the difficulties to control population, give people an alternative income, and get funds for conservation activities.
E569	ANNA BELOUSOVA	Eastern Europe & for	RUSSIA	Central government	50s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	I suppose that one of key issues for nature conservation is to give the higher attention and interest to species and ecosystems conservation. Wild life conservation is a money-costing task and it demands serious support from the government. Also it is very important to include the species' protection into the state's laws. All efforts that made by scientists and nature protection authorities cannot be successful without understanding, appreciation and support from communities. The Biodiversity Convention is celebrating 25 years now, but main goals that had been planned were not reached by now. We must re-evaluate our plans, work based on modern techniques and pay more attention at including species and ecosystem conservation in all parts of economic.
E571	Ashwani Kumar Thukral	Asia	INDIA	University or research institution	60s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 5. Water Resources 6. Population	All issues are important. Over exploitation of resources by large populations is genesis of all environmental problems.
E572	[-]	Asia	MALAYSIA	Local gevernment	40s	6. Population	There are simply too many people on the planet now. Forests are going at an alarming rate.
E573	Marc J. Dourojeanni	South America	PERU	NGO/NPO	70s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 5. Water Resources	Climate change is drying the Andes and reducing water availability to the Coast were most population is living. Biodiversity is being lost everywhere at very high speed as a consequence of land use changes (deforestation) and contamination.
E574	[-]	Africa	SIERRA LEONE	NGO/NPO	50s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use)	Issues 2 and 3 are somewhat related. In Sierra Leone land scale investments in natural resource exploitation such as the extractive industry and those of large scale timber harvesting (logging for export) have significantly contributed to land use pattern and biosphere integrity the scale of these human activities have been increased in the last few years by the entrance of investments in industrial agriculture. The shifting/fallow farming method and the foraging for household energy (firewood and char coal) are further contributing to land system change and biodiversity. Fallow periods have significantly changes to as low as 2- 5 years from 12 - 15 years due to demographic change. 85 - 90% of households in Sierra Leone depend on firewood or char coal for domestic energy. Increased number of mining companies are operating in Sierra Leone compared to just before the war 1991 and immediately after the war 2002. Logging concessions increased in the last 5 years and export volume and quality have been very high. Concessions for industrial farming for both crop types and land sizes have been high. Research have shown that close to 21% of arable land now lies within the reach of foreign corporate bodies, although at present few of them are active. Some of these have taken over whole chiefdoms leaving virtually no land for communities and small farmers to produce food. The prevailing factors of 2. and 3. are contributing Sierra Leone's quota to global climate change, the effect of which are severely felt in Sierra Leone in the form of prolonged and flash floods causing their own disaster.
E575	Ho Sang KANG	Asia	KOREA	University or research institution	40s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	conflict among countries

Comments on Q2							
E576	Ulrich Reichard	USA & Canada	USA	University or research institution	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 6. Population	The first question asked to evaluate issues at a regional or residential scale. However, most if not all categories should be inquired at a global level. In particular the three categories I chose to comment on cannot reasonably and intelligently be explored at the regional or residential levels anymore. Climate change is a serious consideration for Earth including all life forms and abiotic forms present today. Directly linked to most of the problems Earth is facing is overpopulation. Human populations have grown too fast in the last 100 years or so to allow sustainable living on this planet. Unless we can reverse the trends, put nationalism (i.e. ethnic or nation birth rates) aside, we will destroy this planet simply by overpopulating it. All other problems follow from this single issue.
E577	[-]	USA & Canada	CANADA	University or research institution	30s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources	To me, the most pressing issue is climate change, because of its consequences on both the integrity of biodiversity and biochemical flows. There is an increase in invasive species in Canada because of range expansion associated with climate change, which reduces both forest and aquatic biodiversity. There is also an increase in wildfires and floods, as well as other "unusual" climatic events such as much higher snow levels in the winter in some regions. Biogeochemical flows are being disturbed by increased nitrogen and phosphorus loads in freshwater systems, which reduces access to clean freshwater for rural and isolated communities. A good example of this is the Lake Winnipeg River basin.
E578	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	University or research institution	70s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	The positions recently taken by the US government threaten the health, safety, well-being, and environmental security of every citizen of the planet.
E579	Erik van Lennep	Western Europe	SPAIN	Other	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	While the two most severe threats facing humanity are the unraveling of the ecosystems which sustain us, it's obvious that the biggest and most urgent obstacles to successful action are our collective inability to organize ourselves to do so. Thus Society and Economy(I would add culture and education)must be changed to enable us to save ourselves. Attitudes, incentives, knowledge distribution, and remembering what really matters in life all need our attention. Not in a blame-the-consumer sense, but by asking and acting upon, "how do we turn this around, and how can we work together to act meaningfully, immediately?" In real time, this means addressing all aspects and sectors, from technology to policy and economics and more, as an interlinked and responsive system of which we are a part. We need to drop the extractive and consumer driven model that has brought us to disaster, and develop a new ethos based on regenerating this living planet and our communities and social systems. A new obsession: "what can I fix today?" "How can I give back to the Earth where I live?" Anything less will not take us where we need to be.
E580	Balu Perumal	Asia	MALAYSIA	NGO/NPO	50s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Rapid economic development creates environmental problems; major of it is environmental pollution and loss of biodiversity.
E581	TOMASZ ZYLICZ	Eastern Europe & for	POLAND	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use)	Climate receives our attention most. However, it is land use which needs to be addressed most carefully. With respect to the climate change, the problem is linked to its public-good nature (forgive the economic jargon). It means that unilateral action (as promoted by some developed countries) are not effective. I fact they can be even detrimental, because they may imply the global emission growing (so-called "green paradox").
E582	Dexter Dombro	South America	COLOMBIA	NGO/NPO	60s	4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 6. Population 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	I am not comfortable with the idea of lumping deforestation into the term land use. I think deforestation is the most critical issue we face in terms of climate change and desertification of the planet. It should be a stand alone issue. Often, deforestation of specific species happens without a change of land use.
E583	[-]	South America	CHILE	Corporation	40s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	Necesitamos mayor compromiso de las naciones economicamente mas poderosas con los problemas de trafico de fauna, cacería de fauna, destruccion de los habitats, que permita reducir la amenaza en aumento a la supervivencia de las especies. (We need greater commitment from the economically more powerful nations with the problems of wildlife trafficking, wildlife hunting, destruction of habitats, which will reduce the threat to the survival of the species.)

Comments on Q2							
E584	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	Other	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use)	Climate change, land use and biosphere integrity are three interlocking elements of the environmental crisis we are facing. Ultimately, we need to redesign the interaction of society, economy and the environment, but that is likely to happen only after we suffer the consequences of the damage we have caused.
E585	[-]	South America	PERU	NGO/NPO	50s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	The economy is defined by societies: how wealth is generated, how it is distributed, ways to access resources and take advantage of / use natural processes, etc. Unfortunately we have established social / economic arrangements that are not sustainable that also occur in the absence of population policies because we "grew up" under erroneous, unexplained assumptions: resources are unlimited and the demands of this population can grow! We know that resources are finite and that we are almost surpassing the resilience capacity of the planet. We must rethink our relationship with the environment and yet we must think about the kind of society we need to be to persist as a species. Our biggest risk now is the total change in the spatial and temporal patterns of the distribution of fresh water (rain, deglaciation, evaporation, winds, etc).
E586	LONNIE THOMPSON	USA & Canada	USA	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Thus far, most of the attempts to mitigate climate change have come from grass root organizations, i.e. from the bottom up rather than from the top down. I believe that once the hazards that the world faces become undeniably obvious and public reaction reaches a critical level, major corporations and governments will adjust their attitudes and act responsibly. However, the window is closing, since the consequence of climate change is evolving from what we thought was a distant concern to a phenomenon that we are beginning to experience now. Although we may be “hard-wired” by human evolution to procrastinate over problems that do not have immediate effects, we can overcome our conditioning through education and critical reasoning. Currently here in the USA our federal and many of our state and local governments are de-emphasizing and de-funding secondary and college education in the environmental sciences, which will impact future university students and young researchers and teachers trying to establish careers in the field. Until and even after this attitude changes, it is imperative that the private sector and general public step forward to inspire and support the next generation of climatologists and Earth scientists.
E589	[-]	Asia	INDIA	NGO/NPO	30s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 5. Water Resources 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	We have to be proactive and not reactive. Preparedness and mitigation is the key.
E591	Carlos GARCIA-SAEZ	Mexico, Central Ame	MEXICO	Corporation	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 5. Water Resources	Although climate change is the most important factor in the next decades, water, land degradation, biodiversity and population are immediate concerns
E592	Arturo Curiel Ballesteros	Mexico, Central Ame	MEXICO	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use)	The urban sprawl is a global change that produce air pollution, lesions and premature deaths. The climate change increase maximun temperatures and that, afects the life and increase cardiovasculars diseases. The lost of the biodiversity in land, oceans and soil is the lost of our life segurity.
E596	Nirmal Mani Dahal	Asia	NEPAL	Other	30s	1. Climate Change 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Land use changes- cropland to residential Water resources unavailiability Climate change- changing rainfall patterns
E597	Enrique Díaz-Martínez	Western Europe	SPAIN	Central government	50s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	We will never be able to improve or change most of the issues without awareness through environmental education and proper governance. Hence, 9 is the crucial one.

Comments on Q2							
E598	David Wm. Owens	USA & Canada	USA	Other	70s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	All of these are problems but I ultimately believe the human population increases are still the major problem our planet needs to deal with.
E601	RICARDO CARRILLO	South America	COLOMBIA	University or research institution	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 6. Population 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	The main environmental problems in Colombia at this time are associated with an increase in deforestation that affects key ecosystems such as the Amazon and the foothill of the Andes mountain ranges. It is also of concern the impacts that are already causing the effects of climate change and global on our continental and marine territories, which are evident in an exceptional local climate variability that causes heat waves and floods for which ecosystems and species are not fully adapted and can be documented, for example, vertical migrations of some vectors of diseases, which affect species in vulnerable ecosystems such as the páramos, endemic to the Andes mountain range. An emerging environmental problem, based on the peace agreements with the guerrilla groups, has been the overflowing transformation of the forest with the objective of controlling the land, previously ruled by the guerrillas, substantially increasing deforestation rates in critical ecosystems for the balance local climactic as the Amazon, as well as for the conservation of biodiversity.It is also foreseen for the next future difficulties to control the environmental problems associated with urban concentrations, waste management and pollution from the use of fossil fuels are at the limit of the possibilities of management, but unless very radical changes are made Crises of the greatest magnitude not yet seen in Colombia will soon be evident.
E602	George Hamilton	USA & Canada	CANADA	Other	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Societal/government inertia on making changes needed for human survival is not abating. This is due to various factors, but key among them is a refusal of the world's rich and powerful to look beyond immediate self interest.
E603	[-]	Africa	SOUTH AFRICA	Other	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	The sheer volume of humanity is now a few billion beyond sustainability, at any level of reasonably prosperous societies. Climate change, biodiversity loss, etc are all simply SYMPTOMS of this over-riding nature of the over-whelming population problem.
E604	Manisha Agarwal Garg	Asia	INDIA	NGO/NPO	30s	1. Climate Change	Climate Change is critical as we are facing extreme weather events and loss of life as well. Need to take measures to tackle reduction of CO2 emission and opting for sustainable lifestyle.

Comments on Q2							
E606	[-]	Eastern Europe & for	ROMANIA	University or research institution	50s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	The definition of life should be re-evaluated considering all environmental, economic and socio-cultural concerns of today. Each subject as a matter of concern need to be redefined towards the definition of life and humanity and be accordingly ranked. Climate change is an effect of concerning subjects. Subjects of concern are related to human direct activities: pollution in all types of environments, general behavior towards humanity and life itself. Also, activities with life in nature should be ranked on a lower position compared to artificial activities in artificial environments that need to be addressed as much more against the life on Earth. We are not yet prepared to understand the philosophy of our ancestors such as Socrates, Plato, Aristotle etc. We are using a bunch of subjects of different origin to define the same subject: environmental problems. We need to come again to the generation and corruption as a philosophical principle in order to see where our major problems are. The major problems I think starts we the fact that we don't understand yet that we are sensitive to nature and not to artificial world for our own planet benefit. We are composed from optical active compounds and we are not digesting other artificial compounds that are feeling our food world. We are wearing clothes with higher carbon footprint than ever due to artificial pigments or processing technologies.
E609	[-]	Eastern Europe & for	RUSSIA	University or research institution	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 5. Water Resources 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	We should understand, that climate change is not the first problem, which we have on our Planet. A lot of countries, especially of the third world, have problem with fresh water. Most of water resources, which people in these countries use, are dirty or very poor. The second problem is land-use, which conects with food. The third ecological problem is biodiversity, which conects with human activities like hunting, using new territories for living, agriculture and other activities for comfortable life of many people populations. I think, that climate change is not the first problem. Of course it is the result of human activities. But we can't say that climate is warmer or colder. Different parts of continents have many various of climate (e.g. where before was only Sun, now is colder. And where before was only wind and clouds, now is sunny. Climate change is a political topic, which use many contries.We will speak more about really topics, e.g. pollution or saving biodiversity. And of course do something, that can really help to change situation in the best way.
E610	Matthew A. Kaproth	USA & Canada	USA	University or research institution	30s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 6. Population 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Many of these issues have research/solutions - however the public education, acceptance and action is not at the level needed to solve them in the critical time needed.
E612	[-]	Mexico, Central Ame	TRINIDAD AND T	University or research institution	40s	3. Land-System Change (Land Use)	The Caribbean suffers from "urban sprawl" where there is conversion of land from agriculture/ greenfield to low density housing. This impacts food security, biodiversity, flooding etc. The problem continues due to the weak regulatory framework and limited enforcement capacity.

Comments on Q2							
E615	Janette Ulloa Sosa	South America	ECUADOR	NGO/NPO	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures 10. Others	weak environmental awareness and consistent actions
E618	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	University or research institution	40s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	I don't feel we are paying enough attention to technological change and how it may impact the environment and environmental issues. One particular topic that good both address and exacerbate our problems are the collection of genomic technologies being developed.
E619	Augusta Molnar	USA & Canada	USA	NGO/NPO	60s	3. Land-System Change (Land Use)	There are many indigenous peoples and local communities who are claiming their rights to collective lands and resources. it is really important for these claims to be respected and recognized for their positive stewardship of these lands and resources, the long-term commitment to their well-being, the preservation of cultural and ancestral knowledge of value to humanity/planet in managing these, and social justice. Mountains and their importance for water systems is also paramount as glaciers melt and heavy metals add to pollution of water sources. SDGs mention this issue but due to sparse population density, investment in mountains and mountain poverty can be low relative to their importance for planet and human health
E620	Russell Reichelt	Oceania	AUSTRALIA	Central government	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	Greenhouse gas emissions reduction is very important and very difficult to achieve in the few decades remaining before extreme weather and climate caused Masai changes over large parts of the planet.
E621	[-]	South America	BRAZIL	Central government	50s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 5. Water Resources	Biodiversity loss in Brazil and South America at large is an important issue, since, at the end of the day, from a future oriented, sustainable bioeconomics point of view, the region´s great development potential building from natural and man made wealth, lies on the wise use and conservation of the biodiversity of its vast, diverse and splendid biomes (land, fresh and marine waters, fauna and flora). Also, mounting pressure on inadequate, carbon intensive land-use change and bad lifestyles of the pouplation (food and comsumption habits) brings extra concerns. Improved, wide-spread scientific research, technology development and deployment and environmental education are required to overcome these challenges.
E622	[-]	Western Europe	FRANCE	University or research institution	50s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	Biodiversity decline seems to be accepted by many citizen who do not care nor understand the implications
E623	Joseph S Ferris	Western Europe	UK	Other	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	The issues are link to a point that it is difficult to highlight any one issue. With the ever increasing population the demand on resources and food requires increased use of land that then directly impacts biodiversity which in turn impacts environmental services. Even with changes to lifestyles the economic systems that depend upon growth to generate wealth and improve living conditions cannot be sustained. I am a firm believer that capitalism in its current form is inherently self-desctructive.

Comments on Q2							
E624	John Dominggus Kalor	Asia	INDONESIA	University or research institution	30s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	There were some environmental issues that relate to the three importance issues I have selected 1. Food 2. Population and urbanization 3. Land - system change
E626	[-]	Oceania	AUSTRALIA	University or research institution	70s	5. Water Resources	The lack of water in a dry continent is troubling. Drought and climate change has exacerbated the condition as have El Nino and La Nina conditions in the environment. Water management policies and regulations should be stricter with penalties for misuse.
E627	[-]	Oceania	AUSTRALIA	University or research institution	70s	1. Climate Change 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	The biggest problem is the interactive effects of several of the 9 categories. Their combined, interactive effects bring the world much closer to massive catastrophe
E631	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	Local gevernment	40s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination)	This current Government is a joke. Its all about money. Society seems 'numb' to react to the situation. They could care less about biodiversity as they choose money and their own individual freedoms over species diversity, healthy lands, and healthy water.
E633	[-]	Asia	PHILIPPINES	NGO/NPO	50s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	All the environmental issues are interrelated. Since they are overwhelming due to the behaviour of humankind, the root cause is a disordered relationship between human societies and the environment, often mediated through economics. The solutions like in changing our relationship with the environment.
E634	[-]	Oceania	FIJI	NGO/NPO	50s	1. Climate Change 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources	Climate change and its associated impacts remain the biggest threat for us. We cannot mitigate for it but we have to adapt to it. And our islands are small and close to sea level. Rising sea levels will drown our islands. This has had an impact on our water resources and pollution does not help. So environmental education is important for people to understand the peril we face.
E637	Vinay Tandon	Asia	INDIA	NGO/NPO	60s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 5. Water Resources 6. Population	In our part of the world water stress is the biggest, looming and urgent threat, due to shrinking resources, over exploitation of ground water for irrigation and industry and the very inequitable distribution of drinking water. This can be related to the ever growing population, but more importantly is linked to the extreme inequality in our society. Growing population as is well understood along with the aspiration for a good life as epitomised by the "American Dream" is causing rapacious plunder of natural resources, mainly by the rich, making growing wealth the biggest threat to planetary stability. The biggest but unnoticed and voiceless victim of this plunder of progress is the Earth's Biodiversity. The more we progress, the poorer we make this earth. Research says that mass extinctions could be cyclic, but one wonders if this includes Homo sapiens?
E638	[-]	Asia	CHINA	University or research institution	50s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 6. Population 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Good planning in natural resources use and urbannization.
E639	Jan van der Ploeg	Oceania	SOLOMON	University or research institution	40s	3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Resource plunder (robber capitalism and corruption)

Comments on Q2							
E640	Robert Blakemore	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Loss of biodiversity is the most important issue that affects us all, and the only science that is time critical (it is too late when species are extinct). This is caused by the HIPPO acronym which includes land use change and pollution. The first-aid remedy is: firstly - stop using poisonous chemicals/radionucleotides, secondly - change diet to avoid red meats, thirdly - eat organic food. Governments should stop subsidizing chemical farming and should hold companies responsible for pollution and the associated environmental & public health costs. A need too is to educate and promote these issues in order of importance & urgency, i.e., we need ENVIRONMENTAL TRIAGE.
E642	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	NGO/NPO	40s	6. Population 7. Food 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	I chose the 3 issues because we are a small and isolated island community. Climate change seems to be something we must adapt to since we do not contribute so much to the whole. Therefore I choose categories other than climate change.
E645	[-]	Oceania	AUSTRALIA	Local gevernment	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 6. Population	all aspects of environmental impacts are exacerbated by poppulation as well as consumption , but as consumption is rising in developing countries with strong population growth , impacts on biodiversity will be increasingly strong as will the increased pressure on climate change factors
E646	[-]	Africa	UGANDA	Central government	30s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	These are all issues of great concern for Africa in general and Uganda and these have become critical issues due to weakness in ensuring the management of natural resources and pollution control.
E647	Asli Abbasi	Middle East	IRAN	University or research institution	40s	1. Climate Change 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 6. Population 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 10. Others	Iran is facing grave water challenges which are certainly leading to local conflicts and negative impacts on socio-economic aspects of the life of Iranian people. Also, land and water contamination are other problems which needs to be take into control. It seems at the moment the economic issues, especially after the US leave of Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action known commonly as the Iran nuclear deal,lead to more devastating uses of the natural resources in the attempts to handle the difficulties arising out of the US sanctions. No need to say that the level of international friendly relations can impact economic prosperity of a country. With the political deadlock, also, there is no opportunity for exchanging information and experiences related to environmental issues.
E648	Jitendra Pandey	Asia	INDIA	University or research institution	50s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food	Water resources are largely under risk, both in terms of quantity of available water and qualitative degradation. This problem is getting exaggerated due to rising population pressure and rapid developmental opportunities. In particular, for instance, despite tremendous efforts by the government of India, the water quality of Ganga River is rapidly declining. This is happening both in terms of eutrophy and enrichment of the river with toxic pollutants. The former is contributing to a reservoir of microbial pathogens while the later is stepping into the human health through food chain. A serious scientific concern seems inevitable to rejuvenate this holy river and the most precious water resource of India. Professor Jitendra Pandey, Banaras Hindu University, India
E653	[-]	Africa	ALGERIA	NGO/NPO	70s	1. Climate Change 5. Water Resources 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	1-There is o awareness concerning the climat change. Religious people think tht the climat change is the fact of God. The politics have just a short term vision. They dont care about the futur. The experts have any possibility to be heard. 5- mmany wrong studies let Algeria confidennnt in the big potentiel of fossile water in the Sahara. the last scanning ade by NASA connfir the scarity of water in soe regions of Algeria 9-the demografic growing reach 2,2%,the economy based on fossiles energies is failinng.sae for governnannce. The lake of awarenness becamme the main problem

Comments on Q2							
E654	[-]	Western Europe	SWITZERLAND	NGO/NPO	40s	1. Climate Change	The 2030 Agenda with the 17 SDG goals is an important target for the involved countries. Unfortunately the implementation seems to difficult.
E656	Nirmal Sudhir Kumar Harsh	Asia	INDIA	Other	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population	Climate change issues in India are being addressed by the Government and policy makers on priority but the mitigation efforts will largely depend on the application of the policies at ground level. The population pressure is already making its impact on resources and biodiversity conservation. Water scarcity is being aggravated due to extreme temperature and continued droughts in some localities. Population pressure is also affecting the pollution load be it solid waste and air and water quality. Addressing all these issues is the biggest challenge before the current and next generation.
E657	Yash Paul Sharma	Asia	INDIA	Central government	30s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	All these isses (Climate Change, Biosphere Integrity, Land use, Biochecmical flows, water resources, polpulation, food, life styles, societ, economy and environment) are some how related to each other, directly or indirectly. In India, few of the worlds most populated cities are present and offcourse poluted one. The best example is New Delhi, where polution crosses all limits and air quality is treated very bad for humans. There is loss of Biodiversity, not only in urban development but in Himalayan and lowland areas which are designated as worlds Hotspot (Western Ghats). Life styles of peoples specially the urban one waisting all the resources available. There should be uniform policies be there to tackle all the issues and all people irrespective of their class, region, religion, rank should be treatred as par.
E658	[-]	Western Europe	FINLAND	Local gevernment	50s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	The planned actions by the forestry industry in Finland, alas with a governmental support is a problem. The plans in form of increasing deforestation is a serious concern regarding the biodiversity in the Finish forests. The Finnish forests are a important habitat for endangered birds and insects.The deforestation has also a negative impact on the hydro logical balance, increasing risk of river floods.
E660	Patrick K.Y. LEE	Asia	MALAYSIA	University or research institution	50s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	Rapid deforestation, defragmentation of forested areas, lack of protection on special/unique areas ie peatswamp forest with endemic fish species (especially stenotopic species), etc, will cause loss of diversity and species extinction.
E663	Juan Rodrigo Walsh	South America	ARGENTINA	Corporation	50s	3. Land-System Change (Land Use)	In addition to land use changes at the rural level, importance should be attached to land use changes at an urban level, given the increased concentration of population in large metropolitan áreas and the difficulties in providing basic services such as sanitation, waste management, etc.
E665	Steve Shimek	USA & Canada	USA	NGO/NPO	60s	6. Population	Of course these are all critical issues, however I feel they are all driven by human over-population and so I ranked population as number one. Overpopulation is also the most difficult to turn back. Finally, overpopulation has the most diverse and unpredictable consequences: War, famine, climate change, depletion of resources, poverty, disease, and an increased level of baseline stress that drives the unpredictability of a good outcome.

Comments on Q2							
E666	[-]	Mexico, Central Ame	COSTA RICA	University or research institution	30s	5. Water Resources 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures 10. Others	I am worry about many topics. For example, relationship of the human with the rest of species, from the hunting of wild species to the destruction of their habitat. Orangutans in Borneo, Jaguar in Latin America, Manati in watercourses, freshwater dolphins in Asia and America, rhinos and elephants in Asia and Africa. The indiscriminate use of plastic, contaminating environments around the planet. lack of technology transfer to reduce non-recyclable materials use and promote a global recycling campaign. The throwaway culture Overfishing of marine resources. Whale fishing with permits from the International Whaling Commission (IWC). The mistreatment of wildlife as an excuse to obtain fur, for example, the killing of seals in Canada. The little research to achieve more sustainable mining. The little promotion of the use of clean energies that replace fossil fuels. Many of the governments do not worry about territorial planning and urban planning. Poverty leads to people not caring about the environment, with hunger a person does not have time in his life to look for food. Television and internet are the media where people get information. In any country of the world culture is formed around social networks or media. On the Internet and television, consumerism is encouraged, indiscriminate use of resources, buying and throwing, the use of plastic, eating until bursting, fast food. A global culture of waste of resources and unsustainable use of nature has been formed. Now, we must fight against that force, we must focus efforts and work with companies and media to achieve an immediate change of consumption habits. the task is complicated and I am not sure that this phenomenon of consumerism can be stopped. Sustainable development goals are a great resource, but they must be mandatory to meet, especially for the countries that pollute the most.
E667	Paul Vare	Western Europe	UK	University or research institution	50s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	The issue of education is crucial, not least because we are probably too late to avoid a certain level of catastrophe. It is critical that we can identify sources of hope and learn to be more empathetic, build positive relationships and avoid isolationism or tribalism if we are to overcome or at least manage the environmental difficulties that we are all beginning to face.
E670	Marco A. Encalada	South America	ECUADOR	NGO/NPO	70s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Adaptation to impacts from climate change on small agricultural farmers; as well as rural infrastructure for mobilization and food storage. Scientif research alliances among universities from the developed world and underdevelopment counries to find out ways to better use the biodiversity potential to attain social needs,yet a the same time to protect the biodiversity. Environmental education with serious national and/or regional strategies leaving iside erroneus practices of just pressing people with information from unilateral senders. Apply new approaches to facilitate people's participation in the education processes not just as receivers but as senders.
E671	Arthur Goldsmith	USA & Canada	CANADA	Other	60s	1. Climate Change 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Climate change is affecting northern areas more than temperate and tropical areas. Loss of permafrost and ice sheets/sea ice is causing major ecological disruption with acclerating warming forecast. Melting of permafrost in the tundra will remove habitat and increase CO2 release. Meanwhile (8) (9) Canadians are willing to do little or nothing (on average) to limit climate change. Also, environmental matters tend to be at the bottom of the political issues list, with overall spending on conservation and environmental protection lower than most other developed countries. Governance reform, though promised by the current government, has once again been removed from the political agenda, and economically, the oil and gas sector still dominates with successful political lobbying. We are also entering the 4th decade of declining working and middle class incomes and rising percentage of income to the wealthy class. We have made good progress on improving the status of women, and now need to focus on improving the health and welfare and political reforms for indigenous people.
E672	James(Jake) Rice	USA & Canada	CANADA	Central government	60s	1. Climate Change	Pervasive on all aspects of human and planetary well-being. Has gone form negligible 50 years ago to having cased as much planetary change as 500 yyears of European settlent of the Americas
E673	Andrew E Derocher	USA & Canada	CANADA	University or research institution	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 6. Population	Issues pertaining to climate change, biodiversity integrity, and human population growth are all intimately related. Ultimately, the problem is too many people using too many resources so this also links to lifestyle issues. The most immediate threat to the planet at this time is climate change. Longer term, human population grown must be curtailed and likely reversed for sustainability.

Comments on Q2							
E677	Lynn Wilson	USA & Canada	CANADA	Local government	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 6. Population 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	I feel the world is reaching, or has already reached, a critical juncture wherein we may not survive as a species. In thinking about the massive array of problems we have created for ourselves, one cannot help but mourn for the world and all of the innocent species that we are dooming to extinction along with us. Although there are many fine people working hard to find solutions to our current dilemma, I believe that the overwhelming trajectory is towards annihilation. I don't believe that technology will save us-- it can't overcome our genetic predisposition to consume and destroy, which is resulting in a growing global disparity of wealth and privilege, which in turn is built upon a global system that fosters greed and acquisition. In my opinion, this is underlain by a loss of connection to the natural world that sustains us, along with a lack of compassion, empathy, and love for ourselves, each other and for our mother -- the earth. I feel really sad, but will keep on fighting for the earth and its species (including humans) until my last breath.
E681	Mirian Vilela	Mexico, Central Ame	COSTA RICA	University or research institution	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 5. Water Resources 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	All of these problems/challenges are interrelated and interdependent. Our lifestyles have not changed because our education and the approach to that has not changed despite the floods of information regarding the environmental crisis and climate change. The approach to education needs to be changed to insert these issues at the core, and with a systemic approach, and with a transformative learning approach of pedagogy. It is not just about generating information and alerting people´s consciousness with regards to environmental problems, just more of the same information is not going to change. In many instances, people´s lifestyles are not changing, despite information received. Unsustainable patterns of consumption and production are affecting climate change and generating biodiversity loss. There is a need to reorient education towards transformative learning embedded in sustainability values.
E682	[-]	Asia	INDONESIA	Central government	40s	1. Climate Change 5. Water Resources 6. Population	Population is highly connected to the problems of climate change and water resources. If the population grow, then the problems of the natural resources will grow, too. Controlling the population growth is the key to slow down the destruction of natural environment and its components.
E683	CLIVE WILKINSON	Oceania	AUSTRALIA	NGO/NPO	70s	1. Climate Change	Currently there is insufficient political and community awareness of the gravity of the climate change threats exacerbated by a strong political and economic lobby seeking to obfuscate the issues though spurious arguments or a belittling of the science and consensus.
E684	Rabemananjara Falitiana	Africa	MADAGASCAR	Local government	50s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Madagascar is a Hotspot for Biodiversity. Ecosystem services in the island are very valuable and can generate a lot of opportunists in the rapid development of the country. Unfortunately, these opportunities are buried in socio-economic and political problems at the local level. Madagascar has already taken all steps to institute all textual arrangements through participation in various international conventions, but the technical and financial performance to feed the work programs and projects are often weaker. Many associations and NGOs working on the environment can not really deploy their performance due to the slow access to the conservation and development fund. If we want to promote all the programs established so far by each group of specialists, this accessibility to funds is essential. I hope that every person involved in foundation administration and fund-raising is well aware that every slowness in project administration is fatal to the rapid, unconscious acts of destruction that are taking place in the developing countries of the world today.
E686	Allan N. Williams	Mexico, Central Ame	TRINIDAD AND T	Other	70s	1. Climate Change 3. Land-System Change (Land Use)	There is a strong need to build a culture of resilience to the effects of climate change. This means that we should re-examine how our present values and habits are now setting us at risk to the changing consequences (severe weather patterns) of climate change

Comments on Q2							
E688	[-]	Western Europe	BELGIUM	NGO/NPO	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures 10. Others	Instead of focussing on tacking environmental issues, the limited resources of the Earth are being pumped into stupid and fratricide conflicts aimed at enriching some at the expense of the vast majority. Billions are spent on meaningless proxy wars with the sole intention of selling arms. Lives are destroyed, enmity is sown like dragon seed and there is absolutely no worry about consequences, because there is total impunity for the perpetrators. The grab for resources continues, and the common wealth is squandered in ridiculous activities that in no way will address the actual issues of runaway environmental degradation, lack of equity and lack of social justice. Technological solutions that are developed and exist already today will not be supported by the political class because politics is about profit and short-termism. We imagine that the problems will be dealt with by the coming generations, but we impoverish the minds of the young with more meaningless consumerism and then expect them to deal with issues of such complexity that only a handful of people will be able to address them. We create the conditions for ever increasing separation between those who will be able and trained to function in the highly technical World we have created and those who will be on the sidelines and condemned to poverty. There is only one planet and when it is too poisonous to support our ever growing billions, when the food chain and water courses are too toxic to support life, there is no escape to Mars or the Moon, no matter how much wishful thinking goes into it. No amount of money will buy an exit ticket to an extra terrestrial colony. This is lunacy, in the literal sense. We put in place an ever more invasive security apparatus to be able to control populations so that the growing inequalities do not lead to social upheaval. Waste funds which could go into education on mind control.
E690	Marisol Mayorga	USA & Canada	USA	University or research institution	40s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	Bad economies, narcotrafic or black markets, and corruption are factors that affect biodiversity loss over the world, including Costa Rica. Support for park guards and protected areas and incentives for communities to protect biodiversity are urgent.
E692	[-]	Mexico, Central Ame	PANAMA	Local gevernment	60s	1. Climate Change	Extreme changes are the consequence of nature seeking balance. To deny this fact and still believe the human animal can tame and change the course of nature is foolish. Earth and nature undergo cycles some take millions of years some a mere human lifetime. W#E need to start learning to deal with our own limitations as a species.
E695	Paul Beckwith	USA & Canada	CANADA	University or research institution	50s	1. Climate Change	We are in a global climate system change emergency. We need to: 1) Slash fossil fuel emissions 2) Deploy CDR (Carbon Dioxide Removal) technologies to remove carbon from the atmosphere 3) Deploy SRM (Solar Radiation Management) technologies to cool the planet, most importantly the Arctic. See my website http://paulbeckwith.net and my hundreds of YouTube videos explaining the crisis and solutions.
E696	[-]	Asia	INDONESIA	Local gevernment	50s	6. Population	Undoubtedly, human has impacted earth since the rise of civilization. Increasing population coupled with unsustainable lifestyles will lead to unsustainable use of resources i.e. water and increasing land-use change from natural to urban area. This also lead to change of biochemical flows, depleted biodiversity and food change and causing climate change. Although there are some countries that have a negative grow in population, the trend of increasing grow is occurring in less develop countries which increase the burden of these countries to sustain their resources.
E697	[-]	Asia	NEPAL	NGO/NPO	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	The growing population not caring about the nature and environment is increasing not because of ignorance, because the government itself not having a strong policy and legal aspects to deal with it. Currently Nepal itself has gone through a political transition and now being a federal states hope these issues are resolved for the betterment of the community. the growing concern is related to manage the ecosystem whether its biodiversity or agro-biodiversity or water....awareness and participation of local communities can only support for further degradation of these resources and better management

Comments on Q2							
E699	Cliff Wallis	USA & Canada	CANADA	Corporation	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	All these are interlinked. Climate change is the most pressing as it affects all the others. We still have lots of biodiversity but have simplified many ecosystems to the point where they require large external inputs (water, fertilizer, pesticides) to keep them going (mostly food production). Population growth continues to be a root cause when combined with consumption patterns. The planet cannot sustain first world lifestyles with the same population without some (yet unknown) technological fix. We need to right-size everything we do to be more in a sustainable relationship with the planet and its life-giving processes and adopt a new approach to economic growth (quality vs. quantity).
E700	[-]	Africa	GHANA	Other	70s	1. Climate Change 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 5. Water Resources 6. Population	There is urgent need to address factors that cause global warming and climate change by globally and nationally reducing the use of fossil fuels by encouraging the use of renewable resources and also adopting waste -recycling the reduce the wasteful use of resources. Dwindling availability of water in parts of the world has to be addressed urgently by exploring the use sea-water desalination and water conservation/recycling. Efforts must also be made to tackle land degradation and adoption of proper land use methods. Population pressure should also be tackled by encouraging sound family planning especially among the poor sections of populations in poor countries in order to optimize the availability of scarce resources.
E702	[-]	Eastern Europe & for	RUSSIA	University or research institution	30s	4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination)	Continuous felling of timber prevails, but the restoration of forests (and biodiversity) are not engaged in due measure. Extensive nature management prevails in many areas of activity. The extent of chemical and physical pollution of water bodies is increasing. Respective cultural traditions, the right mentality of local people and the normal legal framework would reduce the adverse effects in the environment.
E703	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	Central government	50s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	All of these are interconnected, but my selections and priorities are based on how humans view the environment (e.g., a resource to exploit, land use, as opposed to conserve - biodiversity). Many folks do not appreciate their impacts (consumption habits) on the environment. We may use technology to overcome some of these issues partially, but population size and per capita consumption are ultimate physical demands on the environment. Technology can only accommodate, or alleviate, the huge population size effect partially. Notwithstanding, the great variation in consumption among peoples may be an order of magnitude, or more, between developed and developing countries (e.g., USA vice developing countries have different per capita consumption rates).
E706	Marion Pancur	Western Europe	GERMANY	NGO/NPO	60s	1. Climate Change	Climate Change will have a severe impact on many aspects of life on this planet. First of all it will affect biodiversity, it will dramatically reduce water ressources and the area of arable and inhabitable land; and it will lead to the basic question: Will mankind and nature prevail in an Environment of rising temperatures? If the answer is yes: Under which circumstances will mankind survive?

Comments on Q2							
E708	Kelly van Frankenhuyzen	USA & Canada	USA	Other	30s	6. Population 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	Population is a huge factor to climate change. The more people we have, the less available resources we have to feed and help our populations grow sustainabily. I also think the more people, especially in developing countries like the U.S make more of an effort to have active transportation to work, school or shopping, we can make bigger gains in the resources and excess concomption. Everything in climate change is connected. We have too many people on the planet, so the space to fit everyone goes into crowded cities. Food is wasted yet the amount of food we throw away is insurmoountable. We should be able to feed the world, but so much is wasted. Water is also important. I am from Michigan and the Flint Water Crisis with lead getting into people's drinking water is unacceptable. We need to take care of our planet, the people, the land, the water and air. Public lands and sacred spaces are being rarer and those are the places where people are more healthier, more connected to the land, but they are not always as close to people as possible. I often have to drive a way to get to a nice hiking area. I also think that society and being a green economy is key to change. If we are aware of what education can do to get people out of poverty, thinking about family planning and the status of women, we can make more changes that helps everyone worldwide. Walking to work is not only good for your health, but its good for the planets health. Less cars on the road and even more people walking once a week or doing carpooling can be a huge impact to the CO2. As summer is approaching the planet continues to heat. While prts of the Midwest in the United States had a cold and long winter, summers are getting hotter and longer. We need to try and be more proactive in our modes of transportation, consumption of plastics, and embracing the idea of community living. If we can consume less and work together, we can make a huge difference.
E711	[-]	Asia	TAIWAN	University or research institution	40s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	The issues of climate change, socaial injustice and biodiversity combined are wicked, complex, and challenges. They cannot be solved with one single solution. However, the young people (for example age 18~30) have very little awareness, concern and care about this issue. This is probably the most challenging of all.
E712	[-]	Africa	MAURITIUS	NGO/NPO	70s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use)	The root of most environmental problems we are facing at the moment is population explosion especially in the developing countries and the fact that these populations are emulating the consumption pattern of the developed nations. The latter are already consuming 5-10 times more resources than what their environment can sustainably provide them with. The planet is not able to sustain 6 billions people at the moment. we are witnessing general pollution, climate change, breakdown of ecosystems, loss of biodiversity, depletion of fresh water resources and natural resources (e.g certain metals and minerals) etc as a result of over population and unsustainable consumption pattern generated by the liberal capitalist system supported by greedy and gregarious multinationals.What will happen by 2050 when the population will turn around 9 to 10 billions and when the average citizen in China, India, Indonesia, Africa etc will be consuming the finite resources of the planet at par with the average European and American? under such conditions,we will definitely witness drastic deterioration in climate change, loss of biodiversity, water scarcity and pollution. New technologies may exacerbate the situation by making an abuse of the natural resources available and by creating more pollutants (including GHGs) that ecosystems will not be able to handle and by threatening human health and survival.
E713	[-]	Western Europe	SWITZERLAND	Other	60s	1. Climate Change 5. Water Resources 6. Population	growing number of population, growing disparities, less water. All these factors have an incremental influence on climate change - our world is an increasingly difficult place to live. Defense spending and regional wars are making it impossible to reach a common understanding on how to guarantee sustainable living conditions of mankind. We're consuming and polluting our future.
E715	Alexander Solokha	Eastern Europe & for	RUSSIA	University or research institution	50s	4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination)	Waste waters and rubbish are altogether the main environmental problem in Central Russia, especially around Moscow and other big cities. The amount of rubbish is rapidly growing and rubbish damps occupy more and more green areas without any significant recycling. All of this affect environment as well as publish health.
E716	William Jackson	Oceania	AUSTRALIA	Corporation	60s	1. Climate Change	The rate that the global community is addressing climate change is inadequate for the threat posed
E718	HAMID TARAVATI	Middle East	IRAN	NGO/NPO	60s	1. Climate Change	The Environmental problems are universal. Global warming affects all the world. The world order has to be changed. Otherwise no improvement is possible. War and warfare are the most important enemies of the world. It(INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY) is the key to the future.

Comments on Q2							
E717	Herbert H. T. PRINS	Western Europe	THE NETHERLAN	University or research institution	60s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources	Nature can cope with Climate Change, and has done so since the end of the Pleistocene. It is a fully overrated subject, and issues with flooding etc. etc. is mainly because too many people start living in floodplain areas and Governments are slack in taking regulatory measures concerning 'no regret'or 'hazard prevention'. In that sense is Neoliberalism a curse for humanity. Indeed, it is easier to blame 'the climate' than to take a leadership role. In my region, Neoliberalism has led to a next to unregulated polluting agriculture. Indeed, the chemical industry is now (nearly) properly harnessed but farmers produce a shocking surplus of manure, use shocking amounts of antibiotics, use pesticdes that kill insects at an unprecedented scale. Groundwater and surface water gets polluted also with hormones that people use, but the shocking amounts of manure and urine that flow untreated in our natural systems leads to a Second Silent Spring. Biodiversity can survive in cities but not in the country side anymore. Even though we, humans, need the food that is produced by farmers, this now gets at a cost for wild plants and animals because of pollution and very heavy and intense use of the agricultural landscape. Farmers must compete, and have to produce because of stifling bank-burdens, preventing them from executing less intense farming even if they were wishing that they could produce more nature-friendly. The shifting base line syndrome of the passing away of old generations, and the waxing of new ones, lead to 'the public' becoming less and less aware of that was has been lost. This makes nature conservation an uphill battle.
E720	Jennifer Kirkpatrick	USA & Canada	USA	Other	70s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 6. Population	My "country", the USA suffers from MANY different environmental problems. My "region" the State of Oregon does not suffer much YET but will in the future. Climate change (Anthropogenic Climate Disruption) WILL cause the extinction of the human race, along with almost all other species. This problem, along with all the other issues is caused entirely by Human Overpopulation, so all the issues are really one and the same. Stephen Hawking gave our species another 1000 years, which I feel is optimistic. Since we are unlikely to curb our population growth our species will not survive, and we will have driven most other species into extinction by the time we are gone.
E721	Donato B. Bumacas	Asia	PHILIPPINES	NGO/NPO	40s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	Climate change greatly affects the life of local and indigenous peoples. Private companies are adding to this huge problems...when can profit consider climate change as an issue? The loss of biodiversity as a result of climate change and human greedy consumption is fast. This results to poverty situation of local and indigenous cultural communities...On the other hand human consumption is fast changing...due to market economy and commercialism, people tend to destroy the environment more than before because of lifestyles of people. If the above issues will not be given proper solution and intervention then, people will die in natural death...
E722	[-]	Asia	INDIA	NGO/NPO	40s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Developing countries, like India, face grave challenges with respect to environment and ecology. The idea of conservation of nature is not a priority for policy makers/governments in their "Development Agenda". It is also unclear how public benefit from such industries and infrastructural development, these investments do not really translate to improvement in the quality of life nor does it provide socio-economic resilience to humans. Diversion of forests/grasslands to industries and infrastructure not only leads to habitat fragmentation it also disrupts movement of species and genes. These directly affect ongoing species specific conservation efforts (Eg. Tigers, Elephants, Great Indian Bustrard) These activities might be required to push economic growth, with careful planning losses can be minimised. Unfortunately such a planning exercise is never considered in our development plans. Another major concern is the dilution of laws which protect nature in the guise of "Ease of doing Business", these efforts receive support from industries and are also welcome by public in general. An example of how little ecology contributes to management of resources is reflected the perception of rivers by public, policy makers and politicians. A free flowing river, which supports an array of biodiversity and livelihoods is considered wasteful when it flows to the sea and billion dollar projects are announced to link them or divert them to area deficient in fresh water, the concept of surplus and deficient is questionable in an ecological framework. Such rapid habitat modification will have huge impacts with changing climate and we are poorly equipped to understand the implications to biodiversity, fresh water and ultimately livelihoods of people. Unless conservation of nature and natural resources are included in planning development the future looks bleak. Internationally the concept of "Natural Capital", "Well being" should replace "GDP", to aid ongoing conservation efforts.

Comments on Q2							
E723	Yoganand CHANDRAIAH	Asia	INDIA	NGO/NPO	20s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 6. Population	In India, Bangalore due to rapid growth of technology and easy life style it is attracting people and the Population growth is beyond what the area or space can support. This issue in return leading to Pollution of all sorts, Increased use of Plastics, improper Waste Management(No Management at all). Finally, due to the unstoppable greed of humans or bangaloreans all the rare animals and endangered species are least concerned here. It is threatening habit and habitat of animals. Also most of the lakes in bangalore is filled by garbage, wastes and they are ready to get converted to sites by land dealers.
E724	[-]	Africa	ZIMBABWE	Other	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 5. Water Resources 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Climate change has resulted into change of weather patterns which government and non governmental planners are failing to cope with. This has an adverse effect to those sectors that rely on weather particularly all forms of agriculture. Weather focuses are no longer reliable as they most of the times in accurate. The erratic rainfall patterns, floods, droughts have disrupted agricultural activities. Equally affected is the availability of water for both domestic and commercial use. Lack of clean water is now common both in urban and rural areas. This has brought in health challenges to populace and regulatory authorities. The industrial sector has been also affected. The unreliability of water supply has also a knock on effect on biodiversity as it causes habitat destruction and species depletion. Droughts and flooding being experienced have negatively affected biodiversity. Loss of water and pastures have large impact in rural areas where the locals have no capacity to mitigate against the disturbances leading to loss domestic and wild animals. The same applies to vegetation.
E725	EMMANUEL C. TALAG	Asia	PHILIPPINES	Central government	50s	3. Land-System Change (Land Use)	Land-system change is alarmingly affecting peoples in the peripheries, resulting in environmental refugees in the form of migrant labor and diaspora.
E726	Whitfield GIBBONS	USA & Canada	USA	University or research institution	70s	6. Population	Without question the inexorable increase in the human population is the root of every environmental problem. Without population control measures, the environmental integrity of the world will be lost.
E727	[-]	South America	ARGENTINA	Central government	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 5. Water Resources 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	If we continue to use the resources as eu have until now, without considering the medium-term effects, without planning or managing them, we are heading for a sure failure. We should think about the best way to manage and agree on a global planning in pursiut of a better way to establish criteria and parameters so that resources aren't exhuasted and be able to the future generations. It's may be possible if all the politicians consider the best way to do the rules that the goverments has follow to protect the enviromental issues and resources for the global population.
E728	Illia Yeremenko	Eastern Europe & for	UKRAINE	NGO/NPO	30s	1. Climate Change	Issues #1,8 and 9 are inseparable and never can be addressed separately. Climate change is the most pressing threat to the humanity which is caused by toxic lifistyles that result in economy that damages both society and environment. Improvement in any in these areas will take immediate affect upon those others.
E729	Pavel Povinec	Eastern Europe & for	SLOVAKIA	University or research institution	70s	1. Climate Change 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Philosophy and behavior of humans on our Blue Planet should be changed - from the EGOCENTRIC approach (with man in the center of ecosystems exploiting the Planet for his interests) to the ECOCENTRIC approach when man is a part of the total environment behaving friendly to all ecosystems, carefully studying the past with impacts on the present and predictions for the future. The ANTHROPOCENE era we are living in requires minimalization of global negative impacts which require global consensus in all part of the world. We should not repeat mistakes we did during industrialization of the Europe and North America, although many regions due to great needs for energy, food, water, etc., as well as due to overpopulation, continue in devastating the global environment. Therefore, a global understanding is necessary, and highly developed countries should take a lead in implementation of stronger environmental protection approaches, with efficient economic assistance to the developing world. The most sensitive ecosystems include the atmosphere, hydrosphere and biosphere where stronger regulations against pollution and exploitation are required. For example, drinking water is becoming strategic “material” of the 21st Century, which require better protection against pollution, overexploitation, and salination in coastal regions. Similarly, pollution of the atmosphere, oceans and biosphere (including food) represent global impacts on human health requiring new protective arrangements. The crucial position in the Anthropocene era belongs to humans, their education and better organization to start global environmental protection activities. Educated people are playing strategic roles in each country at present and even more in the future with grooving economic and social globalization. All future of the Blue Planet is in humans hands.

Comments on Q2							
E732	Elizabeth Peterman	USA & Canada	USA	NGO/NPO	60s	4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination)	Transboundary rivers that flow out of British Columbia (BC) into Southeast Alaska nourish the communities and fuel a multi-billion dollar economy that depends on clean water and healthy habitat. For indigenous peoples, the land is called the Sacred Headwaters because water is the foundational element for all life. To the B.C. government and mining companies, this same area is known as the Golden Triangle for its mineral wealth. These rivers are facing threats from large-scale mining in the headwaters and tributaries of these rivers. The cultural systems and knowledge of sustainability and respect are also at risk.
E733	[-]	Western Europe	BELGIUM	University or research institution	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 6. Population 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	All of these issues are related to one another. The underlying causes are overpopulation and lifestyles (combined with our economic system), causing biodiversity loss, climate change, land-system change, pollution, etc. The scientific knowledge exists to deal with these problems, as well as the (international and national) legal instruments to tackle these problems. But we need much more implementation of existing laws and policy. We need an accelerated transition towards a sustainable way of living. Overpopulation, and family planning to counter this, is often not mentioned in policy documents, as this seems politically or for religious reasons sensitive. Empowerment of girls and women is a crucial step in this transition process.
E734	Séverin Tchibozo	Africa	BENIN	NGO/NPO	40s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use)	Too many people on the planet with behaviors incompatible with nature.
E736	[-]	Asia	INDONESIA	Central government	40s	3. Land-System Change (Land Use)	Land use change is a prominent issue for environment, especially for developing countries. As generally known, area and economic development impact on need of sufficient land. Therefore, there must be change of land use radically. As consequence, there are many environment issues appear in this kind situation, in term of ecological; economic; social etc.
E737	Sanjan Thapa	Asia	NEPAL	NGO/NPO	30s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use)	Churia (Siwalik) range in Nepal is vulnerable from the point of Climate Change, Land Use Change and Human-Wildlife Conflict. Conversion of and pressure on luxuriant forests in its foot hills for human settlement, agricultural lands, illegal trade of timber and wildlife as well as uncontrolled extraction of boulders, pebbles and sands has resulted into the destruction of the Forests range which is an utmost habitat for the wildlife and corridors for several species including Wild Elephants. On the top of that the area is yet to be resilient for the climate change.
E738	ZHAO Jing	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	20s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 6. Population	We are undergoing a dramatic transition of spatial and economic patterns. Countries across the world are influenced in different ways by the demographic change at a considerable level. In most developing countries, the population is growing dramatically fast which implies more demands of resources of our planet. However, in contrast, a great number of regions or nations are encountering population shrinkage an and low fertility which led to the waste of facility and land. Furthermore, with the unlimited expansion of urban land, a huge number of natural lands are changed into construction lands, which indicates the loss of the habitats of wildlife and the decrease of biodiversity. We human race has had a lot of negative impacts on the environment. When we say "development", we should think about our planet, gorgeous nature, and our future.
E739	Marc Argeloo	Western Europe	THE NETHERLAN	Other	50s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 6. Population 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	I think biosphere integrety is the most unknown and invisible issue. We all use the word 'green' to show how sustainable we live, our efforts towards sustainability, but this is strongly contradictory to the real 'green' (biodiversity and functioning ecosystems). Green for mankind can be as broad as a green view from your house (meadow, or common), or green as a corn field (instead of an original forest). 'Green' stands far from a functioning ecosystem in people's attitude (green is a color, not a sign of natural quality). That's why I think facing human survival is misleading, human survival may well be possible including the loss c. 80% of global biodiversity.
E740	Prasanna Yonzon	Asia	NEPAL	NGO/NPO	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 6. Population 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Climate change have taken a toll with unprecedented rainfall, rise in temperature, natural disaster and less production of crops. Nepal has increased its forest cover to 44 percent, indicating that green is being maintained thus being a carbon sink, but this rate could go down with the new policies of each province. Nepal society is undergoing a massive technology change or digital divide between old generation and young. It is difficult for the young to stay with the old. The younger seeks better opportunities and are offered better jobs which leads to better economy, but this is happening only in cities. Rural population seek abroad jobs as technicians or manual labor in gulf countries and in South East Asia. The environment is highly polluted of dust particles. Kathmandu is a bowl where pollution tends to accumulate because of the inversion effect. Nepal's lifestyle are changing as the young people shop more and eat outside their home. The urban population of Kathmandu is running to 4 million pus and is still growing. Previously it had only the capacity to hold 800,000 people.

Comments on Q2							
E742	Francis Hoasiuhu	Oceania	SOLOMON	Other	30s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination)	In the least developing world,where biochemical uses has increasingly used, as lifestyle is now influenced by the status (way of life) of the developed world, the weakness of regulatory system and their implementation (enforced) has often compromised the mitigation and management of synthesized chemicals- or the eroding of ecosystem services-resultant from industrial development or large-scale natural resources development. The carelessness of multi cooperates, who operate without accepting a global system (national perspective) often utilize the opportunity emerging from ignorant inhabitants (in one part a portion of this earth), to accumulate wealth-not knowing that 'the Earth is just one changeless entity' revolving around the SUN.
E745	[-]	South America	BRAZIL	University or research institution	40s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	The advancement of the agricultural frontier, the disorderly use of land, especially around large cities in developing countries, and the lack of government technical and financial support to small farmers have led to increased degradation of native areas. Another important issue that concerns the maintenance of biodiversity and that has a direct link with globalization is the introduction of exotic species in natural environments (especially wildlife). In Brazil there are several examples from the Limnoperma fortunei to the wild Sus scrofa in the South region of the Country
E747	[-]	Asia	THAILAND	NGO/NPO	40s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	All these topic are heavily related. Over population results in changes of land use. Changes of land use system causes deteriation of natural resources and environment, which has effect on climate change. Fast-growing population when combine with not-so-effective land use planning is a time bomb.
E748	Teresa Dolores Cruz Sardiñas	Mexico, Central Ame	CUBA	Central government	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination)	The vulnerability to climate change that the country has as an island radiate the problem to the rest of the environmental issues, including integrated coastal management.
E750	Rosendo M. Fraga	South America	ARGENTINA	Central government	70s		Contamination of freshwater resources would be critical within a few generations. However this problem could be mitigated or even solved.
E751	[-]	Asia	VIETNAM	NGO/NPO	30s	10. Others	equality for anybody to access natural resources.
E752	Han Kwai Hin	Asia	MALAYSIA	Other	50s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	Biodiversity conservation is largely built upon the subjects of genetics, species and ecosystem, which are firmly synthesized and integrated in taxonomy (or systematics) about a century ago. However, much of the recent practice in conservation was lopsidedly focused on the socioeconomic-political and anthropogenic aspects of conservation under the concept of sustainability, which is highly variable in meaning and definition. In Southeast Asia, the last two decades witnessed the mushrooming of economy-based studies such as payment on ecosystem services (PES), natural capital accounting, and the economy of ecosystems and biodiversity (TEEB) but little effort had been given to better understand the population dynamics of vulnerable species in the ever-changing forest landscapes. Regional field researches on wildlife were at best confined to species abundance and/or inventory studies even in the advancement of various high-tech techniques such as camera trapping, drones, GIS-collaring, and spatial analyses. Such a shift of emphasis seems to have effectively re-charted the course of biodiversity conservation into community-based conservation to an alarming extent that some environmental organizations even claim on their web-pages that one does not need to be a biologist to do conservation. Sadly the populations of our wildlife, notably the large mammals such as the Sumatran rhino, the tiger, the Asian elephant, among others, remain rapidly dwindling despite a huge amount of money had been spent by many countries on anti-poaching and the gazette of national protected areas. Clearly, adding a human dimension into conservation, though desirable, seems to have a limitation in resolving the rapid decline of biodiversity for the simple reason that biodiversity conservation is a biological issue and a biological approach is needed to find a solution for it. As such, we would really need to re-align biodiversity conservation with taxonomy before it is too late.
E754	[-]	Oceania	AUSTRALIA	NGO/NPO	60s	1. Climate Change 3. Land-System Change (Land Use)	85% of the world's forests are gone. 80% of Koala forests have been cleared.

Comments on Q2							
E758	[-]	Asia	CHINA	University or research institution	30s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 7. Food 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	In the current time environment is being influenced by land used pattern, climate change and social behaviors of community people. We must give emphasis to protect environment specially tackle pollution, biodiversity loss and global warming. So, to measure all problem on biodiversity and environment all work should properer environmental planning. Every corporate sectors, industry and production unit must have environmental specialist or conservation specialist to guide policies of industry in line with conservation.
E763	Svetlana Zunic	Eastern Europe & for	SERBIA	University or research institution	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Due to uncontrolled military use of high amounts (a thousand tons) of depleted uranium, numerous unusual environmental physical manifestations have recorded since the forties. Simultaneous monitoring of natural phenomena on Earth and in the atmosphere has revealed an exceptional parallelism between the phenomena in the environment and in the living world. Our knowledge has evolved from in-vitro studies of radiation exposure to a more comprehensive understanding of unexpected and poorly understood natural phenomena, whose consequences may be achieved according to the theory of lithosphere-atmosphere-ionosphere and biosphere coupling. The emission of radiation in the course of several decades due to corrosion of scattered remnants of depleted uranium armaments, which has been intensified by the repeated bombing of the regions within the range of the transfer of radioactive particles through the air, strikes a broad territory and numerous populations, and unavoidably leads to in-vivo Petkau effect.
E764	FRED NIZEYIMANA	Africa	UGANDA	NGO/NPO	40s	1. Climate Change 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	1. Climate Change (Global warming)has become an un-forgiving reality with us in Africa with un-tamable climatic aberrations (droughts, torrential rains and flooding, severe storms, abnormal temperatures, desertification, etc.). It's affected the food stock for an already food insecure society. Wildlife has not been spared either and it spells and smells doom for the endangered species if nothing is done to mitigate or reduce the effects in the near future. Food shortages for wildlife inside protected areas has led to severe wildlife-human conflicts as a result of crop-raiding in the neighborhoods. Our Rwenzori mountain snow levels have disturbingly reduced leading to worry in dry times and then flooding of Rivers in the Rwenzori water-shed system during rainy season displacing thousands of people and livestock. 2. Land-System Change (Land Use and degradation) leading to changes in the amount of forest cover remaining at the tropical, temperate and boreal biomes on the African continent. Increasing human population near prestine forested areas has adversely led to changes in the amount of land cover as a result of expansion of cropland.In Uganda, soil degradation has resulted from un-controlled agricultural practices and all un-desirable effects of soil erosion. Soil and forest conservation is a must if we are to stem down climate change effects in Africa. 3. In consideration of society needs, trends in global economy and awareness/ sensitization of local public on environment, Africa generally has a huge gap to meet the standards set by various inter-governmental declarations. The level of environmental education is still low challenged further by a high population growth rate and biting poverty. Political governance has less emphasis on environment conservation with only little of national budgets committed in that respect.
E765	[-]	Eastern Europe & for	HUNGARY	Central government	40s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	If present processes continue, the societies become less open to diversity in general, moreover the present interrelation strengthen the unsustainable consumption habits, which - along with an unsustainable economy approach - fuel all other environmental issues listed above. Societies are still segregative, cannot integrate traditional values of respect for diversity and the world for itself (and not for any economic or other human-created value), and without an inclusive approach they fail to realize how diversity in itself can enrich the human life, the human mind and the world. Education also fails to provide a 360 degree view and establish a value-oriented approach,neither does it achieve to support critical thinking and complex non-routine problem-solving, which are basic needs for tackling with other issues. While education and other structural features of societies serve short-term economic urges, they are not able to prepare future generations for copying with any of the aforementioned problems. Till economy and societies percive the environment as a sole resource to abuse till it is possible, no real change can be expected.

Comments on Q2							
E767	Emanuel Lisichanets	Eastern Europe & for	MACEDONIA	NGO/NPO	50s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination)	The change in the way of practicing agriculture, the abandonment of gardening and the transition to planting mono-cultures such as vineyards and orchards, drastically affects the bird population that the basic foods had previously found in the gardens. The use of insecticides for the protection of orchards further exacerbates the already bad condition.As an example, the Lesser Kestler population in Macedonia has been reduced by 70% in the last 10 years.
E768	[-]	Western Europe	LUXEMBOURG	Central government	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Governments are still waiting to take adequate actions to counter the negative developments. Econonomy dominates and its interests and its dominant position are a serious barrier to a Change in environmental policies. As a consequence, Problems become more severe every year in every field.
E769	[-]	Africa	KENYA	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change 5. Water Resources 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	There is a universal consensus that climate change will affect the poorest members of society and the poorest countries more than the economically advanced and developed countries simply due to their ability to adapt to climate change. Let me consider just why we should be concerned about climate change in Kenya. It is a problem that is well downstream; many of us will not be much affected today. But climate change is going to affect our children and our grandchildren. We are bound to ask therefore questions about the sort of relationship we should have with the earth that is our home and to the rest of creation with whom we share the earth. Humans were placed in a garden to care for it, but instead we have abused the earth. Climate change is only slowly being recognize as a major concern. With it there are many issues that are arising: Water shortage is becoming a major concern; food security; diseases among others. Lack of societal environmental awareness is a big problem. There has been massive cutting down of trees, which are sinks to carbon dioxide, but also helps in water retention.So today we are experiencing serious drought situations when dry; and floods when rains come, with increase in number of diseases. Level of environmental awareness is still very low, and poverty level high. Lack of alternative energy sources is also a big issue. We need to do something urgently.
E770	Lok Man S Palni	Asia	INDIA	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 5. Water Resources 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	The integrity of biosphere is itself at stake, meaning thereby that our own survival is at stake. Corrective interventions should thus be chosen carefully and put to implementation without further loss of time. Water, air and food are elements that sustain life. Its need of the hour to choose a lifestyle that does not negatively impact such vital resources. We should be aware of the SDGs and remember the timeline to achieve these goals. Every positive action, however big or small counts.

Comments on Q2							
E772	[-]	Asia	BRUNEI	Local gevernment	30s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures 10. Others	Another major environmental issue that is observed on a global agenda would be waste management. At the moment, the concept of waste management for the country is cradle-to-grave, whereby the main option for disposal would be landfills. The country is currently encouraging and exploring various options including increasing the implementation of the 3R concept as well as Waste-to-Energy options. Waste generation per person in the country is currently one of the highest in the ASEAN region and the Government has introduced various efforts and initiatives towards the waste reduction including the No Plastic Bag Everyday Initiative (at the moment focusing on the bigger department stores and shops) and the more recent Plastic Bottle Free Initiative (the Ministry of Development being the spear-headers as the agency overseeing environment related matters i.e. Lead through example concept). In addition to that, waste management is also inter-related with cleanliness. Although having a waste management system in place, typically some may fall out from the proper waste stream particularly from indiscriminant dumping - both land-based (after events, along roadsides) as well as those entering the drainage system and eventually into the waterway for instance floating waste on the rivers, accumulated waste under houses at Kampong Ayer (water village) and the embankment areas. The government has spend millions of dollars annually just on waste management, and this is something we wish to tackle as it's not just an issue locally but also on a global scale.
F002	[-]	Western Europe	SWITZERLAND	NGO/NPO	30s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	I ticked all the environmental issues above, because I think they are fundamentally important. Global warming and its impact on nature, the sixth mass extinction, along with many other environmental and social indicators all point to the urgency of the situation imposed on the planet by humans. It is essential that we change our lifestyle, relationship with nature, consumption of natural resources and distribution of wealth as quickly as possible. Studies on climate and biodiversity show the critical nature of the situation and to limit major and irreversible consequences, significant actions must be taken in the near future (from several years to decades) before it is too late.
F003	[-]	Western Europe	FRANCE	NGO/NPO	40s	6. Population	In every discussion, we come to the conclusion that human overpopulation is the problem, which leads to other problems (drawing on natural resources, land use changes and climate change).
F005	Mohammed OULHAJ	Africa	MOROCCO	Local gevernment	30s	1. Climate Change 5. Water Resources 6. Population	All countries must raise their awareness about the challenges of climate change. It is more urgent than ever to make decisions that will mitigate the causes of climate change and its negative effects. The disasters that our planet has had to endure are proof of this urgency as these disruptions affect the scarcity of natural resources, particularly drinking water sources.
F007	[-]	Africa	ALGERIA	Other	50s	1. Climate Change 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 6. Population 7. Food	I would like to draw your attention to the quality of the plants grown and the food consumed. We must prioritize healthy and natural options and exclude genetically modified foods that only harm the health of creatures in the short- and long-term. We must place importance on the environment and preserve it for future generations.
F009	[-]	Africa	REPUBLIC OF TH	Central government	50s	1. Climate Change 7. Food 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Western economies rely on production methods that result in changes to the global climate cycle. Various kinds of society-related difficulties are emerging as a result of this rise in temperature, causing food production in certain parts of the world to be dependent on chemicals that are both harmful to the environment and human health. At this rate, the planet’s biodiversity is at risk of disappearing. Humans are mainly responsible.

Comments on Q2							
F010	Zamil Maturaf Maanfou	Africa	COMOROS	Central government	40s	1. Climate Change 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 5. Water Resources 7. Food 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	In Anjouan, an island in the Union of the Comoros, where the highest rate of global deforestation is observed (FAO, 2010), only 7% of the natural forest remains. It is very rugged with 100% perpendicular slopes and has a very limited area for cultivation with significant land disturbances. Forty-one out of 45 of its rivers are dry and water sources are becoming scarce. The mangrove forest is shrinking and the coastline is badly eroded, with coral bleaching occurring, sea grass withering away, and fishing catches dropping significantly following the lack of awareness of local communities who use destructive methods to secure resources in their struggle for survival. The root causes of this massive destruction are the use of mechanical saws and intensive wood cutting, the removal of marine sand and aggregates from the coast, the use of nets and plant poison (Tephrosia candida), state permissiveness and non-compliance with the law are. The island of Anjouan has lost all of its worth in Comoros because of its devastated forests and beaches. To deal with the current situation, a concrete initiative and permanent methods are needed in order to persuade communities to address this risk, mobilize them to take ownership of resource management and equip them with resilient social and ecological systems.
F013	[-]	Africa	MADAGASCAR	Central government	40s	1. Climate Change 5. Water Resources	Climate change is the top current threat on earth. Humans have not taken any measures and as a result the world is becoming more threatened in the short-term. The main threat is related to water resources and the issue of the lack of water will soon be obvious.
F015	[-]	Africa	BURKINA FASO	NGO/NPO	40s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Environmental problems that have a significant impact, present great risks and are devastating include biochemical flows, society, a combination of the economy and environment, biosphere integrity and climate change. We must also add the effects of industrial and household pollution, the consequences of plastic bags in Africa, and the straying of animals.
F016	Amor MTIMET	Africa	TUNISIA	NGO/NPO, Other	60s	1. Climate Change 3. Land-System Change (Land Use)	I think land resources remain essential for people's nutritional needs and are needed to establish the family unit within the context of climate change.
F017	OYO Pierre	Africa	REPUBLIC OF TH	NGO/NPO	60s	1. Climate Change 5. Water Resources 7. Food	1- The water problem is acute in the country, especially for drinking water. It creates a paradox. While the country has an abundance of water, it has great difficulty supplying both large cities and rural areas with drinking water. It is a real conundrum. While everyone agrees that water is not only an economic benefit but also a social one, the fact is that the supply of drinking water remains an unresolved challenge. 2- The food problem is acute in terms of quality and quantity. It is related to the poverty that is spreading along with the economic and financial difficulties that the country is experiencing. The products consumed are of mediocre quality. This is the case with imported frozen meat where not enough is known about its processing conditions. Let's not forget about the storage conditions and sales premises in markets.The problem of quantity is linked to the very low purchasing power of both urban and rural populations. In fact, the entire problem lies in the fact that the country is totally dependent on food imports. 3- Climate change, or rather climatic disturbance, as I like to say, is a sensitive topic in our country. This is more obvious with seasonal shifts and my experience allows me to recognize their presence. In fact, the Congo had experienced a four-season year for a long time: a long rainy season from mid-September to the end of December and a short rainy season from March to mid-May. The long dry season started in June and lasted until the end of August or mid-September. As for the short dry season, it took place from January to February. Unfortunately, in the past 20 to 25 years, the pace of the seasons has changed and very often people in rural areas face serious challenges when carrying out their seasonally-dependent activities. For example, sufficient, but not excessive, rainfall is needed to sow crops. However, to process cassava to get fufu, which is widely consumed in Congo, a lot of sun is required. A succession of days with weak sunlight negatively impacts the quality of fufu. We can analyze this issue endlessly. Why does it come in at third place in my opinion? The problem may be crucial and urgent for the planet, but at the moment, we're not dying. Certainly there is intense heat, flooding and so on, but these phenomena are not new. They were even around when the seasons were stable. No one from Makotipoko, Plateaux, would say any different. Today, the Congo is largely lacking adaptation policies to tackle these challenges.
F018	Jonah Ratsimbazafy	Africa	MADAGASCAR	NGO/NPO	50s	1. Climate Change 5. Water Resources 7. Food	Water resources are crucial for human survival. They are closely linked to nutrition and climate change. Other factors, such as changes to the land system and/or lifestyles, among others, depend on mankind, which therefore we can control. Similarly, social, economic and environmental factors and decisions in favor of biosphere integrity are mankind-dependent.

Comments on Q2							
S003	Danilo Salas	South America	PARAGUAY	NGO/NPO	50s	3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	The growing and extensive agro-industrial model for land that is unsuitable for agriculture generates serious problems that have environmental as well as social consequences within the framework of a non-sustainable model of growth. Joint actions and responses are required from consumers and producers, the latter being pushed by shareholders of large companies responsible for implementing unsustainable models.
S004	[-]	South America	PERU	NGO/NPO	40s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	The effects of pollution in my city have been generating 16 to 17 mSv of radiation for four years, leading to health problems (skin cancer). The authorities do not carry out any preventionary activities. Individually, institutions and communities protect young people and children by covering school playgrounds and multipurpose parks. However, there are no large-scale awareness campaigns.
S006	Javier E. Mendoza	South America	COLOMBIA	Other	40s	1. Climate Change 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	According to the MEA 2005, all generators of biodiversity change and loss are present in Colombia. In my opinion, the main problem currently faced in Colombia is the transformation of ecosystems (changes in land use and deforestation). This problem entails the loss of biodiversity and key ecosystem services for sustainability and competitiveness in terms of production, extraction and settlement in the country. In addition, there is still a lack of real involvement from many players in the intersectoral search for solutions to the national environmental crisis. These solutions should be based on coordinated, consistent territorial and policy actions, as well as joint responsibility for private land management regarding the maintenance of ecosystem services. Further, there is concern about the degradation and contamination of the water sources that feed aqueducts and provide water for production. Much of this contamination comes from the misuse of agricultural inputs. Climate change is a growing problem, not only because of scientific evidence, but also because of the low capabilities of subnational governments and some sectors in the field to tackle it with effective measures (adaptation, mitigation and education).
S007	Enzo Aliaga Rossel	South America	BOLIBIA	University or research institution	40s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food	Human overpopulation has a direct cascade effect on climate change and the integrity of the biosphere. In turn it reduces the quality of aquifer resources. Food security is affected because the overuse of resources leads to a decrease in quality of life.
S009	[-]	South America	ARGENTINE	Central government	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	The main causes of the planet's environmental problems include the increasing population, unequal distribution of resources, lack of consumer responsibility, unsustainable production practices, lack of control over polluting companies/activities, insufficient use of clean energy sources, lack of planning on a national level, and insufficient individual responsibility.
S010	Leonidas Suanabar	South America	PERU	NGO/NPO	60s	1. Climate Change 7. Food 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	The possible scarcity of food and its effect on the poorest populations is worrying.
S011	Emilio LAGUNA	Western Europe	SPAIN	Local gevernment	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	On a global level, the most serious problems are probably population growth and migration flow, resulting in increased demand for agricultural production and the excessive consumption of water resources. The results are more serious because we do not have lifestyles that are compatible with environmental sustainability, which particularly impacts biodiversity and biogeochemical cycles, leading to a very weak position in the face of major environmental changes beyond human control.

Comments on Q2							
S015	[-]	Mexico, Central Ame	MEXICO	NGO/NPO	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 5. Water Resources 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	3. The land use change in the Baja California is very fast and there are not updated land ordering instruments.
S018	[-]	Mexico, Central Ame	COSTA RICA	Corporation	40s	1. Climate Change 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	very much to do!
S019	Frank Medina Castro	South America	PERU	Local gevernment	40s		No population policy based on human rights has been successful, so the impact of population should be seen as a fixed and constant variable, as we view the processes of transculturation and its impact on lifestyles. Therefore, actions should be focused on the best management of natural resources and the reduction of pressure on ecosystems (changes in land use) based on appropriate management models and the rationalization of the use of resources such as water (aquifers). The measures taken to mitigate and adapt to climate change must pursue local strategies that enable local people to continue to produce under stable conditions.
S020	[-]	Mexico, Central Ame	MEXICO	NGO/NPO	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 5. Water Resources 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	The species-rich forests are being destroyed in our region to make way for cattle ranching and plantations for soybeans, palm oil or other monoculture crops. In addition, there is degradation caused by small-scale logging and fires due to slash-and-burn agriculture. Natural forests not only act as biodiversity reserves, they are also carbon sinks that keep carbon out of the atmosphere and oceans. There is an urgent need to preserve what remains and restore the degraded areas through reforestation with native tree species. This requires strong governance, but many of the countries with these masses of vegetation are still struggling to develop, while their populations are rapidly growing amidst unequal rule of law, resulting in corruption in terms of allocating land use.
S021	[-]	Mexico, Central Ame	MEXICO	NGO/NPO	40s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	I believe everyone contributes to these changes in a significant way.
S024	Pablo Carrion Espinoza	Mexico, Central Ame	NICARAGUA	NGO/NPO	20s	1. Climate Change 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	We know that the problem of climate change affects the most vulnerable and poorest countries in the world. Developed countries do not commit to the agreements at climate change conferences, nor international funds. They have to commit to giving more money to help developing countries that are most affected by climate change.
S026	[-]	Mexico, Central Ame	MEXICO	NGO/NPO	40s	1. Climate Change 6. Population 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Really, they all are, but for me these are the most immediate that have short term effects.

Comments on Q2							
S027	Jose Luis Fournier Rodriguez	Mexico, Central Ame	COSTA RICA	University or research institution	30s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	The socioeconomic system generates unsustainable pressure on the environment, affecting all ecosystems. If there is no change in the current mode of production, humans will limit their own chances of survival. Land systems are strongly affected, but the majority of the planet is composed of water and often aquatic systems are invisible. This pressure on the environment caused by a devastating mode of production brings about changes that affect the climate, thereby producing more pressure.
S029	[-]	Western Europe	SPAIN	Local gevernment	40s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 6. Population 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	The main problem lies in the belief that sustainability depends equally on three pillars (nature, society and the economy), when in fact it is a pyramid whose foundation is nature. The economic activity conducted by the inhabitants of the planet rests on this foundation. Today it is an inverted pyramid. Governments should promote socio-economic models that are genuinely sustainable and not simply greenwash some of their actions. They should direct subsidies and public money appropriately in favor of the conservation of nature and cut/eliminate incentives that oppose its conservation.
S031	Urbelinda Ferrufino	South America	BOLIVIA	NGO/NPO	60s	3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 5. Water Resources 6. Population	The biggest problem is consumerism accompanied by global public propaganda that encourages greater consumption, generation of waste and indifference. This results in chaos in the environment, affecting all ecosystems, including the social environment. The money-making machine has conscience and it takes minimal responsibility to protect and conserve the big house in which we all live.
S033	[-]	Mexico, Central Ame	COSTA RICA	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	I think the environmental problems are mainly due to the development of an unlimited economy, which has never considered the planet’s boundaries. The model of economic growth must be in line with global ecology. We must change it completely by reeducating the population and perhaps by establishing some mechanism for global coordination.

Comments on Q2							
S036	Jose Rafael Garrido Lopez	Western Europe	SPAIN	Local gevernment	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	I continue to reaffirm that the problems are synergistically related, because the ongoing unsustainable population growth affects all other problems, producing an increase in unsustainable land use and the excessive exploitation of natural and water resources to obtain food, along with the consequence in terms of pressure on biodiversity. Obviously, all of this continues to be supported by an economic system based on infinite growth at all costs that affects lifestyles and governance. However, all of these problems, such as climate change, could be tackled with solutions based on mitigation and adaptation, with serious effects for humanity, without leading to our extinction. However, I believe that the major threat to humanity is environmental pollution, especially due to synthetic substances, such as plastic in the oceans and globally distributed drugs, and have affected humanity (as well as the rest of biodiversity) since the second half of the 20th century. I believe that this is the greatest risk because there may not be room for adaptation if the threshold value of toxicity is exceeded, resulting in the occurrence of physiological problems (chemical compounds with hormonal action diffused globally in water and air that affect the functioning of organisms and ecosystems) and health problems (antibacterial resistance due to global exposure to in the water and environment). In a sense, this has never happened before, so it is impossible to know if we will be able to overcome this crisis, even if we overcome the rest as a species (climate change, crisis of civilizations due to resource depletion). Similarly, population growth and the resulting excessive exploitation of land use and its resources could produce an increase in global conflicts with serious consequences as a result of the ability to use weapons of mass destruction on a global level (which have also never before existed), due to the desperation of the most disadvantaged populations and the need for self-defense for the most privileged populations. In the current global context of increasing nationalism, it brings us closer to worldwide violent conflict.
S037	Agustin Abarca	South America	CHILE	Other	70s	3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	In Chile, we do not yet have rules about the disposal of soil contaminants, which means that the management of land system quality is not being measured. I am concerned that the situation is similar throughout Latin America.
S038	Waldo Isaac Tapia Contreras	Mexico, Central Ame	CUBA	NGO/NPO	70s		Continue to work on balancing climate change for the well-being of the plant, animal and human population. Consolidate the work done on soil conservation to maintain conservation agriculture alongside high agro-productivity.
S041	[-]	South America	PERU	University or research institution	40s	1. Climate Change	1. Little information in Peru about the issue and its causes 8. Excessive plastic consumption in Peru 9. Lack of environmental education 10. International NGOs do not make a sufficient effort in Peru. There are many opportunists in its environmental organizational sector.
K001	[-]	Asia	KOREA	NGO/NPO	30s	1. Climate Change 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 6. Population 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	It is crucial to abolish the energy lobby , which is delaying the shift to low-carbon energy. and strengthen the impact of governance.
K008	[-]	Asia	KOREA	Central government	60s	10. Others	Nuclear—I think that the destruction of biological species in the ecosystem due to nuclear power plants and climate change as well as food and farmland are the most serious issues.
K010	[-]	Asia	KOREA	Media	60s	1. Climate Change	The USA and China should take the lead in reducing carbon dioxide emissions. It is important to decrease the use of plastics in daily life and increase recycling.
K011	[-]	Asia	KOREA	Local gevernment	30s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 6. Population 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	The USA is a throw-away society. This country of over consumption must change. The earth is a place for all humanity. Environmental problems can only be solved when Americans change their lifestyles.

Comments on Q2							
K017	[-]	Asia	KOREA	Corporation	30s	1. Climate Change 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Environmental problems are being rapidly exacerbated by social, economic and environmental factors as well as lifestyle issues.
K018	[-]	Asia	KOREA	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change 6. Population 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Climate change issues affect the entire planet. I believe that everyone should take responsibility for these issues and simultaneously make efforts. Greenhouse gases are emitted during many activities and generated from our unconscious actions. I think it is important to keep these in mind.
K022	[-]	Asia	KOREA	Corporation	60s	8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	Today, people live in a consumer society and a plastic society. More attention must be paid to appropriate consumption, sharing, reduction of the use of plastic and recycling of waste.
K023	[-]	Asia	KOREA	University or research institution	40s	8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	It is essential to shift from a lifestyle that pursues the convenience of people to one that seeks coexistence with nature.
K025	[-]	Asia	KOREA	University or research institution	30s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 5. Water Resources 7. Food 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Climate change issues are closely related to all parts of the SDGs and must be solved most urgently for the sustainability of future generations. Future generations will not be able to survive unless we cooperate to achieve the 17 SDGs and 169 targets.
K036	[-]	Asia	KOREA	NGO/NPO	30s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	When governments and societies establish governance to raise environmental awareness to a certain standard, it will be possible to address the challenges and adapt to the environment more aggressively on a global scale.
K037	[-]	Asia	KOREA	NGO/NPO	30s	10. Others	The issue of air pollution is serious.
K038	[-]	Asia	KOREA	NGO/NPO	30s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	I believe that environmental issues call for the formation of a global sense of unity based on common perceptions. Awareness has changed in South Korea and more people sort and recycle their waste, but Americas do not. The effect is probably small with only South Korea's efforts.
K040	[-]	Asia	KOREA	NGO/NPO	20s	8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	It is essential to improve awareness of environmental issues and the lifestyle that goes with it.
K043	[-]	Asia	KOREA	NGO/NPO	20s	1. Climate Change 6. Population 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	People became more interested in climate change following the conclusion of the Paris Convention. In South Korea, however, fine particulate matter is considered an urgent issue and the discussion on climate change has stagnated. The aging population and decreasing birthrate suggest a decline in some labor-intensive industries, and lifestyles based on electric energy can cause energy problems. Today, people need to live in a way that does not emit greenhouse gases and more substantial environmental education must be provided.
K046	[-]	Asia	KOREA	Other	30s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	Because most environmental problems originate from human activity, I think that only when society, the economy and lifestyles change, can other things change.
T011	[-]	Asia	TAIWAN	Central government	30s	1. Climate Change 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources	1. Particulates suspended in the atmosphere and the PM2.5 crisis are seriously harmful to human health and have a strong influence on maintaining the earth's environment. 2. The influence of droughts and floods caused by climate change has increased uncertainty and cost of living for life on Earth. 3. Clean drinking water is a basic need. However, in the industrialized environment, we need to ensure the safety of drinking water through high-end water filters and other equipment, which has strongly influenced the lives of people living and working in the country.
T014	Zhang Zhenxiu	Asia	TAIWAN	Central government	30s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	Climate change will cause problems such as global warming, increasingly heavy and frequent rainfall, the increase of extremely strong typhoons and rising sea levels, and then further influence the natural environment, such as the change of rainfall patterns, a wider gap between the richness and depletion of water resources, uneven rain and the influence on the supply of water resources, or influence biodiversity to reduce the number of biological species. Facing the issues and challenges caused by climate change, everyone should minimize the threats to human survival and the deterioration of the natural environment and compel society to move towards sustainable development.

Comments on Q2							
T053	[-]	Asia	TAIWAN	University or research institution	50s		The reduction of water resources has a direct influence on the survival of humans and creatures. Although reservoirs have been built all over, the entire world is worried about the shortage of water resources. People could fight over them, causing wars, finally resulting in the extinction of humans and other species. The building of reservoirs and seawater desalination technology are currently feasible solutions. We can consider the possibility of recycling and reusing resources from the ecological circulatory system. Local water is produced and used locally. A common-good environment will be established for water, humans and the earth.
T056	[-]	Asia	TAIWAN	Central government	70s	1. Climate Change 5. Water Resources 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	1. Climate Change: Abnormally high/low temperatures, gradual depletion of rivers and lakes, increase of haze and patients with respiratory diseases. 5. Problems of Water Resources: Reduction of usable water resources caused by the depletion and contamination of rivers and reservoirs; postponement or shortening of the rainy season; citizens' ignorance of water conservation. 10. Social, Economic and Environmental Issues: Citizens are too interested in politics or elections and the CCP suppressed our participation in international environmental issues.
T058	[-]	Asia	TAIWAN	NGO/NPO	40s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use)	Human production and economic patterns changed the land forms, especially in areas such as farmland, forests and grasslands, and large-scale development activities to turn them into factories, buildings and roads, associated with the conservation of wildlife habitats and biodiversity. Meanwhile, local hydrology, microclimates, landscapes and nutrient cycles changed, resulting in factors of climate change. Therefore, the proportion of land development should be internationally restricted to protect ecological hot spots and croplands for food production, covering half of the earth, including forests, wetlands, coral reefs and marine conservation areas, ensuring sustainable development for future generations.
T059	[-]	Asia	TAIWAN	Other	30s	4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination)	The current environmental problems are very serious. A lot of human waste is unrecoverable, such as straws and clothes. Many environmental problems on earth may not be well understood and not everyone is informed about them. Therefore, the government must remain aware of the seriousness of environmental pollution and popularize environmental knowledge. It should create relevant laws and regulations, cultivating citizens' environmental awareness through national education.
T062	[-]	Asia	TAIWAN	NGO/NPO	30s	1. Climate Change 6. Population 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	The rapid growth of the urban population has caused the over-exploitation of land, and a significant reduction in forest and arable land. In addition, with the development of society, human life has become more dependent on fossil fuels. Moreover, the lifestyle of ignoring waste causes over-exploitation and overuse of earth's resources. Various factors cause climate deterioration and extreme weather, influencing the lives of people, diet/food, energy in different areas, and even intensifying air pollution and the deficiency of water resources.
T069	[-]	Asia	TAIWAN	Other	70s		Everyone takes efforts to practice. Act socially responsibly and benefit yourself by benefiting others.
T076	[-]	Asia	TAIWAN	University or research institution	30s	8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	8. Lifestyle changes have caused an extreme climate. People enjoy comfortable lives at the cost of changing the environment. Achieving a balance between the environment and the progress of humanity has always been a problem.
T080	[-]	Asia	TAIWAN	Corporation	30s	4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination)	4. Biochemical Environmental Pollution: The pollution is everywhere and will be harmful to future generations and influence others. For example, the air pollution in mainland China may influence the country itself along with neighboring countries.
T081	[-]	Asia	TAIWAN	Corporation	40s	1. Climate Change 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	1. Climate Change: People should research methods to slow climate change or prevent the resulting damage. 4. Biochemical Environmental Pollution: From individuals to companies and the government, they should not harm the environment, otherwise, they will be heavily punished. 5. Water Resources: Everyone should cherish water resources and conserve energy resources. 8. Lifestyle: Take public transportation as much as possible, share resources and reduce behaviors that cause environmental pollution and waste resources. 9. Society, Economy and Environment: Starting with education, teach the public about how to care for the earth and establish environmental awareness.

Comments on Q2							
T082	[-]	Asia	TAIWAN	Corporation	30s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 6. Population 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	The current abnormal climate change has influenced humans and food chain. A variety of pollution is generated for the convenience of humans; therefore the government should pay more attention to preventing environmental pollution and cultivating public environmental awareness.
T090	Shi Hongwei	Asia	TAIWAN	Corporation	30s		1. The development of science and technology caused climate change and temperatures around the world have risen to new records, which is a huge warning for the Earth. The development of green energy is currently the most important thing. Governments around the world are making efforts to promote green energy development, but there are no specific ways to replace existing energy sources, which is our concern.
J001	Mr. Machida	Asia	JAPAN	Other	70s	1. Climate Change 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	I've witnessed firsthand the impacts of climate change through severe typhoons causing floods, building collapse, extreme heat and cold, and the spread of dengue via mosquitoes. We urgently need to abandon resource- and energy-intensive lifestyles.
J002	Kotaro Tatamura	Asia	JAPAN	NGO/NPO	70s	1. Climate Change 5. Water Resources 6. Population 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	Energy shortages incite panic, and population growth leads to water pollution and scarcity. Fossil fuel use heats seawater. Growing populations strain water and food.
J003	Hiroyuki Harada	Asia	JAPAN	Other	70s	1. Climate Change 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Since the 21st century began, global warming has accelerated. Population growth in China and India, along with air pollution, is severe. Glacier melt and sea level rise threaten Pacific Island nations. Extreme weather—drought and water shortage—threaten us all. Following Fukushima, Japan also faces radioactive contamination. Companies must intensify ESG efforts.
J004	Mitsuo Kondo	Asia	JAPAN	Other	60s		It goes without saying that environmental problems require each individual to continuously be aware and remain interested in the issues within their daily lives. For this reason, it is important that entities like the government and the press continuously dedicate themselves to reporting on these topics. I feel a sense of crisis in the growing negligence I see recently in these types of responses compared to earlier years.
J005	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Other	70s	1. Climate Change 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	Japan is seeing more frequent heavy rain, river floods, and landslides. Though human and property losses have declined, the frequency is higher—and that's worrisome. Rapid population growth also raises food concerns. We must shift lifestyles.
J006	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Other	70s	1. Climate Change	President Trump's election made the global warming crisis even more serious. Humanity and all living beings will face extinction unless we act. I hope Prime Minister Abe firmly advises Trump in this matter.
J007	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	[-]	[-]	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	As people from surrounding parts of Asia come into Japan, we will inevitably need to accept them and live together. Historically, Japan has embraced people from different cultures.
J008	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	I believe that "Convivialism"—the idea of living joyfully together—will be key to the future of human society.

Comments on Q2							
J010	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Other	70s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	・The various aspects of global environmental issues (biodiversity, land use, pollution, water resources, population, food, and climate change) are not separate problems but are deeply interconnected. A common and fundamental cause of these problems lies in the selfishness of certain governments and their unrealistic pursuit of economic growth. ・While there is still a need to improve real living standards, in economically advanced regions, economic development is being driven primarily by the pursuit of profit. This leads to economic activities that do not truly enhance people's lives, wasting resources, damaging the environment, and widening disparities across regions and social classes. ・While addressing individual issues is important, we must also deepen discussions and take action on these underlying fundamental problems.
J011	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Local gevernment	50s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	I'm concerned that the rise of protectionism is leading to a disregard for global perspectives.
J012	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	50s	1. Climate Change	I don't think we should neglect mitigation measures in favor of adaptation strategies. Also, I believe we need to adopt not only global but also more localized, micro-level perspectives when addressing global environmental issues.
J013	Junji Kashiwagi	Asia	JAPAN	NGO/NPO	60s		While it's encouraging that sustainability in society, the economy, and the environment—through initiatives like the SDGs—is gaining attention, the environment remains the foundation. If environmental efforts fall behind due to a focus on social or economic concerns, we will not be able to solve global environmental issues. This point must be shared as a common understanding.
J014	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Corporation	60s		The root of all problems lies in the issue of population. It's not only developing countries—the entire planet's excessive population is destroying water, food supplies, and the environment.
J015	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	[-]	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 6. Population	6: While many lament the decline in birthrates, considering that all problems stem from population increase, it may actually be something to welcome. 2: Biodiversity should be addressed not only in terms of rare species but comprehensively as a whole.
J017	Mr. Iwata	Asia	JAPAN	Other	60s		The intensity of climate change is something we've personally experienced in recent years—such as torrential rains, massive typhoons, heavy snowfall, and extreme heat swings.
J018	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination)	Due to the nature of where I live, PM2.5 drifting over from the Chinese mainland seems to be the greatest risk. Unfortunately, there appears to be little room for improvement at this point.
J019	Senichi Ebise	Asia	JAPAN	Other	70s	1. Climate Change 5. Water Resources 7. Food	Climate change is leading to a noticeable increase in super typhoons and massive floods. Changes in land use are also causing droughts, putting food security at risk.
J020	Mr. Tanaka	Asia	JAPAN	Media	50s	1. Climate Change 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	With the Trump administration's unchanged policies, global instability regarding environmental issues, and domestic challenges in various countries—such as declining birthrates, aging populations, and financial strains—there is little cause for optimism. Environmental measures only become feasible once basic needs like food, clothing, and shelter are secured.
J021	Mr. Chiba	Asia	JAPAN	Local gevernment	50s	1. Climate Change	Climate change remains a very difficult issue due to the many unknowns and unclear causes, and also because the damage it brings is so immense.
J023	Mr. Katsuta	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	50s	8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	The priority given to lifestyle changes to address environmental problems remains low both in Japan and globally. Short-term thinking prevails over attention to medium- and long-term challenges. In particular, the U.S. seems to be regressing in this regard.
J024	Ryohei Kada	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	We must lend a closer ear to the "voiceless voices" of endangered species! More attention needs to be paid to how the widening disparities in wealth across the world are contributing to environmental deterioration.
J025	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Other	60s	1. Climate Change	Climate change is already a sign that the Earth is crying out. Human encroachment on the habitats of other species goes far beyond mere hunting. I believe that 100,000 years from now, humans will be extinct—and that environmental destruction will have been the cause.
J026	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	50s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	U.S. protectionism. The North Korea issue.
J027	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	NGO/NPO	70s	1. Climate Change	Recent climate changes are difficult to predict and are delivering serious blows. When I think about what the future may hold, I grow deeply worried.
J028	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	50s	1. Climate Change 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Although the international community must work together to address climate change, the world seems to be heading toward fragmentation. Even in Japan, the temporary environmental awareness boom has faded, and it's hard to say that public awareness and environmental education are progressing in a meaningful way.

Comments on Q2							
J029	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	[-]	[-]	7. Food 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures 10. Others	Environmental issues are closely tied to international politics. The most urgent task may be figuring out how to create a world without war.
J032	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	50s	1. Climate Change 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	In Question 1, I ranked the priorities as 1 > 8 > 9, but I believe item 9 holds the key to solving them. In particular, “raising awareness of environmental issues and advancing environmental education” is essential. It is crucial that the people responsible for future policies in each country—and eventually the world—possess a solid moral foundation. If we continue to prioritize only economic factors, we will eventually reach a dead end.
J033	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	30s	6. Population 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	A complex web of socio-economic issues is giving rise to a variety of global environmental problems. The conventional models of economic and population growth, as well as current lifestyles, are no longer sustainable—we must make major changes to all of them.
J034	Eitaro Wada	Asia	JAPAN	Other	70s	1. Climate Change	Even if COP conferences continue, we cannot realistically expect effective results. Moving forward, a key strategy for addressing global environmental problems will be the bold implementation of Geo-Bio-Technology, especially in East Asia.
J035	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	50s	4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination)	Although plastic is legally disposed of in landfills, it contributes to endocrine-disrupting chemicals, which I believe is a serious problem.
J036	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Other	70s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	In Japan in recent years, I’ve experienced unseasonable temperature extremes—possibly due to global warming—as a part of daily life. It feels as though changes in atmospheric and oceanic circulation are increasingly causing abnormal weather patterns.
J037	Susumu Maehata	Asia	JAPAN	Corporation	70s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 5. Water Resources	Climate change is an undesirable consequence of human selfishness. I hold the 1992 environmental declaration—which strongly affirmed that economic activity must continue—as a valuable expression of humanity’s collective wisdom. As a local example, here in Nada Ward, Kobe, there’s a plan underway to build a thermal power plant by Kobe Steel. While some opposition groups have raised their voices, it hasn’t become a major movement. I find the general public's indifference very disappointing.
J038	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	50s	1. Climate Change	・It is urgent to accurately understand the increasing frequency of heavy rainfall, flooding, and extreme weather fluctuations, and for society to adapt accordingly. ・Even within Japan, poverty is becoming more serious. Reducing inequality is essential.
J039	Mr. Morimoto	Asia	JAPAN	Central government	60s	1. Climate Change 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Climate change is starting to have a significant global impact. Japan is in a transitional period of lifestyle changes, shifting from consumption of “things” to “experiences.” By utilizing technologies like IoT and taking advantage of Japan’s rich natural resources, we should present a new form of "growth" that leads the world.
J040	Takayuki Mori	Asia	JAPAN	Other	70s		This comment is based on over 50 years of experience with alleyway, pesticide-free, organic farming in my own garden.Over the past decade, weather anomalies have become more pronounced. I’ve struggled with erratic climate conditions when sowing seeds or planting seedlings, unpredictable water level changes in our private reservoir, and abnormal rainfall patterns—all of which have increasingly raised concerns over crop yields.
J041	Mr. Nishikawa	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 5. Water Resources 7. Food	Water, food, and land use will become increasingly serious issues in the future.
J042	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Other	70s	1. Climate Change 7. Food	Due to global warming, I’m concerned that we’ll see more heavy rain, extreme heat and cold, and worsening food conditions.
J043	Takao Goto	Asia	JAPAN	Other	70s	8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	How has humanity survived up to now? We must learn from ancient peoples. Humanity without a sense of ethics within nature is destined to perish.
J044	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	50s	1. Climate Change	It seems that the range of climate fluctuations in the area where I live has been growing year by year. For example, we sometimes experience heavy snowfall in early spring, followed by temperatures that feel like early summer. This kind of phenomenon was extremely rare 30 or 40 years ago.

Comments on Q2							
J046	Mr. Okubo	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	70s	1. Climate Change 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Japan's government needs to consistently call out the inadequate climate policies of governments in North America and China, in cooperation with NATO countries. At the same time, I believe a citizen-led movement—joined by the media—is needed to challenge the false narrative of "nuclear power as CO_2-free," which fails to account for emissions during planning and construction.
J047	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Local gevernment	20s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	In urban areas, achieving a sustainable society involves numerous challenges. Solving these problems requires not only initiatives from the government but also cooperation among private companies and local communities.
J048	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Other	50s	7. Food	In developed countries, an enormous amount of food is wasted. Unlike climate and natural resources, which are "beyond human control" and "finite," this issue seems solvable with just the "will" to act. (Is humanity really incapable of solving even such a simple problem?)
J049	Yumiko Fujimura	Asia	JAPAN	Other	50s		The fundamental problem is that the human population—one of the largest animal species—has grown excessively, making it impossible to maintain ecological balance. Efforts to achieve wise use of resources and a gentle population decline have failed due to conflicts over resources among nations and ethnic groups, bringing us to the brink of collapse. The most urgent challenge is to make people with a mentality that supports wise use the majority.
J050	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Other	70s	1. Climate Change 6. Population	Abnormal weather across the world is a more pressing issue than global warming. Regarding urban population concentration, we need to raise the standard of regional universities and foster collaboration between industry, academia, and government to increase local employment.
J051	Hiroyuki Yokota	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change	We are currently far exceeding the Earth's capacity to support the human population and our activities. Yet, no effective strategy to curb this trend is in sight.
J052	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Local gevernment	50s	8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	Solving environmental issues requires not just governmental efforts but voluntary and proactive actions from all sectors of society.
J053	Toshio Hase	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Because no effective measures have been taken against climate change, the situation continues to worsen. Some people refuse to abandon nuclear power, even though radiation has caused immense harm to life on Earth.
J054	Kazuyoshi Yogosawa	Asia	JAPAN	[-]	70s		Researchers have long warned about the increased frequency and scale of weather disasters caused by global warming. In recent years, growing typhoons and hurricanes prove these warnings are becoming reality. Switching from fossil fuels to renewable energy must be urgently prioritized.
J055	Mr. Shirasuna	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s		A crisis-level situation.
J056	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Other	40s	1. Climate Change 6. Population 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	The growing human population is having an increasingly negative impact on the environment. The scale and complexity of the changes are too overwhelming for me to imagine how the Earth might transform.
J057	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Local gevernment	40s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use)	Judging by media coverage, public interest in global environmental issues appears to be waning compared to the past.
J058	Naohiko Nakajima	Asia	JAPAN	NGO/NPO	70s	1. Climate Change	When scientific uncertainty is high, it's especially important to provide detailed and careful explanations.

Comments on Q2							
J059	Mr. Kasai	Asia	JAPAN	Other	60s	1. Climate Change 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	We must reconsider our lifestyles and habits to better preserve the global environment.
J060	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Local gevernment	40s	1. Climate Change 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	Because climate change is not perceived as an "immediate crisis," individuals are slow to change their awareness, and this hasn't led to lifestyle transformations.
J061	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change	Further research and analysis are needed to determine whether current climate change is truly abnormal in the context of Earth’s multimillion-year history.
J062	Kazushi Yamada	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 6. Population 7. Food	Problems such as the increased frequency and intensification of torrential rains and flooding caused by global warming, food shortages due to regional imbalances in population growth and decline, and changes in land use are all issues for which international coordination is essential. And yet, macro-level controls are barely functioning if at all; this is a concerning situation.
J063	Taro Matsuno	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	70s	1. Climate Change 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 6. Population	It goes without saying that population growth is the root cause of human-induced environmental change. While many experts expect the global population to stabilize at 8 to 10 billion this century, climate change —caused by past human activity—will take thousands of years to recover, followed by long-term impacts on land.
J064	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Local gevernment	50s	10. Others	Resource circulation, closely linked to waste issues, remains problematic. Although zero emissions and recycling are being promoted, demand for recycled products remains low, and the cycle isn't functioning. We must establish a true recycling system to conserve natural resources.
J065	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution, NGO/NPO	70s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Globally, environmental degradation and widening economic disparities are shifting priorities toward national interests, which is troubling.
J066	Mr. Yokoyama	Asia	JAPAN	Other	70s	1. Climate Change 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 5. Water Resources 7. Food 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	The “North-South problem”—the economic gap between wealthy and poor countries—is hindering harmony and coexistence among people and accelerating global warming. There is a clash between the resource-intensive growth of developed nations and the survival rights of developing nations. It is time for all countries to recognize and practice harmony with nature and with each other. Only by combining interpersonal harmony with harmony between humans and nature can we build a truly sustainable and peaceful world.
J067	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Corporation	50s	10. Others	Opposition party debates are of an unacceptably low standard.
J068	Mr. Nishida	Asia	JAPAN	Other	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	To ensure the sustainable survival of humanity, fundamental international discussions are crucial. The increasing frequency of extreme weather is alarming. We need stronger networks for biodiversity information and education.
J069	Mamoru Mohri	Asia	JAPAN	Other	70s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 6. Population 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	With the rapid population growth, antibiotic-resistant microbes (AMR) may spread through the additive effects of various environmental changes (1 to 4), possibly causing a sharp population decline by the mid-21st century, before we even reach 10 billion people.
J070	Tamiji Sugiyama	Asia	JAPAN	Other	70s	1. Climate Change 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	If we are able to share the ownership of the predominant causes of environmental problems beyond the boundaries of regions and citizenry, there is reason for optimism that scientific technology will allow for progress to be made towards improvement. In order for problems to be shared, I believe that the refining of a social scientific approach (including environmental and peace education) will become increasingly more important.
J071	Mr. Imaizumi	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	The slogan of comprehensive improvement of environment, economy, and society risks becoming mere lip service. Close coordination among ministries is needed.

Comments on Q2							
J073	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	70s	1. Climate Change	Under the Trump administration, there were reports that the U.S. would withdraw from the Paris Agreement. It is regrettable that one of the largest CO_2 emitters would abandon something painstakingly negotiated on the global stage.
J074	Fumio Shimizu	Asia	JAPAN	Media	70s	1. Climate Change 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Even though alarm bells have been ringing for more than 30 years on the problem of climate change, and the resulting disasters and climate abnormalities have been pointed out, as well as COP sessions repeated 23 times, there has yet to be the implementation of effective measures on an international level. Even as politicians raise these issues as priorities at meetings like the G8 and the G20, there hasn't been any unfolding of groundbreaking measures; this phenomenon in and of itself is the greatest threat.
J075	Kentaro Murano	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	70s	8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	In developed countries like Japan, corporate activities can no longer take place while ignoring the environment, and both energy conservation technologies and awareness have advanced considerably; this is true for environmental problems in general. China has also begun implementing meaningful measures to reduce air pollution, and atmospheric pollutants have been decreasing by an annualized rate of nearly 10%. On the other hand, environmental problems are being ignored in impoverished nations as well as a certain subset of countries.
J076	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Local gevernment	70s		Over the past three years, Japan has lost its clear seasonal transitions. Temperatures fluctuate suddenly year-round, and heavy rains are frequent. Ecosystems can no longer be understood at the species level. The severity of this change makes it feel irreversible—as if Earth is becoming a different planet altogether, revealing the limits of human existence.
J077	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	50s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	The true nature of environmental problems is being distorted by policy and media narratives. For example, although CO_2 is a greenhouse gas, simply reducing CO_2 emissions will not stop global warming. Even though nuclear power doesn't emit CO_2 directly, it still contributes significantly to global warming. Many environmental issues, like the "my chopsticks" movement or dioxin concerns, seem to be driven more by atmosphere or misinformation than by facts. We need media that provide accurate information.
J078	Mr. Ozaki	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	70s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	In Japan, native freshwater plants are declining or disappearing, and many water bodies are now dominated by non-native species. I believe we need to change our lifestyle, including reducing our use of pesticides and other chemicals.
J079	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	Food shortages, global warming, and biodiversity loss—driven by population growth—have become global threats to humanity. A fundamental lifestyle shift is urgently needed to address them.
J080	Yasunobu Iwasaka	Asia	JAPAN	NGO/NPO	70s	8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	There's an overwhelming flood of information, and new tools for enjoying life keep appearing. In the process, we've lost the cultural climate that once valued thoughtful reflection. Opposing views are dismissed without consideration, seen as outdated or irrelevant.
J081	Koichi Kitano	Asia	JAPAN	Other	70s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Unless people become aware of environmental deterioration in their own communities, few will think seriously about the global environment. Especially worrying is the lack of engagement among influential individuals. Over a longer time frame, we need local areas where young children can have real experiences with nature, learn about life's connections, and be guided by capable instructors. I hope to work in such a place myself.
J083	Mr. Sakamoto	Asia	JAPAN	Other	70s	1. Climate Change 6. Population	Urban population concentration is one of the causes of global warming.
J084	Miyako Uchida	Asia	JAPAN	Corporation	50s		It is disappointing that nuclear weapons and war—major direct causes of environmental destruction—are dismissed as "political issues" and excluded from discussion. Nuclear weapons directly threaten biogeochemical flows, and they also obviously harm biodiversity, water resources, and food. Neonicotinoids and GMOs are like miniature nuclear threats. The only solution seems to be promoting "environmental self-governance" across regions.
J085	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Other	40s	1. Climate Change 7. Food	I reviewed the environmental capacity of the planet in relation to the economic growth of BRICS nations.

Comments on Q2							
W001	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Ultimately, I believe the root of the problem lies in the explosive population growth on a global scale. This has led to excessive energy consumption, deforestation, increased use of synthetic chemicals, and food shortages. While Japan is already facing a population decline, it seems clear that population control on a global level is becoming increasingly necessary.
W005	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change	There is growing concern over rising sea levels and the increasing frequency, scale, and diversity of natural disasters.
W006	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Corporation	50s	1. Climate Change 5. Water Resources 6. Population	In addition to the worsening of various environmental indicators, I'm also deeply concerned about secondary human-induced consequences—such as the potential for water shortages caused by the combined effects of climate change and population growth to escalate into conflict or war.
W007	Yusuke Sakata	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	40s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	Although climate change is the trigger, ecosystems are failing to keep pace with the changes. There is growing concern that ecosystems will undergo major disruptions in the future. We must take steps to help ecosystems adapt.
W008	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	NGO/NPO	50s	1. Climate Change	Some commentators on television continue to promote climate change skepticism, seemingly just to attract attention. However, this leads to a gradual decline in public awareness. Yet it is obvious that the climate is changing year by year. A study by NIES has even shown that we may not meet the Paris Agreement's 2°C target, even if CO_2 emissions were reduced to zero. I'm deeply concerned about the current situation where the scientific truth is not being properly communicated.
W009	Masafumi Hori	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	5. Water Resources	It seems that the number of regions with access to clean water is steadily decreasing.
W010	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	50s	6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	The most pressing issue is achieving a balance between population and food supply. Next comes the challenge of energy and resource availability, which I hope can be addressed through changes in lifestyle and technological innovation. Governance issues have existed throughout history, and while I would certainly like to know of any viable solutions, we have yet to arrive at a truly convincing answer.
W011	Ryuji Tutsui	Asia	JAPAN	NGO/NPO	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 6. Population 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Increased agricultural productivity and the development of medicine have led to the explosive growth of the human population. In addition, the pursuit of economic wealth that this population has all desired has resulted in the push for development that disregards the Earth as a single living organism, and abuses the services of the ecosystem, mistaking its resources as inexhaustible. The environment itself has limits to its renewability, and the use of resources that surpasses those limits has violated the harmony of the natural cycle and threatened the lives of organisms. The recovery of ecosystems requires considerable time, and many of them may never again recover. In order for humankind to live on this planet, we must follow the basic rule, of living in accordance with the Earth's circulation of resources, and better production and smart consumption must be encouraged within those limits. I fear that societies that ignore these principles will face repeated tragedies in which powerful forces artificially reduce those populations. I am prepared to take steps myself, to partner with government agencies and academia as a member of civic society, and to propose solutions from the perspective of a global citizen so that from here, technologies that humankind have developed over millennia are used placing the priority on sustainable directions.
W012	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	50s	1. Climate Change	We need calm, scientifically grounded knowledge to be communicated in a way that the general public can understand.

Comments on Q2							
W013	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	40s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	While there has been progress in advancing human rights for minorities and socially vulnerable groups, those who have traditionally held positions of social advantage are now feeling neglected. This discontent is surfacing—particularly in developed countries—and is beginning to influence national politics.In such nations, even if there is a willingness to contribute to solving global environmental problems through international cooperation, they may face a dilemma in which they are unable to take concrete action.This raises serious concerns about further delays in addressing these critical issues.
W014	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Corporation	70s	5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food	Unprecedented population growth is pushing the planet toward a crisis of historic proportions. Water scarcity and food insecurity are among its most immediate and severe consequences.
W015	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Corporation	50s	4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination)	Driven by profit, some pharmaceutical companies have responded irresponsibly—particularly in areas outside their expertise—leading to the spread of environmental contamination.
W016	Tetsuya Kusuda	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	70s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	In the pursuit of a sustainable society, the greatest destabilizing factors may be societies threatened by terrorism and the violence inherent in the global economy.
W017	Takahiro Fukahori	Asia	JAPAN	Local gevernment	40s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	I believe that environmental problems are economic problems. Environmental problems are occurring as a consequence of economic activity, and "biodiversity," "water resources," "pollution/contamination," "population" and "food supply" problems all derive from large environmental problems. As such, I don't think the sustainable continuation of mankind is possible unless we secure a balance between "the environment" and "the economy" through the greening of our economy.
W021	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	In order to stop climate change, it is necessary to achieve zero carbon emissions; however, that path is unclear.
W022	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	Political leaders and citizens alike must revise their values regarding the global environment, based on accurate knowledge.
W023	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Corporation	50s	1. Climate Change 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	On climate change, the world has begun moving towards the ambitious goals of the Paris Agreement. But the solution to those problems does not exist at the extension of the spectrum of current technologies. There are numerous issues, including balancing the improvement of the living standards in developing countries and their economic growth with the sustainability of the world; how to develop our "adaptation" to climate change; how to overcome the weaknesses of sustainable energies; whether or not we can resolve climate change while turning our backs on nuclear power. I look forward to groundbreaking innovation.
W024	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	30s	1. Climate Change 5. Water Resources 6. Population	The fundamental drivers of environmental change are the explosive growth of the human population and intensified economic activity, including industrial production and agriculture/fisheries.
W025	Seji Matsumoto	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	I am deeply concerned by the growing prominence of self-serving politicians and business leaders who prioritize national or personal interests above all else.
W026	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Other	60s	4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination)	There is growing concern about the spread of radioactive contamination from both nuclear power generation and nuclear weapons.
W027	Shiro Nishi	Asia	JAPAN	Corporation	60s	1. Climate Change	There has been a noticeable increase in extreme weather events—such as sudden downpours and heavy snowfall—that occur over very short periods. I hope that the use of ICT will help us develop both long-term mitigation strategies and effective short-term responses.
W028	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	NGO/NPO	60s	1. Climate Change	Responses to the energy issues associated with climate change feel frustratingly slow.
W029	Keiichi Yokobori	Asia	JAPAN	Other	70s	1. Climate Change 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	The effects of climate change are already evident, and scientific understanding is accumulating. However, steady and practical efforts in response are sorely lacking. We must abandon preconceived notions and act with humility, guided by evidence and knowledge. There is also a lack of calm, objective approaches to internalizing environmental costs. Furthermore, despite the fact that efforts to combat climate change should be made by all people according to their capacities, this awareness is still not widely shared. That is deeply disappointing.
W031	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	50s	6. Population	Falling birth rates in developed countries and population growth in developing regions could eventually exacerbate global food and environmental crises, potentially reaching a point where no one can manage them.

Comments on Q2							
W032	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination)	Human activities have increased atmospheric CO_2 concentrations, making global warming inevitable. As a result, extreme weather events—such as heavy rainfall, floods, storms, snowfalls, and temperature anomalies—have become more frequent. Lake Biwa is home to unique endemic species, but biodiversity there is at risk of decline or extinction. Additionally, household, industrial, and agricultural wastewater is causing eutrophication in rivers, lakes, and oceans due to excessive nitrogen and phosphorus.
W033	Mr. Sakuma	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	70s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	We need to change our political philosophy. The right to the survival of humanity must be added as a new authority alongside the existing judicial, legislative, and executive powers—transforming the current three-branch system into a four-branch one.This “right to human survival” must include the power of veto.Unless this kind of transformation succeeds, the darker consequences of advanced technologies could threaten humanity’s continued existence.These technologies are shifting the balance of power—between individuals and states, and between major and minor countries.We are approaching an era where individuals may hold power equal to that of entire nations.The current system for maintaining global order through military force will collapse.Weapons and terrorism tools using advanced technologies will be thousands of times more dangerous than today’s nuclear arms or missiles.Genomic and nanotechnologies pose the greatest threats.Under the present social framework, the weaponization and misuse of such technologies cannot be controlled.We must avoid entering an era of mutual, high-intensity threats.If we fail to do so, humanity’s 100,000-year history may soon come to an end.
W037	Koichiro Koyama	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	70s	8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Above all else, nuclear power must be phased out. Many reactors are aging, and it's impossible to predict where or when a malfunction might occur. The idea of exporting nuclear power is completely unacceptable. If a nuclear accident were to happen in a recipient country, Japan could be held liable. While it may not be realistic for banks, manufacturers, and others involved in the nuclear industry to pull out immediately, the government must at least establish a clear path toward withdrawal. Once the government sets a basic policy direction, the development of alternative energy sources and energy-saving technologies should be entirely feasible.
W038	Naoki Adachi	Asia	JAPAN	Corporation	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	With regards to climate change, I believe we are in an extremely critical situation given the forces of inertia. If we don't respond immediately with all of our powers, I think there will be severe damages within 10 years. In addition, the loss of biodiversity, environmental contamination, and the lack of water resources are similarly in very critical states, and our lifestyles have an effect on each of these problems. Without reconsidering lifestyles, it will not be possible for human society to exist 50 years from now.
W039	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	NGO/NPO	40s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 6. Population 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	There is a clear international agreement on climate change and hope for those measures to achieve progress, but as of yet, the prevailing policies are those that prioritize the economy. There is an extreme lack of action and recognition that it is in fact nature that supports the economy. While we need to suppress population growth, there are no endeavors to address this issue. There needs to be a system to support economic activity without population growth. Another pressing issue is to develop thinking about how to raise quality of life without placing additional burdens on the environment.
W040	Takakazu Yumoto	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use)	The lack of planning around land use related to human activity is pushing biodiversity to a crisis, including the deterioration and depletion of rain forests. It is also simultaneously accelerating climate change.
W041	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Corporation	60s	10. Others	The issue of nuclear waste from power generation is critical and should be explicitly addressed among the listed environmental concerns.
W044	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	NGO/NPO	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	Around the year 2000, climate change was referred to as a “silent killer.” Now, with the increasing frequency of extreme weather events, the problem has become much more visible. Despite this, efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions remain inadequate, raising concerns that climate change will continue to accelerate. While there are positive developments—such as the spread of SBTs (science-based targets) and wider adoption of renewable energy—there’s still a real risk of a prolonged crisis.
W045	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	6. Population 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	From a global perspective, the most critical issues are population growth, the North-South divide, and the social status of women.

Comments on Q2							
W046	Mr. Morishima	Asia	JAPAN	NGO/NPO	70s	1. Climate Change	Unfortunately, Japan is significantly lagging in its efforts to become a low-carbon society. Industrial interests still take priority, and the experience and knowledge gained from being the first developed country to face severe pollution problems are not being utilized. As a result, the nation is suffering major losses. We need leaders who can envision and implement forward-looking policies.
W047	Kenji Kawamura	Asia	JAPAN	NGO/NPO	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	While the Sustainable Development Goals indicated an agreement among the international community to establish a sustainable society, we have not been able to halt population growth centering in developing countries, and as a result are continuing to see environmental pollution and the release of contaminants beyond the limits of the planet, and the accompanying deterioration of biodiversity and the degradation of continental regions. As a realistic problem, given that numerous countries continue to struggle even to this day with access to water resources and food shortages, it goes without saying that developing countries will continue to need high levels of economic development and growth. However, it is likely that economic growth among developing countries will trigger further environmental degradation including climate change.The cost-benefit adjustments between developed countries that have entered a period of stable growth, and developing countries that desire further economic development are increasing in difficulty. Although lifestyle transformation in developed countries is indispensable, it is rare to see leaders across the world with the ability to make the political decision to transform society and the economy that is predicated on current lifestyles.Instead, many are concerned about the rise of "inward-looking" "populist" leaders who may in the worst case scenario aim to resolve problems militarily if issues like climate change, the deterioration of biodiversity, the degradation of continental regions, environmental pollution and contamination, and the shortages and depletion of resources were to continue. I believe that the sound continuation of human survival will continue to face difficulties.
W049	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Corporation	60s	1. Climate Change 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Recent political trends toward nationalism and protectionism—especially among major emitters like the U.S., China, and Russia—pose a serious danger. Except for the U.S., these countries outwardly express support for the Paris Agreement, but in practice their priorities lie elsewhere. There is growing concern that this delay in action could lead to irreversible consequences.
W050	Eiji Ono	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	50s	1. Climate Change 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Climate changes caused by the Milankovitch cycles—periodic shifts between ice ages and interglacial periods every 100,000 years—are unavoidable. However, we must prevent human activity from accelerating or amplifying these natural fluctuations. Given the increasingly visible effects of climate change, it is urgent that we change our lifestyles, and reform our social and economic systems, to slow and minimize its impacts.
W051	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	50s	1. Climate Change	Extreme weather events have become normalized in recent years, and the issue is no longer confined to any one country.
W052	Kenichi Akao	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	50s	1. Climate Change	Policies that promote technological innovation for climate change mitigation are of critical importance.
W053	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	70s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	Although I did not choose options 1 or 2, that does not mean they are unimportant. Rather, I see them as consequences stemming from the worsening conditions described in options 3 and 4.
W054	Mr. Oketani	Asia	JAPAN	Other	50s	1. Climate Change 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Extreme weather events are becoming more frequent every year. In Japan, where four distinct seasons are expected, the transitional periods of spring and autumn seem to be shrinking, replaced by alternating harsh winters and scorching summers. Even on sunny days, strong winds seem more common, and there's a definite increase in turbulent weather.Natural disasters are occurring frequently across the country.Has this always been the case? Or is it that in today's globalized world, real-time access to information simply makes it more noticeable? Either way, if these trends continue, it is hard to deny that humanity will face an existential threat in the near future.
W055	Hidenori Yamada	Asia	JAPAN	NGO/NPO	70s	1. Climate Change	Many say that climate change is taking place as a result of the fateful placement of the Earth within the universe, and that it is a phenomenon about which people cannot do anything; that instead, they must trust the laws of nature. However, we are also in an era where many believe that these phenomena are significantly affected by human activity. If humankind, who can be bought using interpretations that are convenient at the time, continues to restrain each other's countries, it is without question that results will be disastrous. Damages from climate change can lead to unimaginable loss; we must humbly accept the various symptoms that are now arising and engage in endeavors to counter those effects.

Comments on Q2							
W058	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	50s	8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	Compared to my childhood 50 years ago, our lifestyles involve significantly more energy consumption. On the other hand, the environment around us, like the rivers and the air that we can see, has since become cleaner, making it more difficult to seriously accept the effects of mass energy consumption on the environment. What we need is the spread of frameworks like the one in which CFPs are converted into money to allow for payment against environmental impact.
W059	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 6. Population 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Climate change is undoubtedly occurring. The key issue now is when and to what extent the impacts will manifest. Population growth changes land use and alters ecosystems and biodiversity. In fact, its impact may be even greater than that of climate change itself. Measures must therefore be considered from social and economic perspectives. While public awareness has shifted significantly, developments in emerging economies will be crucial.
W060	Yukihiko Asaoka	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	The conclusion of the Paris Agreement is a significant step forward. However, there are steps backwards, for example, like the establishment of the Trump administration. In that sense, it is difficult to say that responses to climate change are progressing well. Moreover, the depletion of biodiversity, which is most easily affected by climate change, is worsening. The one source of hope to stave off such conditions is the SDGs (Sustainable Development Goals) and the existence of an international consensus to bring them to fruition, as well as the spread of civic education to implement them. In particular, I have hopes that environmental education and ESD (Education for Sustainable Development) are put into place not only in schools but also more widely across regions.
W062	Kiminori Hayashi	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	30s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	The standardization of seeds is being advanced in the hands of multinational seed companies. As seed diversity is lost, there is concern that our ability to respond to the effects of climate change will also be diminished. In developed countries, at the very least, while we no longer see severe environmental pollution that we once had (with the exception of nuclear contamination), there has been no change to the status quo that environmental conservation takes a back seat to economic activity. In this age, when massive funds circulate across the world in an instant and the money economy can throw off the real economy, it is necessary for the environment and society as a whole to reconsider the concept of money.
W064	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Corporation	50s	1. Climate Change	Although the Paris Agreement has been established, it is framed at the national level. Without complementary approaches at the sectoral level, achieving real solutions will be difficult.
W065	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Local gevernment	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 6. Population 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	We must urgently reform the current societal structure that remains dependent on fossil fuels. To achieve a sustainable planet, both developed and emerging countries must collaboratively consider and agree on an appropriate global population level and work toward population stabilization. The population level should be examined in the context of where humans fit within the ecological pyramid. Narrow-minded competition among countries to enhance international competitiveness only brings harm to the global environment.
W066	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Other	70s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	The issues I raised last year (see below) have not improved at all—on the contrary, they have worsened. (The Tokyo Olympics bid further accelerated reckless development, especially in the capital region.) I am deeply concerned about the current ruling party's policy direction, which continues to prioritize economic growth over environmental protection, and the mass media that conform to it. For example: Restarting nuclear power despite having no solution for spent fuel management; Promoting coal-fired power as a backup energy source; Encouraging resource- and energy-intensive tourism industries; Glorifying food culture without regard for resource overuse, such as permitting Pacific bluefin tuna catches above allowable limits; Ongoing unchecked urban development in the Tokyo metropolitan area; and more. In addition, I am alarmed by the Trump administration in the U.S., which prioritizes short-term economic gains while pushing forward policies that ignore the environmental crisis—despite increasingly frequent extreme weather events, global coral bleaching, and rapid Arctic sea ice loss.

Comments on Q2							
W068	Hiroshi Nagano	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	70s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	While it is necessary for those in developed countries to seriously consider immediately changing their lifestyles, the transformation of mindsets has not taken place in particular when examining the conditions in urban areas of Japan. Unless this changes, climate change will only grow more severe and it is impossible to mitigate its speed. In order to do so, it is not only necessary to provide environmental education in elementary and middle schools, but also for adults at every opportunity.
W069	Junichiro Tsutumi	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 5. Water Resources	Sea level rise due to climate change is particularly pronounced in the South Pacific, but it is also affecting areas near Japan. Okinawa, in particular, faces increasingly severe conditions. Climate change not only raises sea levels, but also drastically alters rainfall patterns, increasing the risk of both torrential rains and droughts. Typhoons also appear to be growing in intensity. Okinawa, where freshwater sources depend heavily on river systems, is especially vulnerable to the destabilization of water resources caused by climate change. Climate change also affects biodiversity. While this may not immediately threaten human survival, the collapse of biodiversity can disrupt ecosystems, which in turn affects food production, water availability, and land use. Considering all these factors, it is clear that adaptation measures to cope with the impacts of climate change are now urgently required.
W070	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change	Rainfall rates of 100 mm per hour have become increasingly common, resulting in more frequent river flooding. This is a very dangerous situation.
W071	Osamu Nishishita	Asia	JAPAN	Corporation	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 5. Water Resources	While there are a variety of opinions on climate change, I believe cooperation is necessary with regards to reducing CO2 emissions from all nations, including developing countries. I believe that the agreement at COP is a historic one, and hope to see each country act seriously in implementing endeavors. With regards to biodiversity, there has been a significant disturbance in ecosystems due to the effects of global warming, and I hope to see a return to their original state along with climate change. It may not be a problem if those changes take place slowly, but I think that the changes have been drastic. With problems of plastic waste in oceans and climate change, securing water resources that humankind can use is becoming a significant issue. This is not very apparent as long as one is in Japan, but on a global level, it is clear that there is a shortage of water resources necessary for crops, and I hope that more thought is given to the future of water resources under international cooperation. In sum, I feel that population growth and the pursuit of convenience have given rise to a wide range of problems. I think that it is important for corporations to fully utilize the knowledge that they can possess to tackle these issues, and at a country level, I feel that frameworks that emphasize the elimination of national egos will become increasingly important.
W073	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Corporation	60s	1. Climate Change 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination)	Environmental problems with effects that span two or three generations are mainly related to pollution. Recently, it's been assumed that industrial pollution has ended in developed countries, but perhaps we simply don't know or understand enough yet. For instance, PM (particulate matter) only recently gained attention, but its link to heart disease and other effects remains unclear. While climate change is a critical long-term issue for humanity, more attention should also be given to pollution problems that have immediate, tangible impacts.

Comments on Q2							
W075	Hiroto Toda	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Although deforestation on a global level has somewhat decreased compared to the end of the 20th century, massive areas of continental regions, in particular, rainforests, are disappearing each year. Deforestation not only leads to the deterioration of direct forest functions as green infrastructure, such as regional disaster prevention and the securing of water resources; it also has an effect on the conservation of biodiversity as a resource for organisms, as well as the general circulation of water and the atmosphere on a global scale. We are starting to see that technologies that only treat the symptoms can no longer resolve these issues. While populations have increased explosively on a global scale, the concentration within each country lies in urban areas, making the distribution of wealth, in other words, food supplies and energy, skewed to a certain set of countries or regions. In an effort to secure a certain amount of food production, the societal structure in place results in large scale agricultural and livestock production and the mass consumption of energy rooted in underground resources like unsustainable fossil fuels. In addition, the excessive and frequent use of chemical substances and fertilizers such as nitrogen and phosphorus utilized to maintain land use has surpassed nature's purification capabilities, as seen in diminishing forest ecosystems. This has brought about the contamination of rivers, lakes, and coastal regions and the irreversible destruction of ecosystems. Undeveloped lands, mountain villages, and ocean villages in the case of coastal regions are the planet's most important base of supplies for food and energy, and it is not an overstatement to say that its destruction threatens the survival of humankind. In order for humankind to continue to survive on this Earth, we must create a structure to produce food and energy in a way that is compact and regionally independent, that is much closer to the model of local production, local consumption. To allow for the sustainable use and management of biological and natural resources for this purpose, conservation rooted in the region's undeveloped lands, mountain villages, and ocean villages is indispensable. Moving forward, by building a structure that allows for more efficient biological production and consumption, I believe it could become possible to fulfill the demands for the region's plants and livestock (or protein) through perhaps the scale of a factory in the suburbs. Only by abandoning the fantasy that it is possible to continue running in pursuit of economic growth and possessing a societal structure that truly pursues sustainability, can regions mature. What is desired are "local" societies in which lives are lived locally, yet values are shared on globally, allowing for collaboration. Fortunately in the present, we have available IT technology that allows for instantaneous exchanges of information with the world, as well as AI technology that can be helpful with adaptive management that is both universal yet corresponds to regional realities. If humankind is able to use these technologies in a beneficial direction, it can be said that the seeds for reversing the Environmental
W076	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	30s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	In Japan, I am deeply concerned that issues like the depletion of natural resources—such as Pacific bluefin tuna and Japanese eel—are not being adequately addressed by society.
W077	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Media	60s	1. Climate Change	Since the inauguration of President Trump, environmental policy in the U.S. has seen noticeable regression.
W078	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	50s	8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Global warming is causing ocean acidification, which may lead to declines in plankton and coral, potentially disrupting marine ecosystems. The economic impacts could also be severe. In the Maldives, for example, Japanese capital funded the construction of tetrapods and concrete seawalls on sinking islands, reportedly destroying coral reef ecosystems. While this may seem minor compared to the actions of other countries, if such missteps occur in globally famous tourist destinations, they can provoke strong anti-Japanese sentiment among international influencers, resulting in serious reputational damage. Continuing to consume endangered eels or rely on at-risk large fish species in our diet, or using public subsidies to promote whaling in the name of cultural preservation, is a policy failure. As a nation that depends on trade, Japan must be more mindful of such issues.
W079	Shinji Ide	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	10. Others	I fear that crisis awareness towards environmental problems among the general public is lowering; I feel a sense of crisis about this.
W082	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Corporation	50s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	The issue of “Society, Economy, and the Environment”—which integrates climate change, population growth, and other factors—is, in my view, one of the most important themes for the sustainability of humankind.

Comments on Q2							
W084	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Corporation	60s	1. Climate Change 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	With the recent acceleration of global warming and increasing extreme weather events, it seems evident that returning things to their original state will require enormous cost and time. If companies continue to focus solely on profit and efficiency, it will be difficult to reverse the ongoing momentum of climate change. Businesses must shift toward models that genuinely respond to environmental challenges.
W085	Teppei Douke	Asia	JAPAN	NGO/NPO	30s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	On the conservation of biological diversity, I sense a lowering of attention on the Convention on Biological Diversity each year. Increased attention on Sustainable Development Goals is a positive development; however, in Japan, SDGs are either not linked to biodiversity, or perhaps there is a risk that in achieving SDGs, attention and investment towards biodiversity, which supports infrastructure (foundation) could diminish. In particular, I sense a lowering of leadership with the Ministry of Environment.
W087	Hideki Ishida	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 10. Others	With the current state of climate change and biodiversity in crisis, we of course must respond to these problems in a symptomatic way. However, we must simultaneously consider what environmental issues truly represent, and take a surgeon's knife to the substance of the issue. In a word, it is our lifestyles. The result of our continual pursuit of incremental gains in comfort and convenience is at the core of current environmental problems. On the other hand, at the core of responding to environmental problems is the idea of perseverance (water conservation, power conservation, energy conservation); it is now necessary to significantly transform our perspectives. Environmental problems can be equated to the ballooning of human activity. And while it is necessary to stop and reduce this ballooning, it cannot be through an act defined by perseverance. The act of living an emotionally enriching life itself must lead to the halting and reducing of the ballooning of human activity and we must think of technology, services, and government policies that are necessary to achieve this. Unfortunately, current policies only provide symptomatic treatment, of replacing something with another product, as represented by the thinking, "make cars electric." Instead, I strongly believe that we need to take a back casting perspective and paint a lifestyle picture in which we are able to live emotionally rich lives while adhering to strict environmental restrictions, then propose technology, services, and governmental policies that are necessary to meet those criteria.
W088	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Local gevernment	30s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	For all of these environmental issues, the key question is how to create motivation for change. Once people become accustomed to a convenient lifestyle—albeit one that places a heavy burden on the environment—it becomes difficult to revert to a less convenient but more sustainable way of living. The challenge is to address this through technological innovation. Can we clearly define the level of sustainability we must reach? Can we present the benefits of current efforts in a way that’s easy to understand and personally relevant to people's lives?
W089	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Corporation	50s	1. Climate Change	Climate change due to global warming is becoming increasingly evident, and sustained efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions are essential.
W090	Mr. Tosaka	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	6. Population 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	Raising environmental awareness and educating youth in developing nations is crucial.

Comments on Q2							
W091	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Corporation	50s	1. Climate Change	Iron, which comprises more than 90% of metal products, is an indispensable material supporting our lives. Its demand is not expected to change; rather, from a global perspective, demand is expected to increase more than ever with the improvement in living standards in developing countries. However, in order to produce iron, the iron oxide contained in iron ore must be reduced, using cokes from heat-treated coal. Because industrially at the present, no reducing agent exists to substitute coal, the process inevitably produces massive quantities of CO2 in manufacturing iron. Still, because the Japanese iron manufacturing industry has the most advanced energy conservation and environmental technologies in the world, it is possible in Japan to manufacture iron with the most suppression of CO2 emissions. There have been some who don't understand this reality and argue for the reduction of Japanese iron manufacturing to meet the goals of the Paris Agreement; far from it, it is almost better to increase iron manufacturing in Japan. However, it is still more efficient to base the manufacturing close to the demand; therefore, I believe that the most optimal strategy would be to transfer the excellent Japanese energy conservation and environmental technologies for iron manufacturing to India and Southeast Asia, where demand will increase. Therefore, we should ensure that this achievement can be adequately assessed when considering Japan's CO2 reductions. In addition, Japan's steel industry is also advancing innovative technological development, furthering research and development to establish reduction methods for industrial use using hydrogen instead of carbon. Furthermore, research is also being conducted on technological development of effective uses, such as returning CO2 to CO to allow for it to be used as an energy source, and recovering and separating CO2 to create plastics. Moving forward, in manufacturing iron, which continues to support our lives, I would like to see support for the Japanese iron and steel industries, which continue to work towards reducing CO2 emissions.
W092	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	NGO/NPO	60s	6. Population 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	In order to properly address global environmental problems, resolving poverty and conflict is a necessary precondition.
W093	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Other	70s	1. Climate Change	In recent years, disasters such as torrential rains and typhoons have occurred around the world at scales previously unimaginable based on past experience. Climate change seems to be the primary cause. For the long-term prosperity of humanity, the entire range of changes outlined here—not just climate change—must be recognized and addressed as a shared global responsibility.
W094	Yasuhiko Yukawa	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Every country is shifting towards inward-looking thinking and I fear that decision-making on a global scale is being ignored. I worry that the direction each country is taking will have significant effects on policies on lifestyles and climate change, and that we are overall heading in a negative direction.

Comments on Q2							
W095	Naohito Okumura	Asia	JAPAN	NGO/NPO	60s	1. Climate Change 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures 10. Others	Until the 18th Century, humankind relied on natural energy, like windmills, horse-drawn carriages, sailboats, and watermills, and about a billion people survived on a system of local production/local consumption. In other words, it was an era of sustainable energies, and I believe that the average human life expectancy was much shorter compared to today. After the 19th Century, it became possible to transport people and goods over long distances in a short amount of time employing steam engines, boilers, and internal combustion engines that use fossil fuels such as coal, petroleum, and natural gas. The utilization of electricity made possible the use of freezers and refrigerators, which in turn made possible the increased production of foods, their long distance transport in a short amount of time, their storage, the distribution of clean drinking water, as well as the nighttime dispensing of medical care using lighting. As a result, it is forecast that in a few decades, by the year 2050, the Earth's population will approach 10 billion people. There are numerous issues for the survival of the Earth's population that has multiplied tenfold. And while climate change too is an important issue to dedicate efforts towards, at the same time, I cannot help but feel a sense of crisis that we are leaving behind policies for international cooperation to respond to even more pressing issues. I am concerned that there are delays in preparation towards issues that are difficult to respond to artificially, such as large-scale environmental destruction that results from the proliferation nuclear weapons, radioactive substances, chemical substances, and microorganisms; the environmental destruction that comes from extreme natural disasters; the limits to the spread of renewable energies that accompany the depletion of metallic resources; and regional environmental destruction that derives from the competition and conflict over energy resources and food/water supplies to secure the peace of mind for one's own citizens or ethnic groups. I think it is critical to share the recognition worldwide that there are a variety of continuously pressing issues, without losing sight by focusing only on one issue and one response at a time. In order for the planet to nurture 10 billion people, I would like for there to be a recognition among the next generation as well that the environment requires responses and solutions that aren't limited to specific issues. While each region and country of the world will have issues that they must prioritize, we are each connected through the planet's issues as a whole.
W096	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Corporation	60s	1. Climate Change	When it comes to climate change, especially reducing greenhouse gases, we are running out of time. While some countries, companies, and individuals are taking action out of a sense of urgency, many others still do not see it as a personal issue. The key challenge is how to help people recognize climate change as something that concerns them directly.
W097	Mr. Tsubouchi	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change	Although the Paris Agreement falls short in climate action, the U.S. withdrawal was abrupt. As a friendly nation, Japan must urge the U.S. to reconsider its stance. Meanwhile, people focused solely on the economy or stock prices dominate politics and society. Under this mindset, it’s hard to envision a bright future for Japan.
W099	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	NGO/NPO	50s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	“The empty forest”—the demand for bushmeat in urban areas and the resulting decline in seed-dispersing animals—may be altering forest composition. These issues are still emerging and not yet fully recognized.
W100	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Other	70s	1. Climate Change	The ambiguous stance of the Trump administration toward COP and climate change leaves a sense of uncertainty about the future.
W101	Fuminori Kamezawa	Asia	JAPAN	Corporation	20s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 5. Water Resources 7. Food	While it is a matter of course that we must deal urgently at the country level with societal issues we face on a global scale, corporations regardless of their size must also become involved.
W102	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Other	60s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	China's self-serving political and economic activities are causing environmental and cultural destruction not only within its own borders but also across Asia, Africa, and even Europe. Unless this is curbed, there can be no solution to the global environmental crisis.
W104	Mr. Mitsuhashi	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	70s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	1.The rise of President Trump significantly set back climate change efforts. 2.Rapid economic development in developing countries is causing accelerated biodiversity loss.
W106	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Other	40s	1. Climate Change	It is essential that every individual begin taking action—starting with what they can do—to address climate change.

Comments on Q2							
W110	Keiichi Uchida	Asia	JAPAN	Other	70s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Global environmental issues stem primarily from human activity and astronomical factors like solar variability. We can't control astronomical influences, so we focus on human activity. Most environmental harm is human-caused, so reversing it is our responsibility. The question is whether humanity can comprehensively guide all its actions toward sustainability. This is a test of our collective wisdom—but current political and economic trends make success unlikely. It's deeply disappointing.
W111	Naohi Okayasu	Asia	JAPAN	NGO/NPO	50s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 7. Food 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	The fast pace of globalization and the lag in environmental impact assessments are my biggest concerns.
W113	Satoru Watanabe	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change	That "climate abnormalities that have never been experienced" is occurring frequently around the world should be a cause for extreme concern. I fear that the scenario portrayed in the 2004 film "The Day After Tomorrow" is moving from the virtual and imaginary to reality.
W114	Mr. Oshitani	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change 7. Food 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Climate change is leading to increasingly frequent natural disasters that directly impact the lives of the poor. At the same time, it affects food production, meaning its consequences extend to developed countries as well. We cannot completely stop climate change caused by global warming, so we must now take appropriate adaptation measures. However, many national leaders prioritize their own economies and avoid implementing policies to reduce fossil fuel consumption—despite it being a major cause of human-induced climate change. What's needed is a shared, global socio-economic system. Environmental problems of this scale, like climate change, are no longer something we can afford to wait for someone else to address. The goals and targets of the UN's SDGs must be considered binding obligations for all nations.
W116	Michiko Imai	Asia	JAPAN	Other	70s	1. Climate Change 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	The geological position of Japan on the planet originally gave it four seasons, with subtle changes between the seasons observable for the ordinary citizen. Thus, it is possible to sense in detail the effects of climate change. Indeed, the recent polarization of temperatures and the large number of climate disasters is excessive. Forests have comprised 25,000 ha (68.5% of the landmass) in Japan and that size has maintained itself for approximately 50 years. Regardless of how forests have served multiple functions similarly to ancient times, when thinking about how frequently natural disasters are occurring, I believe that moving forward, we will need not only to implement measures to stop the changes in the environment but also coping and adaptation strategies using energy conservation.
W117	Shinichi Nakata	Asia	JAPAN	Corporation	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 5. Water Resources 10. Others	Greenhouse gas emissions, caused by such factors as industrial and consumer activity, as well as transportation, have received particular attention. However, it is well known that 1. the emissions of greenhouse gases derived from natural sources like volcanic activity, 2. disasters, and 3. unending wars and conflict, all have a significant impact on the environment. I believe it is important to "scientifically" examine and provide a forecast of the future, including these factors.
W118	Yasunobu Hasegawa	Asia	JAPAN	Corporation	50s	7. Food	As the world's population continues to grow, it is necessary to secure a corresponding supply of food. The problems of climate change and water resources cast a large shadow on the supply of food. There are numerous issues across all phases of the value chain, such as agriculture that is associated with neither environmental destruction nor involving land grabs; the efficient and stable distribution of goods; an equitable distribution; appropriate levels of processing; and consumption. It is necessary for humankind to come together as one to move towards the resolution of issues. The problem of food supply is directly related to the continued survival of humankind. I sense a need to act immediately.
W119	Ryuichi Nagatsu	Asia	JAPAN	Other	60s	1. Climate Change 5. Water Resources	While the effects of climate change has already been appearing across the world, on the other hand we are lagging behind in establishing a framework for effective strategies, for example with the United States abandoning the Paris Agreement. Furthermore, there is a concern that the rise of dogma placing one's own country first will reverse efforts among countries to implement environmental policies. For the foreseeable future, all entities across the world should do everything in their power to secure the viability of the Paris Agreement. With regards to water resources, there is not only a skewed distribution among regions but the export and import of food is accelerating the distortion, as seen with virtual water. In the future, uncertainty is expected to increase, also in relation to climate change. As such, I believe that programs that are internationally linked, in particular the technological assistance to developing countries, are essential.

Comments on Q2							
W121	Mr. Nakagawa	Asia	JAPAN	Other	60s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	In addressing global environmental issues, the social and economic dimensions can no longer be ignored—in fact, they appear to be growing in importance. Despite decades of international participation in COP, the failure to reach strong agreements is deeply regrettable. Now is the time for bold leadership on the international political stage.
W122	Takashi Yonezawa	Asia	JAPAN	Corporation	50s	1. Climate Change 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	In Japan, the prevalence of 24-hour lifestyles makes CO_2 reduction difficult. While recycling and pollution control efforts are advancing domestically, many countries lag behind, leading to growing concerns over transboundary pollution. It is important to focus efforts on areas with the greatest potential for improvement, both domestically and internationally.
W123	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Local gevernment	40s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	In Japan, short-term economic interests still take precedence, and environmental issues are not yet regarded as prerequisites for sustainable social development. Breaking away from this mindset is crucial.
W124	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	NGO/NPO	60s	4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination)	There is a strong perception in Japan that pollution has already been resolved, but in reality, few people recognize the serious pollution still affecting coastal waters due to agricultural runoff, pesticides, and household wastewater.
W126	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Other	70s	10. Others	It's hard not to say that the Japanese government lacks interest in environmental issues. This is evident in its energy policies—for instance, the government still aims to maintain nuclear power at over 20%. Although nuclear energy has been regarded as carbon-free if no accidents occur, the reality is that the risk of disasters (especially natural ones), the hazardous nature of nuclear waste, and the lack of established disposal methods make it difficult to consider it an environmentally friendly option. Despite this, the government continues to support nuclear power. Furthermore, Japan's shift toward renewable energy is disappointingly slower than that of other developed nations. The government, along with the media, should actively promote progress in renewable energy, reductions in food waste (which is among the highest in the world), and lifestyle changes to minimize energy and material consumption—so that Japan can become a model for the world. However, perhaps none of this will be realized unless there is a change in the prime minister.
W127	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	30s	1. Climate Change 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Globally, efforts to address climate change—particularly in terms of adaptation measures—seem to be losing momentum.
W128	Satoshi Fujioka	Asia	JAPAN	Local gevernment	50s	8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	On the one hand, there has been progress in the environmental consideration of individual products through the development of environmental labeling. However, we have also seen the lifespan of individual products becoming shorter, as well as each individual possessing more goods; as such, I don't think it can be said that lifestyles as a whole have become necessarily more aligned with resource and energy conservation. In addition, with the reduction in population, the deterioration of public transportation is notable with the exception of large urban areas. Further, in terms of distribution, the increase in demand for delivery services due to online ordering seems to be offsetting energy conservation gains in individual vehicles. Public awareness for environmental problems is seeing a widening gulf between people who have a high level of awareness and those who don't, and I believe it will become even more important to make efforts to reach those who don't have a very high level of awareness. Moreover, when considering future population declines and the increase of online ordering, energy conservation in the distribution industry will become an important issue. (I believe that the spread of electric vehicles that use solar power will not be sufficient as a solution.)
W129	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 6. Population 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	In Asia, urban populations are becoming increasingly concentrated. This urbanization not only raises typical urban issues but also leads to the loss of farmland within city boundaries and the conversion of surrounding natural areas into agricultural land. Combined with urban pollution, these developments are degrading ecosystems—making proper urban planning and land-use regulations essential.
W130	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	6. Population	At the root of everything lies rapid population growth.
W131	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	40s	1. Climate Change	Are emission reduction targets without obligations or penalties really acceptable?

Comments on Q2							
W132	Hideyuki Sakamoto	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use)	Many of the environmental problems facing us today have contributing factors in nature, as well as the involvement of many man-made activities, and it can be said that the latter is leaving us an opportunity to offer solutions. Currently, the reality is that humankind itself is not keeping up with the fast pace of human progress (?) [emphasis by respondent]. Progress (?) [emphasis by respondent] is not something to be denied in light of the history of humankind, which aimed for abundance and attained it. Today's distribution system, which enlarged the possibility of transport; the Internet, which came about as a result of pursuing the possibilities of communication; the gains in longevity afforded by medicine; these have all enhanced the value of human existence. However, as human power becomes increasingly more potent the darker side of progress (?) [emphasis by respondent], represented by the words, "Poor people are those who... always want more and more," (Mujica, 2012) has also become more evident. Overcoming these situations may present considerable difficulties for our existing generation, and I believe can only be achieved by the young generation and future ones, through the creation of a new value system and education to teach those ideas. I believe that what is required is for humankind to adopt a new set of values (ethics) involving philosophical, ideological, and in a sense also relating to religious underpinnings, as well as international reform activities on education (U.N., UNESCO, etc.)
W134	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	30s	1. Climate Change	There's a growing sense of urgency in daily life as damage from stronger typhoons, heavy rainfall, and flooding—linked to climate change—becomes increasingly common.
W137	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	70s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	The most critical challenge—not just for environmental issues but for all of humanity—is maintaining sustainability.
W138	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Since the Great East Japan Earthquake, there has been a disconnect between the government's stated nuclear energy policies and the on-the-ground reality. One of the most pressing challenges is the disposal of high-level radioactive waste. What we need over the next 20–30 years is a realistic and viable new energy supply structure—an updated energy mix.
W139	Jun-ichi Fujino	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	40s	1. Climate Change	The willful and intentional transformation of energy is being proven possible, for example in Europe and in particular in Northern Europe and in Germany. The Stone Age did not shift into the Iron Age because of the depletion of stone. I believe we need to move away from the Gasoline Age (Coal Age) while we can still leave plenty of gasoline (coal) while shifting into the next era (Sustainable Energies). These efforts should start in our own backyard, then the movement will need to spread to surrounding areas.
W140	Masaaki Sumi	Asia	JAPAN	Local gevernment	50s	1. Climate Change	It feels like extreme weather events are becoming more frequent and intense.
W141	Kei-ichi Sasaki	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	40s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	I feel the greatest sense of crisis in the gap in awareness (and the continuing growth in the disparity) between those in the position of researching and disseminating information about environmental problems, which are in the domain of non-linear science, and those on the receiving end of that information.
W144	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Corporation	60s	1. Climate Change	Extreme weather caused by climate change has already become a reality, making this one of humanity's most urgent challenges.

Comments on Q2							
W145	Kazuyuki Umemura	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	50s	1. Climate Change 6. Population 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	I believe that there is no question that the greatest contributing factor to current environmental problems lies in human activity. Among those human activities are the development of resources (unlimited development and overexploitation) ranging from gasoline, coal, natural gas, to minerals, and even going as far as biological resources; and production activities utilizing those resources. Furthermore, I believe that regional conflict rooted in religion, ethnic backgrounds, poverty, and discrimination have also had negative impacts on the environment. Measures to resolve these problems are not easy. But first and foremost, we must correct the 20th Century model, characterized by a society based on mass consumption and population problems. At the same time, I believe the key also lies in the "power of reconciliation and political power" brought about by mutual understanding that transcends divisions based on regional, ethnic, and religious differences. I believe we are presently being questioned how we want to live.
W146	Chuzo Nishizaki	Asia	JAPAN	Other	60s	5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food	Due to industrial development and population growth, the world's water environment is deteriorating. Water scarcity will cause agricultural decline, leading to food shortages. While scientific and technological advances may help ease the situation to some extent, humanity seems to be on a path toward this outcome. Eventually, food shortages may become the very factor that suppresses explosive population growth.
W147	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	50s	1. Climate Change	It seems the fluctuations in climate are becoming more extreme. Until now, climate change discussions have largely focused on human activity, but I'm beginning to feel that nature itself may be accelerating these changes. The idea of "coexistence with nature" should not just imply a peaceful relationship with a static environment—it must also include how we face nature as a force powerful enough to destroy human society itself.
W148	Mr. Satake	Asia	JAPAN	Local gevernment	70s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures 10. Others	Just like the rest of the world, our prefecture's average temperatures continue to rise. We're now experiencing once-in-a-lifetime extremes: summer heatwaves, violent typhoons, floods and landslides from heavy rains, as well as damaging heavy snowfall in winter. If global warming continues unchecked, we can expect more such disasters—and degradation of our rich and beautiful natural environments and ecosystems. Since greenhouse gases originate in our daily lives and business operations, it's vital that all levels—national, prefectural, municipal—and each individual understand their responsibility and work to reduce emissions in both daily life and work.
W154	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Corporation	40s	8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	I believe it's necessary to change how people live.
W155	Mami Irie	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	40s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	The current loss of biodiversity can in large part be attributed to the changes in land use that humankind brought about in order to obtain food, and the massive use of chemical fertilizers. In order to solve these problems, I believe it is important to reconsider how each individual can gain nutrition from which foods, and further, how to consume them so as to not actively contribute to the loss of foods. It is also important to accept as comfortable a lifestyle that carries a reduced environmental burden.
W156	Mr. Kawamoto	Asia	JAPAN	Corporation	50s	1. Climate Change	It's important for companies to contribute to the 2 °C climate target.
W157	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Companies that profit from high energy consumption hold strong influence over politics, resulting in shallow policies that lack real commitment to reducing energy resources. Wars inherently cause environmental destruction and waste energy, and conflicts persist with no resolution, while military exercises continue to squander resources and energy.
W158	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	Global industrial development has exceeded the Earth's natural capacity for self-purification, making it increasingly difficult to maintain human living environments.
W159	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Central government	40s	1. Climate Change	We're seeing abnormal weather worldwide—Arctic warming, cooling in Europe, tropicalization in Northeast Asia, among others. With major powers resisting the Paris Agreement, we have yet to find a decisive solution to climate change. It feels like we've already passed a point of no return.
W161	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	10. Others	I answered by selecting options 1 through 3, but these issues are deeply interconnected with others. I wondered if the "environmental crisis clock" method itself is adequate.
W162	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	50s	1. Climate Change	Beyond climate change, large-scale volcanic eruptions pose a serious risk—potentially triggering mass extinctions not just of human life but of life across the planet.

Comments on Q2							
W163	Nobuhiro Ishida	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	7. Food	It is disheartening to see food supplies and foods themselves become simplified and uniform as a result of the pursuit of safety. I believe that food supplies from the field and those specific to regions (or countries) enrich our diet. And at the same time, it is important to review risks of endemic diseases that can be caused by pathogens and parasites within natural foods, as well as by imbalances in food.
W165	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Media	40s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Despite multiple research reports showing decoupling of environmental protection and economic growth, Japanese business still views ecological goals as risks—especially in Keidanren. This lag in recognition has caused Japanese firms to fall behind in renewables and other emerging green markets.
W167	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	40s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures 10. Others	The global environmental crisis is a problem humanity must remain constantly aware of if we are to continue surviving. Grounded in the history of life on Earth, we need accurate information to decide which problems we must tackle now, whether they're the right ones, and how we'll solve them. Several challenges have already surfaced, but issues involving water quantity and quality are particularly urgent. Climate change leads to shifts in atmospheric moisture and temperature, and ocean currents and heat—impacts which then cascade into terrestrial life. Earth's systems then seek a new balance, only to be disrupted again—this ongoing cycle is affecting our lives. All our accumulated wisdom is at stake; if we fail to act now, we may run out of time. One immediate approach is for individuals to learn about, experience, and care for their local environments. Developing regional attachment may seem unrelated to global environmental issues, but alongside expert leadership, it's people living their daily lives who have an outsized impact. Encouraging people to value their homes and communities can lead to a positive cycle, spreading proper environmental stewardship across regions. Ultimately, this connects to education—which should be recognized as a lifelong right, not limited to compulsory schooling. Continuing education and research opens ways for everyone to contribute their talents.
W170	Kazuaki Hoshino	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	I sense a reversal in the passion and aggressiveness in the endeavors by the international community to address climate change, beginning with the announcement by the U.S. government last year that it was withdrawing from the Paris Agreement. The collapse of the framework to address problems as an international community as a whole, including developing countries, makes achieving the objectives outlined in the Paris Agreement precarious. The current U.S. administration, which advocates an America First principle, may well not stop with climate change but also respond differently from the international community to other environmental problems. I would like to see Japan and the countries of the EU take a leadership role to promote endeavors to address climate change around the world, including in the United States. In Asia, there is concern about environmental pollution and contamination, and the deterioration of the living environment due to the inappropriate processing of waste. While these problems come under international treaties that have been enacted and are functioning, there is a need to strengthen the monitoring of environmental pollution and contamination on a global scale, in addition to measures related to the appropriate disposal of waste. Japan has taken part in international cooperation on measures addressing pollution and waste disposal, however, what is important is the accumulation of local measures within each country to engage in the preservation of the global and the regional environment. Therefore, I believe that we need to engage in a greater level of assistance, incorporating the perspective of "transitioning to a lifestyle that has minimal environmental impact." Furthermore, I believe that the use of Japanese technology towards environmental monitoring on a global scale is also an important role that Japan should play.
W171	Hidekazu Endo	Asia	JAPAN	NGO/NPO	50s	1. Climate Change	With atmospheric CO_2 surpassing 410 ppm, keeping global temperature rise below 1.5 °C is unrealistic. Yet Japan's simultaneous pursuit of nuclear restarts and expansion of coal power plants is nothing short of insanity. Taken together, it truly feels like the climate clock is nearing 11:50.
W172	Masahiro Ochiai	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	70s	5. Water Resources	Fundamental water resources critical for survival are compromised by pollution and the uneven distribution of precipitation due to climate change, limiting effective use of water resources.

Comments on Q2							
W173	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Media	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 5. Water Resources 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Since all nine items are interrelated, I wanted to check all of them, but limited my selection to six.
W174	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	NGO/NPO	60s	1. Climate Change	The issue of climate change is in an extremely grave state, and the Climate Crisis Clock reflects this with its indication of “grave concern.” Nevertheless, the accumulation of efforts such as the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, the Kyoto Protocol, and the Paris Agreement demonstrates the potential of humanity. I believe that by choosing to realize the goals of the Paris Agreement, fundamentally transforming our economic and social systems, and placing emphasis on consideration for the entire planet and future generations, it is indeed possible to prevent climate change and build a richer, fairer, and more peaceful sustainable society.
W175	Harufumi Nishida	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 7. Food 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	The changes in ecosystems that may be brought about by climate change is about to exceed the tipping point for the planet overall. The rapid loss of biodiversity, making conditions more and more irreparable, is also a grave situation. The acidification of oceans and ferocious climate change will likely rapidly worsen the primary production of the world. Stability each year is vital to food production, and there is no question that the aforementioned problems will put direct pressure on the food supply in Japan. I believe that harbingers are starting to appear in the form of instability in the amount and quality of crops and fish that are produced. In addition, chemical pollution from the excessive consumption of resources and plastics is also becoming increasingly serious, and it is possible that negative impacts have begun to be latently present in the health of humankind and its ability to maintain generations (reproduction). At its core, these problems have been brought about by the current competition and economic growth; we need a new economic theory in order to step back and reconsider the sustainability of humankind. Sustainable Development Goals are a concept that should be shared across the world, and unless we aim for a convivial society that has SDGs as its premise, humankind may eventually face ruin together.
W176	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Corporation	50s	1. Climate Change	Climate change is now causing changes that are tangible in our everyday lives—such as shifts in food supply and weather patterns. Despite this, I feel there are no clear, trustworthy, and objective indicators—or at least, none that are published in an accessible way—to help guide us in making informed choices.
W177	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	NGO/NPO	50s	1. Climate Change	While climate change is increasingly recognized as a real and urgent threat, there are stark differences in how seriously countries around the world are addressing it. I am especially concerned by the fact that the United States, as a major power, withdrew from the Paris Agreement. These discrepancies in commitment and lack of coordination among nations could ultimately reduce motivation to act on greenhouse gas reduction and foster a sense of resignation, which deeply worries me.
W178	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	NGO/NPO	20s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	The presence of diverse living organisms reflects the health of the natural environment, and it serves as an important indicator of its richness. As humans who benefit from nature’s gifts, we must not neglect other species. It is our responsibility to understand our interdependence and actively work to preserve biodiversity.
W182	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	I feel a profound sense of crisis over the growing number of political and economic leaders who prioritize economic growth above all else. I’m also troubled by the increasing number of young people who, often unconsciously, pursue convenience and ease in life while being content with superficial social relationships. While I know that the only real path forward is to steadily promote awareness and take action ourselves, I am painfully aware of how little time remains, and I can’t help but hope for more immediate, effective solutions.
W183	Yuji Takahashi	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination)	Plastics pollution is reaching a new level of significance. A response is required urgently.

Comments on Q2							
W184	Kotaro Shibutani	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 6. Population 7. Food	Even in Iwate Prefecture, we are seeing signs of warming. Populations of deer and wild boar are increasing rapidly. With population decline, the management of rural landscapes has weakened, allowing wildlife habitats to expand. Additionally, radioactive contamination from the Fukushima nuclear accident has made venison unfit for consumption and restricted its distribution. Iwate's natural environment is being significantly impacted by these complex, overlapping factors.
W186	Mr. Kojima	Asia	JAPAN	NGO/NPO	60s	10. Others	We are being called to respond to climate change—not just in terms of disasters, but also food security, land use, and water resources—while stretching the use of limited resources, including fossil fuels and uranium. That is why I prioritized items 9 and 8 in my responses.
W188	Takao Hikawa	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change	While Europe is moving toward renewable energy, only the Japanese government continues to promote what it calls the "best mix"—which in reality is the worst mix—by attempting to maintain the proportion of nuclear power. A government that cannot see what the world is doing is not only unnecessary for Japan but is actively harmful. I believe this is because voters have not been choosing leaders with genuine insight.
W189	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	40s	4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination)	The impacts of microplastics are concerning. To reduce plastic waste, we must regulate plastic production itself. It is encouraging to see such movements beginning, but it feels as though we are already too late.
W190	Mr. Nishioka	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	70s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 7. Food 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Since the Paris Agreement, we've begun to see a clearer direction toward climate change mitigation. However, current international efforts are still insufficient. Once the damage becomes severe, it will be too late. Japan's response is especially slow. I hope the government will promptly present a long-term strategy and a mid-term roadmap to the public.
W192	Junpei Kubota	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Although the world has begun to take small steps toward avoiding climate change following the enforcement of the Paris Agreement, I feel a strong sense of crisis about the Japanese government's actions, which seem to run counter to global trends, and the lack of criticism from Japanese society—including the academic community.
W194	Ichio Asanuma	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	While there has been a lack of responses and amelioration strategies to address climate change that occurs in places that are difficult for humankind to regulate, there has been consideration towards targeting resource investment towards lifestyles, such as food and energy; this lacks in balance.
W197	Mr. Ando	Asia	JAPAN	Other	60s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	It seems that armed conflict has become a permanent global condition. What can politics do? What can I do? Isn't it time to find a way to bring it to an end?
W198	Katsunori Suzuki	Asia	JAPAN	NGO/NPO	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	It appears that current economic growth and improvements in quality of life (QOL) are progressing in ways that actually exacerbate inequality and injustice. The poor remain poor, while the rich grow richer—giving the impression that QOL is improving overall. This is not only a problem in the poorest developing countries; in Japan as well, the widening wealth gap is a serious social issue. As the 2030 Agenda emphasizes "leaving no one behind," alleviating extreme poverty and correcting inequality are key challenges. Although both the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment and IPCC reports have repeatedly stated that we can prevent ecosystem destruction and global warming without sacrificing economic growth, we have not yet chosen such a path. The Paris Agreement may represent the beginning of a shift in awareness. Such a paradigm shift is essential in the future, and fostering people who can lead this change will require significant effort.
W199	Eiko Nakayama	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	50s	10. Others	At the root of all global environmental issues lie the problems of population and poverty.
W200	Mr. Ota	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	50s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	Species that were once a familiar part of our surroundings have suddenly disappeared. For example, in Itami City, Hyogo Prefecture, where I live, one used to hear the calls of Japanese brown frogs (tonosama-gaeru) everywhere at night during this season until the early 2000s. But for the past several years, I haven't heard them at all. The local population may have vanished in just over a decade. I also remember playing with bagworm cocoons as a child, but now, even after searching out of curiosity, I can't find a single one. These noticeable changes seem to symbolize a major disruption in biodiversity, and as someone who benefits daily from ecosystem services, I can't help but feel a vague but real sense of dread.

Comments on Q2							
W201	Hiroyuki Arayama	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 5. Water Resources	Issues such as biodiversity loss and water resource depletion are, on the surface, likely caused by global warming. However, considering this, it seems the root cause of global warming is probably the increasing consumption of fossil fuels by humankind. People must realize that rather than spending more time using fossil fuels, we should immediately devote greater effort to reducing the consumption of fossil fuels and other resources.
W204	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	I feel a strong sense of alarm about developments that pose a threat to the future of the global environment, such as the spread of genetically modified crops and the widespread use of neonicotinoid pesticides.
W205	Masafumi Kitatsuji	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	50s	1. Climate Change 6. Population 7. Food	Population growth is worsening the human living environment, from clothing, food, and shelter, to other problems like energy shortages. The balance of the climate is collapsing with global warming, resulting in downpours and droughts. This has been accompanied by the inability to stably produce food, particularly vegetables.
W207	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	50s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Japan’s society, economy, and environment may appear, on average, to still have some leeway, or at least seem “better off” when viewed globally. However, this is largely due to consuming the legacy of the past or simply postponing unresolved issues from previous generations. In environmental policy-making, decisions tend to be overly influenced by economic conditions, and as a result, funding is often allocated only to short-term measures where immediate results are expected.
W208	Mr. Yamamura	Asia	JAPAN	Local gevernment	50s	1. Climate Change	Global warming can no longer be avoided.
W209	Toshihiko Goto	Asia	JAPAN	NGO/NPO	70s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 6. Population 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	It is fair to conclude that population growth and economic development are the driving forces behind climate change and the loss of biodiversity. Even if the Paris Agreement is fully achieved, climate change will continue for over a thousand years, exerting significant and lasting influence on human society. The adoption of the SDGs and the Paris Agreement signals that humanity has chosen to undergo a paradigm shift. While the world is beginning to move at an exponential pace, Japan alone seems to be in the eye of the storm, showing little movement. The price of renewable energy in Japan remains far higher than in other countries, and if this situation persists for a few more years, Japan risks falling significantly behind.
W210	Michio Okutsu	Asia	JAPAN	Other	60s	1. Climate Change 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 6. Population 7. Food	I am deeply concerned about climate change. Compared to my childhood, the increasingly extreme weather—such as record-breaking rainfall or unprecedented heat—feels almost unimaginable. With the rapid improvement of weather forecasting, we can now detect these changes more clearly. I fear that the impact on housing, food production, and other aspects of life may soon become problems that are nearly impossible to resolve. It is urgent that we address these issues immediately, across national and regional boundaries.
W211	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Corporation	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use)	I believe that at some point, the deterioration of the environment will become dramatically evident and perceptible to many people—but the signs of this are already beginning to show. While I want to believe that we can "adapt" to climate change to some extent, if we are already at a point where adaptation is no longer possible, then the situation is even more dire than we realize.
W212	Seiji Hayama	Asia	JAPAN	NGO/NPO	60s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 6. Population 7. Food	Population growth, particularly in Asia and Africa, is driving increased demand for food production, which in turn is leading to a decline in biodiversity.

Comments on Q2							
W213	Naoko Kakuta	Asia	JAPAN	NGO/NPO	60s	1. Climate Change 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures 10. Others	I believe that climate change is already progressing on a path of irreversible changes, making the time on the Doomsday Clock past the midnight hour. I consider climate change as a "disease of civilization" caused by our industrial and technological society. Civilization brings about benefits, but also causes diseases as a side effect. This has been true of every civilization. One time, it was deforestation. another, the runoff of soil. And today, it is climate change, resulting from our reliance on fossil fuels. On the other hand, scientific technology, which has been dependent on fossil fuels, also greatly expanded human knowledge. I think we are in a moment when we are posed with the question of where to direct big science. I myself have been involved in education. The promotion of "education for international understanding" that began in the 1970s was updated in 2001 to "education for sustainable development" and has continued since, and yet, I don't believe that the spirit of these programs has taken root in basic education. Education for international understanding promoted the idea, "from realization to action," but specifically, what hasn't taken root is particularly the "action" part. Action in a democratic society is none other than civic education. I believe that the power of participating in society, and the power of problem solving as a society still has far to go to take root within basic education. The International Education Resource & Innovation Center (ERIC) celebrates its 30th anniversary next year. I would like to continue dedicating my efforts to help a "culture of participation" take root in Japanese society.
W214	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Corporation	50s	1. Climate Change 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	It seems that environmental issues are being exploited as tools in economic wars between nations.
W215	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	NGO/NPO	60s	8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	The impact of radioactive waste from nuclear energy is far too great in terms of both space and time.
W216	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	50s	1. Climate Change 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	The frequent torrential rain disasters (landslides, river flooding, etc.) in the Kyushu region are likely the result of changing rainfall patterns due to climate change. Combined with issues like PM2.5 pollution originating from China and the meandering of the jet stream, we believe the state of the global environment is moving toward a crisis. Looking at current political affairs, while negotiations between North Korea and the U.S. may suggest progress toward denuclearization, the reality remains uncertain. Domestically, Japan is far from a state in which serious discussions about the global environment can take place. Given these circumstances, I earnestly hope that discussions on global environmental issues will proceed beyond national borders, with sincerity and urgency.
W218	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Other	70s	1. Climate Change	We must urgently consider creating an international framework that can counter the U.S.'s continued self-serving behavior. For example, even if a country withdraws from a treaty, it should still be subject to regulations and penalties with the approval of at least three-quarters of the signatory nations.
W220	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Other	60s	1. Climate Change 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	We must urgently consider creating an international framework that can counter the U.S.'s continued self-serving behavior. For example, even if a country withdraws from a treaty, it should still be subject to regulations and penalties with the approval of at least three-quarters of the signatory nations. Although socio-economic measures to address global warming and environmental pollution are urgently needed, I believe progress has been painfully slow.
W221	Mahito Sakaguchi	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	70s	1. Climate Change	We should proactively work to reduce CO_2 emissions. I believe we should invest significantly in foundational technologies and basic research to support CO_2 reduction.
W222	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	We should proactively work to reduce CO_2 emissions. I believe we should invest significantly in foundational technologies and basic research to support CO_2 reduction. Many people intuitively feel uneasy about climate change, but because it's a future issue, they have difficulty recognizing it as a pressing problem. Moreover, people are not sufficiently aware of the strong connection between energy issues and climate change. To address this, schools need to take the issue much more seriously, but at the practical level, there is still a lack of urgency. I believe we need far more effective ways to raise public awareness.
W223	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	70s	1. Climate Change 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination)	A large-scale national effort is needed to promote research into artificial manipulation of climate change and improvement of environmental pollution. I hope this foundation will become a guiding force in that effort.

Comments on Q2							
W224	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Disasters caused by climate change are becoming increasingly frequent, and the responses so far have been symptomatic rather than fundamental. Given our limited resources, I believe that a complete overhaul of our social systems is unavoidable if we are to ensure the sustainable development of humankind.
W225	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	40s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use)	Climate change and extreme weather caused by rising air and sea temperatures due to global warming are becoming increasingly serious. These short- and mid-term impacts affect not only humans but many other species on Earth. It is urgent that we monitor the current situation, evaluate it accurately, and implement all possible countermeasures. Citizens can participate in monitoring, researchers can analyze and assess the data, and actual responses can be developed through collaboration between government, academia, industry, and the public. Through these efforts, we can also expect the creation of new industries and jobs, as well as educational benefits.
W226	Michiro Kishi	Asia	JAPAN	Other	60s	1. Climate Change 7. Food	The United States has withdrawn from the Paris Agreement, and Japan is not actively pursuing renewable energy.
W229	Takashi Higuchi	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	50s	1. Climate Change 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 7. Food 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	In future societies, the frequency of conflict triggered directly or indirectly by environmental problems will likely increase. While climate change is an important issue that is closely linked to many environmental problems, I believe that fresh water is the issue most likely to lead directly to intense competition among people (countries, ethnic groups) trying to access the resource. There is an urgent need to understand the current state of water usage in a comprehensive yet detailed manner across the world, as well as to establish rules for appropriately redistributing it with a recognition that it is a shared resource for humankind that transcends differences in wealth, and utilize mechanisms like the formalization of regulations like water footprint.
W230	Yasushi Ishimaru	Asia	JAPAN	Other	50s	1. Climate Change 5. Water Resources 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Weather abnormalities caused by climate change, and disasters caused by them are a source of concern. In particular, Japan is scheduled to host the Tokyo Olympics at the height of the summer in 2020. If it is struck by extreme heat, it is possible that there will be numerous cases of athletes and spectators from around the world experiencing health consequences. As such, a solution is urgently needed. In regards to water, the problem of microplastics requires a rapid solution. In research overseas, there have been cases in which microplastics are found in tap water, making possible that environmental pollution from microplastics is directly affecting humans. In considering the social economy, recently, it has been common and conspicuous for heads-of-state to express a prioritization of the economic development of their own country, and seemingly less have been said about engaging in environmental problems. Public opinion is fluid. I hope that the activities of the Asahi Glass Foundation will be effective.

Comments on Q2							
W233	Mr. Yamamoto	Asia	JAPAN	NGO/NPO	70s	10. Others	Both free-market and reformist economies are ultimately money-based systems that survive by extracting raw materials from the Earth. Humans are the only species capable of this, but have we ever used these materials to protect the environment? Can an individual's efforts delay the environmental collapse of the planet? Regretfully, the answer is no. In reality, companies extract environmental resources to generate enormous profits, which are then used in financial speculation—taking us even further from addressing environmental issues. Global discourse is dominated by currency and stock markets, while environmental concerns are increasingly pushed to the margins. Politics that are driven by economics have spread worldwide. What we need is politics that lead the economy, driven not by inherited politicians or vested interests, but by citizens—politicians chosen through public nominations, not campaigns, and participating as volunteers on secondment from their workplaces. If such politics existed, we could have imagined, for example, a post-earthquake recovery effort after the Tohoku disaster involving 200 trillion yen in national investment to provide free, full-scale replacement homes above the tsunami danger line, each equipped with solar panels sufficient to cover 100% of their energy needs. Such environmental policies would make Japan a global leader. That 200 trillion yen could have been drawn from Japan’s record-high corporate internal reserves, with corporations receiving 50 years of tax breaks in return. I believe that having politics lead the economy is the most effective way to protect the environment. We cannot leave these decisions in the hands of a privileged few claiming to represent the people. We must adopt a Nordic-style system where politicians are volunteers, not rewarded from taxes, but drawn from everyday citizens. Unless we take this direction, the nine key environmental issues mentioned above will remain unsolved even 1,000 years from now. If the world continues with politics subservient to economics, it is inevitable that we will eventually arrive at war—the greatest environmental destruction of all. Current politicians are primarily focused on pleasing businesses and voters to maintain their own political careers, and neither environmental protection nor peace is their top priority. Global tensions stem not from national needs, but from the personal agendas of politicians—who craft policies simply to hear comfortable cheers from voters.
W234	Yonchol Chan	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	40s	1. Climate Change 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination)	I would like to see the aggressive promotion of the use of materials that are gentle to the planet, such as biodegradable plastics, in order to protect the environment.
W235	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Other	70s	6. Population	The population growth in developing countries has become excessive. Leaders are to blame for exposing their citizens to food shortages and the spread of disease without taking steps to control population growth. International organizations such as the UN should focus not just on providing financial aid for hunger and poverty, but also on enlightening the leaders of these countries.
W236	Konoe Fujimura	Asia	JAPAN	NGO/NPO	60s	1. Climate Change 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	In recent years, extreme weather and the natural disasters that accompany it have become increasingly severe, and in reality, many people are losing their lives and property as a result. Despite this, Japan’s environmental policies are making little progress and are falling significantly behind the rest of the world.And it's not just environmental policy—the current situation continues to place increasing burdens on future generations, such as leaving behind massive debt.At the root of this problem lies a lack of urgency, irresponsibility, and an excessive focus on short-term economic gains among Japan's so-called leaders—politicians and corporate executives. At the same time, citizens who allow such conditions to persist also bear part of the responsibility, which may stem from the lack of accurate and adequate information being conveyed to them. Moreover, beyond the inadequacy of environmental education, the very focus of education has shifted away from nurturing individuals who can contribute to a sustainable society. Instead, it prioritizes producing people who serve short-term economic needs, neglecting the development of true humanity and wisdom—values education should fundamentally foster. This, too, seems to contribute to public indifference. The sense of urgency only grows—how can we break out of this situation, and do we even have enough time left to make it in time?
W237	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change	I increasingly notice dramatic, localized changes in weather in everyday life. Sudden shifts in rain, wind, snow, and temperature often occur regardless of season, making me wonder if global environmental factors are influencing these phenomena.

Comments on Q2							
W238	Tadahisa Aomi	Asia	JAPAN	Other	60s	8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	I live in a region with a high concentration of nuclear power plants, and the local economy and society are dependent on their presence. This makes transitioning to a new lifestyle extremely difficult.
W239	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	Emissions of greenhouse gases from industrial activity are intensifying climate change, resulting in increased floods, typhoons, cyclones, hurricanes, the spread of tropical pathogens to northern areas, impacts on agriculture due to changing temperature and rainfall, more cases of heatstroke, and threats to biodiversity—all of which are increasingly visible, even on television news. In response, I have personally committed to reducing my impact by walking instead of driving and conserving electricity by going to bed and waking up early. I believe that individual awareness and action are essential worldwide. While today's economy prizes speed and efficiency—saving time to use for more work—I think slowing down could reduce energy use and foster peace of mind. This concept has long been advocated, as seen in Schumacher's "Small is Beautiful" and the views of Japanese civil engineer Isami Hiroi. Hiroi argued that civil engineering should reduce travel time not for competition, but to create time for reading, reflection, and family. As a Christian, he believed this would foster human dignity. I too once focused solely on research to achieve results, but this led to mental illness. I now believe that the spirit should take initiative, guiding our actions and improving the material world. Today, however, it seems that material wealth—including money and fame—has taken precedence, which I find deeply troubling.
W240	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	40s	4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination)	Environmental improvement measures based on the "polluter pays" principle are urgently needed.
W241	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	NGO/NPO	60s	1. Climate Change 6. Population 7. Food	Solving the problems caused by global population explosion is extremely difficult.
W243	Mr. Fujiwara	Asia	JAPAN	Media	70s	1. Climate Change 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Two years have passed since the Paris Agreement came into force. While SDGs and ESG investment have become widely known, significant differences in implementation remain between developed and developing countries, and even among developing nations. For example, U.S. President Trump has supported coal-fired power generation—known for high emissions—to benefit domestic regions like the Rust Belt, widening the gap with Europe. While the environment and economy should ideally have a win-win relationship, this has become increasingly difficult under the prevailing nationalist political trends.
W244	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Corporation	50s	1. Climate Change	In the United States, policies can drastically change based on the president's views. Regardless of whether such policies are just, national leaders must engage in serious debate. At present, it seems no one is giving this enough thought, and as a result, efforts to combat global warming are stalling. We must ask ourselves: is this acceptable? I believe the time has come to seriously consider our path forward.
W245	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	As seen in recent extreme weather, climate zones are clearly shifting. This affects both ecosystems and food supplies, which in turn impact social and economic systems. Although there are varying interpretations of the causal relationship with CO_2 emissions, the frequency of these abnormal events is undeniable. We must combine human wisdom and take action. Political self-interest distorts the true nature of the problem, which is my greatest concern.
W246	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Other	70s	10. Others	While this may stray from the theme of this survey, if we're considering the survival of humanity, the North Korea issue cannot be ignored.
W247	Shiro Tsuchiya	Asia	JAPAN	Other	60s	1. Climate Change 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 7. Food 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	I am concerned that economic interests are prioritized over environmental preservation in international relations.
W249	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	With the flood of information from the media and social media of varying reliability, there is a growing danger that public attention will drift away from the essence of global environmental issues.
W251	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Other	60s	1. Climate Change 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	After the collapse of the Soviet Union, there was a global trend of cooperation on climate change and other environmental issues. However, that trend now appears to be fading.
W252	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Local gevernment	40s	1. Climate Change	Events such as the Arctic becoming navigable by ship, the reduction of Antarctic ice, and rising ocean temperatures evoke a real sense of danger to life from sea level rise. Development of carbon fixation technologies is urgently needed. Honestly, adaptation measures to global warming are shocking.

Comments on Q2							
W253	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Media	40s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use)	While various agreements are emerging, we need more mechanisms that incentivize companies, nations, and local governments to fulfill their social responsibilities.
W254	Yoshihiro Yamaguchi	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	40s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	The SDGs are a great initiative for improving global environmental issues. However, Japan's education system still heavily emphasizes economic development. Recently, the idea of balancing the environment and economy has gained traction, but ultimately, achieving harmony between the two or building a sustainable society is crucial. We must integrate this mindset into secondary and higher education, and also support lifelong learning through recurrent education. For instance, there should be systems that recognize and validate individuals who demonstrate these values and actions—such as issuing certificates—to enhance their standing in society.
W255	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Other	70s	4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 7. Food	China holds the key to both goals 4 and 7. As a rapidly developing economy, it must manage its resources responsibly and establish a political and social system capable of doing so. On the dietary front, its growing share of global imports—such as grain—impacts other importing countries. I hope China will quickly move beyond its recent habits of overconsumption and become a positive contributor to the planet’s future.
W256	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	6. Population 7. Food 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Since the 20th century, globalization, rapid economic development in emerging countries, and exponential population growth have pushed the global environment toward crisis. Human activity indicators have continued to grow exponentially, closely correlating with environmental indicators. However, such growth will eventually collapse and stabilize. If this collapse is sudden, it will bring immense suffering. We must take immediate action to prevent this outcome.
W257	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Climate change is progressing steadily, and its real-world impacts are becoming more serious. Environmental scientists and NGOs are keenly aware of this, yet political leaders like U.S. President Trump continue to ignore it. On the other hand, there are steady efforts by NGOs and forward-thinking corporations to build a sustainable future. The coming years will be a major turning point for the world. Japan has completely fallen behind in this global trend and is now considered an "environmental laggard." To address not only environmental but also social challenges—such as economic stagnation, an aging population, and community decline—Japan must drive a sustainability revolution centered on the environment, economy, and society.
W258	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Other	60s	1. Climate Change 6. Population 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	I feel that abnormal weather phenomena are beginning to occur on a global scale. At the same time, there seems to be a growing number of regional conflicts and political instability in the affected areas. On the societal front, as global standards continue to spread, I sense an increasing tension with regional and ethnic cultures, including religious traditions.
W259	Mr. Morotomi	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	40s	1. Climate Change 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Compared to the rapid development of climate change, society and the economy are responding far too slowly. The Japanese government, being overly considerate of an industrial sector that is too cautious about major change, cannot implement bold climate policies. As a result, innovation fails to emerge, industrial renewal stagnates, and Japan’s industrial competitiveness continues to decline. In Japan, the main obstacle to solving climate change is not technological but social and economic in nature.
W260	Seita Emori	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	40s	1. Climate Change 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	I believe that the world is moving in a hopeful direction towards the de-carbonization of energy to alleviate climate change. However, the pace of change is not one that allows for optimism. There remains in society more than a few people who continue to not recognize the need for such a shift or do not agree with it. In the end, I believe that non-fossil fuel derived energies will become sufficiently cheap and convenient in comparison to fossil fuels, and people will unknowingly accept the transition. Still, it is not possible to forecast when that might take place. In order to ensure the shift takes place soon, encouragement in forms like regulation and investment should be effective; however, the situation remains such that the implementation of regulations and a change in the pattern of investments have been thwarted due to the insufficient levels of shared recognition in society.
W261	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	A transformation of the current economic system is essential to ensure the sustainability of humanity.
W263	Michihiko Suzuki	Asia	JAPAN	NGO/NPO	70s	10. Others	Efforts toward solving environmental issues are important, but today’s world is burdened with terrorism, conflicts, wars, and other crises. These stem from a host of issues, including international disputes, ideological and religious divisions, racial tensions, population growth, poverty, refugee crises, and economic interests. I believe that resolving these tensions peacefully should be a top priority. Nonetheless, I hope that nations will participate in tackling global environmental issues, putting aside self-interest, and steadily building meaningful achievements.

Comments on Q2							
W264	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Other	70s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	The current administration shows an alarming lack of awareness regarding environmental issues. No matter how seriously bureaucrats and experts study the problem, without strong political leadership, the public will not become engaged or develop a sense of ownership. Change will remain elusive. This is extremely serious.
W265	Ms. Edahiro	Asia	JAPAN	Corporation	50s	4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination)	Although public awareness in Japan is still low, the issue of plastics is also becoming a major concern.
W266	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Corporation	60s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	It is important that humanity reflect upon and take concrete actions to mitigate the negative impact it has had on the environment and biodiversity—through production, war, conflict, and development—as well as the products, emissions, and waste it generates. We must overcome conflicting interests between developed and developing nations, religious and value-based differences, and ethnic and regional disparities. To do so requires humanity's collective wisdom. The foundation lies in resolving wars, conflicts, and refugee crises, eradicating poverty, expanding education, and realizing genuine globalism. The abolition of nuclear weapons and nuclear power plants should be fundamental goals. Developed nations must shift away from resource-intensive lifestyles. Meanwhile, developing countries must pursue nuclear power and technology with restraint. The world today is in an unstable and unpredictable state—marked by Trump's "America First" policies, the EU's disarray, unrest in the Middle East, and hegemonic ambitions from China and Russia, not to mention North Korea's nuclear development. I live each day increasingly concerned, but place hope in the steady efforts of rational, conscientious people around the world.
W267	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food	The growing global population is giving rise to problems such as food shortages and a lack of clean drinking water.
W268	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Among all "global environmental issues" affecting humanity's survival, the balance between energy and population is the most critical. Fossil fuels are nearing depletion, yet we have not found adequate alternative energy sources. Energy equals food, and there is currently no clear way to support a rapidly growing population while maintaining quality of life. This is a more serious issue than even climate change or biodiversity loss. The world should be cooperating to solve this, but instead, some nations continue to prioritize economic gain without acknowledging the severity of environmental issues or respecting the ideals of peaceful coexistence achieved after two world wars. This is a grave failure. While nuclear power might be the only viable option to fill the energy gap left by fossil fuels, its risks—such as waste management and the possibility of catastrophic accidents—pose major threats to humanity. In the long term, renewable energy is our only real option, and we must acknowledge the population limits it can support. Recognizing this reality and gently transitioning civilization in that direction is the most important task of the 21st century. Japan, now entering an era of population decline, is in a prime position to lead this shift and should aim to create a low-population society that maintains quality of life and national strength.
W269	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	40s	10. Others	Addressing the issue of marine litter, especially microplastics, will become increasingly important in the future.
W271	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	70s	1. Climate Change 5. Water Resources 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Integrated governance of water environments and water cycles at the global and regional levels must be recognized as a critical component of climate change mitigation, adaptation, and prevention.
W272	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	10. Others	I feel that public interest in environmental issues is waning in recent years. When issues like climate change, PM2.5, or the Toyosu soil contamination make headlines, public interest spikes, but it drops off quickly once the media coverage ends. It is crucial to continuously raise awareness and a sense of urgency through effective communication from universities, research institutions, government agencies, and the media.
W273	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	40s	10. Others	There are interconnected issues that cannot be fully captured by individual categories. The consequences of climate change lead to biodiversity loss, which alters land use. Changes in land use then affect how water resources are used. It is important to raise awareness that these issues are all interrelated and interconnected.

Comments on Q2							
W275	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Corporation	50s	1. Climate Change 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	I'm concerned that our country's efforts on environmental issues are lagging behind those of other nations. Even when initiatives exist, I sense no real leadership driving them forward. Politics seems to be the top priority, and with the ruling party's dominance unchecked by mere numbers, I worry there isn't even a forum left to genuinely discuss humanity's or Japan's well-being. I long for strong leadership brave enough to talk about our national and human future. As for climate change, I feel we've passed the point of recovery. Policies still relying on nuclear power are absolutely nonsensical. I want us to focus fully on building a society centered on green energy.
W276	Mr. Sakuragi	Asia	JAPAN	Corporation	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Environmental issues can't be addressed in isolated chunks—an entire ecosystem must function in balance. Academia may highlight the crisis thanks to its compartmentalized structure, but it lacks socio-economic impact and is losing influence. That's the dilemma. I think approaches like Al Gore's are effective and useful.
W278	Kenichi Itakura	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	What worries me most is how environmental issues are being used as bargaining chips in political and economic negotiations.
W279	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Corporation	30s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	In my region, the problem isn't yet severe, but across Japan the number of communities where more than half the population is elderly is growing. I fear that livelihoods and natural environments managed by people in these areas will deteriorate rapidly. As lifestyles shift, protecting and supporting these local environments becomes a critical challenge.
W281	Toru Takikawa	Asia	JAPAN	Media	60s	1. Climate Change 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population	Unfortunately, I think that global warming cannot be avoided, and the Paris Agreement will not have a significant effect. The current reality is such that "short term gains and ideology" are prioritized over "scientific thinking," as seen in the birth of the Trump presidency, and I think that the situation within Japan is the same. As I am in my late 60s, climate change will likely not affect me significantly. But the impact on my grandchildren's generation will be significant, and it would be understandable for them to criticize us at that point, saying, "what was your generation doing?!" I also feel pessimistic towards population growth in Africa and Asia, and that environmental pollution and contamination, as well as the depletion of water resources will be inevitable. Although not necessarily an environmental problem, it seems likely that there will be heightened possibility of war, conflict, and terrorism that affect citizens as the environment deteriorates. I'm not sure this can be called a saving grace, but climate change is not an absolute evil; rather, it is a change. Even as tragedy spreads across a wide area, I hope that there will be some show of biological resilience in the face of that change.
W282	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	50s	3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures 10. Others	Ignoring the earth's natural long-term climate variations, consider human-driven environmental impact: humanity must examine what philosophy should guide the balance between 'development' and 'sustainability'. Yet this core question scarcely enters the public conversation. I feel strongly that former Uruguayan President José Mujica's legendary speech at the UN Rio+20 Summit in 2012 provides a key answer: "Environmental issues are mere symptoms; the root lies in humanity's insatiable material desires that outpace our ability to control development. Humans are born to find happiness within family, love, and friendship—not through endless growth. Society is driven by a 'philosophy of development' rather than true well-being…Environmental issues are political issues, and human philosophy can change them." I wholeheartedly agree. From '90s China shifts in production to rising wages in Vietnam, Cambodia, Myanmar, and possibly Africa—the endless hunt for cheap labor is foolish. Though economic growth lifted us in the postwar era, that was only Stage 1. Stage 2—true prosperity—must follow. We must curb material obsession and rethink what "happiness" really means, moving beyond equating it with endless development.
W283	Haruo Matsuyama	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	70s	1. Climate Change	On climate change: the United States withdrew from carbon emission frameworks like the Paris Agreement—a major setback. Natural disasters are global, and each year large hurricanes again strike the U.S., likely due to economic priorities. Politicians must face global problems, not only national gain. I sincerely hope the U.S. will rejoin climate initiatives.

Comments on Q2							
W284	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 7. Food 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	International efforts to solve environmental issues are too dependent on diplomatic relations and lack stability. Unless global frameworks become more absolute, solutions remain out of reach.
W285	Mikio Kikuchi	Asia	JAPAN	Other	70s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	In the past 20 years, despite no real improvements, people seem to have grown accustomed or resigned—public interest has faded compared to before.
W288	Toshihiko Masui	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	40s	1. Climate Change 6. Population 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	There has been progress in the endeavors to solve environmental issues, such as the Paris Agreement being enacted in response to climate change and the agreement on Sustainable Development Goals towards the realization of a sustainable society. However, unfortunately it cannot be said that general levels of awareness of such agreements and specific measures towards the realization of goals are sufficient. Environmental problems, starting with climate change, are issues that became gradually more visible over a long period of time, and a fundamental resolution will likely require much more time. However, taking such long periods of time also carries the risk of a collapse before a solution is attained. I believe that the only way to resolve environmental problems is for every person to face these issues sincerely through a long-term perspective, think for themselves about how to address them, and further, to implement those endeavors as soon as possible and bring them to fruition before taking on a new challenge in a simple process of repetition. The establishment of regulations and a system to support these endeavors is urgently needed.
W291	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Corporation	20s	1. Climate Change 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	I'm deeply concerned about social, economic, environmental issues, climate change, and lifestyle. Governments, businesses, and organizations must collaborate to drive innovation. Japan's island nature makes renewable uptake difficult, but public-private cooperation should expand efforts. Poverty and women's social status are issues not only in developing countries but also advanced ones—we must gather insights globally. Strengthening corporate governance and social transparency will sustain progress. Tackling climate change is unavoidable, so governments, businesses, organizations—and individuals—must unite in reducing CO_2 and building a low-carbon society. Lifestyle transformation—moving away from resource- and energy-heavy living—is essential. By using renewables like solar and wind, reducing resource use, and tackling food waste, we can maintain—or even improve—living standards while adopting eco-friendly lifestyles.
W292	Mr. Okada	Asia	JAPAN	Corporation	70s	1. Climate Change 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Abnormal weather events increasingly occurring around the world, including Japan, are caused by global warming, which now poses humanity's greatest threat. The world has aligned to curb GHG emissions through the Paris Agreement and SDGs, calling for a radical shift in lifestyle and socio-economic systems. However, major emitters still lag. The U.S.'s unilateral withdrawal from Paris under Trump and renewed support for coal is a betrayal of humanity. I strongly urge the U.S. to reenter the Agreement. Though Japan's new Basic Environmental Plan addresses Paris and SDGs, the fifth Basic Energy Plan continues coal and keeps nuclear as baseload fuel—inviting severe global criticism. Coordination between the Foreign Affairs, Environment, and Cabinet Office is urgently needed. Military activity—especially in the Middle East and around North Korea or the Indian Ocean—is creating environmental destruction and promoting warming. Now is the time to pursue peace and include military sectors in GHG reduction targets. No military or economic power can escape warming alone. We've passed the point of no return. We must act consciously to confront warming globally.

Comments on Q2							
W296	Saku Isobe	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use)	Rising CO_2 levels have intensified global warming and severe weather events. We must urgently reduce oil and coal use and greatly expand renewable energy—but on a local, small-scale basis that preserves local ecosystems. Petroleum-based products, especially plastics, are creating marine debris, harming fisheries and wildlife. We must drastically reduce petrochemical use—ban plastic bags, dismantle mass production/distribution/consumption systems in favor of local circular economies. Deep-sea waste must be collected by bottom trawl fisheries and handled by authorities and producers under strict liability. To drive this, we need scientific and socio-economic awareness—so scientific environmental education and learning must advance.
W297	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	Other	70s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures 10. Others	I believe it's crucial to analyze and interpret the complex factors behind these ten issue areas. Specifically, we need to identify and examine the mid-level and lower-level factors within each broad category, then apply multivariate analysis to understand their relationships—and how they relate to the "Environmental Crisis Clock."
W298	Eiichi Nishikawa	Asia	JAPAN	University or research institution	70s	1. Climate Change 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Climate change is accelerating, and its damage is becoming evident. Reliable long-term forecasts confirm the necessity for global-scale responses over decades. At the core, we must fundamentally improve how the global production economy extracts resources and releases waste from Earth's ecosystems. But production is still driven by competitive expansion and accelerating tech development, increasing resource use and waste without any sign of shift. It's time that nations—both domestically and internationally—make environmental preservation a decision-making priority in production economics.
W299	Mr. Yoneda	Asia	JAPAN	NGO/NPO	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Climate danger rises significantly when global temperature increases by more than 1°C. We must reduce CO_2 to stop this rise. That requires an "awareness revolution" among each of us. If individuals change, transformation begins. We must eliminate coal and oil, shift to decarbonized lifestyles to prevent global warming, and grow food without pesticides or chemicals, which pose endocrine-disruption risks. Clean, organic agriculture supports human and planetary health—and complements decarbonization.
W300	[-]	Asia	JAPAN	NGO/NPO	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	The Ramsar Convention I support aims "to conserve and wisely use all wetlands through local, national, and international cooperation, contributing to sustainable global development" (Ramsar Manual, 4th Ed.). As a grassroots NPO network, we work alongside government, corporations, NGOs, and others to ensure wetlands' biodiversity value is understood by citizens. When development is proposed, the public must judge: "Is this wise use (i.e., sustainable)?" Mainstreaming that mindset is our goal. Though we're only a small voice, in a world threatened by biodiversity loss, climate disruption, resource depletion, and war—even small efforts matter. We cannot wait; while bottom-up methods are slow, economics keeps the clock ticking. We need: ・Governments and businesses to place "wise, sustainable projects" at the center of policy, top-down. ・Cross-departmental collaboration. ・Respect for local knowledge. ・Corporate sustainability commitments. ・Researchers pushing government to act. ・Media helping drive awareness. By doing so, we can show brighter futures to our children and grandchildren.